The Scranton Tribune

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When space will permit, The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics, but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, be the writer's real name; and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

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Less than 500 inches	25	.275	.30
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TWELVE PAGES.

SCRANTON, OCTOBER 19, 1901.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

State.

Supreme Court—WILLIAM P. POTTER.
Treasurer—FRANK G. HARRIS.

County.

Judge—J. W. CARPENTER.
Controller—E. A. JONES.
Coroner—DR. J. J. ROBERTS.
Surveyor—GEORGE E. STEVENSON.

Election Nov. 5.

"When the Democracy went out of power in our state it left to the Republican party a legacy of almost $40,000,000 of debt. This debt, by wise administration under Republican rule, has been almost entirely paid. We have increased the appropriations to the common schools until we stand at the head of the American states in support of popular education. Under Republican administration there has been paid each year for educational purposes more than was appropriated by the Democratic party in their quarter of a century of misrule. We have increased our appropriations to charitable and eleemosynary institutions until we can make the boast that no state between the two oceans supports these institutions as well as does our own. Our 7,000,000 of people are industrious, honest, law abiding and happy. Yet, surrounded as we are on every side with prosperous business conditions, with people happy, employed and contented, and with every avenue of business and trade fully occupied, and with the prospect of the future brightening and growing more hopeful, the old historic party of obstruction and negation sets up a hysterical cry of false pretense, hypocrisy and mendacity for the purpose of misleading the people and regaining lost power." From the Republican State Platform.

When the Schley evidence is in probably all will cherish the same opinions that they had formed before the inquiry began.

Making Good Progress.

THE REPUBLICAN campaign in this county is progressing finely. Harmony and enthusiasm are the watchwords. Never before in an off year was there more evidence of a Republican determination to win. This spirit, reinforced by vigorous organization and earnest work on the part of individual Republicans, will produce the result desired—the election by handsome majorities of every man on the Republican ticket.

After years of strenuous struggle Lackawanna has been anchored in the Republican column. It must remain there. It is easier to hold than to lose and then regain party advantage. The Democrats are figuring on the future. Their fight is with that in view. If they can win even a part of the offices to be filled Nov. 5 it will stimulate them to go for more offices next year. This is perfectly legitimate, but it supplies an extra reason for Republican success.

Pay no attention to their efforts to drag into the local fight outside issues. Their aim is to provoke Republican dissensions, to foment Republican friction. This is self-evident. Republicans, seeing it, should be on their guard. The Republican ticket is competent, representative and popular. The men on it are clean and able. Their Republicanism is irreproachable. They deserve not only the vote but also the active personal work of every Republican voter in Lackawanna county. They are going to win. Help to roll up their majorities.

The experience of some of the British officers in South Africa shows that at the beginning of a campaign a general is never sure whether he will come out a hero or a scapegoat.

President Roosevelt and Booker T. Washington.

THE OUTCRY from certain Southern papers because President Roosevelt recently invited Booker T. Washington to dine with him in the White House arises from no lack of respect for Mr. Washington personally; for many distinguished bodies of Southern white men, including city officials and state legislatures, have shown their esteem for him by inviting him to address them and by other courtesies of a public character.

It has its inspiration in the notion that any social recognition of blacks by whites will exert a mischievous influence among the more ignorant negroes, causing them to become presumptuous and impudent. We of the North do not realize the firm hold which this notion has obtained upon even the reputedly "best" people of the South. Our negroes in the main are intelligent, well-mannered and content with their place in the social and political scale. Numerically, they are few. But in the South, where in many communities the blacks outnumber the whites, a different situation presents itself. There the white man feels he has to be watchful in self defense.

Coupled with the most benevolent feeling for individual negroes, especially old servants, you will often, perhaps generally, find among Southern whites an intense dread lest the negro should advance socially. White women think nothing of riding in carriages with colored women or colored men, seated alongside, provided it is clearly manifest that the colored occupants are servants. But if social equality or anything leading up to it were to be suggested, there would be trouble in an instant. Not only are separate cars, dining rooms and waiting rooms for blacks insisted upon south of Mason and Dixon's line; the social chasm is so wide that in one instance, reported to us by an intelligent Southerner as illustrative of many, though perhaps more extreme than most, a colored man on a street car who, in escorting a woman of his race, found the car crowded and asked a white man to let the colored lady have his seat, was, for his so-called impudence, shot on the spot and the car did not stop when his dead body fell off nor was his assassin punished.

This state of the public feeling on this question in parts of the South must be comprehended by the Northerner in order that he may understand why a representative paper like the Memphis Commercial-Appeal, in discussing President Roosevelt's treatment of Professor Washington, should pronounce it "a blunder worse than a crime," and why a more radical organ of ultra-Southern sentiment like the Memphis Scimitar should call it "the most damnable outrage which has ever been perpetrated by any citizen of the United States." To the Northerner these words read like the ravings of a lunatic. Yet they are fairly expressive of a widespread sentiment in the South—a sentiment which has become almost a monomania.

But it is not likely that Theodore Roosevelt will permit this sentiment to influence either his personal or official conduct. Booker T. Washington is one of the greatest men of this or any other age. The work that he has done and is doing for the betterment of his race is without parallel for its efficiency, wholesomeness and unselfishness. It has been so recognized throughout the civilized world. President McKinley thought so well of it that he took his entire cabinet to Tuskagee and there delivered one of the most impressive addresses of his public career. President Roosevelt, whose custom is to invite to dine with him men of note from whom he wishes to derive information and advice at more leisure than is available during business hours, saw no reason to draw the color line on this greatest and ablest of negroes; and if the South takes offence it will be because the South, and not the president, is in the wrong.

The Brooklyn's stock of coal may have been short but her supply of testimony seems to be inexhaustible.

A Blessing in Disguise.

IT IS A WISE old saw that there are as good fish in the sea as any ever caught. When the news was made public that the Lackawanna Iron and Steel company intended to remove their plant from Scranton, many of our citizens became despondent. Some intimated that all was up with Scranton. Others wandered about, bemoaning the conjectured fall in property values and the black eye which it was feared this removal would bestow upon Scranton's prestige.

The Tribune, as our readers remember, took the view that it would prove a blessing in disguise. The steel plant used to work part of the time with great energy and then lay idle. Its employes alternated between feast and famine, with the emphasis more often on the famine. This was not its fault, but it made it an unsteady contributor to local prosperity. Local business adjusted on such a basis was necessarily fitful and irregular.

The steel mills have virtually gone; in a little while they will be only a memory. But still the city lives and grows. The announcement elsewhere of the plans which have been matured, and the completion of which are now assured, to replace this industry with one bigger and better than it could ever become suggests the adage with which this article begins. Our citizens may take heart of hope. Scranton isn't going to decline. Its prestige is not going to suffer. On the contrary, it will not be long until this progressive metropolis of Northeastern Pennsylvania will renew its claim to the title, "The Electric City" on a scale of unprecedented magnitude, and prosperity will pulse through its veins as never before.

The man who pays the farmer fifty cents a bushel for potatoes that sell for a dollar generally has the most to say about the greed of the modern agriculturist.

Progress in Porto Rico.

IN A LETTER to Walter J. Ballard, of Schenectady, N. Y., Professor M. G. Brumbaugh, commissioner of education for Porto Rico, and personally known to many Tribune readers, presents an instructive and encouraging report of what is being done on that island to make good citizenship.

The average school term is nine months, as high as any state in the Union. The average daily attendance for the past nine months was 75 per cent.; in Massachusetts it was only 76; in Pennsylvania, 74; in New York, 68; Kansas, 69; Virginia, 68; Texas, 66, and New Mexico, 64. Under military government there were 612 schools; today there are 1,000 schools. When Professor Brumbaugh took hold there were not 100 good American school desks for pupils on the island. He added 7,000 and is about to add 7,500 more.

"In January, 1901," he writes, "we had not one school house of our own in Porto Rico. We now have eighteen agricultural school houses built and ready; eight more in process of erection; six four-room brick graded schools ready; two four-room almost already; three ten-room in process, one six-room in process, three two-room in process. Cost of all, $260,000; cost of equipment, $30,000; one insular Normal, ready by Nov. 1, $35,000; value of permanent equipment, $265,000 in six months.

"We have petitions for more schools daily. Demand greatly exceeds supply. Our limit is money. We have $500,000 in this year's budget for schools, which is 25 per cent. of all insular funds. Impossible to maintain more from insular revenues. The United States government ought to give us $250,000 to $300,000 annually for ten years to erect school houses. No local district has been able to erect a school house. We have in many schools fifty-five pupils—the limit—and as many as 124 on the waiting list, i. e., batches up to 124 ready to enter various schools as soon as we can find room for them. Spain had a few schools—only in terms—the poor peons never had a single school. We have now opened over 600 rural schools.

"Some one in Chicago is trying to have an official (?) Spanish version of the 'Star Spangled Banner' adopted. It is not needed in Porto Rico. All our 40,000 children sing 'America,' 'Hail Columbia' and 'Star Spangled Banner' in English. We want no Spanish version of our national hymns. The children easily and quickly sing in English and a national song is a farce in a translation of any sort.

"We are now on a propaganda to beautify the school grounds. First attempt. Houses are being whitewashed or painted. Grounds fenced, campus provided, flowers planted, and an effort to take care of grounds and house. Its influence in the homes of the people is good.

"Local boards this year will have money to pay all their debts for the first time. This is the financial stamina injected in one year, e. g., Ponce owed $8,000 last year.

"Systematic practical agriculture will be taught in twenty schools, i. e., one acre of ground will be worked daily, thus the industrial future of Porto Rico is being conserved.

"The total cost of a pupil in our schools during the past year to the insular government is $12 for nine months.

"The Hon. Andrew Carnegie has practically conceded to us a free public library ($150,000) due to my personal effort. A free public library is furnishing 7,500 volumes, open daily till 10 p. m., doing much good."

This record speaks for itself. To Pennsylvanians it is doubly gratifying in view of the fact that the man who mainly brought it about is one of their number.

General Coxey of hobo army fame cannot secure laborers enough at present to operate his iron mills. The only armies of the unemployed these days are those on strike.

Recent reports from Reading prove that even the highly-cultured club women occasionally show a disposition to approach the hair-pulling stage in debate.

It might be more profitable for Georgia to defer the pleasure of lynching Mormon missionaries and hold them for a ransom.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer.

Astrolabe cast, 2.45 a. m., for Saturday, October 19, 1901.

A child born on this day will notice that the real man of will is the one whose judgment is not warped by the condition of his stomach.

Man's real worth is often determined by the amount of his life insurance.

The most successful weather man adheres strictly to the non-committal plan.

Recognition can only be gained by hard work and lots of check, and even then it is apt to be elusive.

The hunting season's casualty list shows that a good many men with short ears are being mistaken for rabbits this year.

No woman was ever really pleased with an other woman's dressmaker.

A woman who can discuss politics intelligently is usually not good for much else.

Home View of the Coray Candidacy

From the Pittston Gazette.

ORDINARILY, the nomination of a neighbor and friend for an office of honor and profit makes a strong appeal for local support. Elisha A. Coray, Esq., the nominee of the Union and Democratic parties for state treasurer, is a neighbor and a friend. He was once a valued employe of the Gazette. For many years he was intimately associated with the late Mr. Hart, who, in spite of differences of a political nature, held him always in high personal esteem. When Mr. Coray ran as a Republican for office, this paper gave him the best support in its power. For personal reasons it would like to do the same now. We propose to be candid with our readers and explain to them why this is not possible.

The Gazette is a Republican paper. It believes in the Republican party. It thinks that the Republican party, at its worst, is better and safer than the Democratic party at its best. There are bad men in it and good men in the Democratic party, but on the whole, as it reads the history of the country and of the state, better results have resulted from Republican than from Democratic administration. When reforms are needed, it would sooner trust the Republican party than any other party to make them, and it believes that they can more easily be made within the Republican party than over its prostrate form.

Mr. Coray we know to be an honest man, and we credit him with sincerity in his present attitude and course. He thinks he is doing what is for the best interests of the commonwealth. We think he is mistaken. He charges the present leaders of the Republican party in Pennsylvania with being corrupt and indifferent to public needs. We make the same charge against the real manipulators of the fusion movement which has put him forward as one of its candidates. If he should be elected, either they would control him or he would have no party behind him to back him up. The Union party is not a permanent party. It is not a representative party. It represents only the ambitions and prejudices of a few men. It is placing for caterers of the Republican party through the process of defeating the Republican candidates until it is strong enough to compel the Republican organization to surrender to its dictation. The Democratic party, more properly, the small group of trading politicians who have control of the Democratic machinery, is in a temporary deal with it on a basis of a division of the spoils in the event that there shall be spoils to divide.

We see no chance for real reform in the triumph of such a sordid arrangement. Mr. Coray may think that, if elected state treasurer, he would be personally strong enough to enforce reforms. If so, he overrates his strength. He could do nothing more than keep the accounts straight. The law provides how they shall be kept and how the state money shall be handled. Mr. Coray could not change that law. He could only enforce it. We believe it is enforced now. If not, there is a way to remedy the evil without surrendering state control to the enemies of Republicanism.

But apart from the immediate question of how the treasury is run, there are other considerations. That many sincere men think political reforms are necessary is manifest. But how does this fusion movement propose to effect them? What are its credentials to public confidence? In charge of its political machinery are men who always went along with Senator Quay and the Republican organization until they could not get what they wanted. They did not become reformers until they had a personal motive for wanting to punish Quay. When he declined to further their ambitions, they discovered he was a bad man, and began a fight of which this fusion movement is the latest outcome. They fought him with money. They fought him with subsidized newspapers, peddling libelous stories and villainous cartoons. They fought him by trumped-up charges in the courts. They fought him by bolting their party caucus. And now they are fighting him by a claptrap new party scheme with the Democratic party machinery yoked alongside. Does that promise reform? Does that invite confidence?

Mr. Coray hitherto has been a Republican, though at times a contrary one. Now he jumps clear over the party traces, casts aside all claim to party consideration and appears in a very-quilt livery which is neither one thing nor the other. He has, therefore, released his Republican friends from all obligation to support him. They cannot vote for him without voting against their party, voting to do it indirectly, to hand it over to men who are its enemies though making hypocritical pretenses of being its friends. Republicans who want to see their party delivered over to men like Wanemaker, McClure, Gallery, et al., who think that the best way to promote Republican policies is to put power into hands opposed to their execution, who believe that Republican presidents and congressmen can best be elected by knocking to pieces Republican state organization, should by all means vote for Mr. Coray, for then they will be voting consistently and toward a foreseen end. But Republicans who believe in straightforward, regular politics; in keeping fights within party lines and holding together after primaries and conventions, cannot vote for Mr. Coray consistently, much as they may respect him personally, and much as they would, for local reasons, like to see Luzerne county supply the next state treasurer. Republicans have great reason for confidence in the sterling worth of Frank G. Harris, Republican candidate for the office of state treasurer, and will elect him, along with the rest of the ticket, by a rousing majority at the polls on the coming election day.

Foreigners Watch Our Trade Growth

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Washington, Oct. 18.

THE INTEREST felt by the great manufacturing and exporting countries of the world in the growth of exports from the United States and their invasion of new fields, is illustrated by a recent official report of the British commercial agent at Chicago, in which he discusses the export trade of the United States for the last fiscal year. A copy of this report has just reached the treasury bureau of statistics.

"The trade returns," says Mr. E. Sevarson Bell, the author of the report, "show evidence of a considerable increase in exports to Mexico, Central and South America, and the West Indies. There are many indications that an attempt is about to be made to capture the trades of South America. Shipping facilities are being improved, though slowly, and every effort is being made to draw more close the commercial relations of the two American continents. Particular attention is being paid to the needs of buyers and the conditions of trade are being closely studied. Everything that can give satisfaction to buyers is being done. Close attention is given to packing of goods, and price lists are circulated in Spanish with, in many cases, prices quoted in the current coin of the country per 100 kilos. The advantage of this to the customer cannot be overestimated."

The report then quotes extracts from leading newspapers of Chicago and New York, in which the statistics of the export trade for the last fiscal year are presented, and especially those showing the growth of exports to South America and those showing the establishment of new steamship lines to operate along the Pacific coast of North and South America, and adds: "The states on the Pacific coast have chiefly benefited by the increase of trade with South America. The new steamships trading between Pacific ports of South America and Pacific ports of the United States, due perhaps to the new interests acquired in the Pacific Ocean, greatly facilitate the trade between the several countries. The development of railways in Venezuela, Colombia and Argentina, often with American capital, has also greatly added the expansion. By all probability this increase will continue, especially if the plans of certain American investors are carried out. The whole of South America only takes about three per cent. of the total exports of the United States, but figures are increasing. The increase in trade with Chile is considered particularly gratifying, as it was unexpected. Chile is recognized as one of the most prosperous and most progressive countries in South America, and it is expected to have a great future. The desire to increase trade with South America is very keen, and there is probably no part of the world where greater efforts are being made to obtain a supremacy. Not only has the trade been small, but in most cases the South American republics have been willing to buy of the United States more than they have been buying. Particular attention is being called to the trade in cotton goods. That the United States should have only sold in 1900 to Mexico, Central and South America cotton goods of the value of $3,000,362, while the United Kingdom sold to these same countries similar goods of the value of $38,000,504 appears amazingly, taking into consideration the fact that the United States sold to the United Kingdom raw cotton worth about $100,000,000. I merely mention this in order to indicate an important line of goods where source connection may be expected."

The report also discusses the growth of the export trade from the United States to Japan, which it says, "is becoming an important importing country of American goods." The report then quotes tables showing the total imports of Japan and the total from the United States and the United Kingdom, respectively, at quinquennial periods from 1881. It shows that the imports into Japan from the United States have risen from 1,581,105 yen in 1881 to 6,256,981 yen in 1896, and that the imports into Japan from the United Kingdom have only grown from 16,261,746 yen in 1881 to 21,668,918 yen in 1896. While the United States exports to Japan were in 1896 more than thirty-five times as large as in 1881, while those of the United Kingdom to Japan were less than five times as large as in 1881.

Commenting upon this phenomenal growth in the exports from the United States, Commercial Agent Bell says: "If we make a comparison between the quantities of certain merchandise exported this year with those exported the year previous, many a useful lesson may be learned." After reviewing the growth of exports of manufactures in leading articles, he says: "That the United Kingdom makes such a poor showing in competition with the United States is due almost entirely to the use of more perfect and more economical machinery in this country. By improvements in methods of manufacture and close attention to the wants of buyers, there should be no difficulty in competing with the United States. As regards heavy steel goods, such as rails, structural material, etc., the abundance and cheapness of raw material in the United States makes competition more difficult. For finished articles, such as machinery, etc., it is more a question of economy of manufacture and design than in the first cost of material. In this country of high wages and in many cases long railway carriage, the only way to be able to compete with other countries is to cut down expenses as much as possible by the use of labor-saving machinery and general economy. If this is possible in America, it ought to be equally possible in other competing countries."

GOVERNMENT BY TAMMANY.

From a Sermon by Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage, of New York.

Everybody knows who has cared to study the matter during the last few months, that the women of the town are systematically encouraged and protected in their business and made to pay the authorities in power richly and handsomely for the privilege. So long as they pay they are guarded; if they do not pay they are raided and disturbed and persecuted, and driven from one part of the city to another. The public welfare is never thought of; it is how much can be made out of the vice and crime of the town. And I happen to know a case like this, which shows whether these guardians of our virtue are to be trusted to serve the public welfare. A woman who had been engaged in keeping a disreputable house had closed it up and retired, wishing to get out of it. She was followed by the police and told that if she attempted to get out of the business her past would be kept vividly in mind and before the public, so that she would be hindered in anything she did in attempting to live honestly; while if she would engage another house and continue in her old business she would be cared for and protected—of course the usual dividends being understood.

This is the way the guardians of public morality are serving public morals, encouraging in every direction this evil, doing all they can to make it flourish and prosper and turning it into a source of revenue for themselves; a system established for the seduction and betrayal of girls, little girls, sometimes hardly old enough to be aware of what they are doing; and the inhabitants of the tenement houses, contrary to the laws of the city, have been infested and overrun with these things, so that the little boys and girls have them thrust in their faces every day of the year, and find it practically impossible to grow up untainted and with clear consciences and free minds toward a healthful and self-respecting manhood and womanhood.

THE THIRD PERSON.

Now these are the words her husband said:
"Oh, yes, your gown's all right
But you know you never look well in red,
And the thing's too gay and bright."
"You light the room like a rose abloom
With its hundred leaves astir
A rose too fair for a clown to wear,"
Said the Tertium Quid to her.

Now these are the words her husband said:
"Good Lord, you women are wise!
You have raved and chased till you look half dead
And have circles beneath your eyes."
"Tonight your smile is as faint the while
As a star in the mist's dim blur.
You're tired, I know, but you're loveliest so,"
Said the Tertium Quid to her.

Now these are the words her husband said:
"He'll pay for it, every cent!
But why should she choose that man instead?
She ought to have been content?"
"Oh, women are dear and women are queer
And are bought with a coin forbid,
And their husbands may grow wise some day,"
Reflected the Tertium Quid.

Stuart Sol.

STOVES

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327 Penn Avenue.

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OF SCRANTON.
Capital $200,000. Surplus $525,000
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Done quickly and reasonably at The Tribune office.

FINLEY'S
Extraordinary Silk Values This Week....
We have consummated a special purchase of 250 pieces of silk at much below their regular value including the newest wears of this season, all pure silk and good wearing qualities. We propose to benefit our regular trade by giving them the best silk values ever offered.
39c for Taffeta Silk worth 50c
All silk, fine light weight taffeta silk in black, white and colors, a good lining silk. Sale price 39c
45c for Taffeta Silk worth 65c
Very fine quality Taffeta Silk in black, white and all the new shades. A nice waist or lining silk. Sale price 45c
59c for Heavy Taffeta worth 75c
Heavy quality Taffeta Silk in black, white and all the new colorings. Good enough for any purpose. Sale price 59c
88c for 27-inch Silk worth $1.25
Best quality wide Taffeta Silk in good assortment of color. Sale price 88c
Guaranteed Black Taffeta Silk
75c, 88c, $1.00, $1.25 and $1.75
Lyons Black Taffeta Silk
At $1.00, $1.25, $1.35, $1.75 and $2.00
New Silk Weaves
Now in stock. All this season's new silk weaves in black, white and new shades, including Louisines, Peau de Soie, Mascotte, Bengaline, Armine, Paulette de Soie, Rhadames, Cashmere Taffetas, Satin Duchesse, Liberty Satins, Crepe De Chine.
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Virginia Ave. and Beach, Atlantic City, N. J. Sixth year; 350 beautiful rooms ensuite, single and with bath; hot and cold sea-water baths in hotel and annex. Location select and central, within few yards of the Steel Pier. Orchestra. Offers special spring rates, $12 to $15 by week; $2.50 up by day. Special rates to families. Coaches meet all trains. Write for booklet.
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BY
Miss Emily M. Colling
Saturday, October 19
SALADS — Mayonnaise Dressing, French Dressing, Potato and Beet Salad, Fruit Salad in Apple Cases, Salad of Tomato Aspic.
The lecture and demonstration is held at our store at 3 p. m. We cordially invite you to be present.
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Mears Building.

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It's natural we should want to clothe your feet as well as your body. How well we can do tt remains with you. "Try us." We studied the shoe business in the shoe market long before we opened this new department. We had to have the best $2, $2.50 and $3 Shoes that could be made. We couldn't afford to lose the reputation we have made by the high standard of quality in other departments. You know our ready-to-wear clothes. We want you to know the LEATHER and styles of our shoes at
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