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Does the Baby Thrive

If not, something must be wrong with its food. If the mother's milk doesn't nourish it, she needs SCOTT'S EMULSION. It supplies the elements of fat required for the baby. If baby is not nourished by its artificial food, then it requires

Scott's Emulsion

Half a teaspoonful three or four times a day in its bottle will have the desired effect. It seems to have a magical effect upon babies and children. A fifty-cent bottle will prove the truth of our statements.

Should be taken in summer as well as winter.

SCOTT'S EMULSION, CHAMBERLAIN, N. Y.

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Somerset, Penn'a.
Capital, \$50,000.
Surplus, \$44,000.
UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$5,000.

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The funds and securities of this bank are regularly deposited in a national bank.

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Watchmaker and Jeweler,
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Men's, Women's, Girls' and Children's Shoes, Oxford and Slippers.

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WAX CANDLES

Sold in all colors and shades to harmonize with interior hangings or decorations.

Manufactured by STANDARD OIL CO.

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No port comes down along our sides. No banners float on high. No boats are seen in sight. No waves are seen of sea.

No eddies about our decks. No guns and gunners stand. In hidden ways we send the sound of warlike, stern commands.

Tell all the nations of the world. Our boats in line await. We are not waiting for a foe. For the phantom terrors glare, and phantom bolts are loosed.

In misty, unremembered ports. By hidden long-gone forest trails, by formal ways of old.

And may we wonder on our course. The time at last shall be. For all our tracks are marked the hills. —John Jaynes Moulton in Criticism.

A DIPLOMAT'S ADVENTURE.

One of the most unpleasant episodes in the course of my career was the incident of our attempt to possess ourselves of a communication from Count Rodeholz, the German ambassador in London, to the foreign office in Berlin.

I was wandering through the grounds of a London exhibition one evening when a short, foreign looking man, clothed in evening dress, approached me and said, in a low tone:

"Have I the honor of addressing Mr. Godfrey Vince?"

"That is my name," I made answer at once.

He handed me a letter, saying abruptly: "Be good enough to read this letter; it will serve to introduce me."

The communication was from Count Antonio Delarosse, of Milan, whom I had added some months before by carrying off for him a famous Greek statue from an English country house. It was very brief, and merely said:

"Sir—This letter will introduce you to my good friend, Herr Fritz Moskowitz, who is anxious for you to undertake for him a difficult mission. I have told him that you are the one man in England who can hope to carry out such a work with success, and, wishing you all good fortune, believe me, yours, 'DELABROSSA.'"

We left the exhibition grounds at once, going to my abode.

"In the first place, my good sir," he explained, taking an excited under-tone, "in the first place I must tell you that this business is difficult almost up to the point of impossibility. Friday morning next, about 3 o'clock, Count Rodeholz will cause to be posted, or put with his own hand, at the pillar box facing his house in Percy-street, Mayfair, a certain letter addressed to the Berlin foreign office. It is absolutely vital to me and to the cause I represent that that letter should never reach its destination, and I am commissioned to pay \$10,000 to the man who will hand that letter to me intact—exactly as he finds it."

"Is not 3 a. m. rather an unusual hour for the dispatch of diplomatic communications?"

"Most certainly it is, but the count is not like other men. For the past four years—in fact, since he first came to the embassy—he has been in the habit of posting this document between 3 and 4 o'clock on Friday mornings."

"I presume that the obvious and old-fashioned method of obtaining the letter by force is out of the question; otherwise we might weary the person posting the letter, and, in the meantime, we might with the document."

"Unless, quite useless, as it would simply mean that the outrage would be discovered almost immediately, and then the contents of the letter would be telegraphed to Berlin, defeating our plans most entirely. No; the essence of the whole affair, my good sir, is that the letter should be removed and handed to me without the embassy people having the slightest knowledge of the fact."

Next morning I went to Percy-street, Mayfair, to survey the ambassador's house; 31 Percy-street, the mansion in question, was a dull-looking gray abode exactly similar to the other houses in the street. Facing the house, on the other side of the street, was a pillar box—the receptacle, it seemed, where the count was in the habit of posting his communications to Berlin.

Had the pillar box been a receptacle easily shifted, the matter would have been as easy as smoking a cigarette, for we should simply have had to divert the policeman on the beat away from the street by means of a fictitious drunken disturbance, and then we could have driven up in a van and carted the box away. But I must think of something else.

And then of a sudden there flashed upon me an idea, coming when I know not, but it seemed to me that a voice spoke in my ear, and this is what it said:

"Sir—Divert another pillar box on the opposite side of the street. Place the genuine box with a notice saying that it is temporarily disused, and that letters are to be posted opposite. Clear the streets of the police by means of a row and wait with a van at the corner of the street till the policeman has departed. Then, in a van, cart the box, drive off."

I jumped into a cab and drove to a certain ostery in the East end, where I knew I should find plenty of my pals, who for a few dollars would throw themselves into any adventure of the kind.

In a few words I conveyed to them what I wanted done. Two of the men, burly fellows, known as Tom Thursday and Bill East, were to devote their powers to quarreling and getting "run in" at the corner of Percy-street, whilst another two were to keep watch at the corners of the street. The remaining man, Tom Rogers, was to assist me in depositing the pillar box and removing it when the time came.

Then a new difficulty arose. How was this to be done about getting a box? I asked the men. There was silence for a moment, and then East, scratching his head, said gruffly:

"What price old Bennett, the iron founder in Goodge-street, who got five years for passing flash coin? 'E's out on ticket now, and is up to makin' a fancy pillar box as soon as wink at 'em."

Facts About the Twelfth Census.

1. The first really valuable census of agriculture in the United States was taken in 1850, of the crops of 1849. The next enumeration of agriculture will be taken in June, 1900, of the products of 1899.

2. Instead of recording several farms on one schedule in the twelfth census, as heretofore, each farm will be accorded a separate blank, the entries on which will not be known to any save sworn officers of the Department. No names will be published in connection with information secured from the people.

3. Tax assessors, collectors, and equalizers can not serve as enumerators, or have access to the census returns, or to the information therein contained.

4. There are more than 5,000,000 farms, plantations, ranches, stock ranges and market gardens in the United States, all of which, for census purposes, will be designated as "farms."

5. A "farm" is all the land cultivated or held for agricultural purposes under one management, whether in a single body or in separate parcels.

6. The enumerator will ask for the size and value of each farm, the value of buildings, and the aggregate value of all machinery, implements, vehicles, harnesses, etc., used thereon; and the amount of land owned and leased, respectively, by said occupant.

7. He will also ask for the acreage and value of each crop, and acreage of improved, unimproved and irrigated lands.

8. The designation "each crop" includes all grains, cotton, rice, sugarcane, sugar-beets, sorghum, hay, clover, wild grasses, gathered forage, flax, hemp, hops, peanuts, tobacco, seeds, nuts, tropical fruits, small fruits, orchard fruits, nursery and greenhouse stock, broom-corn, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes and yams, all vegetables, including the product of all family truck and market gardens, etc.; also new or unusual crops, when found.

9. The enumerator will ask for the number and value of the live stock on the farm June 1, 1900, which will be reported under the heading of:

"NOTICE—This pillar box being in temporary disuse, the public will oblige by posting communications at the temporary box across the road.—By Order."

This work completed to our satisfaction, my pal and I climbed back into our van and drove noiselessly down a side street, from which we could watch all that happened outside Count Rodeholz's mansion.

I confess that, hardened and experienced as I was, a terrible thrill of nervousness went through me as I stood in that van with my companion waiting. The return of the policeman from the station before the conclusion of the business would ruin all; nay, if a chance youth on his way home from a dance were attracted by the notice on the box and lingered to look at it, we might be equally overthrown.

It was, therefore, with a feeling of relief that amounted to positive joy that I beheld at about a quarter past 3 o'clock the door of the house open, and a young man—evidently the ambassador's secretary—glide into the street. He held in his hand the letter, and I saw him run up to the genuine box and peer at it a moment in surprise.

Then, with some expression, which of course we could not catch at that distance, he crossed the road, and, having deposited the letter in our box, returned with all speed to the house.

Not a soul was in sight—the street was silent as the grave. We quickly turned down the "notion" which had done us such good service and removed the paper from the mouth of the box. Three minutes later we were driving away briskly in the direction of my house. We arrived at 4 a. m., 1900 found Herr Moskowitz awaiting us, in intense excitement.

"Well," he cried, gasping with both hands, "have you succeeded?"

"Perfectly," I replied. "Here is the box, and here is the key. We have not touched or looked at the letter, believing it to be private."

"You have acted well," he returned, quickly; "and now to obtain the letter."

With hands that trembled so violently that he could scarce insert and turn the key, the excited man knelt down and drew forth the envelope. As he looked at the superscription a cry of disgust escaped his lips, and he tore it open. One glance at the letter seemed to suffice, and it transformed him utterly. He strode across the room and snook his great fist in my face.

"Fool! Simpleton! Imbecile!" he yelled, each word having the malignity of a blow; "you have failed and made a fool of yourself and me!"

He hung the letter at me, and darted from the house, uttering curses as he rolled down the stairs.

I took up the letter and read these words:

"Dear Mary Ann—Master sittin' up late to-night, as per usual, with his blessed letter writtin' and scribble. I 'ave a few minutes to rite to say 'ow I 'opes this finds you as it leaves Me 'ealth and spirits, 'ot doct'ered, and please to meet me at the Marble Arch at 3 o'clock next Sunday, from your lovin' George."

I saw through the whole business at once. The man I had taken to be the secretary was merely valet, or outler, and the letter was a servant's communication to his sweetheart instead of an ambassador's letter to his government. We had come away too soon.—London Tit-Bits.

Having hidden them hold themselves at my disposal for final instructions, I went straight to Goodge-street, where I found the worthy Bennett in a surly mood, owing to a sickness in trade. He smiled when I asked him how he could build for me a pillar box to the government pattern in the time at our disposal. On reaching home I wrote briefly to Herr Moskowitz informing him of my scheme, and adding that I hoped to have the pillar box and letter safely at my house between 4 and 5 on the following Friday morning. I asked him to be waiting at my residence to receive the document, and to bring the promised reward with him, as I would only part with the letter in exchange for the same. All went well, and on the following Friday the van, containing the pillar box, my assistants and myself, set out for Percy-street, where we arrived at 2:10. I noticed with satisfaction that the night was very dark, which fact was of course advantageous. I at once dispatched Thursday and East to do their "quarreling act," the other two men taking up their places at the corners of the street. At 3 o'clock I heard loud shouts and curses proceeding from our two friends, and a moment later two policemen were hastening in the direction of the noise. The east thus clear, we drove up to the ambassador's house, and in a twinkling deposited the dummy box, which was an exact duplicate of the genuine article on the opposite side of the street. "Now for the notice of temporary disuse," I said with a laugh, and an instant afterward the mouth of the genuine pillar box was closed with pummed paper, and the following notice posted in front of the time-table of postal deliveries: "NOTICE—This pillar box being in temporary disuse, the public will oblige by posting communications at the temporary box across the road.—By Order." This work completed to our satisfaction, my pal and I climbed back into our van and drove noiselessly down a side street, from which we could watch all that happened outside Count Rodeholz's mansion.

His Sweetheart.

One evening, in a smart little cafe in the Champs Elysees, two men sat sipping their absinthe and smoking. One was an Italian, whose scrupulous care in the matter of dress was in striking contrast to that of his companion, a Frenchman who had the appearance of being a dweller in the Latin quarter. The Frenchman, who was the younger of the two, leaned forward and touched his friend on the arm.

"I have a proposition—a problem—to set to you, Matteo."

"No confessions, I beg of you, Pierre; my absinthe is scarcely touched, and your confessions, my dear friend, are most distressing to one of my temperament."

"It is nothing," said Pierre, "I just want your advice. Supposing you were in love with a woman?"

"Impossible, my dear Pierre, the supposition."

"Well, supposing this woman you loved went the way of other women, and confessed to you that, although she loved you, she intended becoming the wife of a wrinkled, decrepit old wretch whose banking account and title alone raise him to the dignity of a man—a being from whom she shrinks every time he lifts her in his arms and kisses her. What would you do, Matteo?"

"It depends, Pierre, how much you love. Women are so wicked. Perhaps they do not think it is wrong to marry a man old enough to be their father or grandfather. But you do, Pierre, and at the bottom of my heart I do. Can you wait a year—perhaps two years? Then she may be free again to marry you."

"No," said Pierre, "I can't."

"The devil! exclaimed Matteo. "You're right, Matteo. That's the point I've reasoned it out to. It is awkward."

"I might be better able to suggest if you told me the woman's name."

"Yes, perhaps you might," Pierre answered thoughtfully. "I'll be frank with you. The woman is your sister, Matteo, and I love her."

During the pause which followed an ugly gleam came into the Italian's eyes.

"You love my sister?" he said, slowly, emphasizing each word. "You, a Frenchman, an unknown painter! But my sister is not for you, you fool! I snap my fingers in your face!"

The Frenchman rose, and stepping across to where his assailant was seated, with the back of his hand struck him a heavy blow in the mouth.

In a moment the Italian was on his feet, and as the two men closed a bright weapon flashed in the Frenchman's hand. But Pierre was too quick, and grasped his treacherous opponent's wrist tightly.

Then, exerting all his strength, he flung him into the corner of the room, where, with a little groan, he fell heavily on the sileto, which went deep into his side. Immediately a crimson stain spread over the floor, and Pierre stepped back aghast.

"Pierre! Matteo gasped. "I have something to say to you."

"Nearer still," he murmured. "It is hard to talk."

Pierre knelt down.

"What is it?" he asked.

"This," said Matteo, as with a last effort he drew Pierre down to him, and withdrawing the sileto from his side, plunged it twice rapidly into his opponent's back.

"She is not for you."

A cruel smile of triumphant mockery crossed the Italian's face.

Then both fell back dead.

"What a fool!" he cried.

"This," said Matteo, as with a last effort he drew Pierre down to him, and withdrawing the sileto from his side, plunged it twice rapidly into his opponent's back.

"She is not for you."

A cruel smile of triumphant mockery crossed the Italian's face.

Then both fell back dead.

The Lion Tamer.

Fran Hingstermeier, the wife of Herr Hingstermeier, the lion tamer, was what may be termed—to put it mildly—a virago, and held Hingstermeier in absolute subjection.

The lion tamer returned to the family residence at about 11 o'clock in the evening, which made him feel that he had better postpone an interview with his better half until his condition had worn off. He therefore concluded not to sleep in the family quarters.

The next morning his wife called him to account, and he explained that he had been having a little jollification, but did not wish to disturb her slumbers on his return.

"Where did you sleep?" she demanded.

"In the cage with the lions," he replied, meekly.

"Coward!" hissed Mrs. Hingstermeier, with a look of one robbed of her just dues.—Life.

Having a Great Run on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

Manager Martin, of the Pierson drug store, informs us that he is having a great run on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He sells five bottles of the medicine to one of any other kind, and it gives great satisfaction. In these days of the gripe there is nothing like Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to stop the cough, heal up the sore throat and lungs and give relief within a very short time. The sales are growing, and all who try it are pleased with its prompt action.—South Chicago Daily Calumet. For sale by all druggists.

During a murder trial at New Brunswick, N. J., the other day one of the witnesses testified that in Hungary all persons intending to immigrate to the United States are given to understand that nearly every American carries a revolver, and is very quick on the trigger. To this fact, the witness said, is due the readiness of Hungarians to snatches and guns in quarrels.

Stock to eat large quantities of salt at one time and depriving them of it when they may desire it with certain foods at other times.

The most successful farmers are those who experiment. The farmer who believes in practical experience only will never learn more than he knows unless he accepts the experience of others or attempts experiments for himself. Soils vary, and the experience of one farmer may not be of value to some others. To make tests on small plots costs almost nothing, and discoveries may be made that will change the system of management on the farm. In the meantime no farmer should abandon old methods until he has first tried the new and determined for himself whether it is profitable to make changes.

It is well enough to lay down the rule that ten pounds of corn will make one pound of pork, but rules may not give the results expected unless under certain conditions. Some breeds of hogs will produce more pork on the same food than others, and even with a selected breed there will be individual animals that will increase more rapidly than others. In the winter season, if the hogs are exposed, twenty or thirty pounds of corn may be required to make a pound of pork. Care and management are important as well as breed.

Importance of Seed Selection—An Excellent Emulsion. Etc.

From the Philadelphia Record.

The spring work will soon be urgent and much time may be lost by not being ready. The heaviest loss to farmers is in the failure of seeds to germinate. While it is possible for seed to be injured in the ground by circumstances not anticipated, yet the fact that during such failures some of the seeds survive and germinate shows that much depends upon the use of selected seeds only. The large majority of farmers never examine the seeds procured by them, taking their chances and trusting to the reliability of the seedman. Especially in this case with seeds put up in packets. The fact is that the seedman is also subject to the same conditions as the farmer, and must also make drawbacks in growing seeds. It is possible to get good seeds, but it will do no harm for the farmer or gardener to carefully examine all seeds and use only those that are apparently sound. Seed corn should be selected with extra care, so as to avoid any seed that is not perfect. The loss of a few weeks' time by reason of the seed not germinating sometimes means the loss of the crop, because the season will not permit of replanting. Seedsmen have gone to much expense to improve, but something depends upon the farmer also in order to insure success.

It is not wise for any farmer to buy more land as long as the farm cultivated by him is not up to its full limit of capacity. It is also difficult to determine when the land has been reached. The manure that is spread on one acre will give better results than when used on two acres, while the cost of labor will be less. The first duty of a farmer is to increase the fertility of his soil, which can be done more easily with a small farm than with one that is large. Only when the small farm is at the best, and the farmer is clear of debt, should he enlarge, and if by any means land he should pay cash and avoid mortgages.

In a few weeks more the frost may be leaving the ground, should there be mild weather, and the roads will be spring. Farmers will then complain, and justly, as some of them will be completely blocked. After spring planting has begun, the roads become hard, and they will object to paying taxes for better roads. This happens every year; yet farmers do not seem to learn that for every dollar honestly expended on the roads they save ten times its value in labor and taxation.

The farms of this country are not crowded if the average yields per acre of cereal crops are evidence. There is a lack of judgment in farming, and there is also plenty of room for improvement. We should grow twice as much wheat and corn on the area annually devoted to those crops. There are probably too many large farms that are not well cultivated, and it is these that reduce the average yields.

Every farmer is desirous of securing the "best breed." There is no best breed for certain purposes. Before selecting a breed first determine the object in view, and then procure the breed that will come nearest in fulfilling the purpose required of it, taking soil, climate, capacity of the farm, shelter, etc., in consideration.

When manure becomes heated and the odor of ammonia is noticed there is then a loss of a valuable fertilizing substance—nitrogen. Turn the heap over, placing the corner portions to the center. We also do this with a manure pile, and several hours of labor will be saved.

There is no necessity for buying expensive carboic acid to be used as an insecticide. The ordinary carboic acid is not only cheaper but much better than the refined for the purposes of the farmer. It will, like kerosene, easily emulsify with a solution of hard soap, and it renders the kerosene emulsion more serviceable when used in that connection. An excellent emulsion may be made by dissolving one pound of hard soap in one gallon of water. Remove from the fire, add one gallon of kerosene and half a pint of carboic acid, churning with a sprayer until a creamy substance is formed. Then add 12 gallons of cold water and spray with a sprayer whenever necessary.

The breed of wool from sheep of different breeds vary greatly. The breeds are divided into long wools, middle wools and fine wools. The Merino is considered superior to all others for producing fine wool, as many as 40,000 fibres to the square inch being estimated on a pure-bred Merino. The Merino also produces a heavy fleece, though it is small in body.

Japan clover is not extensively grown, nor does it possess advantages over the red and crimson varieties. It is a yellow variety, and is adapted to nearly all kinds of soils. There are several kinds of Japan clover, however, some of which will hold its own and crowd out other grasses. It is short, and is therefore better for pasturage than as hay.

Giving salt regularly to animals is not necessarily a matter requiring great attention. If a box or bag of salt is kept conveniently at the barn, so as to add a little to the food at each meal, the animals will enjoy their food more, while little or no extra labor will be entailed. This is better than compelling

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Importance of Seed Selection—An Excellent Emulsion. Etc.

From the Philadelphia Record.

The spring work will soon be urgent and much time may be lost by not being ready. The heaviest loss to farmers is in the failure of seeds to germinate. While it is possible for seed to be injured in the ground by circumstances not anticipated, yet the fact that during such failures some of the seeds survive and germinate shows that much depends upon the use of selected seeds only. The large majority of farmers never examine the seeds procured by them, taking their chances and trusting to the reliability of the seedman. Especially in this case with seeds put up in packets. The fact is that the seedman is also subject to the same conditions as the farmer, and must also make drawbacks in growing seeds. It is possible to get good seeds, but it will do no harm for the farmer or gardener to carefully examine all seeds and use only those that are apparently sound. Seed corn should be selected with extra care, so as to avoid any seed that is not perfect. The loss of a few weeks' time by reason of the seed not germinating sometimes means the loss of the crop, because the season will not permit of replanting. Seedsmen have gone to much expense to improve, but something depends upon the farmer also in order to insure success.

It is not wise for any farmer to buy more land as long as the farm cultivated by him is not up to its full limit of capacity. It is also difficult to determine when the land has been reached. The manure that is spread on one acre will give better results than when used on two acres, while the cost of labor will be less. The first duty of a farmer is to increase the fertility of his soil, which can be done more easily with a small farm than with one that is large. Only when the small farm is at the best, and the farmer is clear of debt, should he enlarge, and if by any means land he should pay cash and avoid mortgages.

In a few weeks more the frost may be leaving the ground, should there be mild weather, and the roads will be spring. Farmers will then complain, and justly, as some of them will be completely blocked. After spring planting has begun, the roads become hard, and they will object to paying taxes for better roads. This happens every year; yet farmers do not seem to learn that for every dollar honestly expended on the roads they save ten times its value in labor and taxation.

The farms of this country are not crowded if the average yields per acre of cereal crops are evidence. There is a lack of judgment in farming, and there is also plenty of room for improvement. We should grow twice as much wheat and corn on the area annually devoted to those crops. There are probably too many large farms that are not well cultivated, and it is these that reduce the average yields.

Every farmer is desirous of securing the "best breed." There is no best breed for certain purposes. Before selecting a breed first determine the object in view, and then procure the breed that will come nearest in fulfilling the purpose required of it, taking soil, climate, capacity of the farm, shelter, etc., in consideration.

When manure becomes heated and the odor of ammonia is noticed there is then a loss of a valuable fertilizing substance—nitrogen. Turn the heap over, placing the corner portions to the center. We also do this with a manure pile, and several hours of labor will be saved.

There is no necessity for buying expensive carboic acid to be used as an insecticide. The ordinary carboic acid is not only cheaper but much better than the refined for the purposes of the farmer. It will, like kerosene, easily emulsify with a solution of hard soap, and it renders the kerosene emulsion more serviceable when used in that connection. An excellent emulsion may be made by dissolving one pound of hard soap in one gallon of water. Remove from the fire, add one gallon of kerosene and half a pint of carboic acid, churning with a sprayer until a creamy substance is formed. Then add 12 gallons of cold water and spray with a sprayer whenever necessary.

The breed of wool from sheep of different breeds vary greatly. The breeds are divided into long wools, middle wools and fine wools. The Merino is considered superior to all others for producing fine wool, as many as 40,000 fibres to the square inch being estimated on a pure-bred Merino. The Merino also produces a heavy fleece, though it is small in body.

Japan clover is not extensively grown, nor does it possess advantages over the red and crimson varieties. It is a yellow variety, and is adapted to nearly all kinds of soils. There are several kinds of Japan clover, however, some of which will hold its own and crowd out other grasses. It is short, and is therefore better for pasturage than as hay.

Giving salt regularly to animals is not necessarily a matter requiring great attention. If a box or bag of salt is kept conveniently at the barn, so as to add a little to the food at each meal, the animals will enjoy their food more, while little or no extra labor will be entailed. This is better than compelling

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