News of the Week.

Slaughter Extraordinary.

Peter Klein, who committed an outrage on Mrs. Caroline Trussdell at Newport, Ky., was taken from the jail by an infuriated mob, on Sunday, and hanged.

Shot for Stealing Corn.

A little son of Calvin Gipson, of Collier, Ind., had his skull split open while cutting wood by a little brother who was also chopping wood.

Arrival of the Remains of Bayard Taylor.

The remains of Bayard Taylor arrived at New York on the steamer Celtic, and, after public ceremonies in that city, were conveyed to Philadelphia for interment.

A Missouri Murder Trial.

Mrs. Sprouse was on the witness stand in the preliminary examination of Bill Young for the murder of the Spencer family at Leroy, Missouri. During the examination, the detective, who is managing the case, sat near her, with his hand upon a cocked revolver. He said he was bound to protect the witness. It was also reported that the women had two revolvers on her person, and the attorney for the defense wanted her searched. But the Court refused to order the search.

Smothered in a Corn Bin.

Joseph Stricker, a lad employed in Mansfield & Mandell's elevator, Chillicothe, Ohio, fell into a corn bin, from which they were loading cars, and was drawn down to the bottom by the suction. It was fully twenty minutes before he was gotten out, being buried under about three hundred bushels of corn, and when he was, life was extinct. His mother is a widow, residing on High-street, and depended almost entirely on his earnings for her support. Stricker was about seventeen years old, and had been employed at Mansfield & Massie's for three or four years.

Fatal Accidents.

In the international six days pedestrian tour, at Gilmore Garden, New York City, Howell, the Englishman, completed the 500th mile, making an even hundred miles—Ennis, of Chicago, covered four hundred and seventy-five miles, and Hazelton, of Boston, this Yankee, got down to four hundred and fifty by the skin of his teeth, and thus saving the share of prize money—eight hundred dollars. O'Leary pegged out on his two hundred and sixteenth mile in a perfect state of collapse, expressing the opinion that his walking days were over.

Attempted Wife Murder and Suicide.

Charles Burbeck and wife lived ten miles east of Lincoln, Ill. They had been separated for some days, Mrs. Burbeck residing in Lincoln. A few mornings ago he hired a buggy to take him out there. He had been there a few days before, and had shot his wife while she was engaged in ironing the ball passing entirely through her body, the lay that night in a corn-stalk field, and was not expected to live until morning. He secreted himself in the hay-mow, taking a rope with him, and when found by his partners coming toward the barn, he shot himself through the head, dying almost instantly.

Murder Supposed to be Suicide.

The damage at Saegedin is estimated at about $1,500,000.

The Emperor Francis Joseph visited the city recently, and was received in a hole through the ruined town. About twenty-three thousand inhabitants have been removed. The remaining are amply provided with provisions. The Emperor, replying to a address, said his heart was painfully pained at the calamity which has bereft the inhabitants. The people must not be too much discouraged, he hoped, some. The Emperor was much affected.

Two thousand farm houses in the surrounding country have been destroyed by the flood. It is believed the waters will not have entirely subsided before July.

Chicago Communists Arraying.

The police authorities of Chicago say they have reliable information that the Communists one day lately received and distributed seven thousand rounds of ammunition among their different organizations, and that a few days after one hundred stand of arms were received, and six thousand rounds of ammunition distributed among them. What these warlike preparations mean is only surmised. No immediate danger is feared. It is generally supposed the Communists were preparing for a big celebration on the 22d inst., the anniversary of the uprising of the Communists of Paris in 1871, which also happens to be the birthday of Emperor William.

A Royal Wedding.

At St. George's Chapel, Windsor, on the 13th March, the marriage was duly celebrated of the Duke of Connaught, son of Queen Victoria, to Princess Louisa Margaret, of Prussia. The ceremony, which was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by several bishops. The royal family dignitaries were received by throngs of lords and ladies of high degree. The body of the chapel was occupied by about one hundred and fifty distinguished and foreign ministers with their families, cabinet ministers, members of the nobility, and distinguished soldiers and sailors. The Queen has commanded a sketch of the scene.

Fatal Explosion on Georgia Midway Treasury.

At Atlanta, Ga., dispatch says that, recently, the office of the State Treasurer, at the Capitol, was the scene of a bloody tragedy, the parties being Colonel Robert Alston, Colonel Cox, Captain Gordon, Captain Ed. Cox, of Dekalb County. Alston leased the stocks, Cox two. Alston was shot in the right side, the ball passing through the brain. Cox was shot in the mouth and through the left hand. Alston is dead; Cox is not seriously hurt. The difficulty arose from Alston filing power of attorney from Governor Colquitt, to look after the interest in the State convict lease. Cox is an heiress, under Gordon, and wanted Alston to sell the Gordon interest to Walters, who had promised to buy Cox out. Alston sold to another person. Cox threatened Alston if he (Cox) could not still him before sundown if the trade was not canceled and made with his man. He made good his threat. Governor Colquitt and others having detained Alston at the Capitol. The quarrel was renewed, both drew their pistols, and with the above result. Alston was prominent in Georgia politics, while Cox is one of the leading citizens in the State.

Terrible Calamity in Hungary.

The embankment of the Theiss River gave way from the force of the flood, and the town of Szegedin was submerged. A telegram from Pesth says: "Whole rows of houses crumble from two sides once daughter. The horrors of the situation baffle all description. The town is lost. Destroyed. Two-thirds is now submerged, including the citadel, Post-office, and telegraph office. Whole rows of houses are falling. The orphanage and synagogue are destroyed. All the inhabitants of the former were buried in the ruins. Two manufactories are on fire. The inhabitants are flying to New Szegedin and the more elevated parts of the town. The municipality of Pesth is making every effort to send assistance to Szegedin. Two relief trains have started. Accommodations for fugitives have been provided in the barracks and public buildings of Pesth." The London *Standard's* Pesth dispatch says a hundred square miles in the neighborhood of Szegedin are flooded. The crops in the district are lost. The government sent forty thousand florins for the relief of the inhabitants. The radicals in the Diet violently attacked the government for neglecting to take precautions to prevent the calamity.

One Day's Executions.

The following executions occurred on Friday: William S. Devlin was hanged at Lowell, Mass., for the murder of his wife and infant child, December 8, 1878. Just before his execution Devlin said: "I think all my friends for their kindness to me. I recommend all my friends to abstain from rum, and recommend my soul to God."

Henry Gravelin was hanged at Windsor, Vt., for the murder of Herbert O. White, in October, 1878. Gravelin asserted his innocence in strong terms and said: "I feel as if I had been robbed and murdered and lied into my grave. I am going out of this world forgiven, and I hope the Lord will forgive my trespasses as I forgive those who trespass against me." His arms and legs were then pinioned and the drop fell, his neck being broken instantly.

John Q. Pinkham was hanged at Concord, N. H., for the murder of Mrs. Marian Berry, near Dorham, January 9, 1877.

Chinaman Ah Ben was hanged at Marysville, Cal., for the murder of John McDaniels, at Marysville Park, last November. He is believed to have committed several other murders, but exact proof failed.

Eugene L. Avery, *alias* Archie Brown and James Johnson, were hanged at Portland, Oregon, for the murder of Lucia Jeseph, last August.

Classes of Pensioners.

Pensioners totally disabled are now paid $864 per annum, which is the largest sum ever paid any class of pensioners. The long by any government. Up to the war of the rebellion, and for some time afterwards, this class received $96, but it has been gradually ingressed by nearly every Congress until it is now nearly ten times the former figure. The last increase was from $600 to $864. The "totally disabled" are such as have lost both eyes, or both arms, or both legs, or have become entirely disqualified from physical exertion.

There are over fifty different classes of pensioners on the rolls, not including widows and orphans, and special cases, like Mrs. Grant, who receives a special annuity of $5,000 in lieu of a pension, in the way from $18 to $72 per month.

The ravages of death and marriage widows marry or are married, and thus the pensioners are rapidly reducing the roll, but it is counterbalanced by increase in rates from time to time, and by increase of the number of the roll, so that the annual payments for the next five years promise to be larger than for the last five years. However, the young children on the rolls are now coming of age rapidly, and will all be off the list within four years. In 1885 there will be no children on the rolls. Last year 10,321 were dropped, having come of age. This year 9,279 will be dropped, and the number will grow lessening until, which will nearly all expire in 1881 and 1882.

The pensioners of the United States covered in liberality those of any other nation on earth.

Accidents Cable Street Wedding.

Over one thousand guests responded in New York City, to the invitations issued by Colonel Fred. Ludlow, to celebrate the silver wedding of the inception of the enterprise by which Europe and America were linked by the Atlantic Cable. His house in Gramercy Park was opened at ten o'clock in the evening, and the thousand persons throughout the continent men of the money market, men, scholars, divines, men of letters, diplomatists and army and navy men. Mr. Ludlow, in the course of his remarks, said: "To-day there are over seventy thousand miles of cable crossing the seas and rivers, and there are not enough to have messages sent with the speed of lightning, they must be sent in opposite directions at the same time, and we have just received a telegram from Valentia, Ireland, which reads: 'This morning the many witnesses of the laying of the Atlantic as an accomplished fact, by which the capacity of all our ocean cables is doubled.' Only one thing is needed which I still hope to be spared to see, and in which to take a part—the laying of a cable from San Francisco to the Sandwich Islands (for which I have this very day a concession from King Kalakaua, by his minister, who is here with us) and from thence to Japan, by which the island groups of the Pacific may be brought into communication with the Continents of either side—Asia and America—thus completing the circuit of the globe." Congratulatory dispatches were received from distinguished men abroad. It was the most brilliant reception ever given in New York City.

Children at Gilmore's Garden.

At Gilmore's Garden, a few days ago, where the pedestrians were walking for the world's championship, an accident occurred, causing a panic and fearful excitement, while there were nearly ten thousand people in the building. A crash was heard, and a long section of the gallery on the south floor of the building suddenly sank, with a mass of struggling humanity on it. Screams, groans, shrieks, oaths, and curses. A panic was feared, and men rushed frantically around. A rush was made for the door, and a terrible rang out. The scene that followed begears description, and for a time it looked as if a number of lives would be lost. Some men endeavored to stop the panic by showing there was no danger. The building was shaken up, many window in the building were smashed open, and many persons jumped out and went home as quickly as possible. The band kept playing when the accident occurred. Rowell, Harriman and Eanis were on the track when the crash came, and at the urgent request of parties who were trying to allay the panic.

When the fire broke out, Governor Colquitt was there, and only a portion of the gallery had fallen, the panic subsided. Still the feeling was not quite as confident as before the accident, and a mere breath could have precipitated another panic. The police and firemen were on the ground, and meanwhile, most vigorous efforts were made to assist the persons who fell with the gallery, and the persons who fell with the gallery, and the persons who fell with the gallery, and

Manchester Enterprise.

BY MAT D. BLOSSER.

We solicit communications and news items from all the surrounding towns.

Every communication must contain the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We must not be held responsible for sentiments expressed by writers.

Any one wishing to become a regular or occasional correspondent, or have gathered, will please write us for instructions.

If you have any business at the Probate Office, make the request there; your notice be published in the ENTERPRISE. Such a request will always be granted.

All articles for publication should be addressed to THE ENTERPRISE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1879.

A colony has been formed by Jackson county people to settle near Pedroskey.

The safe in the foundry of Brewer & Co., Tecumseh, was robbed on the 21st, of $700 in drafts and notes.

The board of directors of the Jackson County Agricultural Society have decided to add 75 to 100 per cent. to the regular premiums, and double the premium list.

The House has concurred in the Senate's substitute for the House bill to reorganize the judicial circuits, and the bill was ordered to take effect immediately.

The Hubbardston lumber company's mill, owned by David Corey, burned Saturday night. The fire originated in the engine room. The cost, when built, was $32,000, but it was bought by the present owner on a mortgage for $6,500. It was insured for $3,200.

The balance of cash in the State treasury, March 15, was $664,317 41; receipts for the week ending March 22, were $24,773 21; payments for same time, $16,153 29; leaving a balance, March 22, 1879, of $672 937 33; increase for the week, $8,619 92.

A letter to the "Post Master of Hell's Landing, Mo., via Ypsilanti, Mich.," was stopped at this place a short time since. This is the first time we ever heard our city was on a route, direct or otherwise, to the place of the existence of which Bob. Ingersoll denies.—[Sentinel. We supposed Yps. was working to get the Grand Trunk through it.

PEACHES.

A Paper read before the Washtenaw County Pomological Society, at Ann Arbor, reported by TITUS M. PRESCOTT.—Where originated, damage done, &c., &c. By S. W. Dorr.

I wish to call your attention to the important fact that the peach disease known as the "Yellows," which has extended to some extent for a number of years in some localities in this State, is spreading to an alarming extent, one county alone having lost 5,000 bearing trees during the past season. No wonder the peach growers of the famous fruit belt have at last become alarmed, and are taking more effective measures to stay the progress of this most dreaded contagious disease. In the vicinity of St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, where the diseased trees have been allowed to remain in the orchard, their heretofore prosperous fruit interest is entirely destroyed, although it is claimed by some that the cause of the disease is as clear as the noon-day sun; no remedy has been discovered to arrest, or in any degree check, the ravages of this disease, which threatens to exterminate the entire peach orchards of our State.

Let us examine for a few moments the history of this disease, which appears to be of American origin. In the year 1800, (or about that time) attention was attracted, in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, to the sudden decay and death of the orchards, without apparent cause. The disease gradually extended to New Jersey, where in 1814 it was so prevalent as to destroy a considerable part of all the orchards.

Three or four years later it appeared on the banks of the Hudson, and gradually extended north-westward to the remainder of the State. Monmouth Co., N. J., and vicinity were famous in their day, having often glutted the eastern markets, when the yellows appeared and soon culminated in the destruction of all the peach orchards, in 1856.

Driven from the Atlantic coast counties, by the yellows, the prominent peach growers of New Jersey located in Morris and other counties in the north of the State, where peaches were successfully grown until about 1867, when New Jersey peach growers were again driven by the yellows to "fresh fields,"—in Delaware and Maryland, from whence the Eastern markets have received their principal supplies. Of late, symptoms of yellows have appeared in those localities, and it is evident a change of base will soon become necessary.

The disease supposed to have been introduced into our State in 1862, by means of trees imported from New Jersey, which had been grown from seed of an infected tree.

A few orchards in the vicinity of St. Joseph and Benton Harbor first showed signs of the disease. Such trees were immediately destroyed, and many fine crops were grown before the trees were ALL affected; but within the last few years, many careless growers have allowed the diseased tree to remain, and the disease has assumed a more contagious character, spreading over two counties, and appearing in many localities before unknown.

Many theories are entertained in regard to the cause; some claiming impoverished soil, others, a fungous growth upon the root; others insist that it is caused by the weather; too wet, or too dry, or excessive cold winters.

By the rapid spread of the disease many careful observers have been convinced that the yellows are disseminated by inoculation, being either wafted from tree to tree by currents of air, or conveyed by insects, when in blossom, or the virus may be imparted by the pruning-knife. The theory of its being carried from tree to tree by bees has had many supporters, from the fact that the first symptom, premature ripening of the fruit, often occurs upon isolated branches at the extremity of the tree.

The second and infallible symptom of the yellows is the striking out of unnatural shoots from the main branches of the tree. They are very slender and quite long, having a sickly look; the leaves are small, slender and pale. This growth is the only means of detecting the disease in young trees, or those not bearing fruit. These shoots usually appear during the latter part of the season.

The diseased fruit will be bright in color, beautiful in appearance; water colored spots appear on the surface, and as the fruit ripens, blood-colored blotches are noticed all through the flesh. Its flavor is also affected, being insipid and tasteless, as compared with fruit from a healthy tree; diminutive in size, and completely worthless.

In regard to the CURE, no writer on the subject, no grower that has known the disease, has ever reported a tree cured that once had the disease. Many so-called cures are published, yet when investigated, have proved either that the tree so cured never had the yellows, or that it still existed in the tree.

None of the many remedies which have been applied have proved efficacious in retarding the progress of the disease or prolonging the life of the tree. The immediate destruction of every tree which shows any signs of yellows, may, in some measure, delay for a time the progress of the disease, but we learn from its history, that wherever it has appeared, the extermination of peach orchards has been the final result.

Laws authorizing the destruction of infected trees have been partially enforced in some localities, but of late a bill with strong provisions has been laid before the Legislature of our State, and it is hoped will be enacted, compelling the destruction of diseased trees, and also to prohibit the sale of diseased fruit.

Would it not be advisable for this society to co-operate with the State society in devising means, as may seem adviisable, for the extinction of peach yellows?

In conclusion, a few facts in regard to this disease may be worthy of our attention as fruit growers of Washtenaw.

That the disease is highly contagious, there is no longer any doubt. That for a tree infected with the yellows there is no known cure. One infected tree, and the whole orchard is doomed, likewise the neighboring orchards. That trees grown from buds of infected trees, and in localities where the disease exists, are being retailed in our midst. That by the purchase of such trees we risk the extermination of our orchards and thereby bring upon ourselves disappointment for years of toil and care. Is it not wisdom to use every reasonable means within our power to ward off this threatened malignant contagion that is already sweeping through our land and causing such destruction? Is it not our duty, as members of this society, to earnestly endeavor to promote the important interests which it was organized to subserve?

Of all earth's catalogue of beautiful and delicious fruits, the peach is said to be the chief. The location and soil along the elevated banks of the Huron prove it to be peculiarly adapted to the production and development of this much esteemed Queen of Fruits, in all its richness and perfection.

Let us perpetuate this industrial pursuit, this boon vouchesafe to us by the God of Nature, by untiring, energetic vigilance, that it may become the crowning glory of our people and the lasting pride of posterity.

FROM KANSAS.

EDITOR ENTERPRISE:—I thought perhaps the readers of your paper might be interested in a letter written from Kansas. I live in the central part of the State, in Marion County, near Peabody, on the line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fee Railroad.

Peabody is a city of 1,000 inhabitants. The town was first laid out in 1870, and the first building erected. Its business men belong to that enterprising go-ahead class, who are always sure of founding a good and prosperous city. It has a large public library, with over 2,000 volumes, four church buildings, two public school buildings, one of the largest steam flouring mills in the State; also a water flouring mill. It has two large elevators and two warehouses for storing wheat. There was shipped from Peabody station an average of 15 carloads of wheat a day, for over three months, last year, besides corn and other produce, showing you its importance as a shipping point. Eleven miles east on the railroad the city of Florence is located, and nine miles west is Walton station; so you see it isn't because of the distance from other railroad towns which gives it so much shipping; but shows to the reader the immense agricultural resources of this part of the country.

Before the year 1870, the country was one vast plain, where the buffalo and antelope roamed at pleasure and the coyote sought its prey. Now it is all dotted over with the improvements of an enterprising a class of people as ever did grace a new State; with nice groves and good orchards growing upon nearly every section, making it one of the handsomest countries to be found anywhere. The surface is gently rolling; just enough for drainage. Soil a very rich, black loam, surpassing that of Illinois for fertility. We have a plenty of good running water, with the best magnesia limestone, a stone that can be cut or sawed into any shape, when first taken out of the ground, but when it has been exposed to the weather a spell it becomes hard and durable. Good well water is obtained by digging from 15 to 40 feet.

Our climate is mild and healthy, being free from miasmatic influences, on account of altitude, which is nearly 1,200 feet above the level of the sea. All kinds of grain and fruit are grown that are grown in Michigan, and do well. It is the home for the sweet potato. Cotton is grown to some extent. Hemp and flax do well; also tobacco. Fencing is done with osage orange.

Here you will find good schools, good churches and good society.

Our farmers are now in the fields, sowing oats and plowing for corn, which fact proves to the reader the benefits of short winters. To those who are willing to work, I say they may do well by coming here; but to those who have not the energy to stick to anything long enough to persevere, they had better stay where they are.

There might be more written, but I fear this letter is already too long.

MRS HATTIE A LINDEMAN

Miscellaneous.

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Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.

In the matter of the estate of Mary Dettling and Lewis Dettling, minors.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Guardian of said Minors, by the Hon. Julius C. Pratt, Judge of Probate of the County of Washtenaw, on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1879, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the late residence of Georges Dettling, deceased, in the Township of Freedom, in the County of Washtenaw, in said State, on Saturday, the 12th day of April, A. D. 1879, at the house on said premises, that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage, or otherwise, existing at the time of the sale) all the interest belonging to the above named minors, in and to the following described real estate, viz: Commencing at a stone post, marked "Lewis Dettling, Mary Dettling," on the north line of said Georges Dettling's farm, and in the west line of the northeast quarter of section number twenty-eight; and in the south line of the northwest quarter of section number twenty-eight; and in the south line of the northeast quarter of section number twenty-eight; all in town three south, range four east, Freedom, Washtenaw County, Michigan. Dated March 3, 1879.

LOUIS DETTLING, Guardian.

MORTGAGE SALE.

ON the 8th day of November, A. D. 1872, Hiram Wyman, of Manchester, Michigan, mortgaged to Thomas L. Spalding, of Manchester, Michigan, fifteen certain pieces or parcels of land situate in the Township of Manchester, County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, known and described as follows, to wit: The south west quarter of the south east quarter of section four; also the south west of range three east (excepting thirteen acres off from the south side thereof) and also the north half of the north east quarter of the south east quarter of section nine; also the south half of the south east quarter; beginning at the southwest corner of said south east quarter, running thence east on section line, eighty rods, to the line of the state south on line of lots, twenty six rods, thence west eighty rods, to quarter line, thence south on quarter line twenty six rods, to place of beginning." This mortgage was on the 1st day of November, 1872, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Washtenaw County, Michigan, in Liber 40 of Mortgages, on page 577; upon this mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of two thousand four hundred fifty-one and 50-100 dollars, and no proceedings at law or equity having been taken for the recovery thereof; Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and Act to enable mortgagees to sell the mortgaged premises and date to me, together with accruing interest and expenses of foreclosure, I shall sell at public vendue, at the east door of the court house in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County of Washtenaw, sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, all those certain tracts or parcels of land in said mortgage described, situate in the Township of Bridgewater, in the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, known and described as follows, to wit: The south half of the west half of the north east quarter of section number twenty-nine (29), containing forty acres of land, be the same more or less. Also the south-west quarter of section number twenty-nine (29), containing forty acres of land, be the same more or less. Also the north-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section number twenty (20), containing forty acres of land, be the same more or less. Also the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section number twenty (20), containing forty acres of land, be the same more or less. Also the south-east quarter of section number twenty (20), containing one hundred and sixty acres of land, be the same more or less. Also the south half of the south-east quarter of section number twenty (20), containing forty acres of land, be the same more or less. Also the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section number twenty (20), containing forty acres of land, be the same more or less. Also the south half of the south-west quarter of section number twenty (20), containing forty acres of land, be the same more or less. Also the north half of the north-west quarter of section number twenty-nine (29), containing forty acres of land, be the same more or less, and being the same parcel of land now occupied and tended by Parlow Teague, and the same conveyed by Parlow Teague and his wife to the Chelsea Woolen Manufacturing Company, by deed of land bearing date the 1st day of April, 1864, and recorded in the Register's office, in Liber 40 of Deeds, page 577, and conveyed by said Company to Hiram Wyman, by deed of land bearing date the 1st day of April, 1864, and recorded in the Register's office, in Liber 40 of Deeds, page 577, and conveyed by said Company to Hiram Wyman, by deed of land bearing date the 1st day of April, 1864, and recorded in the Register's office, in Liber 40 of Deeds, page 577, and conveyed by said Hiram Wyman and wife to said Parlow Teague, by deed of land bearing date the 1st day of April, 1864, and recorded in the Register's office, in Liber 40 of Deeds, page 577, and conveyed by said Parlow Teague and wife to said

News of the Week.

Two Men Killed at a Railway Crossing.

As the C., C., C. and I. train due at Cleveland at 3:40 p. m. was passing Rochester, O., the engine struck a farmer's wagon in which were a farmer named Campbell and his son. Both were thrown from the wagon and the father instantly killed, while the son lived but a few minutes.

Earthquake in Persia.

The London *Times* reports that there were shocks of an earthquake in Northern Persia. Minach was much damaged, and the adjacent villages of Tark and Mannan totally destroyed. Out of one thousand one hundred inhabitants only a few escaped death.

The Haytien Steamer Michel Sunk and Sixty Persons Drowned.

A Kingston, Jamaica, dispatch says: The British steamer Bolivar, Captain Doherty plying between Liverpool and St. Thomas, came in collision with the Haytien steamer Michel. The latter was sunk and sixty persons drowned.

Fatal Play of Tragedy.

Vincent Fallon, a boy seventeen years of age, was playing theater with Jesse Perrin, of about the same age, at Perrin's residence, 125 North Fifteenth-street, Philadelphia, and Perrin, in fun, pointed a pistol at his comrade, and pulled the trigger, not knowing it was loaded. Fallon received the ball in the throat, and died in a few moments.

A Negro Lynched.

A Paducah special to the *Courier-Journal* says: Jerry Ewing (colored), was seized by twelve masked men, and shot to death, after which, a bag of sand being tied to his body, he was thrown into the Ohio River. Ewing ravished a twelve-year-old white child, named Fields, by whose brother he was captured after receiving two gunshot wounds.

Sitting Bull's Warlike Designs.

Gen. Sheridan has information, through military sources on the frontier, that Sitting Bull has a large force of braves on both sides of the line, and proposes to make a simultaneous attack with three columns upon Forts Totten, Stephens, and Buford, as soon as the grass is high enough for his animals to subsist upon. He has already sent emissaries to Fort Totten to ascertain the strength of force and position.

Another Prairie Fire, with Loss of Life.

A St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* special says another terrible prairie fire occurred in Lincoln County, Kansas, burning the house and all the property of Mr. Montgomery, living on Bitter Creek, and doing much other damage. A little son of Mr. Montgomery, twelve years old, perished in the flames, and Mrs. Montgomery and Isaac Platt, a neighbor, who attempted to save Montgomery, were so badly burned they died in a few hours.

Fatal Accident.

W. W. Sherwood, for the past year a resident of Bond Hill, Ohio, met with an accident, that caused his death almost instantly. He was milking his cow, when she suddenly kicked him a death blow, striking him on the forehead and dislocating his neck. He was conveyed to his home as soon as possible, where he breathed his last a few moments after. He leaves a wife and three children to mourn over the sad and unexpected calamity.

Smothered in a Corn Bin.

Joseph Striker, a lad employed at Marfield & Massie's elevator, Chillicothe, Ohio, fell into a corn bin, from which they were loading cars, and was drawn down to the bottom by the suction. It was fully twenty minutes before he was gotten out, being buried under about three hundred bushels of corn, and when he was, life was extinct. His mother is a widow, residing on High-street, and depended almost entirely on his earnings for her support. Striker was about seventeen years old, and had been employed at Marfield & Massie's for three or four years.

Big Bank Suspensions.

A clean sweep was made of the banks at New Orleans, the other day. The people got crazy, and went for their money, and sixteen of the moneyed institutions put up their shutters, and went into a state of suspension. It was alleged by the bankers that the suspension was only temporary, and the banks would reopen in about ten days. The officers of banks of New York and St. Louis stated that they would be but little affected by the temporary panic and suspension. There was not as much excitement on Change in those cities as was anticipated.

Gold Discovered in Kansas.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat's* special from Wichita, Kansas, says gold has been discovered thirty miles southeast of that place, and great excitement exists among farmers and others. A New York company is said to have bought a mile square of land, and trying to secure more. Four companies have already organized. Ore from a shaft sunk some time ago is said to have assayed over two thousand dollars to the ton. One farmer has been offered thirty thousand dollars for his farm, and refused it.

Disastrous Prairie Fires in Kansas.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* special says terrible prairie fires recently occurred in Republic and Cloud counties, Kansas. They extended over an area of ten miles long and three wide, and swept everything before them. It is said about one hundred horses were consumed, also large quantities of grain, farming implements, hay, and other property. The wind was so high and the fires so fierce and hot that the inhabitants were obliged to take refuge in cellars, dugouts, or underground habitations. But one life is reported lost, that of Mrs. Bowersox, who was burned to death while attempting to release some horses from a burning stable. Several other persons were severely injured. The loss is estimated at $40,000.

Panic in a Theater.

During the performance of "Engaged" to a crowded house, at the Chestnut-street Theater, Philadelphia, an alarm of fire was given, which resulted in nearly a panic. Smoke poured up through the heating registers and filled the house, and the audience made a wild rush for the door, when Manager Gemmill's voice was heard from the balcony in authoritative tones, quelling the tumult. He assured the audience that no danger could result to them except by a panic, and that the house could be emptied in three minutes. The people on the stage and the orchestra aided by their composure in allaying the turmoil, and presently the play proceeded. There were fully sixteen hundred people in the theater, and but for Mr. Gemmill's presence of mind, the result of the panic might have been terrible. The smoke was caused by a lighted cigar being thrown through a street pavement man-hole of the cellar. The fire was quickly extinguished.

Suicide of an Uncle and Niece in Boone County, Mo.—Cause Unknown.

A Sedalia, Mo., dispatch says a shocking affair was enacted Saturday night in the neighborhood of Bethlehem Church, Boone County. James Rowland, a well-to-do bachelor farmer, had a niece, Miss Julia Rowland, keeping house for him. Sunday morning his brother came on a visit, found the doors bolted and windows fastened, and hearing groans inside, forced open the door and found his brother in a pool of blood, a revolver by his side, and a bullet hole in his head. On the bed lay Miss Rowland, dead, with a photograph by her side, on which was written:

"DEAR SISTER—I have taken poison and am going to my long and happy home. Please forgive me for this."

Rowland was still alive, but refused to give any reason for the terrible affair. A rumor is current that Miss Rowland's lover was not acceptable to her uncle, and rather than suffer separation, she took poison, and that Rowland, viewing the sad consequences, attempted to take his own life.

Vicksburg Tragedy.

At Vicksburg, Miss., the other night, a shooting affray occurred between Captain W. F. Fitzgerald, Captain W. H. Andrews, and W. L. Greene. Andrews and Greene were killed almost instantly, and Fitzgerald was dangerously wounded. The difficulty originated about a Hibernian meeting, at which Andrews was elected President. Fitzgerald claimed still to be the President of the Hibernian Society, and denounced the election of Andrews as a farce. Greene took exceptions to Fitzgerald's remarks and attempted to draw a weapon. Fitzgerald drew first and shot Greene through the heart. Andrews then shot Fitzgerald and Fitzgerald shot Andrews. Andrews was the head of the firm of W. H. Andrews & Bro., and was President of the Howard Association after Rockwood's death last summer. W. L. Greene was Clerk of Andrews & Bro. Fitzgerald is a prominent lawyer, once Republican State District Attorney.

The President's Message.

The following is the text of the President's Message to the extra session:

"Fellow citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

"The failure of the last Congress to make requisite appropriations for Legislative and Judicial purposes, for the expenses of the several Executive Departments of the Government, and for support of the army, has made it necessary to call a special session of the Forty-sixth Congress. The estimates of appropriations needed which were sent to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury at the opening of the last session, are renewed and are herewith transmitted to both Senate and House of Representatives. Regretting the existence of the emergency which requires a special session of Congress at a time when it is the general judgment of the country that the public welfare will be best promoted by peace and rest, I commend these few necessary measures to your considerate attention.

(Signed.) RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

"WASHINGTON, March 18, 1879."

Accompanying the President's message are estimates from the Secretary of the Treasury of money needed for the army, and legislative, executive and judicial branches of the Government. These estimates are the same as those submitted at the opening of the last session, with the exception of items provided for at that session. The last Congress made provision for the Military Academy at West Point, and for fortifications and armament. This leaves, according to estimates, $28,510,000 yet to be appropriated, for the army. None of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriations were provided for, even in part. The estimate for these expenses is $16,520,601. To these appropriations are also to be added the item for court expenses which is generally placed in the Sundry Civil Bills, but which was left out of that bill at the last session. The estimates for these expenses is $3,000,000.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

MARCH 18.—The House was called to order at noon by Clerk Adams, and the proclamation of the President was read. Roll call then proceeded, and was regarded with some anxiety by the Iowa delegation until that State was reached, rumors having been current that Adams intended to leave the whole delegation off the roll. All were called, the Clerk ruling that the Governor's certificate was the only evidence he could recognize. The roll showed two hundred and eighty-five members present, only one Democrat, O'Reilley, of New York, being absent. Heister Clymer nominated Randall for Speaker. Frey, of Maine, nominated Garfield, and De La Matyr, Hendrick B. Wright, of Pennsylvania, Green backer. The roll call gave Randall, 143; Garfield, 125; Wright, 13; Kelly 1. At the conclusion of the call, Conger, of Michigan, requested the Clerk to state before announcing the roll whether it did not require a majority of all the members-elect to elect the Speaker. This created considerable confusion, in the midst of which O'Reilley appeared and voted, thus settling the question of majority, and the Clerk proceeded to declare Randall duly elected. The Clerk appointed Messrs. Garfield and Blackburn a committee to escort Randall to the chair, and after the performance of that ceremony, Mr. Randall returned thanks, etc. Mr. Frye objected to administering the oath to Mr. Hull, of Florida, and the matter went over until to-morrow. The following officers were re-elected: Adams, Clerk; Thompson, Sergeant-at-Arms; Field, Doorkeeper; Stewart, Postmaster; Rev. W. P. Harrison, Chaplain. Mr. McMahon sent to the Clerk's desk and asked to have read a petition signed by twenty-three prominent citizens of Cincinnati against the right of Messrs. Butterworth and Young, of Ohio, to occupy their seats. Discussion arose as to whether the petition should take the ordinary course, or be read and printed in the Record. Without action the matter went over till to-morrow. Soon after the Senate was called to order, a recess was taken, and upon reassembling, a motion to adjourn prevailed. Objection was made to the admission of Senator Bell, of New Hampshire, appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of Senator Wadleigh's term, and his case goes over until to-morrow.

MARCH 19.—*Senate*—Mr. Hill presented the credentials of his colleague, Gordon. He said the latter was detained from the Senate by sickness. Numerous bills were introduced; one by Mr. Eaton, to revive the Court of Commissioners of Alabama claims; by Mr. Burnside, to reorganize the army, and by Mr. Beck to remove all political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth article of the Constitution. Also, a bill to repeal the act of July, 1862, requiring the test oath. Mr. Edmunds offered a preamble and resolution, with a view of confining the business of the extra session to the objects for which it was called. Laid over. Mr. Wallace submitted a list of Standing Committees, which, under a suspension of the rules, was agreed to. At 12:45 an hour's recess was taken, to await the President's message. The President's message was received at a quarter to two o'clock and read. On motion of Mr. Whyte, it was referred to the Committee on Printing, and the Senate adjourned.

House—The disputed case from the Second Congressional District of Florida was discussed. The discussion was interrupted by the reception of the President's message, which was read and referred to the Committee of the Whole. The discussion of the Florida case was then resumed. Mr. Foster moved to amend the resolution offered yesterday that the oath be now administered to Mr. Hull, by providing that the right to a seat as well as the prima facie right of each contestant be referred to the Committee on Elections, when appointed, and that in the meantime neither be sworn in. Rejected—yeas, 107; nays, 149. The original resolution, that Hull be sworn in, was then adopted—yeas, 140; nays, 13.

MARCH 20.—After prayer and reading of the Journal, the Senate adjourned.....

House—Mr. McMahon called up the petition of citizens of Cincinnati in relation to the election of Messrs. Butterworth and Young, and the whole matter was referred to a select committee, with leave to sit during recess. The committee is also directed to inquire into the operation of the supervisor law in Congressional districts at the last election.

MARCH 21.—*Senate*—A large number of bills were introduced, among them one by Mr. Beck, repealing so much of the revised statutes as prohibits the appointment to the army of any person engaged in the late rebellion. Mr. McMillan submitted a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, giving the President power to except, in his approval of bills, either items of appropriation or separate legislation, giving his reasons to Congress, items so disapproved to be treated as in case of veto. Mr. Hoar offered a resolution condemning as unconstitutional and insurrectionary the attempt of one House to make the passage of appropriation bills conditional on the consent of the other House and of the President to provisions they do not approve. Mr. Wallace objected, the resolution went over. Mr. Wallace called up the resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a detailed statement of amounts paid by Marshals in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Maryland to date, and a description of the service performed by Deputy Marshals at the elections in October and November, 1878. Mr. Conkling offered an amendment to include other States, but, after a debate, it was rejected. Mr. Conkling offered another amendment, which was agreed to, covering all the States, but information as to New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio is not to be delivered before additional information could be prepared. Mr. Wallace's resolution, as amended by Mr. Conkling, was agreed to. After executive session, Senate adjourned.

MARCH 24.—*Senate*—Mr. Harris introduced a bill to prevent the introduction and spread of infectious diseases in the United States, which was placed on the calendar. On motion of Mr. McDonald, a resolution was passed, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the Senate the amounts of money drawn and paid Supervisors of Election, general and special, in 1876 and 1878, as compensation in excess of fees, as allowed by law, for Circuit Court Commissioners, and state the amounts expended in New York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati for the year aforesaid. Mr. Wallace offered a resolution that the Senate now proceed to the election of a Secretary of the Senate, Chief Clerk, Executive Clerk, and Sergeant-at-Arms. A lengthy political discussion was participated in by Messrs. Anthony, Hamlin, Wallace, Conkling, Bayard, Beck, Voorhees, Blaine and Eaton, the principal theme of which was the President's right to his office, and the decisions of the Potter Committee. Mr. Wallace then offered a resolution declaring John C. Burch elected Clerk of the Senate, which was adopted, and he was sworn into office. The following officers were also elected to place of those hereto fore holding the places named: Richard J. Bright, Sergeant-at-Arms; E. L. Stocker, Chief Clerk; Henry B. Peyton, Executive Clerk; Rev. Jas. Guillick, Chaplain.

The Desert Pirates.

On the 14th of March, 1878, Mr. Grattau Geary left Bombay for the Persian gulf, with the intention of traversing the sultan's dominions, and learning for himself the actual condition of affairs resulting from the Turkish system of government, complicated by the withdrawal of Turkish garrisons from Asia Minor and the defeat of the Turkish armies in Europe. Traveling by himself, and over routes seldom traversed except by large parties well protected, he saw and conversed with people of various races and ranks. The chief dangers to which he was exposed were the plundering Arabs and Kurds, whom the absence of the regular troops emboldened to rob and terrorize all the country outside the principal towns.

At Muscat, the capital of Oman, in Arabia, he found a city with streets so narrow that no four-footed animals larger than cats or dogs could pass through them, notwithstanding that the place has 40,000 inhabitants and a considerable trade. The bazaars are covered over, and are thronged with Bedouins fresh from the desert. All were armed to the teeth. A favorite weapon is a straight, two-handed sword, the sweep of which would take off a man's thigh. The swordsmen carried over their shoulders small, round shields of rhinoceros-hide. Half a century ago a small number of the "Beni Bou Ali" were attacked by an English officer and 350 troops, when the Bedouins rushed upon their assailants, and cut down 200 of them in the twinkle of an eye. This led to a large expedition being sent from Bombay, which succeeded in defeating the swordsmen. The British resident at Muscat has a finger very often in local insurrections, and summons a war-ship now and then to the aid of the imaum, or governor. Not many years ago the gunboat Teaser fired over the town at a crowd of Bedouins who had taken a position on the hills near the city, with the intention of sacking it. The Arabs said the shells had eyes, and could see where to fall, since they were out of view of the ship behind the hills. The fire was really directed by signals from an old Portuguese tower on the summit of one of the hills. A shell fell in a field and did not explode, whereupon it was surrounded by the Bedouins, one of whom struck its percussion cap with a spear, being determined to put out its "eye," the eye by which it had seen its way to their position. Eleven of their tribe paid the penalty for this singular piece of vindictiveness. Two forts, called Jalali, or the Glorious, and Mirani, the name of a Biluchee governor, protect the roadstead. At times these forts are on bad terms, and blaze away at each other across the harbor and in front of the town, to the great detriment of business. Fort Jalali not long ago fired on the town promiscuously until brought to reason by an English gun-boat. "Oman" means "security" or "settled peace."

Mr. Geary's adventures and observations have been issued in book form under the title "Through Asiatic Turkey."

As Grateful as a Hog.

He was a middle-aged man, spare in figure and excited in speech. His hands darted into his trowsers pockets, then into his vest pockets, and again into the pockets of his coat. Then the process was reverted. All time looking about and around him with hungry eagerness, he kept repeating, "Oh, I am ruined!" "All the money I had in the world!" "Oh, dear! Oh, dear!" I'd give $50 if I could get it back!" At this juncture a ragged street boy came along with something in his hand. "Lost er' pocket-book, mister?" The middle-aged man's ravings stopped short. He took in one long, deep breath, then seized the pocket-book very much as a cat pounces on a mouse, and with "boy—you're—a—good—boy!" walked off. Reader, this is a fact, not fancy.—*Boston Transcript.*

A Successful Spellist.

Any one who has seen the rivalry of the contestants in a western spelling-school will appreciate this incident from Edward Eggleston's reminiscences of his schooldays, published in the March *Scribner*. He says:

It was in the same old Bethel school-house, about the same time, that the master, one Benefiel, called out the spelling class of which my mother, then a little girl, was usually at the head. The word given out was "onion." I suppose the scholars at the head of the class had not recognized the word by its spelling in studying their lessons. They all missed it widely, spelling it in the most ingeniously incorrect fashions. Near the foot of the class stood a boy who had never been able to climb up toward the head. But of the few words he did know how to spell, one was "onions." When the word was missed at the head he became greatly excited, twisting himself into the most ludicrous contortions as it came nearer and nearer to him. At length the one just above the eager boy missed, the master said "next," whereupon he exultingly swung his hand above his head and came out with "O-n, un, i-o-n, yun, *ing-un*,—I'm head, by gosh!" and he marched to the head while the master hit him a blow across the shoulders for swearing.

How Men Get Ahead.

A son of Maine who went west in early youth, and has there attained wealth and an honorable position, returned, last summer, to visit his old home. At the village store he met an old man whom he had known in his younger days. He accosted him, but was not recognized. "So, you don't remember me," he said; "I'm John R——." "You!" exclaimed the old man, "you don't mean to tell me you are John R——?" "I certainly am," said the visitor, shaking him by the hand, "and I'm very glad to see you again." "Well," persisted the old man, "*I never did.* To think that this is you. They tell me you're grown awful rich, John." John admitted that he had "saved something." And they say you're president of a railway, and get a big salary." Again John had to admit that rumor spoke truth. "I'm glad on it, John! I'm glad on it, my boy! It beats all what circumstances and cheek will do for a man.—*Boston Transcript.*

THERE are four hundred and fifty daily, weekly, monthly and quarterly publications in New York City alone, while Paris has one thousand one hundred and ninety-one.

The Markets.

CINCINNATI.—Flour—Winter family is not offered to any extent below $4 55, and choice continues to sell as high as $4 85; fancy is held at $4 90@5 00. Spring is quotably at $4@4 25 for soft, and $4 15@4 85 for hard Wisconsin. Extra is quoted at $3 85@4 25; superfine, $3 25@3 75; low grades, $2 60@3. Patent is jobbing at $5 75@7. Rye flour is dull at $2 60@2 75. Grain—Wheat, there is a moderate demand for small lots of choice red for consuming and for the quality $1 03 is readily obtained, but buyers are not willing to pay full rates for the best lots, which are scarce, and it is said there are but few lots of good red winter in the city, which will grade No. 2, and we quote the quality at $1 04@1 05, but will probably bring more than the quotation. Corn, 34@35c. Oats, 25@26c. Rye, No. 2, in elevator 54@55c.; sample lots, 50@55c. for good to choice. Oats, good to prime mixed are held at 25@28c., and good to prime white at 28@30c. on track. Barley, No. 2 fall is quotable at 95@98c.; No. 3 at 70@75c.; No. 3 spring, 60@65c., and inferior spring and fall at 50@60c. Hay, prime to choice timothy, $8@9; prime to choice mixed, $6 50@7 50 per ton. Mess pork, $10@10 25. Lard, prime country kettle, 6¾c., city, 7@7½c. Cotton, 9½@9¾c.

PHILADELPHIA.—Flour—Minnesota extra family, medium to choice, $5 50@6 25, and fancy, $5 50@6 00; Ohio extra family, choice $5, and fancy, $5 5; Minnesota patent process, $6@6 50. Rye flour, $2 75@3 75. Grain—Wheat, No. 2 Western red, 1@1 03; in elevator, $1 03@1 04. Western, 56@57½c. Corn, rejected Western, on track, 41½@42c. Oats, mixed Western, 31½@32½c. Mess pork—Extra mess, $10 50@11; prime mess, $9 00@10 25. Lard, Western prime, 7¼@7½c. Petroleum, refined test, 9½c.; crude in barrels, 6¼@8½c.

LOUISVILLE.—Flour—Extra, $5@5 25; extra family, $5 50@5 75; A No. 1, $4 25@4 50. Grain—Wheat, new red, $1@1 03; amber, $1@1 03. Corn, white, 36c.; mixed, 35½c. Oats, white, 30c.; mixed, 28c. Rye, new, 45c. Hay, common to choice, $8@10 per ton. Mess Pork, old, $9 50. Lard, choice leaf, in tierces, 7½c.; choice in kegs, 8½c. Bulk meats—Partly cured, shoulders, 3¾c.; short rib sides, 5c.; short clear sides, 5½c. for loose. Bacon—shoulders, new, 4¾c.; clear rib sides, new, 6½c.; clear sides, new, 6¾c. for loose. Sugar cured hams, large size, 8½@9½c.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Grain—Wheat, No. 2 red winter, new, $1 02@1 03. Corn, new Western mixed, 34@34½c.; May, 33½@33¾c. Oats, white Western, 26@26½c. Bulk meats—Green shoulders, 3¾c.; clear rib sides, 4¾c. Lard, prime steam, current make, 6.55c. Sweet pickled hams, 7½@7¾c.

STOCK MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.—Beef Cattle—Common, 2@2½c.; fair to medium, 3@3½c.; good to choice butcher grades, 4½@4.90c.; fair to good shippers, 4½@5c., and a few extra at 5½c.; fair to good dairy cows, 3½@4.6 c.; fair to good heavy oxen, 3½@4½c.; common to fair feeders and stockers, 2½@3½c., and good to choice do., 3½@4½c. Hogs—Common, $2 75@3 65; fair to good light, $3 70@4; fair to good packing grades, $4@4 25, and selected butcher grades, $4 30@4 35. Sheep—Common to fair, 3½@4½c., and good to choice, 4½@5.35c. per lb gross.

EAST LIBERTY, PA.—Beef Cattle—Sales made at $3 2 @5 50 per 100 lbs.; fair to good grades $4 50@5; common grades, $3 80@4 25. Hogs—Philadelphia hogs, $4 40@4 75.

BUFFALO.—Beef Cattle—Sales made of butchers' and medium grades of shippers' steers at $4 75@5 per 100 lbs.; light butchers grades, $3 85@4; stockers, $2 75@3 50. Sheep—Sales made of fair to good Western sheep at $4 25@5 per 100 lbs.; extra Western sheep $5 25@5 40. Hogs—Sales made of Yorkers at $4 15@4 25 per 100 lbs.; medium and heavy hogs, $4 15@4 40.

NEW YORK.—Beef Cattle—Western dressed beef, 8@8½c. per lb. There is little activity in the market. Sheep and Lambs—Sales made at 4¾@6¼c. for ordinary to prime sheep, and choice lambs at 6½c. Hogs—Good corn-fed holding for $4 75 per 100 lbs.

UNITED STATES STOCK YARDS, INDIANAPOLIS.—Hogs—Mixed packing grades, $2 60@4 10.

WOOL.—In Boston, the prices range: Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, 33@35c.; Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces, 31@34c.; combing and delaine fleeces, 35@40c.

On Our Most Distant Frontiers.

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