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Manchester Enterprise
BY MAT D. BLOSSER.
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ANCIENT ORDER UNITED WORKMEN meet in their hall, over Geo. J. Hunsaker's drug store, on second and third Tuesday evenings of each month. Ed. E. ROOF, M. W. T. B. Blyler, M. E. Recorder.

MANCHESTER TOWN No. 141, Knights of the Masoches meet at their rooms over Geo. J. Hunsaker's store, the second Friday of each month. Visiting knights are invited to attend. T. B. Blyler, M. E. Recorder.

ADUSIRIAN COUNCIL No. 24, K. & S. M. meet at Masonic Hall, Tuesday evening, six each full moon. All visiting companions are invited to attend. J. D. VAN DYKE, T. I. M. M. E. Recorder.

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PATIENCE WITH THE LIVING.

Sweet friend, when thou and I are gone Beyond earth's weary labor, When small shall be our need of grace From earth or from neighbor, Pinned all the strife, the toll, the care, And done with all the aching, What tender ministrations have gained, And by simple dying.

Thee to thy craft of thy praise Will tell my spirit o'er, And eyes too weary of this world Shall no defect discover. Then blinde the soul that lifts a stone, Our steps all path will scatter flowers Above our pillowed slumber.

Sweet friend, perchance both thou and I Ere long is most forgiving, Then thine small, as thou art, I will be, So patient with the living, Today's repressed rebuke may give Our blinding tears to sorrow; Then thine small, as thou art, I will be, So patient with the living, May what a nameless sorrow!

Death is gentle when Death a silence shames our clamor; And easy to discern the best, Through memory's mystic planer; But these stones were black and sin, Ere love is past forgiving, To take the tender lesson home, Be patient with the living. —Christian Advocate.

The Meaning of Natural Selection.

From what has preceded, we are, I think, justified in rejecting the interpretations of both extremists as to the scope and meaning of natural selection. It is a process of the universe observed fact of variability; yet it must be restricted, because it not only implies something to be selected, but its promulgator limits its scope to the selection of something that is useful. As a philosophy it considers only processes, and leaves remote origin and cause untouched. The following limitations are probably justified today, and will help to more exact use of the term:

- 1. It deals only with individual variation from whatever cause, and should not be applied to simultaneous variations in masses.
2. It deals only with variations useful to the organism in its struggle for existence, and does not include the fixing of the endless number of what from present knowledge, we are obliged to consider fortuitous characters. It cannot perpetuate useless organs; nor those of a vestigial or obsolescent character.
Even with these restrictions, the principle is far reaching and profound, and it is difficult to account for many of the most interesting manifestations of life that are obviously not necessary or life preserving, of which many will occur to every one, such as, among lower organisms, many superficial details of structure, or, as among higher organisms, odd habits and customs, playful instincts, ethical traits, etc. Its limitations must be narrowed in proportion as we come to understand the other laws of modification and the causes of variations in masses. —Professor C. V. Riley in Popular Science Monthly.

Spain's Royal Children.

The cardinal rebishop of Saragossa, who officiated as chaplain royal at the christening of the two daughters of the late King Alfonso XII, in 1880 and 1882, came here expressly for the confirmation of the princess of the Asturias and the Infanta Maria Theresa, now bright, pretty girls, 8 and 6 years old. The royal children are carefully brought up and educated under the eyes of Queen Christina by Spanish and foreign governesses. They already speak English, French and German, besides their native tongue. The Infanta Maria Theresa is brighter, but less docile and more delicate than her sister. The queen does not allow them to be spoiled, though the stately etiquette of the Bourbon court obliges the attendants and courtiers to treat them, and even the baby king, with singular attention. Old generals and proud ladies of the aristocracy can be seen kissing the hand of the little monarch, who is a lively, talkative, healthy-looking child, 2 years and 6 months old. The royal children are only allowed to play with their cousins, the children of the Infanta Paz and Balala, who are about the same age. —London Daily News.

Women as Cigarette Smokers.

A society sheet accuses the Comtesse Paris of smoking a short clay pipe, and not in private either, but as she drives about. This probably is one of the tales for which society sheets are famous. Cigarette smoking by women, however, is becoming more common every day in England, where it used to be considered an awful crime, and only yesterday I heard a certain well known woman mourning because she had been over two weeks at a house where she couldn't smoke after dinner without exciting comment, and had been troubled by her nerves in consequence. —London Cor. Philadelphia Press.

Chain Charities.

There is a custom now in vogue of obtaining money for charitable purposes by starting an appeal and causing it to pass through many hands, and finally to be given to the poor. "I shall do anything of the sort," replied a lady who was asked to enter one of these "chain charities." "I don't like the system, and I don't intend to be identified with it." "Then we can't count on you," said a more zealous acquaintance. "No, I object decidedly to belonging to the chain gang. I prefer, instead, the opportunity of being called the missing link." —Youth's Companion.

Skeptical.

After scratching his head and thinking over the contents a Grand Rapids boy said to his mother: "If God strikes a stock of little boys and girls babies and gives them to married folks, it seems funny to me that they look so much like their papas and mammas every time." —Detroit Tribune.

The Lighting of the Hoosac Tunnel.

The lighting of the Hoosac tunnel by electricity makes the track visible, when there is no fog a mile ahead of a train.

THE EDITOR'S MAXIMS.

Maxim Halstead Discusses the Subject of Newspaper Making.

Editor Murat Halstead, of Cincinnati, delivered an address on "The Maxims, Markets and Mission of the Press" before the Wisconsin Press Association recently. In the course of it he said: Who can tell the young man how to grasp the magic clew of the globe that spins with us? There is no turnpike or railroad that leads into journalism. There are no vacancies for didactic amateurs. Nobody is wanted. And yet we are always looking out for somebody, and once in a while he comes. He does not ask for a place, but takes that which is his. Do not say to the young man there are no possibilities. There certainly are more than ever before. Young man, if you want to get into journalism, break in. Don't ask how. It is the finding of it out that will educate you to do the essential thing. The young man must enter the newspaper office by main strength and awkwardness and make a place for himself. I shall recite and annotate some of the maxims declared by an editor. Said he:

1. "Get the news, get all the news, and nothing but the news." Who ever set knew just what "all the news" is, it is telling too much to say we must get "all the news" and nothing but the news. No sheet would be sufficient to contain it. Only the wide world could hold it in all that darkens or shines between the continents and the oceans and the skies. It ranges from a dog fight to an earthquake, from the skulking fancy of darning to the achievement of inspiration.

2. "Copy nothing from another periodical without perfect credit." Sometimes it is the highest flattery not to give credit, and we have known information credited to a newspaper that the journal itself would gladly have discredited. Fortunately this maxim does not go so far as to declare that you must not publish intelligence without giving "perfect" authority for it. That would demand the infallibility that Mr. Dana is said to have discussed with the pope, with reference to their comparative possession of the uncommon attribute.

3. "Never print an interview without the knowledge and consent of the party interviewed." This is to be construed conventionally, and it is not certain that it would always be popular with public men, who find the interview convenient in making informal appearances, often more important than official proclamations. The best interviewing, that which is most pleasing to him who is interviewed and who, by the way, is the person that gives the greatest charm to the art of the interviewer, is the apparently innocent report of the seemingly unobtrusive conversation of the subtle gentleman who is giving the information.

4. "Never print a paid advertisement as news matter." Let every advertisement appear as an advertisement, and no sailing under false colors. Once upon a time I sacrificed many dollars in an endeavor to establish that great principle and have receded from it, yielding to the material manifestation of general judgment. If one may be permitted to speak of local experience, the question of never printing a paid advertisement as news matter has not been so important as the printing of advertisements that are not paid. Amend this maxim by saying: Don't undertake too much; or, if we may put it in the most homely way, don't bite off more than you can chew—without facial distortion.

5. "Never attack the weak or defenseless, either by argument, by invective, or by ridicule, unless there is some absolute public necessity for so doing." There can never be an absolute public necessity for attacking the weak or the defenseless. Help them, defend them always!

Perhaps it is too early to compare the influence which the elder Bennett, the newsmen, exerted with that of Horace Greely, who, despite the ideas that in respect to the printing of advertisements that are not paid, Amend this maxim by saying: Don't undertake too much; or, if we may put it in the most homely way, don't bite off more than you can chew—without facial distortion.

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How to Model in Clay.

An outfit of five pounds of clay, a sharp jack knife and one tool will do many wonders. This tool is made out of a piece of maple eight inches long, one end made flat about one-half inch wide, from the center gradually becoming thinner until it is as thin as a knife blade. From the middle slope down to the other end; hollow out the center, then sand paper until perfectly smooth, and make the tip sharp. If the clay is not used immediately after purchasing, put it in any sort of a dish and cover with a wet woolen rag, keeping the rag wet.

Now for the work. It is better to buy a plaster slab, which costs only ten or fifteen cents at any pottery, although this is not necessary, as a common board or marble slab will do. In the first place make a tile six by four inches, and about one inch thick by kneading the clay until all lumps are worked out, then throw it on the slab to make the clay more compact. With a rolling pin roll until a little thicker than required.

If there should happen to be bubbles in the clay, prick them with a pin. Fill up the holes, and make the tile smooth by rubbing it with moistened fingers. Turn it over and repeat the operation. If it is now thicker than required smooth it down and with the jack knife cut it to the proper length and width.

Take a leaf for a model, for it is better to work right from nature. Make an exact tracing of the outline and veins, with the curved end of the tool. If the drawing cannot be done, a tracing may be substituted. Take the other end of the tool and cut this outline one-half inch deep and then with a jack knife cut away the clay outside the leaf, smoothing down the new surface.

Make the depressions in the clay leaf with the real one. Sometimes the finger will be sufficient, sometimes the curved end of the tool will be necessary. There will always be some finishing touches to add which the worker must see for himself.

When it is nearly dry put in a background by simply rubbing the curved end of the tool over it in strokes. If the clay is too soft, use a little pottery wheel, where for a few cents it can be fired. Otherwise it will crack and crumble away. If the leaf is unsatisfactory the clay can be worked over and used again.

After a leaf or two have been made satisfactorily you can model flowers or make something useful as well as ornamental, such as match boxes, ash trays, and other household articles, and perhaps after practice you will be able to model figures. —Tyrza C. Williams in Philadelphia Times.

How Wounded Men Behave.

If a soldier is wounded his behavior depends on the manner in which he is wounded and whether he is of a quiet or excitable temper. Fleish wounds received in action are in many cases not felt at all, until the blood comes and the man gets exhausted. When a bone is struck the shock is great and accompanied by acute pain. He has seen poor fellows struck in the breast by Minnie balls remaining in action for minutes, then sinking on their knees or falling on their faces. Not all such severe wounds are mortal. Sergt. Turp of the Twelfth Missouri received a ball which went right through both temples, and he lived for years afterward.

A soldier who was shot through his left leg lived for a whole year. Gen. Shields was shot through his breast in Mexico and reached an advanced age. The worst hits are of course those by canister and round shot and are usually mortal. They take off arms or legs, or the head of a man, as was the case with the captain of a southern battery in the battle of Pea Ridge. Spectators at the battle of Gettysburg, when thrown into groups and columns may disable many men. A single shell from a Paixhan gun sent from Fort Duane, Maryland Heights, in my presence, to Bolivar Heights, killed Gen. Lewis and wounded or killed nineteen of his companions. I have heard of several soldiers groaning and great pain. I never heard them crying out or using profane language. When halting on horseback on the right of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts in the battle of New Market the regiment was under fire at close range for about forty minutes, losing 200 men in killed and wounded, but not a loud cry was heard, and not a man was wounded. —Gen. Franz Sigel.

Scientific Teaching of Morals.

Moral philosophy fell to my share. No book ever seduced my methods. I found it similar to the methods of the fessors. Straight in a series of discussions, extending over several weeks, the human being was taken where Professor Straight left him, and the relations developed that existed between him and other human beings. Needs were shown to exist by virtue of the constitution of things, and deeper than this we did not attempt to go.

Human beings were seen to be potentially equal in needs, hence the necessity for equality before the law, that all might have opportunity for their natural development. Out of needs grew rights, and out of rights duties. A study of experience soon showed that duty assumed two phases, the positive and the negative. Confucius is credited with a maxim covering the ground of negative duty—prohibiting injury to your neighbor; Jesus enunciated a law that summarized both positive and negative duty.

Next, the principles derived from this preliminary study were applied to the conditions which exist in school, home and neighborhood. Why should a person work? What time should be given to recreation? What shall we do with the tramp? What with worthy but destitute men and women? What with needy orphans?

The discussion was conducted almost solely by the pupils. When it took too wide a range, the teacher quietly led it back to the question at issue. —James Johnston in Popular Science Monthly.

The Hunchback's Fortune.

The Alms House treasures left by the late William Keane, the hunchback newsboy, have about reached their maximum. Since the discovery of the \$2,050 in his room and the box containing bonds and stocks worth at least \$18,000, his brothers have been on the alert for the development of another mine of wealth. Another box, belonging to the deceased was found, but it contained nothing but soap. —St. Louis Express.

A PHANTOM PLOWMAN.

Terrified Farmers Watched Him as He Turned Up the Soil Perfectly.

In the northwestern corner of Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, Pa., a terrible hubbub has been raised by a phantom farmer, who is nightly seen plowing in a field. The apparition was first discovered about three weeks ago by a farm hand who was returning late from courting a pretty maid. Emerging from a wooded pathway that skirted an old forest for miles, this rustic was startled to hear a sepulchral voice commanding a team to halt. He looked in vain, and was about moving on again when the same sound fell on his ear. A shiver crept down his spinal column as he heard the creaking of an unseen harness, and this terror was far from being allayed by the whinny of a horse almost directly before him. At that moment the new moon stole over the neighboring tree tops, and in its misty light the rural swain plainly saw the phantom farmer. It was clearly outlined against the dark background, and its two hands held in steady grasp the projecting handles of a plow. Before it marched a pair of spindly horses, dimly outlined in the misty light, their heads erect, and their eyes flashing fire as they moved hastily along. The young man waited another moment to reassure himself, and was about to take to his heels when plowman, horses and plow suddenly vanished. Then he, too, fled in wild alarm.

At Silas Brown's corner grocery on the night preceding this the young man Albert Cooper by name, told this startling story. Brown, like many of the loungers in the store, smiled incredulously, and advised Cooper to "reform." A discussion arose, in which hot words were exchanged, and several bets were made that Cooper was drawing the long bow. The upshot of the matter was that the crowd of on-lookers to the alleged scene of the ghost's operations to verify or disprove Cooper's tale.

They had not long to wait. Without the noises that had warned Cooper the night before, the phantom farmer appeared before the eyes of the seven men who sat upon the fence, or to be more accurate, who almost fell from it in terror. His long white hair, and beard streamed in the passing wind. No hat was on his head nor could any portion of his face be seen except the glistening eyes. These shot out from a height of more than seven feet from the ground, indicating that the spectral granger was taller than the average of human kind. About his body, which could not well be traced, there was a phosphorescent glow which dazzled the eyes of the terrified spectators and shown far ahead of the steadily moving horses. The plow he leaned on seemed of skeleton frame, but it tossed off the soft, moist earth as easily as a steamer turns the river waves. On he came, the horses seemed to exhale fire, their heads erect and arching, and footfalls as firm and clear as the march of the passing wind. At the corner of the field they turned obediently at a word from their spectral driver, and again passed before the affrighted spectators, who thereupon fled in haste.

On the following morning a crowd of rustics determined to go to the field and see whether any trace of the far-seeing granger remained. They were in sight of the inclosure one of the number exclaimed in astonishment: "I'll be darned if the thing doesn't plow, sure enough." He was right. One-half of the field had been gone over, evidently by no device. The furrows were not quite so broad as those made by an ordinary plowman, but they were less ragged and more clear, and with straight as the most experienced eye could make them. A day or two after the same group went out to view the fields again, and this time they found that the phantom had finished his work. The owner of the field was one of the number, and he took a solemn oath that he had not turned a sod in the inclosure. —St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

An Old Plaid.

A little piece of note paper pasted on top of the piano tells the history of its wanderings and its owners. It runs thus:

This piano was purchased in London, in 1825, by John Graham, of Rockingham county, Virginia, being the first one brought to the country. Its cost was \$100.

It remained as an heirloom in the Graham family, descending first to his daughter, Maria Graham, who married Jacob Koonz, by whom the music book accompanying the instruction manual was written. Maria's daughter, Emily Graham (sister of the family who married Samuel Coates, where it remained many years, descending to the family of his daughter, Margaret C., who married Dr. Reuben Moore, where it was during the civil war. Ella, daughter of Dr. Moore, who married Newton Burkholder, next came into possession, from whom it was purchased by Mrs. Maria G. Carr, granddaughter of the original owner, who donated it to the Chicago Historical society, April, 1888.

The music book is indeed a curiosity. All the notes are written with pen and ink, and the amount of labor expended on the preparation of the score must have been great. It has a hard map title page, and on a page preceding all this is some elaborate writing and scroll work which tells of its possession by Maria Graham, now long laid to rest, and listening to and possibly making more heavenly music than ever came from the yellow and worn keys of the old pianoforte.

The whole book is a curiosity. Its leaves are of heavy rough paper. The ink which forms the notes is of a rusty hue, and the paper itself is yellow and stained. The notes are quite legible, however. —Chicago Mail.

Dr. Kruss, a chemist of Munich, has succeeded in decomposing cobalt and nickel, both of which have hitherto been supposed to be elementary substances.

Mrs. Sol Smith's Partner.

A great many stories have been told concerning that clever actress, Mrs. Sol Smith, but this is the latest.

Mrs. Smith, with her husband, was traveling a long distance by rail recently. When night came on she retired to her compartment in the sleeping car, leaving Mr. Smith over a game of cards with a party of friends.

Mrs. Smith retired to the back of the double bunk and was soon asleep. She was some time after half aroused by the cautious arrival of Mr. Smith, who evidently did not wish to disturb her and who got in the berth very cautiously. Being already awake she turned and said: "Don't mind me; I'm awake already."

At her first word the supposed Mr. Smith grabbed his clothes and darted out of the berth.

Mrs. Smith was too experienced a traveler to scream, for she had taken in the situation at a glance, and knew that the fugitive had merely made a mistake in his berth.

Early in the morning she met a lady, a fellow traveler who appeared very much troubled. She told Mrs. Smith that her husband had been late in getting to bed, and had mistaken another bunk for theirs and gotten into it. He had, however, escaped without detection when he heard the lady's voice.

"But what is troubling me," said the lady, "is that when Mr. H. was in his clothes he placed his watch and pocketbook containing all his money and our railroad tickets under the pillow. He forgot these in his hurry, and he does not know in whose bunk he was. Besides, it is such an awkward predicament."

"My dear madam," said Mrs. Smith, "it was my berth, and I have been waiting for the owner of the valuables to reveal himself. Here are the valuables." —New York Herald.

Twenty-Four French Criminals.

Of 26,000 criminals arrested in Paris in the course of the year—the figure itself seems incredibly large—16,000 had not attained the age of 20. There is just now an epidemic of crimes of violence perpetrated by young men, and if the thieves and assassins at present confined in French prisons were sorted according to their age it would be found that the very large majority were made up of youths between 16 and 20. These statistics were supplied by the prosecuting-counsel in the last judicial session that has come before the court. His courts, and the course of the trial supplied the explanation of the fact. It was a murder case of extraordinary brutality. The victims were an old woman of 78 and her lodger, the organist of the parish church, an old man of 70. The criminal was the son of the parish beadle, and the motive for the murder was mere theft. The house was broken into at night, the old man struck down and left for dead on the stairs, and then the old woman brutally murdered. The hoardings of both a few hundred francs—were carried off, and the thief arrested in bed the same day with the money in his possession and his clothes stained with blood. At the trial it was proved that a long career of crime culminated in this horrible and unnecessary outrage—the evidence was convincing, and the jury found the murderer "guilty with extenuating circumstances." To English readers the verdict seems inconceivable. Even for French readers it has to be explained, and the explanation adds to the difficulty. The prisoner was only 18. He had long fair hair, blue eyes, and a fine face. A young girl—no wonder the French prisons are full of young criminals—was London News.

A Stone with Peculiar Qualities.

The Washington Star gives an interesting account of a stone belonging to the chief clerk of the war department. It weighed about a pound, and was perhaps 13 inches in length, 2 1/2 in width, and 1/2 of an inch thick. On picking it up from the desk, when his attention was called to it, a reporter noticed that the stone was slightly at the ends, and had the feel of an elastic substance. On removing the wrapper, however, it was seen to be a hard, compact piece of sandstone, of a light yellow color, with the ends cut to points. The texture of the stone was fine, and presented no evidence of stratification, and was smooth over the entire surface. A knife blade made no impression on the particles. There was no doubt as to its being a genuine stone, but it, nevertheless, possessed the flexibility of a piece of India rubber. When taken in the hand and shaken in the direction of its flat surface it would bend back and forth with a dull muffled sound. The movement was more of a laxity in the substance, apparently, than of elasticity. When held horizontally by one end the other would drop and remain in that position. With the two ends supported on rests, the free center could be pressed half an inch below the middle line. With one end held firmly on the desk the other could be bent upward over an inch. The movement was not confined to the one direction—in the plane of the flat surface—but the entire stone seemed to be constructed on the principle of an universal joint, with a movement perceptible in all directions under pressure.

A Singular Spectacle.

The following graphic description of the present appearance of Bandaisan is from the pen of a recent resident of Shanghai: "I have just returned from a visit to Bandaisan, the scene of the great eruption, a marvelous one, wonderful and amazing sight. It looks just as if all the navvies of all the world had been at work for a thousand years. Palmer estimates that 700,000 tons of stuff were hurled into the air and scattered broadcast over an area eight miles by six, and in five minutes time or so. Certainly a mountain 1,500 feet high is leveled to the ground, and on the floor where the mountain stood huge volumes of steam are roaring out, as if all the fires of hell were

THURSDAY, JAN. 31, 1889.

TO-MORROW.

The days pass by, and the weeks, the months, the years. As waves upon Time's shore, they break and pass; With every season's round a new face wears...

A Large Clock.

A new clock, weighing two and a half tons, has been placed in the tower of the Glasgow university, similar to the great clock at Westminster. The frame of the clock newly erected is horizontal and of cast iron planed...

Chinese in America.

The outbreak in Portland shows that in other places besides San Francisco there exists between the Chinese and a never ending contest for supremacy over the Chinese population. The power of the highlander is the only one which the average Chinaman understands and fears...

One Year's Track Laying.

Notwithstanding the widespread impression that the additions to the railway system of the United States during 1888 would be comparatively insignificant, the evidence is now before us that the railway mileage of the country was increased during the year by 1,000 miles...

Berlin Apartments.

Life in Berlin is essentially an apartment one. There are no homes here in our sense of the word; that is, people do not live in their own houses, but in apartments. This is the universal custom in all the large cities of Europe...

Electric Condensation of Steam.

A variation of Dr. O. J. Lodge's experiments on the electric deposition of dust has been tried by M. Soret, of Geneva. Steam submitted to electric discharges was instantly precipitated...

the rival of the painter in the daily work of a sculptor is practically unworked, scarcely sculpted; yet the signs of its presence are on all sides. One straw is the removal of an old prejudice against plaster casts...

Peculiar to Persia.

Oriental life must possess charms for the student of human nature for ages; that of Persia is of especial interest, because, while apparently cast in fixed molds of immemorial usage, it is more plastic and mobile than that of other eastern countries...

Good Qualities of Turpentine.

After a housekeeper fully realizes the worth of turpentine in the household she is never willing to be without a supply of it. It gives quick relief to burns; it is an excellent application for corns...

Dog Thieves.

Dogs have been trained to do many useful and many amusing things, but the most degrading instruction ever given to a noble animal is to steal. A great Newfoundland dog entered a noted store near the Bastille, wandered about for some time among the customers...

Women and the Smokers.

Women could do a great deal to stop the habit of smoking, said a gentleman recently. They encourage gentlemen to smoke in their houses, and declare that instead of tobacco smoke being objectionable they like the fragrance of a cigar...

PARABLE OF THE SOWER.

LESSON VI, FIRST QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, FEB. 3

Text of the Lesson, Mark iv, 10-20—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

Jesus had at this time been well through the land and his fame had spread abroad everywhere. He had been in all the cities and villages teaching in their synagogues, and healing every sickness and every disease...

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