

HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT.

Entered in the postoffice at Hillsboro, Oregon, as second-class matter. Subscription, in advance, per year \$1.00. HILLSBORO PUBLISHING CO., Proprietors. B. M. C. GAULT, Editor. OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY. FRIDAY, AUGUST 31.

Congress adjourned last Tuesday. Good. Chairman Wilson has been renominated for congress from his district in West Virginia. Congress has recorded one vote which all patriotic citizens can endorse, that of adjournment.

The Japanese government is said to have bought at Vienna, Austria, 200,000 needle guns of an old pattern with which to arm a division of infantry.

The Forest Grove Times may boast and arrogate grand airs, but a city that contracts its light system, has no public water system or fire department can't amount to very much.

According to the Times, Forest Grove is not inviting population to any great extent, for as soon as a house becomes empty so that an immigrant could occupy it, a fire is kindled and it is burned.

The president did not sign the tariff bill. But here is what is apt to be thought of his refusal. If the bill is good enough to become a law, it is not good enough for him to sign. If it is not a fit bill for him to sign, he ought to have vetoed it.

At the time of making the last assessment there were found in Oregon 1,363,000 head of sheep. The wool was worth say a dollar per head. By "free raw material" Oregon loses half of that sum—viz \$681,500 each year, till the change comes in 1896.

A newspaper with evidence of substantial support in its pages speaks volumes for a town. The fact that every trade seeker has an advertisement in its columns proves that the people are up with the times and favorably impresses the stranger into whose hands it chances to fall.

Proprietors of salt works in Texas, Kansas and Missouri claim that the new tariff law will compel them to suspend. At least, that is what Mr. Blount, of Dallas, Texas, predicts. That is probably true of his Southern industry, but if it was a Northern enterprise its suspension would be a matter of no consequence.

The great Lincoln, in an address to a committee of workmen from New York, in 1864, said: "Let not him who is homeless pull down the house of another, but let him labor diligently and build one for himself, thus by example assuring that his own shall be safe from violence." This text is a whole sermon in itself.

Gov. Waite, of Colorado, has been arrested on a charge of opening letters not his own, to-wit: A letter addressed to Mrs. Linkens, formerly matron at police headquarters. He has been released on his own recognizance in the sum of \$100. The governor denies the charge and says he only listened to the reading of the letter.

Exclaims Chairman Wilson: "We have taken the first step, and that is always the hardest; and having done that much, and done it perfectly, it will be easy to proceed to a full realization of tariff reform." How perfectly? Two articles, wool and lumber, on the free list, and sugar from the free list to the protected schedule.

The democratic senate, if not in so many words, but by implication, declares the Wilson bill a bad piece of legislation, and at once proceeds to amend it. This done, the democratic house for a long time refuses to concur in the amendments, and a democratic president declares the senate amended bill to be one of "perfidy and dishonor." Republicans always classed the thing as an unwise measure. Therefore, it is bad, for what every one says must be true.

The Forest Grove Times favors the division of the county by taking a tie of sections from the east end and attaching to Multnomah county. This for the purpose of disturbing the center of the county and compelling the removal of the county seat westward to Forest Grove. Should the division be made the center would be removed westward about a half mile, say to the fair ground, where the dome of the new court house could be seen by the Times, who with clasped hands and dramatic elocution could repeat, "So near, and yet so far!"

It is not true that the sugar trust was created by the McKinley tariff law. It may be true that the democratic institution took advantage of the conditions and combined under it. When the law of 1890 was adopted there were several independent refineries in operation, and it was legitimate to suppose that competition between them would regulate the price of the product just as has been the case with hundreds of other industries, but a combination was effected just as has been done in the matter of alcoholic spirits and just as has been done in coffee, an article that is on the free list, and that brings to mind the remark of a tariff reformer a few days ago who advocated the placing of coffee on the taxed list that the trust might be broken.

FREE RAW MATERIAL.

Two years ago the slogan of democracy was the free bill and the unconstitutionality of a tariff law for protection. Now these catchwords are heard no more except, perhaps, in the ready-print party organs in sparsely settled country places. Now, what is expected to lead on to victory is "free raw material" and "tariff reform." It makes no difference what "tariff reform" means. Cleveland says the rank and file understands it. The word sounds well and that is enough. Republicans and the country painfully realize that democracy has been actively engaged for a year past in "tariff reform" and the president in another place says the work accomplished is one of "perfidy and dishonor." It is noticeable that there are two words, "free raw material" for the senate and "one tariff reform" for the president and the house. The idea is that a lower tariff will make goods cheaper and free raw material will enable manufacturers to furnish their product for less money, thus enabling them to enter the foreign market. As has before been said in these columns, in those markets, the American has to compete with the Englishman, the German and the Frenchman. He has to sell cheaper, or they will hold the trade they have secured by ages of traffic. To get cheaper goods the wages of the operatives must be reduced. The democratic politician if he is honest will admit that, but will answer by saying that there will be great activity in the industries and employment for all and while the wages may be a little lower, the expenses of the factory people will also be reduced, so that the net savings will be equal to what was saved in bank during the McKinley tariff times. They point to the time when England from the protective policy changed to free trade. Well—

When England made the change laws were adopted tending to lower the price of living. Cobden, the father of the English corn laws did for England just what the democratic party has not done for United States. Corn, the principle food import of England was made free, while sugar, the leading import in the United States is heavily taxed. It costs us more for sugar than for bread. Then here is the American "reform" statesman actually increasing the price of living in America while he lowers the earning possibility of the laboring class. The English statesman pursued a different policy. He lowered the price of food.

Further, it is not unconstitutional to put a 1/2 and a 1-10 differential on sugar or to protect manufacturers. It is only unconstitutional to protect wool and lumber. Those are the two raw materials that were put on the free list, and the only two of any moment.

Oh! the popgun bills. Both the popgun bills, the house well knew that they could not be passed. For if they could have been made into law the conference committee would have agreed. They are not even good bunbun.

WHAT A LIE. Under the McKinley law we have free sugar, but the democratic tariff bill will tax this article of everyday consumption—this necessity of the poor man's table.—Eastern Oregon Republican.

O, Lord, what a lie! The McKinley law places a duty of one-half cent a pound on sugar, while the new tariff bill carries an ad valorem duty which amounts to little more than a quarter of a cent.—Roseburg Review.

Let's see. The Gorman bill levies a duty of 40 per cent. ad valorem. Most people in the United States use refined sugar worth about 3 1/2 cents per pound. Forty per cent, or two-fifths its cost, equal to one and two-fifths cents per pound. Then there is the 1/2 cent per pound differential and the one-tenth cent addition levied against bounty-paying countries to be added, all put together makes a tax of 1 1/2 cents per pound, against the McKinley tariff of 1/2 cent on refined sugar. But those figures are not necessary to convince the careful housewife or the stingy husband of where the responsibility of living is to be placed. The grocer's bill on the first of the month will fix the blame.

The last testimony before the strike commission now sitting in Chicago is not very favorable for the American Railway Union. Fuller, the Rock Island railroad agent at Blue Island, said he had attended a meeting at which Vice-President Howard, of the American Railway Union, said "Pullman should be hanged," and he "would do the job if somebody would make the motion." H. B. Sanders, a merchant, said he had heard Howard make similar remarks, and advised the men to kill any scab that tried to go to work in the strikers' places. Other witnesses testified in a similar strain.

Senator Pettigrew of S. Dakota denounced to the reporter of a Cincinnati paper the new tariff bill, declaring it protected the manufacturers, while opening wide the markets of the world against the farmer. He declared that the republicans would sweep the West and have an overwhelming majority in the next house. In speaking of the tariff bill, he said the president had not signed it in order to give the sugar trust a chance to get in its sugar before the new law went into effect, and to allow the whiskey trust to take their goods out of bond.

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IN DISTRESS.

A news report dated Omaha, August 23, reads, "General Manager Dickinson, of the Union Pacific, is receiving hundreds of petitions for the reinstatement of old employees who went out on the strike. The letters do not come from the men themselves, but from merchants, bankers, real estate agent, board of trade associations and others. They are all of the same temper, asking that work be resumed in the shops, and that the old employees be given the preference over imported help. So urgent are some of the demands that Mr. Dickinson has about decided to go West and personally interview business men of the communities clamoring for relief and asking for the reinstatement of the men. The petitions declare many of the men's families are in want."

There is no doubt of the truth of the statements made. Many men who had a job in June but left it in July are out of work. In June they had enough to eat but now they are hungry. Nor is it strange. It is believed, too, that merchants, bankers and real estate men are asking the employing companies to discharge the non-union men and take these "organized" men back again. After studying the situation it is surprising that there is hesitation about granting the petitions. Once the men now out proved unreliable. Have they given assurance of stability and faithful performance of duty in the future? Are these same merchants and real estate men willing to become surety for the future good conduct of the strikers? But rather is there not a suspicion of self interest hovering about these petitions? Merchants may want to collect accounts and real estate men may want instalments on deeds that it would really be economy for the purchasers if they should default.

Another view. When these men quit, their places were taken by men who faithfully, through a storm of epithets, brick-bats and even sand bags, performed labor. Are these reliable men to be discharged and non-union men taken on? Will not the non-union men be quite as hungry as the "Organized" and will not the wife and child of a new man feel the need of bread just as soon as the former employees? No, let the scab be retained when he has proved his efficiency, and let the union men turn his feet into other paths and his hands to other duties.

An exchange makes the remark that it is a mistake to say that Pullman has made his colossal fortune out of the skilled work of his employees. It has been contributed by the people who have paid two prices for all his work rather than sit up all night. It is in order now for business to revive, and there will be some improvement, but not much. Importation of foreign goods will quicken trade to some extent, but factory operatives will thereby be deprived by so much of opportunity of labor. The "free raw material" dodge will, instead of opening foreign markets to us, open our market to foreigners.

Who pays the tariff? The evidence just now seems to favor the republican side of the question—if the gloe with which the passage of the Wilson-Gorman bill is received by foreigners is to be regarded as a straw. Our goods are not likely to be cheaper, but they will be of foreign importation. In the meantime, the dinner bucket of our operatives rusts in the closet.

Up to now the gulf of Worden, charged with wrecking the Sacramento train in July has been doubted. But he helped do the cowardly deed. The jury's verdict has not been returned, but his acts condemn him. He has broken with his counsel, who declares Worden is trying to compromise his case with the prosecution at the expense of those indicted with him. An innocent man would not enter into such a combination.

The project of inaugurating a car factory in Kansas that shall compete with the Pullman is materializing. Already 1500 skilled workmen from Pullman have been secured. It is proposed to operate this plant on the "go snucks" principle. The operatives are to be paid full wages and then receive a pro rata distribution of profits. The scheme is beautiful on paper, but it has never yet been successful and to the minds of many there is a great interrogation point after it in this instance. Perhaps, though, the experiment is worth trying again. But the experience will be negative.

SOME FOREIGN OPINIONS. The news reports of the world contain many paragraphs of which the following are samples: LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Morning post says of the new United States tariff: "There is a fair prospect that the tariff will benefit the American and English people. Still it is rash to build up hopes of an immediate revival of international commerce. The real check to our business with the States has been the confusion of American currency and the unsettled condition of public affairs. The circumstances under which the new act was passed do not promise permanent improvement." The Daily News says: "The tariff is at least a compromise and stop-gap, giving some expression to the national condemnation of extreme protection as pronounced at the last presidential election. Business must

benefit by ending the uncertainty,

which has long affected commerce in and with the United States." THE Cuban Sugar Industry. LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Central News agency's correspondent in Madrid says: "In consequence of the new American tariff, the government customs officials in Cuba will apply the maximum to all imports except sugar industry, as well as to the Cuban treasury from the higher tariff on American imports."

Much Ungrate to Germany. LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Standard's Berlin correspondent says: "The United States tariff has given much umbrage to Germany. Baron Marschall, secretary of state for foreign affairs, will enter into negotiation with Mr. Runyon on points most affecting German commerce. According to opinion here the effect of the sugar duty will be rather to induce bounty-giving in the countries that raise sugar than to abolish bounties."

WEALTH AT THE DOOR.

The Nehalem people set out in these words, the great advantages for an electric road from Vernonia to Portland by way of Tualatin river and Oregon City: "When completed, the line would be only 50 miles in length, two-thirds of that distance, from Oregon City to Buxton, would be the most fertile valley in Oregon, and its traffic of farm produce and passengers alone would pay the expense of the entire line. Near Buxton, the line would tap an iron mine, the proceeds of which would be in demand at the Oswego iron works. That iron mine is only a part of the 40-mile square area of iron deposits of the Nehalem basin, which would be rapidly developed for Portland's trade. In the interior of the basin the line would tap the only large body of first-class yellow fir between Omaha and Portland's suburbs. The 600 feet elevation of Nehalem valley has already attracted much summer travel, and with a line only two hours ride from Portland, would soon create a most valuable branch of traffic. Besides developing wonderful timber, hops and prune industries, the 40 miles square of coal deposits to be developed would supply all of Portland's demands. The cost of construction would be greatly less than that of a steam motor, although it would do the same work. Its grade would only be 1 1/2 per cent, yet an electric motor could stand 8 per cent. Its cost of operation would also be far below that of any steam motor railroad, and would maintain its superiority and prevent monopoly over all other lines. Dynamo stations at Oregon City, Buxton and the head waters of Beaver creek would make a dynamo every 15 miles. It is an opportunity of extraordinary value to the Portland General Electric Company, the great future motive power of the West. It would also be the salvation of the stockholders of the Oswego iron works. The Southern Pacific also has over 50,000 acres in the coal and iron basin. The subsidy likely to be secured would, upon completion of the line, become of a value equal to the cost of the road. The present low prices make this the fitting time to build.

"That we invite the attention of capitalists everywhere to the extraordinary value of electric-motor railway construction between Portland and the Nehalem valley, not only by the Tualatin and its tributaries, but also by Scappoose and Milton creeks, on the Columbia slope of the basin. The unrivaled deposits of coal and iron, in juxtaposition in an area of 40 miles square, make it a Birmingham of the West."

A SHADOW OF GLOOM.

Democratic senators and congressmen are not as cheerful as one would expect after they had enacted the legislation which the mere promise of doing had put them in power. Few senators will talk, but Congressman Sperry, a democrat from Connecticut has not been so reticent. He says: "I was in hopes the president would spare his party the affliction of another letter. The tariff bill is distinctly a party measure, and according to the president's letter to Mr. Wilson, it is a measure permeated with perfidy and dishonor. If that is a correct description of the bill, I do not see on what ground the democratic party can ask to be continued in power. It seems, by the second letter, the tariff light must be discontinued. This position must be disquieting to all the business interests in the country. The democrats of this fall are placed on the defensive by these two letters, first in defending a policy of perfidy and dishonor, and second, by threatening all the business interests of the country with further attempts at tariff legislation. Every campaign speaker this fall is compelled to defend his party against the allegations contained in these two letters, or else to defend the president against the allegations in the letters themselves. My own opinion of the bill is that there is no perfidy or dishonor in the bill itself or in the motives of senators instrumental in its passage. It is a more mature and equitable measure than the Wilson bill and will produce a revenue which the Wilson bill professedly would not, and that is what a tariff bill is for. It is to be hoped that the president will not write any more campaign documents for the republican party pending the coming election."

CITATION.

IN the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the county of Washington. Court of the state of Oregon, for the county of Washington, do hereby certify that the estate of John D. Boye, deceased, is now open for the settlement of the same. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said court, at Hillsboro, Washington county, Oregon, on the 14th day of August, 1894. H. P. FORD, Sheriff of Washington County, Or.

BY virtue of an execution, decree and order of sale, issued out of the Circuit Court of the state of Oregon, for Washington county, in favor of Herman Schmeichel and Co. Koch, partners as Schmeichel & Co. each, against John D. Boye, deceased, and Mary Dove, defendants, for the sum of \$54.25, costs, and for the further sum of \$102.75, U. S. gold coin, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent per annum, from the 14th day of March, 1893, and for the costs and expenses of sale, and of said writ.

Now, therefore, by virtue and in pursuance of said judgment, decree and order of sale, I will, on Monday the 10th day of September, 1894, at the south door of the Courthouse, in Hillsboro, Washington county, Oregon, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder in cash, the following described real property, to-wit: Beginning at the S. E. corner of the D. L. C. of James H. Robertson, in trap 1 N. 3. W. Williams meridian, running thence N. on the E. line of said claim 2 1/2 chains to the N. line of section 33 in said trap 1 N. 3. W. on said section line 5.48 chains to the N. E. corner of the W. half of the N. W. quarter of said section 33, thence S. 89.25 chains, bearing W. 48.82 chains to the E. line of the James H. Robertson D. L. C. (extended) thence on the said line 1 1/2 chains to the place of beginning containing 27.75 acres, in Washington county, Oregon, and said tract or strip 35 feet wide, beginning at the N. W. corner of the above-described tract and running N. on the S. side thereof 14.40 chains, shall be conveyed, and kept open as a roadway, to satisfy the heretofore named sale, and said property will be sold subject to redemption as per statute of Oregon.

Witness my hand this 6th day of August, 1894. H. P. FORD, Sheriff of Washington County, Or. By E. C. Hootes, Deputy.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of an execution, decree and order of sale, issued out of the Circuit Court of the state of Oregon, for Washington county, in favor of Benjamin Bradfield and Mary E. Bradfield, executors of the last will and testament of E. W. Birdsell, deceased, against John D. Boye, deceased, and J. L. Johnson, T. S. Wilkes, L. E. Wilkes and J. B. Wilkes, partners as Wilkes & Co., joint debtors as Hughes, Morgan & Rogers, for the sum of \$745.00 U. S. gold coin, with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the 17th day of July, 1894, the amount due defendants, E. S. Wilkes, L. E. Wilkes and J. B. Wilkes, partners as Wilkes & Co.; for the sum of \$31.25, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent per annum, from the 17th day of July, 1894, the amount due defendants, E. C. Hughes, J. J. Morgan and J. B. Rogers, and for the costs and expenses of sale and of said writ.

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Witness my hand this 9th day of August, 1894. H. P. FORD, Sheriff of Washington County, Or. By E. C. Hootes, Deputy.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of an execution, decree and order of sale, issued out of the Circuit Court of the state of Oregon, for Washington county, in favor of Peter Beck and against C. B. Bunnell, for the sum of \$142.00, U. S. gold coin with the best interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, from the 30th day of January, 1894, and for the further sum of \$16.25, costs, and for the costs and expenses of sale and of said writ. Now, therefore, by virtue and in pursuance of said judgment, for want of sufficient personal goods, I have caused upon and will, on Monday, the 31st day of September, 1894, at the south door of the Courthouse, in Hillsboro, Washington county, Oregon, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder in cash, the following described real property, to-wit: A tract of land situated in the County of Washington, Oregon, and being more particularly known and described as the W. 1/2 of N. 1/2 S. 1/2 and S. 1/2 of N. 1/2 W. 1/2 of Williams meridian in Washington County, Oregon, as per plats and surveys now on file in the office of the Surveyor General, Portland, Oregon, and containing 120 acres, to satisfy the heretofore named sale, and for the costs and expenses of said sale. Said property will be sold subject to redemption as per statute of Oregon.

Witness my hand this 14th day of August, 1894. H. P. FORD, Sheriff of Washington County, Oregon. By W. D. Baxrope, Deputy.

BRIDGE NOTICE.

NOTICE: There will be let at the September term of the County Court, 1894, at 2 o'clock P. M., September 6th, bids for the building of the following bridges: Bridge across the Tualatin river, north of Hillsboro, known as Jackson bridge. Bridge near D. B. Emerick. Bridge and fill near Paton Creek bottom, at Darling Smith's place. Bridge across Dairy Creek, known as the Stanley bridge. Bridge across Dairy Creek, between Forest Grove and Greenview.

The above bridges will be let to the lowest bidder; all bids to be ailed and filed with clerk. Plans and specifications can be seen at the clerk's office. The bids will be opened at the clerk's office. By order of County Court, H. P. FORD, County Judge, Washington County, Or.

Notice of Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has filed his final account as executor of the estate of H. W. Warder, deceased, in the county court of the state of Oregon, for Washington county. All claims and demands against said estate, and all claims and demands by said estate, must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 10th day of September, 1894, at 10 o'clock, as the time for hearing objections to said final account, and for the settlement thereof. H. B. BAILEY, Administrator of the estate of H. W. Warder, deceased.

A Hint.

I KNOW who stole my circular saw and belt, and if he brings it back nothing further will be said but if he doesn't, he will be liable for the same. If you have not over the road. C. W. HERMAN.

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The best and most complete ever issued in the English language. The most learned men of this country and England have endorsed it, and to their verdict is added that of leading American colleges. It is just the thing for everyone in want of a good, comprehensive and reliable dictionary that is abreast of modern scholarship. It is destined to hold pre-eminence for many years. It is the work of a distinguished old friend Webster and Worcester must take a look at it. Prof. A. M. Wheeler, of Yale University, says: "It is a most excellent work, especially adapted for use in a newspaper office. Clear, concise, and full of information, it is one scholarly and popular, admirably arranged, beautifully printed, of convenient size and shape, and of the most useful character." It is the best Dictionary for the School Room, the Family Library or the Business Man's Office yet Published. Prices low. Sold only by subscription. S. HAWORTH, Publishers' Agent, Hillsboro, Oregon.

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Witness my hand this 14th day of August, 1894. H. P. FORD, Sheriff of Washington County, Oregon. By W. D. Baxrope, Deputy.

SUMMONS.

IN the Circuit Court of the state of Oregon, for Washington county. Samuel S. Lenox, plaintiff, vs. Sarah Lenox, defendant. In the above-named defendant: In the name of the state of Oregon, you are hereby notified to appear in the above-named court, in the above-entitled suit and answer the complaint therein filed against you, by Matthew Lenox, plaintiff, on the 10th day of August, 1894, which is the first day of the next regular term of said court, following the expiration of the time prescribed by law for the filing of said answer, and if you fail to do so, you will be held to answer for the same, and the plaintiff will apply to the court for judgment and decree in said complaint, to-wit: That the marriage and marriage contract now existing between the said Matthew Lenox and said Sarah Lenox, be dissolved and that such other and further decree be made as may be equitable. This summons is published under the authority of an order made and dated the 20th day of July, 1894, by the above-named court. H. B. BAILEY, Attorney for plaintiff.

Veteran's Meeting.

THE third regular semi-annual meeting of the Washington county veteran association will be held at the Hotel de France, September 8, 1894, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue all day. All ex-soldiers, sailors and marines and their families are cordially invited to attend. Subsequent business of interest to the survivors of all wars will be transacted there. J. B. BREWER, Sec'y. J. N. FISHER, Pres. Forest Grove, Beaverton.

FALL PASTURAGE.

I have a large stubble field and woods pasture which is now ready to receive there is an abundance of running water within the enclosure, together with fine timber. Enquire of the undersigned, at the Newton Farm, 1 mile southeast of Hillsboro. Aug. 23d, 13 17. S. F. SOUTHAARD.

Notice of Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has filed his final account as executor of the last will and testament of J. B. Jackson, deceased, in the County Court of the state of Oregon, for Washington county, and that said court has appointed the 10th day of September, 1894, at 10 o'clock, as the time for hearing objections to such final account, and for the settlement thereof. J. B. JACKSON, Executor of the last will and testament of J. B. Jackson, deceased.

Notice of Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has filed his final account as assignee of the estate of C. A. Peterson, deceased, in the Circuit Court of the state of Oregon, for Washington county, and that said court has appointed the 20th day of November, 1894, at 10 o'clock, as the time for hearing objections to such final account, and for the settlement thereof. M. H. FAREE, Assignee of the estate of C. A. Peterson, deceased.

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