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JAS. L. BARBOUR & SONS,

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E. G. DAVIS,

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DRAPERY NETS.—In this department we are showing several new effects in 48-inch Goods, striped and figured, at 95c., $1, $1.25, $1.38, $1.50 to $2.60. 48-inch La Tosca Nets, figured and striped, $1.25 and $1.50. 45-inch Point de Esprit Nets, 88c., $1.10, $1.35.

CHANTILLY FLOUNCINGS.—45-inch Flouncing, $4; reduced to $3. $1.50; reduced to $1.25. 65-inch ditto, $5; reduced to $2.75. $4.88; reduced to $1.88. $2.50; reduced to $1.38.

TRIMMINGS.—All the leading novelties of the season in Silk and Jet Vandykes, also Colored and Persian effects. Crochet Trimmings in all widths; Gold, Silver and Metal Vankykes in great variety; all widths in Black Fringes, Plain, Fancy, Knotted and Vandykes.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.—Night Gowns—Mother Hubbard, tucked yoke, cambric ruffle, 63c., *special value.* Ditto, good muslin, V-shaped yoke, cambric ruffle, 90c. Ditto, Mother Hubbard, five rows of inserting and tucks in yoke, $1. Skirts—Good muslin, cambric ruffle and tucks, 55c. Ditto, plain tucked, 60c. Ditto, muslin, with deep cambric ruffle and Torchon lace, $1. Drawers—Good muslin, hem and bunch tucks, 28c. Ditto, extra good muslin and cluster tucks, 50c. Corset Covers—In good cambric, plain high necks, 25c. Ditto, low square neck, plain, 30c.

A lot of odd sizes in Cotton Chemises will be closed out at *cost.*

RIBBONS.—The new Grosgrain Ribbon, with wide Satin edge, in all the newest shades for dress trimmings; Black Grosgrain, with gauze stripes, the newest style for bonnet trimming. 9-inch Black Grosgrain Sash Ribbon, $1.15. 12-inch ditto, $1.38, *special value.*

BUCKLES.—All the newest designs in Buckles and Clasps, Gilt, Oxidized, Silver, Pearl and Jet. Also the new Metal Belt, with Clasp, in Oxidized, Gilt and Silver.

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THE REASON WHY.

Why is it that GRASTY, at 1510-12 7th st. n.w., is called The Pusher?
Because he has pushed himself right into a live business by selling Cheaper Cash.
Why is it that people go from Georgetown, Navy Yard and East of the Capitol to Grasty's, 1510-12 7th st. n.w.?
Because they can save money on Furniture, China, Lamps, Tin, &c.
Why is it that Grasty buys so many Tea and Dinner Sets?
Because he sells 56-piece Fancy Tea Set $2.98 and 100-piece Dinner Set $7.98.
Why is it that Grasty—The Pusher—undersells the other Houses?
Because his rents are much less and he sells everything for CASH—Solid Oak suites $17.95.
Why is it that some of the merchants say that Grasty is a blower?
Because they feel chilly when some of their old customers tell them what they have seen at Grasty's.
Why is it that Grasty sells a Parlor Suite for $27.50 for which other houses get $35?
Because the law has no bad debts of installments and everybody pays the same.
Why is it that The Pusher's business is growing all the time, while old houses cry until times, &c.?
Because he is a Blower and Blows the musical tune—Cheap for *Cash.*
Why is it that some people doubt the statements made by The Pusher, The Blower?
Because they have not been to see.
Why is it that Grasty pays The Star for printing his card?
Because he knows that it pays to advertise when you do what you say.
Why is it that Grasty sells 6 Nice Tumblers for 13c. and Bed Springs 98c.?
Because he believes in low prices for Cash.
Why is it that Grasty bought so much Matting and Oil Cloth?
Because he blows and pushes along the line Cheap for Cash and that will move it.
If you don't want anything yourself give "the reason why" to your friends and send them to see me.

M. C. GRASTY, The Pusher,
Furniture, China, Tin, &c. 1510-12 7th st. n.w.
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DUNLAP'S SPRING STYLES.

The Fifth Avenue Style of Silk and Derby Hats for spring wear issued today. Dunlap & Co. of New York are the acknowledged introducers of headgear in America, and their styles for this season are a marvel of beauty.

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CITY AND DISTRICT.

A wealthy London merchant gives the secret of his business success as follows: "I always feel happy when I am advertising, for then I know that, waking or sleeping, I have a strong though silent orator working for me; one who never tires, never makes mistakes, and who is certain to enter the households from which, if at all, my trade must come." To secure the services of such an agent as this shrewd merchant referred to, advertise in THE EVENING STAR. It is read by everybody in Washington.

TEN HOURS LABOR ENOUGH.

That is What the Journeymen Bakers Think.

THEIR MEETING SATURDAY NIGHT—STARTLING STATEMENTS OF SPEAKERS AS TO LONG HOURS OF LABOR AMID UNWHOLESOME SURROUNDINGS—THE RESOLUTIONS.

There seems to be a war brewing between the journeymen bakers and their bosses, and though there is no strong probability of the strife leading to a bread famine in this city, yet the surface indications are that there will be some lively skirmishing between employers and employes. The fight is on the ground of the number of hours constituting a day of labor. The journeymen claim that ten hours should be enough for any of them to work, except on such days as Friday and Saturday, when the shops are getting ready for the Sunday trade. Saturday night a mass meeting was held at Edel's hall, under the auspices of bakers assembly 2389, K. of L., and attended by the members of several other trade organizations, such as the plate printers, the wagon drivers and others. The meeting was within the sanction and the protection of the general assembly of the District, so that the movement has assumed the proportions of a general blow at the twelve-hour system as far as it is in vogue in this city. The first object of the meeting was to start a public sentiment in favor of the journeymen bakers and their complaint and to sound a note of warning to the line of the trade organizations. It was but one of the demonstrations of the strength and unity of the general movement of labor.

MANIFESTO OF THE BOSS BAKERS.

The meeting was called by means of advertisements and a lot of small dodgers, which served as a call to arms and also to bring out a manifesto of the "boss bakers" as to what they demanded and expected of their men. An enterprising journeyman had made a copy of this document, which he brought to the meeting as a basis of action. It is a virtual declaration of independence against the assembly of journeymen, stipulating, first, that no change will be made in the hours of labor or the present wage scale; second, the reservation on the part of the boss to discharge and hire whoever he pleased; third, the intolerance of any "outside interference," which is not to be recognized; fourth, the treatment of every workman as an individual and the settlement of all grievances between the employer and his men, this being a direct stroke at the union, which assumes that it has the right to act as arbitrator in all such cases; the fifth and sixth articles of the rules are unimportant, and are followed by the "obligation" that the journeymen must sign an agreement to the regulations thus set forth in order to retain his place. The document was issued "by order of the baker's association, countersigned by R. W. Blair."

The appearance of this document acted much after the style of a red rag before a bull; it inflamed the journeymen to a still higher pitch of enthusiasm for their cause, and they are now determined to force an issue with the bosses, although no such action was taken last night. Further meetings will be held, at which the advisability of taking a stand against the bosses will be seriously and calmly considered.

"TEN HOURS A DAY AND JUSTICE TO ALL."

The rain Saturday night did not prevent the enthusiasts from making a street display, marching from their assembly hall, at the corner of the avenue and 4½ street, to the hall on E street, headed by a band of music. There were fully three hundred men in line and they, with the few stragglers who had already come, filled the hall to overflowing. Shortly after 8 o'clock Master Workman M. F. Hobbs of District assembly 66 opened the meeting by standing on the platform and calling for order. It did not need his opening words to show the uninitiated spectator, if any such existed, that the meeting was to obtain better conditions for workingmen, this fact being broadly emblazoned on a transparency that announced, on one side, that "The laborer is worthy of his hire, and don't you forget it!" Another told the assembly that the sentiment of the bearer was "Ten hours a day and justice to all."

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

After the chairman had obtained order he appointed the following committee on resolutions: Messrs. Thos. Denham, Wm. Sickles, Thos. Potter, John Foley, John T. Doyle, Geo. Cissell, E. W. Oyster, Henry Ireland, Paul Bowen and John Gates. They retired and began to wrestle with the problem of devising a series of resolutions adequate to the occasion, and Chairman Hobbs announced that the meeting was held in the interests of the Bakers' assembly, and was also a large grievance committee. He did not think that the community would require the journeymen bakers to work more than ten hours a day, if it really understood their terrible condition, but if it was necessary for the public good, and there were no unemployed bakers, the journeymen would be willing to work extra hours in order to supply the community with bread.

THE FIRST SPEAKER.

He then introduced as the first speaker Mr. August Delabar of New York, secretary of the Bakers' national union, who, as an agitator in the ranks of journeyman bakers and one of them himself, showed a familiarity with the subject of the grievances of that class that led to some surprising facts in connection with the matter. He was evidently a native German who had acquired only a bird's-eye view of the English language, so that he had a somewhat sketchy vocabulary with a fairly good pronunciation, which led him into some statements that he did not intend to make, owing to his lack of familiarity with idioms of the tongue. He surveyed the audience with some emotion and exclaimed that he felt sure that the meeting signified that the public in general is willing to take some interest in the grievances of the journeymen. Few who get their nice fresh rolls and bread in the early morning think at all of the poor journeyman who has been working all night beneath the ground in an atmosphere that most folks would consider deadly in order that the hungry ones might not lack for fresh food. Little has been known of the condition of the bread baker by the public. It has always been a mysterious subject, few thought of him at all, but if they had investigated they would have found a state of things that they would have thought almost incredible Men laboring from

SIXTEEN TO EIGHTEEN HOURS EVERY NIGHT,

in small cellars, where the dampness was only equaled by the other inconveniences, such as the gas and the steam heat from the ovens, surroundings that were exhausting in the extreme. And not only this, but the bosses would not hire any workmen who had families and forced them to sleep and eat on the premises. The apartments given to them were scarcely fit for human beings, and the food that was given to them was of a horrible description. The average wages were $6 a week, a part of which went back into the pocket of the employer for board and lodging. This was the state of things about five years ago, when there was no organization among the journeymen, but since then they have formed a union and now their condition is somewhat better. The average wages are $11 a week, and there are now over 60 per cent of them married, whereas before hardly 15 per cent were in that condition. The moral standing of the class has been wonderfully improved, and now the journeyman baker is respected and has learned to respect others. But there is still

A GREAT DEAL TO ACCOMPLISH.

The condition of the journeyman is by no means what it should be, and he had come to Washington to do what he could to aid the bakers of this city in obtaining fair play. He took the copy of the boss bakers' rules and considered each of them in a rather caustic style, to the delight of the main body of the audience and the disgust of a single individual in the rear of the hall, who was evidently out of harmony with the objects of the meeting. He did not receive any encouragement in his demonstrations of disapproval, for he was hustled out of the hall in short order. The second clause in the rules, relative to the liberty of the boss to employ anybody he likes, brought from the speaker an allusion to scab labor which elicited from the assemblage a whirlwind of applause.

OTHER SPEECHES.

Mr. Delabar was followed by Mr. August Donath, who drew a touching picture of the condition of the bakers and made a strong appeal for their aid. He thought that ten hours were enough for any man to work, especially in such surroundings as those of the bakers, and predicted a victory.

Mr. Paul Bowen was greeted with hearty applause before he opened his lips to speak, and it was some time before he could find an opportunity to begin his short address. He said that when the work of organizing the bakers union in this city was undertaken those people were found to be in a deplorable state, and it had been a hard job to get anything like order out of the chaos that was the result of years of oppression. While in this position nothing could be done, but now the bakers were men, fully aware of their rights, and determined to demand and enfore them. They had managed to obtain a reduction in their working day from fourteen to twelve hours, and they were now in a position to ask for what they should have, ten hours. The labor cause, he added, has made such progress in the country, and has been rewarded with such signal success everywhere that it is not futile to hope that the present movement will be a victorious one.

Mr. George W. Spier, who is well-known as the orignator of the eight-hour pin, a small tin badge in the form of the figure 8, which was to be seen on nearly every lapel in the hall, made a short, rousing speech in favor of short hours for the laboring classes and predicted victory for the cause.

He was followed by Mr. Ralph Beaumont of the legislative committee of the general assembly and Mr. A. M. Dewey.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The committee on resolutions then reported a document which was adopted without opposition. It recited that whereas the journeymen bakers of Washington have reduced their hours of toil from one hundred to seventy-five a week, secured an increase of wages and freed themselves from shop tyranny, yet their work of twelve hours a day and fifteen on Saturday is still excessive and too much for human endurance and far more than is the case in other employments, and since a further reduction can be granted to them without injury to their employers or to the public it was resolved on the part of labor organizations and the public present at the meeting to give a cordial indorsement to the movement of the journeymen bakers in favor of a reduction of the hours of labor from twelve to ten a day and twelve on Saturday. The meeting then adjourned at about 10:30.

AN EX-SENATOR'S SORRY STATE.

Mr. Jones of Florida Said to be Leading the Life of a Tramp.

A Detroit special to the Philadelphia *Press* says: An effort will be made this week to have ex-Senator Jones of Florida sent to the Kalamazoo insane asylum. There is fear that he may do himself or some one else injury unless he is placed under restraint. Senator Jones has been in Detroit five years. He went there first on the invitation of several prominent citizens and almost immediately fell in love with Miss Chlotilde Palms, the spinster daughter of Michigan's wealthiest citizen. Miss Palms is a devout Catholic and when she refused to accept the attentions that the Florida Senator desired to lavish upon her he appealed to the church dignitaries for assistance, though without avail. His suit was a failure from the start, but Senator Jones never wavered in his devotion, but spent his days in writing verses to his beloved, while his nights were given up to promenading in front of Miss Palms' home, until he became to her a source of terror and the authorities were invoked to put an end to the nuisance. Mr. Jones' friends undertook to reason with him and he gave up his nightly vigils, though he continued sending notes and floral tributes to the object of his affection.

The story of Senator Jones' poverty has been frequently told. After the expiration of his term as senator he became penniless and was turned out of one hotel after another until he literally had nowhere to lay his head. It was then that Post Office Inspector O'Neill provided him with food and lodgings. Jones lived with Mr. O'Neill for two years. A change of circumstances led Mr. O'Neill to abandon housekeeping and Senator Jones again found himself out in the street and for months he has slept in hotel lobbies, in hallways or anywhere else that afforded shelter. His feeding place has been the free lunch counter.

Occasionally Hon. Don M. Dickinson or some other large hearted citizen, whose pity has been touched by Jones' sad case, has provided him with funds, but invariably the money has gone to satisfy the ex-senator's growing appetite for stimulants until even these friends have closed their ears to his appeals.

Mr. Jones begins to realize that his mind is diseased, though he has periods of his old-time brightness and intellectual vigor, when he converses intelligently upon all subjects except that of women. Once let women be mentioned and he flies off into a rage, denouncing his enemies who are keeping him from his "true Catholic wife." The object of his insane love is now in Europe, the wife of a Detroit physician, but Jones persists in believing that she is in Detroit, held a prisoner in her own home to prevent her marrying him. He bears at such times every appearance of a madly insane man and his old friends fear that in one of these attacks of violence he may do some person harm. To guard against such a contingency a commission will be appointed this week to inquire into his case and the evidence showing his mental ailment is so overwhelming that he will be no doubt committed to the asylum.

Senator Jones knows that such a movement is afoot and declares that he will never be imprisoned alive.

THE WOLF AT THE DOOR.

Terrible Condition of the Miners Around Shamokin.

The situation among the idle miners of Shamokin and vicinity is now assuming a crisis. After being idle three months many of them are actually starving, with no shoes to wear and hardly enough clothes to cover their bodies, while whole families are without even a fire to keep them warm.

As the 1st of April approaches they fully realize that they must either vacate their present homes or pay their rent. These are only a few of the hardships to which the miners and their families are now subjected. During the first few months of idleness the merchants of the town gave their customers whatever they wanted on credit, but as the number who asked grew larger many of the merchants became bankrupt, while others were obliged to refuse their customers anything on credit. They then applied to the poor directors for relief, but the money obtained from that source is not sufficient to keep them from starving.

Tales of suffering and hardship have been pouring in until the sympathy of the people was aroused. The women of the town held a public meeting and appointed committees to solicit aid, and established a relief station. The committee has done good work and the citizens have responded liberally. The scenes at the relief stations are indescribable. Women in tattered garments come many miles and ask for shoes, stockings and other wearing apparel, besides something to eat. Children in their bare feet can be seen standing on the outside waiting for their turn to tell their story of woe, and little girls can be seen every market day going along the market place picking up what vegetables may have fallen from the farmers' wagons.

The people of Shamokin have donated liberally, but the number of applications for relief is larger than the supply. Last night there was not a scrap of food left in the station, and it now looks as if the relief committee will be unable to feed all who apply for food unless they get assistance from outside.

Chicago's Crop of Suicides.

Four inquests were held on suicides in the coroner's office in Chicago yesterday. They were Wm. Wisner, a laborer, who took poison; Wm. S. Barber, an express messenger, who shot himself in the head while despondent over the loss of an express package; Patrick McNichols, a horse shoer, who shot himself, and Mrs. Gotham, who shot herself in the head yesterday while despondent.

High Water at Pittsburg.

The Monongahela river touched the highest notch of the present flood at Pittsburg at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the marks measured 24 feet even. The Allegheny river reached the same point a short time later and is still rising. River men, however, do not anticipate a much higher stage, as it has grown quite cold, and the reports from the head waters show the rivers to be stationary. So far no serious damage has been done; most of the boats along the wharf had steam up today and were ready in case of danger. A large portion of the lower part of Allegheny, the south side and the west end, are partially submerged. Traffic has been entirely suspended on the Pittsburg and Western railroad, the tracks being covered for a distance of 6 miles.

Ballot Box Wood in a Dime Museum.

Wood, the Ohio ballot-box letter forger, has hired himself out to a dime museum and will exhibit himself on the stage in conjunction with life-size wax figures of the persons engaged in the investigation of the forgery here. The representations include Gov. Campbell, ex-Gov. Foraker, ex-Mayor Amory Smith, Gen. Grosvenor, Murat Halstead, Charles Kurtz, Senator Sherman, Congressman Butterworth and others.

The North Dakota loan agents have triumphed over Gov. Miller in their fight against the bill allowing two years instead of one for the redemption of mortgaged property.

LETTER FROM MR. CLEVELAND.

The Ex-President's Reply to a Mock Nomination by College Students.

The students of the Ohio state university held a democratic national mock convention and nominated Hon. Grover Cleveland and Gov. James E. Campbell for President and Vice President respectively. The nominees were informed through a committee of the convention's action. The following reply has been received from Mr. Cleveland:

"I received the dispatch signed by you and others with pleasure as an evidence of friendship and kindness, which caused me gratification, but I know that you will not fail to understand me when I say that I am sure that there are questions and topics which press upon the minds of our people the solution and treatment of which are of vastly greater importance than the political fortunes of any man. I do hope that the students of the university of Ohio will appreciate this fact and will see their full measure of political duty in laboring to enforce the doctrines of true democracy and in retrieving the people from the delusions which beset them to their undoing."

GEN. CROOK'S FUNERAL.

The Warrior to be Laid Away at Oakland Today.

The body of the late Gen. George Crook, in the full dress uniform of his rank as major general of the United States army, lay in state in the parlors of the Grand Pacific hotel at Chicago Saturday. The casket was covered with purple broad cloth and on it lay the sword and insignia of rank. The remains were watched over by a military guard of honor. In the afternoon the parlors were thrown open and a large number of friends of the deceased viewed the face of the dead general, which retains a wonderfully lifelike appearance. During the morning it seemed as though the entire city endeavored to obtain a last look at the face of the dead general. The parlors and halls were impassable when the Rev. Dr. McPherson delivered the opening prayer. A quartette from the Second Presbyterian church choir sang at the close of the prayer and were followed by Dr. Thomas, who spoke brief but comforting remarks. Professor Swing then read a most eloquent tribute to the dead. After the quartette had sung, Dr. McPherson spoke eloquently and at length and again offered prayer, Dr. Clinton Locke closing the services with benediction. After Mrs. Crook had taken a last look at the dead the casket was taken from the room, followed by the members of the Loyal Legion, while the choir sang "Rest for the Weary." Mrs. Crook and Mrs. Reade were then driven quietly to the Baltimore and Ohio depot. While the funeral procession was passing the streets were crowded the entire distance. The following order was observed: Battalion of police, D battery artillery, Illinois national guard, first regiment band and drum corps, first regiment infantry Illinois national guard, pall bearers and distinguished guests in carriages, catafalque guarded by six non-commissioned officers, second regiment band, second regiment infantry, fourth regiment band, fourth regiment infantry, Loyal Legion, veteran fife and drum corps, Grand Army of the Republic. The Baltimore and Ohio train on which the funeral party left at 3 o'clock consisted of nine cars, the one containing the casket being in the rear of the mail car. The special Pullman devoted to Mrs. Crook and the escort was heavily draped in black, looped with narrow bands of white. Among the many noted men present were ex-President R. B. Hayes and ex-Gov. Charles Foster of Ohio.

A MORMON MURDER TRIAL.

A Double Assassination Which Took Place in 1858.

Last week a Mormon murder trial was in progress in Provo, Utah. George Washington Hancock, a prominent Mormon, killed Henry Jones. Young Jones lived with his mother in Payson. In 1858 he and others became dissatisfied with the Mormon church and concluded to leave the country. To do this they intended to steal horses with which to get away.

Jones was regarded as the leader and on the night set for the escape he was captured by Hancock and his confederates a few miles from town. While bringing Jones back from Payson he was murdered and left in the middle of the road. It was proven that Hancock had charge of the affair and according to testimony of one eye-witness, he shot the dying man while he lay on the ground.

Mrs. Jones lived in a dug out just beyond the limits of Payson. Hancock, with four other men, went to the hut on the night of the killing. They demanded of her the whereabouts of her son. When she refused to give the information demanded, Hancock shot and killed her. This scene was witnessed by Mrs. Jones' five-year-old daughter, whose testimony was given in the trial. It was after this deed that the capture and murder of Henry occurred.

The trial has been hard fought. It revealed the old methods of Mormonism in the early days. The jury was out five hours and a half, returning a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree.

Mrs. Harrison in Florida.

Mrs. Harrison and her party spent yesterday in Jacksonville very quietly. There was no demonstration and but few callers. In the morning the party attended one of the city churches, where they were not recognized until service had closed. In the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Russell Harrison, Mrs. Wanamaker, Mrs. Wilson and the young ladies visited the subtropical exposition. Mrs. President Harrison objected to going because it was the Sabbath. "We stole away," said the younger Mrs. Harrison, "because we were determined to see this exhibit. We were much pleased with it." The next stopping place of the party is Atlanta. From there they will go to Asheville, N. C. They will reach Atlanta today.

A Vain Fight With Wolves.

A party of loggers stumbled over a pile of bones on the south side of Lake of the Woods a few days ago. The bones consisted of a human skeleton and the skeletons of seven wolves. A revolver and seven empty cartridge shells were lying near the former and it is supposed that the man was attacked by a pack of wolves and had made a desperate though unsuccessful fight for life. An old explorer named McManus, who has lived at Rat Portage for years, has been absent on the lake for a longer time than usual, and it is feared that it is he who has fallen a victim to the wolves.

Mysterious Murder in Michigan.

Albert A. Fosdyck, county surveyor, was shot dead Saturday night in the same room of the same house in Almena, Mich., where Dr. Fosdyck, his brother, was recently shot. There is much excitement over the shooting of Mr. Fosdyck, but no theory as to who is the assassin has thus far been formed. The shooting of Dr. Fosdyck was fully as mysterious as the killing of his brother, who was arrested for the crime. The evidence against him, however, was not sufficiently strong to warrant his being held. It is well known, however, that the doctor has lived in fear of him ever since. The brothers were bachelors and lived alone, with a single servant.

A sad case of shooting at Lehighton, Pa., resulted in almost instant death of Gertie Hiskey, aged sixteen, by Webster Campbell of Weissport, her lover. He claims the shooting was accidental, but a coroner's jury held him responsible and he was locked up in Mauch Chunk jail.

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