Arizona Weekly Enterprise

AN OLD SUPERSTITION.

One That Must be Got Rid of to Insure Good Health.

The greatest part of the disease that afflicts civilized mankind during the winter months is unquestionably due to the fact that all fresh air is carefully excluded during the night hours, and sometimes with the coming of winter the windows are securely fastened and not opened until spring. Many people seem to think the house is sufficiently ventilated if the windows of the sleeping rooms are left open for a few minutes during the day, but almost everybody is convinced that night air is injurious to health. In this connection, Dr. Felix L. Oswald says in the *Popular Science Monthly:*

"Beware of the night wind; be sure and close your windows after dark!" In other words, beware of God's free air; be sure and infect your lungs with the stagnant, azotized and offensive atmosphere of your bedroom. In other words, beware of the rock spring; stick to sewerage. Is night air injurious? Is there a single tenable pretext for such an idea? Since the day of creation that air has been breathed with impunity by millions of different animals—tender, delicate creatures, some of them—fawns, lambs and young birds. The moist night air of the tropical forests is breathed with impunity by our next relatives, the anthropoid apes—the same apes that soon perish with consumption in the close though generally well-warmed atmosphere of our Northern menageries. Thousands of soldiers, hunters and lumbermen sleep every night in tents and open sheds without the least injurious consequences; men in the last stage of consumption have recovered by adopting a semi-savage mode of life, and camping out doors in all but the stormiest nights. Is it the draught that you fear, or the contrast of temperature? Blacksmiths and railroad conductors seem to thrive under such influences. Draught? Have you never seen boys playing in the teeth of a snow-storm at the rate of fifteen miles an hour? "They forget the effect of the cold air by the exercise." Is there no other way of keeping warm? Does the north wind damage the fine lady sitting motionless in her sleigh, or the pilot and the captain of a storm-tossed vessel? It must be the inclemency of the golden mean, even in sweltering summer nights, the sweet south wind, blessed by all creatures that draw the breath of life, brings no relief to the victim of acrophobia. There is no doubt that families who have freed themselves from the curse of that superstition can live out and out healthier in the heart of a great city than its slaves on the driest highland of the Southern Apennines.

In a tolerable location the air of a three-room cottage can be kept pure enough without any force ventilators or any other expensive contrivance. Open your windows; in very cold weather air the bedrooms in daytime and the others at night. In larger houses the kitchen, parlor and dining-room should be thoroughly ventilated every night, also in daytime at convenient intervals, during the temporary absence of the occupants. To save foul air for the sake of its warmth is poor economy; experiments would show that the difference in fuel amounts only to a trifle anyhow. Ten or twelve pounds of coal a day ought not to weigh against the direct gain in comfort and the prospective, unspeakable gain in health. Breathing the same air over and over again means to feed the organism on the excretions of our own lungs, on air surcharged with noxious gases and almost depleted of the life-sustaining principle. Azotized air affects the lungs as the substitution of excrements for nourishing food would affect our digestive organs; corruption sets in; pulmonary phthisis is, in fact, a process of putrefaction.

No ventilatory contrivance can compare with the simple plan of opening a window; in wet nights a "rain shutter" (a blind with large, overlapping bars) will keep a room both airy and dry. In every bedroom one of the upper windows should be kept open night and day, except in storms accompanied with rain, or with a degree of cold exceeding 10 degs. Fahrenheit. In warm summer nights open every window in the house and every door connecting the bedroom with the adjoining apartments. Create a thorough draught. Before we can hope to fight pon sumption with any chance of success we have got to get rid of the night air superstition. Like the dread of cold water, raw fruit, etc., it is founded on that mistrust of our instincts which we owe to our anti-natural religion. It is probably the most prolific single cause of impaired health, even among the civilized nations of our enlightened age, though its absurdity rivals the grossest delusions of the witchcraft era. The subjection of holy reason to hearsays could hardly go further.

Progress on the Jump.

"I am proud of dis importunity to address you," remarked Brudder Gardner, of the Lime-kiln Club, "and, as an honorary member of de club fur de last two years, I have been deeply interested in all your plans an' purceedins. De oder night on a freight train between Richmond an' Washington, I got to finking over what progress de call'd race of dis country had made in de last fifteen y'ars, and I jumped from dat to de progress of de world. What did we have in dis world 100 y'ars ago worth libin fur? Dey wasn't a grindstun, cider-mill, hoss-radish-grater, bootjack or street kyar to be found, an' sich a thing as a lemonade wid a straw in it was not eben dreamed of. I tell you dis world am jumpin' 'long right smart. We has got about all dat any world wants, an' yit de wheels of genius, science an' art am not gwine to stop. Fifty y'ars ago we all believed in ghosts. To-day we believe in big bridges, long tunnels, immense engins and fast trains. Twenty y'ars ago de howlin' of a dog at midnight would make a whole nayburhood shiber wid fear of death. Let a dog open his yawp to-night an' a dozen men would riz from deir beds to pelt him off de block wid taters an' clubs an' boot-jacks. Ten y'ars ago when a man entered a barber-shop he foun' no one dar' but de barber. To-day he finds a boy to black his butes an' brush his coat an' talk polyticks an' sing him outin a quarter of a dollar. Fifteen y'ars ago a man who stole a hoss an' got away wid it was counted sharp. Nowadays we doan' flatter de puson who can't ecpper half de cash in a bank vault. Progress am on de jump, an' de cull'd man am pushin' clus up to de leadin' hoss. He's gwine to git second money, an' doan' you forgit it. I simply say to you, keep yer eyes wide open; doan' let your feet grow at de expense of yer head; pay cash down as far as ye kin; git up airly in de morning an' doan' leave de woodshed dooh open when ye go to bed. You can't obertake de white man in dis race of progress, but you kin keep so clus to him dat he won't have no time to stop an' look around. Wid dese few remarks, frown off widout a palpable effort, an' intended to execute your harmonious feelings, I return my thanks and will expectorate to my cha'r."

BANG your hair all you want to, girlie. Then people can hear it, and know that you are coming; beside, the bang must lend a killing effect to it. And if "he" sneers at it, bang him. Bang anything; bang Banagher if you will; anything but the door.—*Burdette.*

Big Trees.

Referring to big trees, the *American Register* tells us that a grove of trees in California, consisting of 1,680, contains not one which measures less than six feet in diameter. A rare and magnificent white oak is to be seen in the Quaker burying ground in Salem, N. Y. It is more than 200 years old, and is remarkable for its enormous branches, which have a spread of 112 feet. A remarkable chestnut tree is growing on a farm in Berks, Pa. It is nearly forty feet in circumference at the base, and the top of the tree can be reached by steps fastened between the limbs. Most remarkable of trees with a history is a russet apple tree in Skowhegan, Me., which was planted in 1762. In its branches a playroom for children has been built for half a century. The tree is seven feet from the ground to the branches, five in number, all of which are very large and average thirty feet in length, covering a space of ground sixty-three feet in diameter. It is more than four and a half feet in diameter, and has yielded an average of thirty bushels of apples each year. A sprout from this apple tree stands thirty-two feet from the parent stem, but is forty-eight years younger.

Gloomy Thoughts.

Dull, depressing, dingy days produce dispiriting reflections and gloomy thoughts; and small wonder when we remember that the mind is not only a motive but a receptive organ, and that all the impressions it receives from without reach it through the media of senses which are directly dependent on the conditions of light and atmosphere for their action, and therefore immediately influenced by the surrounding conditions. It is a common-sense inference that, if the impressions from without reach the mind through imperfectly-acting organs of sense, and these impressions are in themselves set in a minor æsthetic key of color, sound and general qualities, the mind must be what is called "moody." It is not the habit of even sensible people to make sufficient allowance for this raticnale of dullness and subjective weakness. Some persons are more dependent on external circumstances and conditions for their energy than others but all feel the influence of the world without, and to this influence the sick and weak are especially responsive. Hence the varying temperaments of minds changing with the weather, the outlook and the wind.

The Theban and the Crops.

It does not seem to be known that by the best process of embalming in modern times, the bodies, though preserved in outline, are in the course of 100 to 200 years found in that offensive condition which the persons so treated would have indignantly scorned as insulting to their memory. What has been the ultimate fate of the Egyptian mummies stored with care in rocky vaults and pyramids on the banks of the Nile? They have in these later times been dragged from their recesses and ground into powder, as an article of commerce to be exported to Europe. The cereal crops of England are partly produced from the mummified remains of human beings who walked about the streets of Thebes "3,000 years ago." The bodies of venerable Thebans—swells in their time—laid to rest in fond anticipation of securing a kind of mortal immortality, sold at so much a ton to fertilize the exhausted soil of an island in the German ocean! That is what the ancient Egyptians have got by all their skill in protracting the dissolution of mortal remains. Their marvelous preparations have ended in a favorably-quoted—manure!—*Chambers' Journal.*

A Hawk and a Rattlesnake.

My musings on the ages of change that it must have taken to mold the scene to its present aspect were broken in upon by a large rattlesnake gliding out on a bare rock within fifty feet of the point where I was sitting. He seemed to search around like a dog for a place to suit his snakeship, and then stretched himself out to enjoy the warmth. I was thinking if it was worth while to heave a stone at the monster, when a big shadow swept down and a hawk nearly caught him napping, but not quite. The snake sprung his rattle and coiled himself ready for attack, while the hawk hovered around, making a dash, now on the right and now on the left. It was quite an interesting skirmish, but at last the snake made a spring and apparently failed to strike, and, before he could recoil himself, the hawk seized him with both talons close behind the head—in fact, he had him on the neck—and swept into the air, while the snake struggled and twisted, away up into the blue, in wide, circling sweeps, until the struggling reptile hung limp and lifeless, when the hawk came to earth again, and, alighting on a neighboring tree, made his meal on the snake.—*Arizona Globe-Chronicle.*

Bungs.

The bung is a homely device, lacking altogether the symmetry of an obelisk and having little even of the grace which corks often possess. But its uses are of a most important kind, and wherever liquids are contained in casks or barrels there must the bung be also.

It is almost impossible to estimate the quantity of bungs made and used annually, but the number is well up in the millions. They are made of wood well seasoned, and are cut by machinery which is patented. In no country are so many bungs made as in the United States, for nowhere else are the woods which are used so plentiful. Oak, hickory, spruce and pine are among the varieties utilized, and the bung factories are scattered about the country in the neighborhoods where the woods used are found. By cutting the bungs before shipping, the cost of transporting the waste material is saved. A great many bungs for beer casks are sent both to Germany and England from this country, not because they are better but because they are cheaper than those made abroad. Bungs are cut by peculiar and ingenious machinery which works against the grain of the wood, tapering the bung with the grain. In many cases the taper is made but slight in the cutting, and then the bung is submitted to a powerful compression to increase the taper.

Bungs of ale and beer barrels are of a standard size, measuring one and seven-eighths inches, while bungs for oil barrels are two inches. Whisky barrel bungs are used over and over again. Beer and oil barrel bungs are always picked out, because hammering the staves to start the bungs is sure to injure the coating of the barrels.—*New York Sun.*

A Radical Cure for Drunkenness.

Under the heading, "A Radical Cure for Drunkenness," a Hungarian paper tells the following Russian story: "A workman brought a complaint against four of his fellows that they had given him twenty-five blows with a stick. The accused, on being asked for their defense, produced an agreement in writing, one clause of which expressly stipulated that, if one of their number drank to such an extent as not to be able to attend to his work, the others were to measure out to him twenty-five blows, and that they had merely carried out the agreement. Upon this the magistrate discharged them, remarking that they were not deserving of blame for what they had done, but rather of praise."

IN driving a hen a woman is slow but shoo-her.

BITS OF INFORMATION.

FLORIDA was organized as a Territory in 1822.

THE great massacre of St. Domingo was in 1804.

THE first dime was coined in this country in the year 1796.

THE Hindoo historians ascribe their origin to a period of ages long before the ordinary chronology of modern writers upon the subject.

GENOA, Italy, became a free and independent state about the year of our Lord 1500. It was governed by the Romans a hundred years before Christ.

THE wedding anniversaries are as follows: First, iron; fifth, wooden; tenth, tin; fifteenth, crystal; twentieth, china; twenty-fifth, silver; thirtieth, cotton; thirty-fifth, linen; fortieth, woolen; forty fifth, silk; fiftieth, gold; seventy-fifth, diamond.

THE words of "Hail Columbia" were written by Francis Hopkinson to the air of a march written by a German bandmaster on the occasion of a visit of Washington, then President, to the old John Street Theater in New York. It was called the "President's March."

ELECTRICITY has been applied to propel velocipedes. M. Trouve drove an English tricycle through the streets of Paris by means of electricity stored in a Plante secondary battery and a pair of Deprez electric motors. The weight of the apparatus was 400 pounds, and the speed was not great.

IT is an almost universal practice among butchers to take the calves that they are preparing for the market twenty-four hours before they are killed and bleed them until they are faint or fall from exhaustion. Some butchers treat all of the cattle and sheep they kill in a like manner. The reason given for this is that the meat is rendered white, more salable and less likely to spoil.

BLAST-FURNACE slag or cinder is turned to a useful purpose at the Selessin Iron Works, near Liege, Belgium. After the molten slag has escaped from the furnace it is conveyed immediately to a stream of cold water. The effect of this is a division of the slag into a substance very like coarse sand. This substance is then raised by an elevator and deposited in wagons, which convey it away to places where it will be applied as an excellent "ballasting" for railroads.

THE Hoosac tunnel is a little over four and three-quarters miles in length, and made large enough for the passage of two lines of railway trains. It reaches through the Hoosac mountain, which is the summit range that extends southward into Massachusetts from the Green mountains of Vermont. There was some experimental work done in 1851, but it was not until 1856 when any actual tunneling was commenced. The cost of the tunnel and thirty-nine miles of adjoining railroad, including the accumulation of interest, has been between $13,000,000 and $14,000,000.

Indian Epicures.

In the summer of 1875 I stood one evening near the Quartermaster's office at Fort Wingate, New Mexico, when two Kiowa Indians applied for permission to water their famished horses at the Government cistern, offering to accept that boon in part payment for a load of brushwood which they proposed to haul from the neighboring chapparal. The fellows looked thirsty and hungry themselves, and while the Quartermaster ratified the wood bargain, one of the officers sent to his company quarters for a lunch of such comestibles as the cooks might have on hand at that time of the day. A trayful of "Government grub" was deposited on the adjacent cord-wood platform, and the Indians pitched in with the peculiar appetite of carnivorous nomads. A yard of commissary sausage was accepted as a tough variety of jerked beef, yeasted and branless bread disappeared in quantities that would have confirmed Dr. Graham's belief in natural depravity; they sipped the cold coffee and eyed it with a gleam of suspicion, but were reconciled by the discovery of the saccharine sediment, and the cook was just going to replenish their sups when the senior Kiowa helped himself to a vinegar pickle, which he probably mistook for some sort of an off-color sugar-plum. He tasted it, rose to his feet, and dashed the plate down with a muttered execration, and then clutched the prop of the platform to master his rising fury. Explanations followed, and a pound of brown sugar was accepted as a peace-offering, but the children of nature left the post under the impression that they had been the victims of a heartless practical joke.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Phases of Washington Society.

It is the most striking phenomenon of Washington life, the unwillingness, the apparent inability of men who have held office at the capital, and of women who have shared their honors, to go back to the comparative obscurity and privacy of their former homes. It is quite often true that men, tired of the turmoils of political strife, of the inadequate rewards of legislative and official drudgery, turn with a sense of relief toward the quiet law-office which years before they left, off amid the hills or on the plains, or to the lucrative personal business that may have suffered while they wore national honors; but the wife! the daughters! the cousins and the aunts!—the whole feminine phalanx—bears down on the man; and what is any man, beset, overpowered by women, but weakness itself? "They give up dear, darling Washington!—its revels, its pleasure, its privileges, its powers—for the old Sunday-school, the sewing-circle, the home missionary society, or even the village literary lyceum; for the humdrum visits of Mrs. Smith, give up the multitudinous ring of the dear ten thousand, bearing with due humility 'the first card,' the social seal and stamp in Washington of social inferiority! Mudtown, with such sacrifices, never!" The result is, Washington is full of gray-haired men who have stepped down from office, more or less lofty, to go into inconspicuous places, to earn a stipend and to stay in Washington.

Taking Advantage of Nature.

An ingenious application of expansion and contraction in metals was made use of in France, and has frequently been taken advantage of since. The walls of a large building in Paris were observed to be giving way by bulging outward, and the problem was to bring them back to their vertical position. For this purpose a number of bars of iron having crews and nuts on each end were let brough the opposite walls and across he intervening space between them. he nuts and screwed portion of the bars were outside. The bars were now heated by a number of lamps suspended below them until they had expanded as much as possible, and the nuts screwed up against the outsides of the two opposite walls. The lamps were next removed, when the heated bars, in cooling, gradually contracted in length bringing the walls very gently, but with irresistible force, into their normal position.—*Scientific American.*

WHY don't railway corporations take more women into their employment Most of them know how to manage trains, they can handle switches ver carefully, there is less color blindness among them than among men, and occasionally one is found who can "fire up" beautifully.

A New Soul Theory.

Prof. Gustav Jaeger, of Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, has published a book entitled "The Discovery of the Soul," which is a most remarkable publication and has brought him at once into prominence as a philosopher. In his book the professor explains how he discovered the soul, and what it consists of. He divides man into three parts—body, spirit and soul—throwing the liver away, and making no use of it. He shows that the human eye is for the purpose of seeing things, that the ear is for the purpose of hearing what is said, while the nose, he contends, is for the purpose of smelling. Taking these three senses together, on the axiom that things which are equal to the same thing are equal to each other, the professor finds that the "soul is composed of odoriferous particles, and consequently the nose can perceive the soul—that is, that the soul can be smelled." This is certainly an important discovery, as it locates a man's soul with unerring certainty in his feet. The material part of man may die, and his body be resolved to earth again, but his socks shall live on forever, in a life beyond the tomb. The theory of Prof. Jaeger is a strange one, but, if correct, it behooves the Christian young men of the country to put forth renewed efforts to prevent the young and thoughtless from losing their immortal souls by making use of the foot bath and a case knife. It is lamentable to think how the world has been groping in heathen darkness in this matter, and people have turned up their noses at the African, for shedding a soulful influence around him. High-toned people should now be ashamed of themselves for refusing to ride in emigrant cars, because the company had thrown some soul into them. The theory heretofore entertained that dumb animals had no soul, is demolished by Prof. Jaeger, and if he is correct there are animals that have plenty of it. The skunk, for instance, has soul enough for six, and will occupy a front seat in the New Jerusalem. Prof. Jaeger will shortly visit the United States and deliver a series of lectures in the principal cities, and if we have misconstrued his theory we shall apologize. But he should be heard, and we trust his audiences will listen respectfully, and not greet him with a volume of soul-stirring eggs.—*Peck's Sun.*

Dutch and Germans.

The term "Dutch" is considered opprobrious by the Germans of the present day. It is more properly applicable to Hollanders than to citizens of the German empire, but, less than 250 years ago, when Van Tromp ruled the ocean, to be called a Dutchman was esteemed an honor. This was not more because the Dutch were great in war than because the people of Holland were great in peace. In those days the bankers of Amsterdam controlled the finances of the world. When speculation drove financiers to ruin, the supremacy of the sea was lost, and Holland speedily sank to its present insignificance in the affairs of the world. The greatness of Holland and the weakness of the Germans caused the latter to delight in calling themselves Dutchmen, which practice continued until the time of Kaiser Wilhelm III. and the powerful confederation under Bismarck. The name "German" then became relieved from the odium always attached to it from the barbarism of the ancient days, and as the honor of the name "German" has increased with the decrease of power in the Holland people, and the metamorphosis is now so complete that "Dutchman" has become a term of contempt and derision, while "German" is honored and respected. England to-day holds the proud position of mistress of the seas, and has the reputation of holding the purse of nations. Speculation, rapacity, injustice are rampant in its borders. In a couple of centuries it may be possible that the word "Englishman" will have a significance as low and contemptible as the "Dutchman" of to-day.

Turkey's Decay.

Only two generations ago the possessions of Turkey ran from the River Pruth to Cape Matapan, and, barring Russia, it was the largest empire in Europe. But Turkey has been extensively carved and bled since that time. Little Greece was cut off in the south, and set up housekeeping for itself; then Servia and Roumania were cut off in the north. Since Turkey's last war with Russia Austria has appropriated Bosnia and Herzegovina; Bulgaria gained in fact its independence; Eastern Roumelia a state of semi-independence; and Servia, Roumania and Montenegro were enlarged by several slices of Turkey. This left Turkey in Europe one of the smallest European states. So far Turkey has lost two-thirds of her European possessions. The European population of Turkey has dwindled down from twenty to five millions of people.

A Realistic Audience.

It is said that the audiences in Rouen, France, are the most critical and realistic in the world. An actress appeared in a play, the scene of which was laid in 1822. Everything went off well till a gentleman in the orchestra arose and exclaimed: "Take off that breastpin!" The cause for the demand was asked. "The actress is wearing a breastpin which contains a photograph—photography was not discovered when the play was first produced." "Take off the breastpin" resounded from all parts of the house. The actress obeyed the demand; she was immediately the recipient of an ovation, and the play proceeded.

The proof that petroleum sources are almost world-wide appears to be abundant, and its use would also seem well nigh coeval with civilization. In one of the Ionian islands there is a spring which has yielded petroleum more than 2,000 years. The wells of Armenia on the banks of Jaro, were formerly used for lighting the city of Genoa. In Russia, too, near the Caspian sea at Baku, numerous springs of petroleum have been known from the earliest times, and those of Rangoon, on the Irawaddy, are said to have yielded, before the general introduction of petroleum among civilized nations, some 400,000 barrels of oil per annum.

THE new Duke of Portland seems to be a generous young man. The Swing estate in Caithness was bought by the late Duke of Portland not long before his death, and the tenants have recently petitioned the present Duke to grant a permanent reduction in their rents. The Duke sent an expert down to Scotland to inquire into the matter, and the report was that the rents were 25 per cent. too high, and they have according been reduced. It turned out that the property had been purposely over-rented before it was brought into the market; but it would have been rather hard upon the purchaser had he happened to be a poor man.

THERE is a sound reason why there are bones in our meat and stones in our land. A world where everything was easy would be a nursery lot for babies, but not at all a fit place for men. Celery is not sweet until it has felt the frost, and men don't come to their perfection till disappointment has dropped a half-hundred weight or two on their toes. Who would know good horses if there were no heavy loads?

NO SHIP, it is said, that has carried the name of Jasper, ever made a second voyage. Why should Jasper be such a hard loser at sea?

Notice to Taxpayers.

The Territorial and County taxes for the year 1881 are now due and payable at the Sheriff's office, at the court house, in this city, from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and 1 to 5 p. m. Taxes will be delinquent on and after Monday, December 19th, at 6 o'clock, p. m., and unless paid before that time the usual 5 per cent and costs will be added.

J. P. GABRIEL,
Tax Collector.

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SUMMONS.

In the District Court of the First Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona in and for the County of Pinal.

JAMES L. ROBINSON,
vs. Plaintiff
ELIZA F. ROBINSON, } Summons.
Defendant.

The Territory of Arizona sends greeting to Eliza F. Robinson, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the District Court, of the First Judicial District, of the Territory of Arizona, in and for the County of Pinal, and to answer the complaint filed therein in said County of Pinal, in the office of the Clerk of said District Court, at Florence, within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this Summons, if served within this County; or if served out of this County, but within this District then within thirty days; otherwise, within forty days; or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of the complaint.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between plaintiff and defendant herein and for other and further relief as will more fully appear in the certified copy of complaint accompanying herewith.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded therein.

Given under hand, and the seal of said Court, this the 27th day of August, A. D., 1881.

[SEAL.]

JNO. J. DEVINE, Clerk.
By WM. D. GRIFFIN, Deputy.

Territory of Arizona, }
County of Pinal. }

I, Jno. J. Devine, Clerk of the District Court, of the First Judicial District, of the Territory of Arizona, in and for the County of Pinal, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original summons issued in the above entitled action as the same appears of file in my office.

Attest my hand and the seal of said Court, this the 2d day of September, A. D., 1881.

[SEAL.]

JNO. J. DEVINE, Clerk.
By WM. D. GRIFFIN, Deputy.
23-2m

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