

We rejoice to learn that the question of the so-called telegraph, so much desired inter-island steam navigation is likely to receive a favorable solution. The government, being financially unable to establish a line of inter-island steamers, issued proposals in June last to several leading merchants in this city to take shares with it in the purchase of a steamer, but was met by a general disinclination under various pretexts. H. R. H. the Minister of the Interior, however, is not a man to sit down with folded arms because a thing cannot be done in one particular way. If the government could not singly, and the merchants would not collectively, yet an individual house might be found willing if encouraged. The consequence was that an understanding was soon come to with a merchant firm in this city, by which they agree, upon the consideration of certain privileges accorded by the government, to place a steamer in the Hawaiian coasting trade, within 12 months from May next. The vessel, or vessels, as we understand it, are to be built expressly to the order of the above firm. By that time, also, the San Francisco and Hong Kong, and San Francisco and Shanghai lines of steamers, trading here en route, may probably be far advanced, if not completed, which event cannot fail of exerting an important and powerful influence upon the stability and success of the projected inter-island line of steamers.

When we add that the firm alluded to is that of C. A. Williams & Co. we think that another word upon the performance of the contract and the character of the vessels will be superfluous.

While Hawaiian Journalists and political economists are distressing themselves and annoying their neighbors by their solicitude for the shrunken condition of the public crib, while they, in their zeal to save a dollar, would let foreign agents clamor and be—d, and send the military over the pall of Naunau, they have either accidentally overlooked or purposely steered clear of that portion of the executive, known as the "Board of Education."

Now that the new civil code is receiving its last licking and final dress from the Legislature, we think it high time—seeing that the committee rather hurriedly than advisedly passed by the subject—to remind them of one branch of economy which will save both dollars and credit to the government.

Under the present laws relating to the Board of Education and the management of the government free-schools, there are in every district, appointed by the Board of Education, a School Inspector and a School Treasurer, the latter of whom receives, keeps safely, and disburses "to the order of the Inspector," all school taxes collected in his district for the true and faithful performance of which service he is paid 5 per cent on all taxes so received and kept, and is besides exempt from the obligation, which we know to be correct in principle, and should wish to see adopted here in practice, exacting a bond, with penalty, from the receivers and keepers of all public funds.

We think then that the duties of these irresponsible gentlemen may now be safely transferred to other hands, and that, if there is a Department of Finance, that department, and none other, should be the sole receiver and disbursing of public funds appropriated for public purposes.

We see no valid reason, though we have heard many advanced, why the Board of Education should not draw upon the Treasury, as well as every other department under the government. If, through the nature of its construction, the tendency of things and the apathy of men, it has morally become an *imperium in imperio*, there is the greater reason why it should not remain financially independent of that mutual relation of support and responsibility which should exist between the various departments.

Had the school taxes been paid into the Treasury during the past years, there would have been no necessity for borrowing money on exchequer bills to carry on public works during the summer months, when other sources of government revenue are comparatively dry; beside the interest saved upon said bills by the operation. And surely, upon general principles, the government is better entitled to the use and the benefit of the use of said money for six or nine months of the year, than the School Treasurers around the country, who do not even recognize their responsibility by giving bonds for the safe keeping.

But some conscientious defender of the present system may ask how are the poor teachers to receive their wages? The answer we would leave to the Legislature, but we would suggest that as the expenses now are disbursed "to the order of the School Inspector" in each district, said orders would lose none of their validity, and may be improved in their accuracy, by being sent up to the treasury for payment, having first been revised by the Board of Education.

As the Legislature is now in session, we hope that our views will find an advocate on its floor and a response in the votes on the subject.

Our late townsman, T. C. B. Rooke Esq., died of apoplexy, at Kailua, Hawaii, on Sunday the 28th Nov. ult., at 1 o'clock P. M. He was attacked in the first instance at about 6 o'clock in the morning of the same day, when a messenger was instantly despatched for Dr. Herrick of South Kona, who arrived without loss of time and perceived at once that the patient was beyond recovery, and approved entirely of what had been done previous to his coming. The same day his Majesty caused measures to be taken to secure the services of two vessels to convey the Royal party and the remains of the deceased to Honolulu, but owing to a blow from the Southward, and other detentions, the embarkation was deferred till Saturday afternoon last, and their Majesties did not land till Tuesday morning. Soon after daylight of that day, however, news of the melancholy event became current in Honolulu, and produced a very general gloom among all classes, native and foreign, and when the "Mary" came in sight, the various flags in the harbor and on shore, that had been hoisted to welcome back the Royal family, were lowered to the half-mast.

Thomas Charles Hyde Rooke, F. R. C. S., had been for nearly thirty years a resident of these islands, which he never left during that long period, and having lived almost uninterruptedly in Honolulu or its immediate vicinity he was, as it were, a part and parcel of the place, which had grown up under his eye, and to which his own taste in building had helped in several spots to give a substantial appearance. He was a native of Bengo, Hertford, England, where his father was a medical practitioner of considerable notoriety in that county. He was born 18th May 1806 and had consequently finished his 52d year. He received part of his early education in that branch of Christ's College Hospital which is situated in Hertford. Having in course of time removed to London to study his profession, and at an early age received his diploma, he felt desirous of seeing foreign parts, and with that view, as surgeon, joined a whaler bound for the then romantic South-Sea fisheries. The name of the vessel had escaped us for the moment, but the Master's name was Stivers. Having in the first place touched at Lahaina in 1829, he made the acquaintance there of some of the past generation of high chiefs, and also of some foreigners, and when after another season's cruise his ship arrived in Honolulu, he was generally requested to remain on shore and establish himself in his profession. With the Captain's concurrence he consented to this proposition, and soon had his hands full of business. In the year 1830 he married Grace Kamaui, second daughter of the late Mr. John Young, sen., the friend and counselor of Kamehameha I., and widow of the Regent Kaahumanu's brother Keamoku. By this lady, who survives him, he left no issue, but when her sister the wife of the late chief Naea, gave birth in 1836 to a daughter, afterwards called Emma, the child was according to an ancient custom of the country, immediately adopted by her relatives (Dr. and Mrs. Rooke) who cherished her with almost more than ordinary parental care, till her education—derived partly in the Royal School and partly from private tutors—being completed, and she arrived at her marriage in 1856 to the Sovereign of these islands. The last few months of Dr. Rooke's life were invested with a new interest by the birth of the Prince of Hawaii in whom his affections and hopes were centered. We understand that the nearest surviving relative of the deceased, of the same profession with himself, holds an important staff appointment in the Bombay Presidency of the British East Indies.

For several years past the subject of this notice had ceased to use any efforts to secure his proportional share of the general practice of the town. But he retained to the day of his death the office of Physician to the Court, and, deeply impressed with the want of hospitals for sick natives, every morning three open the doors of his dispensary to many who could not otherwise have procured relief or medicines. Besides the amount of physical relief which he thus achieved it must have been a balm to the minds of many suffering wretches to know that what they claimed in vain as members of a community was accorded to them upon the broader though simpler basis of a common humanity.

Dr. Rooke had the honor to be called to a seat in the Privy Council of State, and was a member of the Board of Health. He had also attained to the highest degrees in the orders of Odd-fellows and of Free Masons that can be conferred in this country, and was also one of the oldest members of the Mechanic's Benevolent Union. Among other offices of honor and responsibility which he formerly held may be mentioned those of Representative of the people for the district of Kona, Oahu, in the National Legislature, and to which office he was twice elected, and also Chamberlain to the Royal Household during a portion of the reign of Kamehameha III. As a man of science he had long given close attention to meteorology, and in a more practical way he was one of the pioneers in the cultivation of the coffee plant. The following expression of regret on the part of his professional brethren is only a just tribute to the memory of the deceased.

At a meeting of the Hawaiian Medical Society, held on the evening of December 8th, 1858, the following resolutions were moved by Dr. Hillebrand, and unanimously adopted: Whereas, it has pleased Divine Providence to remove from our midst, our brother T. C. B. Rooke, therefore, be it Resolved, 1st. That we have learned with deep sorrow and regret the sad news of the sudden and unexpected death of our colleague Dr. T. C. B. Rooke. 2d. That, in him, we have lost not only the Senior member of our Profession here, whose labors among these people and community during his long residence on these islands, have secured for him an enduring place in the memory of the Hawaiian nation; but, also, a brother whose strict sense of professional propriety in his relations to us, as well as to those entrusted to his care, have won for him our lasting esteem and respect. 3d. That we offer our warmest sympathy to the afflicted widow and family of the deceased, and 4th. That a copy of these resolutions be published in the *Polynesian* and *Commercial Advertiser* newspapers.

R. W. WOOD, M. D., Pres't. CHAS. F. GUILLOU, Sec'y.

THE PAST WEEK.

Their Majesties' Return. On Tuesday morning last, at a little after 8 o'clock, a Royal salute from the Fort on Punch Bowl hill announced the return of their Majesties, and the Prince of Hawaii, and the party by whom they were accompanied, after an absence of almost three months. The *Kakahuiki* and *Mary* were the vessels put into requisition upon the lamented decease of her Majesty's adoptive father, of which no intelligence had previously arrived in Honolulu. Their Majesties embarked on board the *Kakahuiki* at Kailua on Saturday the 4th inst., but the order to keep the consort vessel in sight prolonged the passage. On stepping into their boat, after the schooner had been towed into port, the Royal party was saluted by H. B. M. ship *Calypso*, Captain Montresor, and the display of flags of all nations, on shore and afloat, proclaimed a general welcome, which was heartily testified by many other signs. Their Majesties and their party were met by the Hon. Mr. Montresor, and other distinguished persons, and were received with the most respectful attentions, and the most cordial wishes for their health and happiness.

Death of a good old Tahitian. Died, on Friday evening last, December 3d, at his residence, in Honolulu, Mr. Cook, (commonly called Kuke,) aged seventy-seven years, having been a resident of these islands for upwards of thirty-two years. He was born at Huahine, one of the Society Islands, in the year 1781. His parents' name was Taouari, but they being in some way connected with the family of King Pomare Vairatoa, (the father of the present Queen,) that King gave him the name of Cook, in honor of the celebrated navigator. It appears that when very young he became religious, and has always been looked upon as a missionary. He was a great favorite of King Pomare, and an intimate friend of the Rev. Mr. Barff, who, in several of his letters has spoken of him in the highest terms of praise. In the year 1825, Kalamoku, then the High Chief of these islands, requested King Pomare and his Chiefs to send him a Native Missionary, and Mr. Cook was selected for that purpose, and arrived here in the following year. In the year 1849, his late Majesty Kamehameha III. appointed Mr. Cook as his

Chaplain, which office he held till his Majesty's death. There are many persons now residing on these islands, who can testify to his faithfulness as a laborer in the vineyard of the Lord. A few minutes previous to his death, he was asked how he felt. He calmly replied, "Well—I am only waiting for the Lord to call me—I am ready." At the end of a prayer which had been offered up for him, he responded to it in a clear and distinct voice, "Amen," and then immediately resigned his soul to his Maker. He has left at the Society Islands a sister and an only son, for whom he has well provided, and in this city two daughters and three grand-children.

Pleasant. We read in the *Friend*: A GLEAN.—The Chaplain takes pleasure in acknowledging the sum of sixty dollars (\$60) from the wives of shipmasters for the purpose of re-carpeting the Bethel. Also, the sum of ninety dollars (\$90) from shipmasters, whose names were attached to a paper, with the following heading: "Learning that the ladies have subscribed to re-carpet the Bethel, the shipmasters propose to purchase a new chandelier, by subscribing the sums opposite their names."

To those who look below the surface of things, the above short notice conveys a livelier idea of kindly hearts and pleasant faces than an hour's talking "before the wind," or a two-column leader in the *Advertiser* ever could have done. Where there is a question of uniting practical comfort with delicacy of expression, look out for the ladies; they are sure to be ahead of the "lords of the creation" puffing and sweating hard behind them. For our part, we look upon these donations as an indirect way of "killing two birds with one stone," viz: to furnish the Bethel and express the approbation of the donors with the Chaplain.

On our first page will be found an article called "Thoughts for the Thoughtful," which we copy from the last number of the *Friend*. It is written by a young gentleman of this place, whose acquirements are of no common order, whose understanding we respect, and whose opinions are bravely padding against the downward current of life's stream, up to their fountain head of light and truth. We would fain believe that every one who reads the article would also be "thoughtful" enough to heed it. That the *Sabbathless mind* is as much a violation of God's commands and the laws of nature, as a Sabbathless body, is well and vividly set forth. It is the gist of the article, and it is ably brought home to the minds of the "thoughtful." Though universal and general, like all great truths, yet we know that the writer's idea is developed with a special reference to the latitude of Honolulu and some of the social strata in its community.

Royal Hawaiian Theatre. This evening Mr. J. F. Rowe takes a benefit at the above place, when "Elvira" will be performed. Miss Annette Ince as "Elvira," and Mr. Tokely as "Rollo." The afterpiece to be "The Stage-struck Yankee."

To those of the public who have begged many an hour within the walls of the theatre—whether the purpose was instruction, amusement or escape from ennui—to those we need not present the claims of Mr. Rowe to their favorable regard and patronage. As an actor of all work Mr. Rowe is indispensable and invaluable, and as a low comedian few have done better justice to their roles than he. "Let others praise thee"—Old saw. As a general thing we have refrained from giving the various executive officers under the government that praise for performing their duty in the face of opposition, for overcoming difficulties and inaugurating newer and truer modes of procedure, out of respect for the motives of delicacy which any candid and well-bred reader will not fail to appreciate. But when other pens take up the subject and do, but simple justice, and that so gracefully too, to the officers of that branch of the government whose prerogative, birthright and heirloom it seems to have been, from "Pistol's time," to "receive more kicks than coppers," we have no hesitation in quoting, as we now do, from the *Friend*, on the subject of the police.

If always affords us much more delight to praise than censure public officials, and especially those connected with the police. We should be doing great injustice to our feelings did we not bestow more than a passing notice upon the increased efficiency of the Hawaiian police, mainly attributable, we understand, to the present Prefect. We would not undervalue the services of the other persons belonging to the police corps. To be a good police officer, in Honolulu, is no sinecure berth, if the incumbent does his duty. Indications of greater efficiency appear in the general quiet of the town, (evenings and upon the Sabbath,) the few arrests, and small amount of business at the Police Court. We would assure Marshal, Prefect, and police officers generally, that they will have their support, approval and sympathy of all worthy and respectable citizens, provided they do their duty promptly and efficiently, enforcing laws and punishing offenders. The influence upon the character of the port, and good accomplished, will be very great. We heard an old shipmaster, commander of a large clipper in port, say that he had not visited so orderly and quiet a port as Honolulu for twenty years. His men go about some evenings, work efficiently during the day, and conduct as sailors should. We have heard less grumbling this year among shipmasters respecting the disorders among their seamen than ever before. We shall call attention to this subject in a future number, for it is of great importance, in order to induce whale ships to visit our ports.

Almost a Flood. We learn from Ewa, Waialua and Kooloapua, that the quantities of rain which fell in those districts during Saturday, Sunday and Monday were enormous, upsetting stone walls, submerging the low land, and at Waialua, tilting up the long bridge so as to be impassable. We are positively assured that that mythical incarnation of human experience, "the oldest inhabitant," has no recollection of a rain so copious and protracted as this in question.

He Sticks to it. It is certainly laughable to see the pertinacity with which our contemporary hugs an idea, in spite of the truth, the expostulation of others, and the shadowy, unsubstantial nature of the subject itself. In its number of December 2d, somebody had abused its ear by stuffing it full of annexation crochets about some of the Society Islands and the United States. This week, notwithstanding that H. B. M.'s Acting Consul General, B. Toup Nicolas, Esq., officially addresses that unhappy Journal on the subject, and kindly volunteered information that would have enabled it to distinguish the truth in the matter; notwithstanding that a Journal so deeply versed in Saxon lore and the "langue d'out" might have seen by looking in the *Courier des Etats Unis*, (New York,) of October 15th, that the document forwarded through the French legation and actually arrived at Washington was—(but we prefer to quote)—"instead of a proposition for annexation; a petition, signed by the natives of Raiatea and Tahiti, earnestly requesting that they may be delivered from the annexation enterprises and intrigues of Messrs. Croft and Jordan, citizens of the United States," and further that

"this petition should have arrived at Washington through the proper channel, the American Consulate in the Archipelago, but the functionary who held that post having refused to receive it," the natives were obliged to apply to the French authorities to forward it for them. Notwithstanding this, our contemporary is slow to believe, and, having been contented himself, seems to enjoy the malicious pleasure of smaller boys in hoaxing others. We have heard much talk about the "Monroe doctrine" in America;—is it not time to propound a "Monroe doctrine" for Polynesia?

California Minstrels. On Saturday evening last this company played at the Royal Hawaiian Theatre, it being for the benefit of Mr. Murphy, who had a crowded house. During the week they have performed in their Pavilion to good audiences. On Wednesday evening they produced, for the first time in this city, a laughable farce called "The Nigger in a Bag"; or, the "Three Lovers," which kept the audience in roars of laughter from the commencement to the end.

Acknowledgement. Our reporter having been unavoidably delayed in attending the sittings of the Legislature, we are under obligation to Hon. H. L. Sheldon, Member of the House of Representatives, for the minutes of the proceedings of that body which we publish to day.

HAWAIIAN LEGISLATURE. ADJOURNED SESSION 1858.

Dec. 6, FIRST DAY.—The House met pursuant to adjournment at the last meeting on the 28th June last, at 11 o'clock, sixteen members present besides the Speaker.

By Mr. Hollister, from Name, for \$77 expended by him in building a pound at Waimea, Kauai. Referred. By the same, from Pahewa, for \$18 75 expended by him in repairs on government pound at Koloa, Kauai. Passed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES. A communication was received from the Joint Committee on the Civil Code, reporting said Code as amended and approved by them; and also laying before the House a resolution, recommending a reference of the subject of impost duties to the Finance Committee of the two Houses. The report was accepted.

A communication was received from the President of the Board of Education transmitting certain enclosures to his Annual Report. Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. Austin, that the Clerk inform the House of Notices that the Representatives are ready to proceed to the business of the session. Adopted. By Mr. Sheldon, that in order to facilitate the action of the House in the consideration of the Civil Code, the ordinary rules applicable to the introduction, discussion and passage of bills be suspended, so far as the said Code is concerned. Adopted.

Mr. Robertson gave notice of intention to introduce a bill amending the 8th article of the Constitution, (respecting the prerogative of the King of important subjects of law to the Judges of the Supreme Court.) The House went into Committee of the whole and took up the consideration of the Civil Code. Title I, "Of Laws," was read and passed, when the Committee rose and adjourned to sit again tomorrow.

Dec. 7, SECOND DAY.—On motion of Mr. Dowsett, the Rules were suspended, and he introduced the following Resolution, which was passed unanimously: Resolved, That whereas the House of Representatives have heard with regret of the decease of T. C. B. Rooke, M. D., the adoptive father of Her Majesty the Queen, and member of His Majesty's Privy Council of State, this House, as a token of respect to the memory of the deceased, do now adjourn till to-morrow at twelve o'clock.

Dec. 8, THIRD DAY.—A communication was received from the Minister of Foreign Relations, submitting sundry copies of his reports as Secretary at war, having in charge the Bureau of public works, and as Minister of Foreign Relations. The Secretary to the latter was not entirely printed. The Reports were appropriately referred.

The order of the day was then taken up in committee of the whole. This was the bill introduced by Mr. Lowe, the member for Hanaleia, "for the protection of law, in a charge of the Bureau of public works, and as Minister of Foreign Relations. The Secretary to the latter was not entirely printed. The Reports were appropriately referred.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Civil Code, Title II, "of the administration of Government." In section 41, Department of the Interior, Mr. Chamberlain objected to a provision, placing the power in the hands of the Minister of the Interior, to incur a debt on the order of the King in Council, not to exceed the sum of \$50,000, for the purchase of lots, wharf sites, and other buildings, etc. Mr. C. thought it gave too much power to the Privy Council.

Followed by Mr. Kaunanea in his usual energetic style, on the same side. Mr. Robertson explained. Under the law of 1846, the Privy Council was constituted a Treasury Board, and unlimited power was given that body to carry on all treasury business as they might think proper. They had also under existing laws the power to purchase lands &c. The power contemplated in the present section was a necessary one and was wisely restricted. There were times when government could purchase property and materials at cheap rates, which opportunities would be lost if some power was given to carry on all treasury business as they might think proper. They had also under existing laws the power to purchase lands &c. The power contemplated in the present section was a necessary one and was wisely restricted.

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After some further discussion, the subject was postponed until to-morrow, when the committee rose and the House adjourned.

Dec. 9, FOURTH DAY.—A communication was received from the Foreign Office transmitting further reports.

On motion of Mr. Sheldon, article 15, relating to impost duties, was referred to the committee on Finance. Mr. Chamberlain moved to fix the hour of meeting every day at 11 o'clock. Mr. Sheldon moved to amend by fixing 12 as the hour. 11 o'clock was fixed, 17 to 2.

ORDER OF THE DAY. The consideration of the Civil Code was resumed in committee of the whole. At the end of section 41, under discussion yesterday, Mr. Robertson moved to add the words: provided however, that no portion of the amounts appropriated by the Legislature for specific objects, shall be used for the purposes herein mentioned. Also to limit the amount to \$20,000.

By Mr. Chamberlain; also, that all appropriations under this section shall be subject to the subsequent approval of the Legislature. Mr. Robertson said that this last would have the effect of defeating the entire object of the law. Mr. Austin moved to strike out the section entirely. "The amendments were rejected, 15 to 8, the section was stricken out, 14 to 8."

On motion of Mr. Sheldon, the Minister of the Interior the power to sell or lease government lands, Mr. Kaunanea moved to insert: "Excepting, however, the wharf and other lots of Waikaloa." Opposed by Messrs. Robertson, Chamberlain, Sheldon and Richardson, who stated that an attempt had been made to lease these lots and had failed; a great deal of money had been carried, how was government ever to get back their outlay. Not by offering them at lease, said Mr. Robertson, as long as the world stands.

Mr. Kaunanea (Hammond) said the reason the lease had not succeeded was that the upset price was fixed too high. Mr. Kaunanea in a long speech opposed giving government the authority to sell. The motion to amend was lost, 17 to 5 and the 1st article was passed. Article 24.—"Of the Coasting Trade and Internal Commerce, of vendors of goods, wares and merchandise," passed.

The sections providing for peddling licenses were discussed at length. Mr. Hollister objecting that the

numerous peddlers on Kauai kept the natives in debt. He moved to strike out all in regard to peddling licenses. After an hour's discussion, in which several members from remote districts objected to the motion, on the ground that peddlers were there a convenience, the motion was lost, 18 to 9, and the sections were passed, when the committee rose and the house adjourned.

MARINE JOURNAL. PORT OF HONOLULU. Arrived.

Nov 8.—Haw schr Maria, Molteni, fm Maui. 4.—Am wh wh Cura, N. L. 365 tons, 29 months out, 16 men on board, via Lahaina, 1800 wh on board; 16. 5.—Haw schr Heol, Ant. Likie, fm Kauai. 6.—Haw schr Heol, Ant. Likie, fm Kauai. 7.—Haw schr Kamehameha IV, fm Kohala. 8.—Haw schr Kamehameha IV, fm Kohala. 9.—Haw schr Kamehameha IV, fm Kohala. 10.—Haw schr Kamehameha IV, fm Kohala. 11.—Haw schr Kamehameha IV, fm Kohala. 12.—Haw schr Kamehameha IV, fm Kohala. 13.—Haw schr Kamehameha IV, fm Kohala. 14.—Haw schr Kamehameha IV, fm Kohala. 15.—Haw schr Kamehameha IV, fm Kohala. 16.—Haw schr Kamehameha IV, fm Kohala. 17.—Haw schr Kamehameha IV, fm Kohala. 18.—Haw schr Kamehameha IV, fm Kohala. 19.—Haw schr Kamehameha IV, fm Kohala. 20.—Haw schr Kamehameha IV, fm Kohala. 21.—Haw schr Kamehameha IV, fm Kohala. 22.—Haw schr Kamehameha IV, fm Kohala. 23.—Haw schr Kamehameha IV, fm Kohala. 24.—Haw schr Kamehameha IV, fm Kohala. 25.—Haw schr Kamehameha IV, fm Kohala. 26.—Haw schr Kamehameha IV, fm Kohala. 27.—Haw schr Kamehameha IV, fm Kohala. 28.—Haw schr Kamehameha IV, fm Kohala. 29.—Haw schr Kamehameha IV, fm Kohala. 30.—Haw schr Kamehameha IV, fm Kohala. 31.—Haw schr Kamehameha IV, fm Kohala. 32.—Haw 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