THE B. C. STUMBLING BLOCK.

The Winnipeg Free Press says: "Regarding the Globe's proposed solution of the problems of making the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass road an effectual means of relieving the traffic between eastern and western Canada of the burden of high rates, the Free Press has before pointed out what it regards as almost an insuperable difficulty in the probable refusal of the Canadian Pacific to entertain a proposal to surrender the right under its charter to control its own rates until its net profits exceed ten per cent. of the invested capital." Thus if the views of these two papers were to be taken as summing up the situation in finality the building of the railway must needs be considered as out of the question. It is quite certain that the country would never consent to the government handing over a substantial subsidy to the C. P. R. for the construction of the road without the concession which the Globe suggests. There are reports to the effect that the big company, having secured possession of the B. C. Southern charter and land grant, is already making preparations to begin construction of the road, in the hope that the Dominion government will be forced into granting a subsidy afterwards, without being able to attach any conditions. Of course the company has to a certain extent the advantage in being able thus to block the route if it so chooses, but the government is not likely to be bulldozed so easily. As we have said all along, this B. C. Southern charter presents a serious complication, which the Ottawa government will have trouble in clearing up, and for which the British Columbia government and legislature are responsible.

"CONFIDENTLY EXPECTED."

From the last annual report of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company the following passage is quoted: "Your directors are strongly of the opinion that any delay in securing your interests in that direction will be extremely dangerous; that unless your company occupies the ground others will, the demand for shipping and travelling facilities being most urgent. The directors feel that they cannot too strongly urge the immediate construction of a line from Lethbridge to a connection with your Columbia and Kootenay railway at Nelson, a distance of 325 miles, and anticipating your approval they have already taken steps towards commencement of the work on the opening of spring. The unfavorable conditions which have prevailed for the past three years have prevented any effective action towards providing for the traffic of the mining country, but the directors feel now that the improved position and prospects of the company, together with the magnitude of the interests at stake, will fully warrant this important step. The interests of the company at large are so much concerned in this question that your directors confidently expect reasonable assistance at the hands of the Dominion government." The Canadian Pacific Company has the advantage of holding the B. C. Southern charter and land grant—at least such is the general understanding. In other words, it can simply "squat" on the line and prevent the government doing anything of an independent nature. Those who would like to see the road built by and kept under control of the government have this question to face: Is the government to build an independent line while the coal and other lands are left in possession of the C.P.R., or can some arrangement be made which will bring back these lands to the possession of the public? Disallowance of the act of the legislature which extended the time for the building of the B. C. Southern has been spoken of, but it is extremely doubtful whether that plan is feasible. The company "confidently expects" Dominion aid in building this road for its own benefit, and doubtless expects with equal confidence that no conditions whatever will be attached to the aid. Its treatment by the late Dominion government might well have led it to expect anything it could choose to ask. We wonder whether certain Conservative journals which now attack the Globe so fiercely for suggesting that the road should be built by the C.P.R. Company have forgotten the events of just a year ago. Then the Bowell government proposed to lend the C.P.R. some $6,000,000 at a low rate of interest for the construction of the road, and the Grits were howled at by all the Tory coyotes for venturing an objection. Nor was there the slightest thought on the part of the Bowell government of attaching to this proposed gift any condition in regard to freight rates or anything else. For first-class exhibitions of hypocrisy commend us to some of these utterances of the Tory press.

BISHOP GRAVEL.

The news concerning the part taken by Bishop Gravel in the Bonaventure election is of grave import. If his action is representative of the attitude to be taken by the Bishops in Quebec generally, it must lead to a trial of the simple issue whether these bishops are to be allowed to control the temporal affairs of Canada. As to the decision there can be no doubt; the vast majority of the people, Catholic and Protestant alike, will pronounce most emphatically against the bishops' wrongful assumptions. Bishop Gravel's action is the more remarkable in that it appears to have been taken in defiance of orders from the head of his church, and therefore his course can hardly be approved by enlightened and zealous Catholics. But, to repeat what has already been said, this is not a question to be settled by orders from Rome. It is one that concerns the people of Canada, and the people of Canada must decide it for themselves. It is quite safe to say that a very large majority of them approve the settlement reached by the Dominion and Manitoba governments as the best that can be effected under the circumstances and the most likely to put the troublesome question out of the way without doing injustice to anybody. When it comes to a question whether a few bishops are to upset the judgment of that majority the answer will be shortly and sharply in the negative.

Over seventy companies are registered this week, with a capital of nearly $60,000,000. Does any person expect that a dividend will be paid on their stock at any time in the near future?

Mr. Speaker's statement of Tuesday was clear and plain enough to make any misunderstanding of his position quite inexcusable. The proper observance of all rules and usages required that he should be notified of the Lieut.-Governor's presence so that he might be in his proper place when the government was ready to give assent to the bills. His protest against the violation of all rules of courtesy, as well as the rules and usages of the legislature, was exceedingly mild, and the organ of the government should have had better manners than to attack him for it. The Speaker is the official representative of the house, and an affront to him is of course an affront to the house and through that to the people themselves.

The Colonist would like to have its readers believe that Dr. Duncan let a suspect out of quarantine so that he might vote for Dr. Milne and Mr. William Templeman. The Colonist must take its readers for fools. For our own part, we do not suppose any reader of the Colonist is so stupid as to believe that Dr. Duncan would do anything of the sort.

Those citizens who want to secure the incorporation of Revelstoke have been attacked by an anonymous writer who takes this ground: "Now, sir, their movements seem to be a kind of stumbling block they are wanting to put in the way of our few young men in this part of the district who are seeking incorporation for water and electric light company." The idea that a town should not be incorporated because a private company's interests would be interfered with would hardly find a lodgment anywhere outside of British Columbia.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

The correspondence in connection with the advertising of the delinquent tax sale shows clearly that the provincial officers bungled and the unfortunate delinquents were the sufferers. If, as is stated in Mr. Kirkland's letter, Mr. Campbell was refunded an overcharge of $2, and all the delinquents had been charged in the same proportion, the question of what became of the overcharges to all the other delinquents naturally arises. These overcharges were certainly not refunded.

The Provincial Secretary yesterday introduced an act to amend and consolidate the law relating to lunatic asylums and care and custody of the insane. Many of the clauses are similar to those in the previous acts. Among the new sections which are in line with public opinion are the following: "When a female is admitted into and detained in any gaol or lock-up as a lunatic or alleged lunatic, it shall be the duty of the keeper of such gaol or lock-up to engage the services of a female nurse or attendant to take charge of such female so long as she may be held in detention. When a female is being conveyed to an asylum or a private house for the insane, unless she is accompanied by her father, son, brother or husband, she must be placed in charge of and accompanied by a female."

Hon. Mr. Pooley still maintains that the mortgage tax is a question of contract, but in the same breath says that the borrower "pays the piper." Of what advantage is such a contract to the borrower? According to Mr. Pooley's admission, the borrower must pay both the mortgage tax and the regular property tax on the same property. Does Mr. Pooley regard this double taxation as fair? Or does he think the dire necessities of the government make all sorts of taxation devices fair?

Captain James McIntyre, of the collier Costa Rica, and Mrs. McIntyre are at the Driard. The captain recently sold the old bark Richard III. to Messrs. Dunsmuir and is here to close the deal. The bark is to be converted into a coal barge similar to the Robert Kerr, and will be used in carrying coal and coke from the island mines to the Mainland. Capt. McIntyre came up on the Wellington, his vessel being tied up in San Francisco, pending the decision of the owners as to which flag she shall fly in the future. The Costa Rica until recently sailed under the Nicaraguan flag, but the formation of the Greater South American Republic brought about the cancellation of her certificate. She will probably in future fly the British or Hawaiian flag.

DRUMMOND IS DEAD

Demise of the Author of "Natural Law in the Spiritual World"—Hon. T. F. Bayard Honored.

The Bubonic Plague—Queen in France—Scene at the Transvaal Raid Inquiry.

London, March 13.—Prof. Henry Drummond, author of "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," is dead. He was born at Stirling in 1851.

The University of Cambridge conferred the degree of LL. D. upon Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, United States ambassador, yesterday. Honorary degrees were also conferred upon the retiring French ambassador, Baron Decourcelle, with the usual ceremonies. The recipients of the honors were attired in scarlet robes. Bayard was applauded for about five minutes. The American flag was waved and an undergraduate public orator delivered a laudatory oration in Latin full of compliments to the United States ambassador. As usual the orator was interrupted by undergraduates and with jocular yells of "take your hat off," "take no notice of him, Mr. Bayard," etc. The vice-chancellor presented the degree amid applause and cries of "speech." The ceremony ended with three cheers for the United States ambassador, singing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," and whistling "Yankee Doodle" and "La Marseillaise."

A Bombay dispatch says: The total number of cases of bubonic plague in this city up to date is 9,032, of which 7,546 proved fatal. In the whole presidency to date there have been 14,856 cases of the plague and 12,204 deaths reported.

Queen Victoria, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and their suites, arrived at Cherbourg from Portsmouth on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert and left immediately for Nice and Cimiez.

At Paris President Faure had a brief interview with Queen Victoria at Noissy levee, just outside the city. The interview was animated and affable. The president signed the Queen's autograph book and kissed her hand on arriving and leaving the train.

At the inquiry of the parliamentary committee into the Transvaal raid in Westminster hall there was an exciting scene during the examination of Sir Graham Bower, the Imperial secretary and accountant of the high commissioner of South Africa.

Mr. Henry Labouchere, replying to an objection upon the part of the chairman to one of his questions, said: "I consider that Sir Graham Bower is not telling the truth and I claim the right to examine this gentleman. If the committee like to stop me they can do so."

Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain said he thought the committee was bound to protect the witness from insult, and Mr. Labouchere insisted he was convinced Sir Graham was untruthful. Thereupon the chairman said Mr. Labouchere was out of order. This caused the latter to remark: "Then I will clear the room on each question; I am going to see whether this committee is to be sham or not." After further fencing, Mr. Labouchere reiterating that Sir Graham Bower's story was an extraordinary one, to which the chairman again objected.

Mr. Labouchere asked: "Do you still hold to the doctrine that though you are the high commissioner's secretary you are bound by your promise of silence not to reveal the intimation of the proposed raid given you by Mr. Rhodes?"

Sir Richard Bower, lifting a volume from the table, said: "You are going rather beyond the inquiry, but I would like to quote you a historic precedent. When William of Orange landed in England, upon what we may call a Jameson raid——"

Here Sir William Vernon Harcourt sharply interposed, saying: "I am surprised that such a parallel should be drawn by an official of Sir Graham Bower's position, and I think the committee is entitled to ask for an explanation upon what grounds he considers the Jameson raid to be a historic parallel." This caused Sir Graham Bower to hurriedly exclaim: "I beg pardon; I withdraw it." Finally the portion of his remarks relating to the "parallel" were expunged from the record.

THE PHARMACY ACT.

Amendments Introduced to Secure More Careful Handling of Poisons.

Mr. Kennedy's bill to amend the Pharmacy Act, 1891, is a short one, its two most important clauses being as follows: "No person shall sell any poison named in schedule 'A,' either by wholesale or retail, unless the box, bottle, vessel, wrapper or cover in which such poison is contained is distinctly labelled with the name of the article and the word 'poison,' and if sold by retail, then also the name and address of the proprietor of the establishment in which such poison is sold and no person shall sell such poison by retail except in a bottle or other similar vessel covered with sharp or raised points blown or made in the same, and no person shall sell any poison mentioned in schedule 'A' to any person unknown to the seller unless introduced by some person known to the seller, and on every sale of any such article the person actually selling the same shall, before delivery, make an entry in a book to be kept for that purpose in the form set forth in schedule 'C' to this Act, stating the date of the sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the name and quantity of the article sold, the purpose for which it is stated by the purchaser to be required, and the name of the person, if any, who introduced him, to which entry the signature shall be affixed, under the penalty set forth in section 20 of this Act, provided the person actually selling the poison shall be liable to the penalty mentioned in this Act."

HONOLULU HAPPENINGS.

That Plot to Assassinate the Ex-Queen. The Missing Schooner Aida.

San Francisco, March 15.—The steamer Zealandia has arrived from Honolulu, bringing the following advices to March 5.

News of the alleged plot to assassinate the ex-queen are not received in a serious way in this city. The general impression is that Captain Palmer, the ex-queen's private secretary, was imposed upon. In a letter Palmer admits that the members of the Dole government would not resort to murder.

Private advices received here state that the ex-queen will soon leave Washington for Europe. She expects to be present at Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee and will not return to Honolulu until October.

Mrs. W. W. Dimond has decided to withdraw her appeal in the divorce proceedings and will leave for San Francisco on the 7th by the Peru. She will leave Honolulu for good. The only child remains with Dimond.

Captain Carbon does not believe that the schooner Aida, bound from Yokohama to Port Townsend and reported on the 18th ult. to be forty-five days overdue, is lost. Captain Carbon left Townsend on the outward voyage only two weeks later than the Aida and has made an unusually fast trip, arriving here on the 22nd ult. He says it is not reasonable to give up the vessel for lost under the circumstances.

Since the arrival of the ship May Flint from San Francisco less than two weeks ago no less than nine of her crew have deserted, many of them at the risk of being shot down in their tracks by guards, and five are now behind bars in the city prison. There have been rows aboard nearly evry day and Captain Nichols has applied for police protection.

TO BE RAISED.

The City Council Decide to Raise the Cofferdam at Beaver Lake.

A Conference Held Yesterday Evening With Messrs. Walkley, King and Casey.

The board of aldermen held a special meeting yesterday evening at the city hall to continue the consideration of the subject which occupied their attention at the last meeting, namely, the water works question.

No reply was received to the letter sent to Messrs. Walkely, King & Casey, in which the following resolution was inclosed: "That the city engineer communicate with the water works contractors and notify them to proceed to make good all defects in connection with the filter beds, work to commence not later than the 15th instant. If the work is not commenced in the time specified the city will proceed to complete said works at the expense of the contractors." The council had requested an answer before Friday evening.

The contractors for the water works then came into the meeting, attended by Mr. L. P. Duff, of Bodwell, Irving & Duff, and a conference was held with them. Mr. Walkely, who was acting as spokesman for the contractors, said that they had received the letter from the council enclosing the resolution as printed above, but had not been able to reply to it as yet. He said that he saw by the reports of the last meeting of the council that they were not going to raise the cofferdam. Unless the cofferdam was raised they could not repair the leaks, save by running off the water.

Ald. Hall wanted to know if it would be any help to the contractors if the cofferdam was raised.

Mr. Walkely said it most decidedly would.

Suppose, the mayor said, that the cofferdam was raised and the water was run off to the level of the gate and it was found that the leaks were below that?

Mr. Walkely said he could not account for suppositions, but if the leaks were under the floor they could not be repaired until the water was pumped out.

Ald. Hall wanted to know if the water came in from the bottom of the filter bed.

Mr. Walkely said the contractors had not yet ascertained, but it got in from somewhere.

Ald. Wilson said it was not the fault of the city if there was a leak; it was the fault of the contractors. He inquired if they were prepared to go ahead and make the work good.

Mr. Walkely said they could find out the cause of the leaks, but they would not be able to fix them until they could get at them.

Ald. McCandless then asked if the council took over the cofferdam and raised it were the contractors prepared to complete the work.

Mr. Walkely said: "Yes, if the contractors were responsible for the leaks."

Ald. Partridge inquired if the contractors were willing to make a proposition to the city to take over the work.

Mr. Walkely said they were.

Ald. Partridge—Then I would like to have the contractors given five or six days to make their proposition.

But there it ended, none of the other members of the board responding.

The contractors then retired and the resolution moved at the last meeting of the council, "That the cofferdam be not removed, but the council retain it as a permanent work and raise it two feet," was put and carried, Ald. Partridge only dissenting. The motion that the corporate seal of the council be affixed to the agreement between Messrs. Walkely, King & Casey and the city was carried on the same division.

The council then adjourned.

The Dominion government steamer Quadra, which has been tied up at the custom house wharf for nearly a month, will go into commission early next week. Her old crew will all be engaged, with the exception of the Chinese cook, who will be replaced by a white man.

Recent Australian papers state that Messrs. Huddart, Parker & Co. have made proposals to the New Zealand government for the steamers on the Canadian-Australian line to call at either Auckland or Wellington. The government, however, will not take the matter up until the next session.

THE BIG BRUISERS

Betting in San Francisco and New York—Fitz's Stock Is Going Up.

Showalter Beats Pillsoury at Chess—Crack Crews Practising—Field Sports.

San Francisco, March 13.—No large wagers are being made on the fight in this city as yet, though thousands of dollars are said to be ready to be put up. At Corbett's pool rooms $7,000 has been placed so far on the fight, but in small bets seldom exceeding $50. Fitzsimmons' friends, since the fight is definitely arranged, have been holding out for odds of 10 to 7, and yesterday there was more of the Cornishman's money offering at those odds than the Corbett admirers wanted to take.

Carson, Nev., March 13.—The kinetoscope machine, which it was thought might serve to delay the fight, is apparently out of condition. The present indications are that Corbett and Fitzsimmons will go in to win or lose without reference to the pictures. Fitzsimmons says he will take at least one day's rest before the battle, so as to be ready for the event with all his energy at a maximum. Corbett says he will keep on training until the night before the battle, in order that his wind may be perfect. He will do a little sprinting on Wednesday morning to sharpen his wind, probably an hour or two before the exercises begin in the championship arena.

Fitzsimmons has selected L. M. Houseman, of Chicago, as timekeeper for the fight. The big gong which is to sound the rounds was put in place this morning. For many years the gong has been in use in a mine at Virginia City, giving the signals for lowering and hoisting cars.

New York, March 13.—A few days ago bets were being placed 7 to 5 on Corbett, but now 6 to 5 finds no takers. At one poolroom an offer of $1200 to $1000 on Corbett has stood on the blackboard for four days without acceptance. Fitzsimmons' stock is rising, and it is believed that even money will be the figure here on the 17th.

ATHLETICS.

London, March 13.—At the Cambridge University track and field games to-day Pilkington, of Cambridge, won the 100 yard dash in 10 4-5 seconds. The long jump was won by the London Athletic club, the distance covered being 21 feet 7 inches. Fitzherbert, of Cambridge, won the quarter-mile run in 51½ seconds. Barry, London Athletic club, won the hammer throwing with 127 feet 6 inches. The three mile run was won by Sydenham, of the London Athletic club, by 50 yards, in 14 minutes and 6 seconds. The London Athletic club thus won the odd event. In the mile run Howard, of Cambridge, beat Wilkins in the fast time of 4 minutes 27 3-5 seconds. In putting the weight Barry, L. A. C., won with 40 feet 4 inches. The hurdle race of 120 yards was won by Fletcher, L. A. C., in 16 3-5 seconds. Cholmley, of Cambridge, won the high jump with 5 feet 8 inches.

THE OAR.

London, March 13.—The university crews of Oxford and Cambridge are now on the Thames practising for the great annual race. The Cambridge men at Putney; the Oxford at Henley, the guests of Sir Edward Moss, who was a famous dark blue oarsman in his time, and who often entertained the Yale crew while the latter were in this country. The Oxonians are trying an invention by Haylings, called "perforated oars," with counter-sunk depressions in the blade of each about the size of a lead pencil. It is claimed that this gives a better hold on the water and enables a narrow blade to be used. The dark blues are said to be well pleased with the invention.

CHESS.

New York, March 13.—The tenth game in the match at chess between Pillsbury and Showalter, which adjourned at the Hamilton Club, Brooklyn, last night, was resumed at an early hour this morning at the Brooklyn Chess club rooms and won by Showalter after 65 moves. The score now is: Pillsbury 4, Showalter, 4, drawn 2. The eleventh game will be played on Monday.

THE BYRON PAPERS.

Unpublished Letters and the Steps Taken to Prevent Publication.

New York Times: A week ago was printed in these columns the announcement that legal representatives of the Byron family had taken steps to prevent the proposed publication in England of certain letters from the poet and his wife. It is the intention of these representatives to "exercise their rights controlling the publication" of any Byron letters or documents. They tually say, "you must not publish thing which Lord or Lady Byron have written, unless you first have approval." In an article on the a writer to the London Chronicle

"There have been signs for some that we are hastening toward a boom, when any fresh material be keen reading for the public. important to understand the full ing of the official announcement was behind it—and accordingly sought light in a quarter likely to informed. What did I gather? ecutors of Lord Byron were Broughton and Mr. Kinnaird their deaths their authority deceased others. The names of the present ers of that authority I did not Similarly, stewardship over any ments Lady Byron might have represented to-day.

"Speaking generally, and taking Lord and Lady Byron, a variety terial has been in the possession family. Other material is known scattered about—letters written poet or by Lady Byron—and now proposed to exercise the approval so far as public is concerned. That is to say, if a man a letter to any person, that person not secure the least ownership contents. What was written remains writer's, although the paper and are necessarily the property of ceiver.

"So the law was explained to when the writer of a letter ownership in the contents desired his executors. Here we have tion in reference to Byron correspondence, and the reason why the representatives have made their tion is simple enough. They wish tect the memory of the Byrons any misapprehensions or misunderings—to obviate the publication authorized or unauthenticated Byron

"Since Byron's death, for instance distinct sets of forgeries are said been palmed off upon the world as Byron letters. Again, neither Byron Lady Byron would have cared, perhaps to have some of the letters published which they did write. One sees, therefore the intended effects of the announcement and the line of law upon which is based. As to the latter, it appears that an instance in point arose a few years ago in reference to the posed publication of some of Byron's Lytton's letters, and then the right the executor were duly upheld. It be curious to see how the Byron nuisance is affected by what may perhaps be described as an ultimatum of siderable dimensions.

M'KINLEY'S FOLLY

The London Times Comments on United States New Tariff Schedules.

Thinks a Long Backward Stride Being Taken—The Revenue Expected.

London, March 15.—The Times this morning nearly a page of what ports to be the new United States schedules, and, commenting editorially upon the same, says:

"A cursory perusal ought to show long, backward strides being taken the McKinley tariff. In whatever the matter may be settled it will serious annoyance and derangement business for British exporters, as as a corresponding loss for the Americans themselves."

Proceeding to comment on Mr. McKinley's interviews, the Times compares "earnestness of President McKinley with the "nebulosity of Mr. Sherman and adds that it "cannot underestimate McKinley's anxiety on the currency question, because if he looks around on Russia, Japan and other countries, he sees that every nation goes its own at its own time on currency matters and the action of Russia and Japan raises formidable obstacles to the realization of the bimetallists' dreams."

Chicago, March 15.—The Times-Herald publishes the complete schedule the new Dingley tariff law from Washington City correspondent Walter Wellman. The new tariff bill is conceded to be the most complete legislative act submitted to the American congress in a quarter of a century. Boldly facing the situation, the Republican members of the ways and means committee declare in the title that their bill is an act to protect the industries of the United States."

The new tariff, if enacted as framed, is expected by members of the committee to produce an additional revenue of between $60,000,000 and $70,000,000 a year. Estimates vary from the highest to the lowest of the figures. The addition to the revenue is expected from the increase of the sugar duties. From this source alone an additional revenue of about $27,000,000 is anticipated by Chairman Dingley. Wool is another source of new revenue. It is estimated that the restoration of the wool duties will provide an increase of $11,000,000 in the receipts of the government. The restoration of the McKinley rates on lumber and timber will add another pretty sum. The flax, jute and hemp and sundries schedule will add perhaps $4,000,000 or $5,000,000. Each of the other schedules, with a few exceptions, is expected to contribute its quota to the increase of revenue, the total increase being so distributed as to fall lightly on any class of customers. While the benefits to be derived from the protective features of the law are distributed to all lines of business and all sections of the country. It is not expected that the bill will be reported to the house by Chairman Dingley on Tuesday, and that by a week from Monday the house will have taken up in earnest its consideration. By the middle of April Speaker Reed expects to send the bill to the senate. The Republican leaders in the senate believe they can pass the measure before the first of July.

If they be not deceived in this, President McKinley will meet with success in his great aim in the early part of his administration, which is to place the tariff bill upon the statute books by the end of the fiscal year, or July 1.

Merit Talks

"Merit talks" the intrinsic value of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Merit in medicine means the power to cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses actual and unequalled curative power and therefore it has true merit. When you buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, and take it according to directions, to purify your blood, or cure any of the many blood diseases, you are morally certain to receive benefit. The power to cure is there. You are not trying an experiment. It will make your blood pure, rich and nourishing, and thus drive out the germs of disease, strengthen the nerves and build up the whole system.

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