The Klondike Nugget

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ISSUED DAILY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.
GEORGE M. ALLEN ..... Publisher

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When a newspaper offers its advertising space at a nominal figure, it is a practical admission of "no circulation." THE KLONDIKE NUGGET asks a good figure for its space and in justification thereof guarantees to its advertisers a paid circulation five times that of any other paper published between Juneau and the North Pole.

LETTERS

And Small Packages can be sent to the Creeks by our carriers on the following days: Every Tuesday and Friday to Eldorado, Bonanza, Hunker, Dominion, Gold Run.

MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1902.

$50 Reward.

We will pay a reward of $50 for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of any one stealing copies of the Daily or Semi-Weekly Nugget from business houses or private residences, where same have been left by our carriers.

KLONDIKE NUGGET.

AMUSEMENTS THIS WEEK.

Auditorium Theatre — "Sherlock Holmes."

UNITED WE STAND.

"United we stand, divided we fall." If every responsible voter in Dawson will read over, thoroughly ponder, digest, absorb and act upon the truth contained in the above proverb, the control of affairs can be kept out of the hands of the Kid Committee—otherwise what is left of the gang will win the day.

The immense cloud which has been raised as the result of continual bickering and squabbling over infinitismally trival matters has almost driven the real issue away from the minds of many men who under ordinary circumstances are capable of acting with judgment and discretion, and who at this time should be thoroughly awake to the situation which confronts them.

Are the sober minded, substantial men of the community foolish enough to array themselves against each other in the interest of the Kid Committee or will they consult their own welfare and stand unitedly together for their mutual protection? While good men are standing with drawn daggers over absolutely inconsequential matters the "Kids" are congratulating themselves that their prospects are growing hourly brighter.

Such an absurd condition is a reflection upon the intelligence and patriotism of the citizens of Dawson and should be ended instanter.

The "Kids" have, apparently, dropped the public brewery question. "Free beer," as a mighty attractive slogan for a year past has been one of the chief tenets of the Kids. Just why it should be dropped at this late hour is certainly a mystery.

According to recent telegraphic advices no one is willing to accept the responsibility for the sinking of the steamer Walla Walla. Very strange.

Anyone would think that the fate of nations was hanging upon the result of the approaching election.

When the rumble of trolly cars is heard upon the streets of Dawson the town will indeed have assumed a metropolitan appearance.

Earl Russell's Imprisonment.

Earl Russell delivered an interesting and amusing lecture on 26th inst. at the Pharos Club, London, on his experiences while confined for three months in Holloway Jail. His Lordship said he was weighed on his arrival at Holloway, but this was overlooked on his release. He left the jail fatter, but he did not think his condition had improved. He was allowed his own furniture for his cell, which was 12ft. by 10ft. His Lordship humorously hit off his doorcard, which, he said, was a sort of mystic symbol. It purported to give particulars of the prisoner. The fact that he was an agnostic puzzled the officials, but they went on the principle that if he were not a Roman Catholic he must be a Protestant, and put him down as such. He paid 2s 6d per week for his room, with sixpence extra for the services of a cleaner, who acted as a sort of valet. He thought the cleaner's services cheap, but he afterwards found the Government claimed fourpence of the sixpence on account of the cleaner's diet. The cleaner was taken from amongst the debtors. His Lordship was allowed a cold bath every morning, which he enjoyed more than anything else. He went to chapel once or twice, but the sermons were bad, the hymns of the worst, and the chapel had a very clean, carbolic soap smell, and he gave up his visits. There were plenty of parsons and chaplains attached to Holloway, but they talked of everything except religion. He did not feel the lack of tobacco, after the first few days. He read and wrote a great deal, but the novels were bad. He was allowed to see certain newspapers, but illustrated and society newspapers were barred. A razor was absolutely refused him; but with great difficulty he got a pair of nail scissors, which he used for shaving purposes. Drink was allowed to the extent of a pint of claret, but no spirits were permitted. His Lordship had a grievance against the prison schoolmaster, who wanted to improve the composition of the petition he was sending to the governor, although he prided himself upon his English. The prison fare was sufficient, and the treatment humane, but absurd.

HORSES ARE SATISFACTORY

Says Colonel Evans of Cavalry Mounts.

Ottawa, Dec. 17.—Col. Evans left at 4 o'clock this afternoon for Halifax. Before leaving he had a telegram from Major Merritt, who denied the story that horses received were not satisfactory. The major said that 220 were in good condition and 33 were suffering colds caught in the cars, which was to be expected. The first casualty has been reported. Matheson, of Prince Edward Island, is in the hospital at Halifax with measles.

Dr. Borden has received a cable stating that troopship Victoria will not be at Halifax before January 17. The Victoria belongs to the Laydland line.

ORDER FOR FLOUR.

The department of agriculture will shortly receive an order from the Imperial war office for 1,000 tons of flour, to be shipped for use in South Africa.

WESTERN MEN AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Dec. 17.—Two hundred and forty-five troopers comprising the Western contingent of the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles, reached here from British Columbia, the Northwest Territories and Manitoba at 4 o'clock this morning in command of Sergeant Leckie, of Greenwood, B. C. All of the troopers were in the pink of perfection, and left sharp at 10 o'clock for Halifax.

Lord Russell and the Snuff-Box.

Lord Russell of Killowen rarely failed to rise to an occasion whether he was on the bench or before it. On one occasion he was hearing a case in which a very eminent counsel, now one of the best known of county judges, was examining a witness. The witness, a sturdy rustic, proceeded to relieve his harassed feeling with a pinch of snuff. "Sir," said the counsel angrily, "if you must cultivate that disgusting habit, I wish you would do so elsewhere than in court." The Lord Chief Justice smiled, produced his snuff-box, and in full view of the discomfited counsel helped himself to a vast "sneesting." He blew his nose loudly with a big red bandanna, and turned placidly to the barrister. "Go on, Mr. ——," he said.

Duke's Mission.

Berlin, Dec. 18.—The Kleins Journal says: "President Duke, of the American Tobacco Company, has acquired the Jasmatzi Cigarette Co. of Dresden, and also Kyriaz Bros., of Berlin. Two other Dresden concerns, La Fermez and Sulima, will be amalgamated, and then be absorbed by the American Tobacco Company. Mr. Duke, who has been spending several days in Berlin, has gone to St. Petersburg for the purpose of buying cigarette factories."

The Healthiest Race.

The Swedish death-rate shows the lowest death-rate ever recorded by a civilized nation. During the last decade it has been 16.49 per thousand. Norway comes next, with 16.9; then England, with 18.8. Thus the Scandanavians are now the healthiest race in the world.

Gospel Meetings.

The Gospel meetings which have been in progress at the Methodist Church during the past two weeks will be continued throughout the present one. Tonight the meeting will begin promptly at 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

A curious discovery has been made in in one of the Chincha Islands, off the coast of Peru. An ancient ship's compass has been dug up, and on being polished up was found to be in perfect condition. The engraved inscription on the fine brass case is "John Warren, Cheapside, City of London, maker, 1699."

BARGAINS

IN WASH GOODS!

25 pieces Foulards, Zephyrs Silk Stripe Ginghams, etc., former price 35 to 50 cents, your choice

25c Per Yard.

...J. P. McLENNAN...

233 FRONT STREET

COMEDIES AND TRAGEDIES

That a Postmaster Is Called Upon to Witness.

Love Is Usually the Cause of Trouble—Generally Young Women Who Are the Victims.

Few people have any idea, said a postmaster, of the comedies and tragedies of which a postoffice is often the scene; although even the comedies are often tragic enough for those who take part in them.

As you may imagine, love is the leading motive in many of them; for scarcely a week passes without some lover imploring me, often with tears, to give back a letter which he or she (oftener she) has posted, and would "give anything to get back again." Of course, I have to steel my heart and turn a deaf ear to these pathetic pleadings; for it is against all regulations to restore a letter to its writer after it has come into my hands.

Once and only once I did it, and I don't think anyone could blame me. One day a girl whom I knew came into the office in a state of great agitation and begged me to give her two letters which she had posted a quarter of an hour earlier. I protested that, much as I should like to do so, I simply dare not; but her tears so distressed me that at last I consented to let her open the letters and examine them in my presence.

It appeared that she had received two offers of marriage by letter, one of which she had accepted and the other she had declined; but after she had posted the letters she was assailed by a horrible suspicion that she had put the letters into the wrong envelopes and had thus accepted the wrong man and said "No" to the right one.

Of course, this was a very serious predicament; but, fortunately, she found that her fears were wrong and the letters were quite right; and when her tears gave place to smiles and profuse thanks I could not help feeling glad that for once I had broken the regulations.

Only a few weeks later another girl came into the office in equal distress and on a similar errand. She had posted a letter declining the offer of a lover, and, girl-like, was sorry the moment after she had posted it. She begged me most pathetically either to return it or destroy it, but this time I really felt that I could not consent, as to return or suppress a posted letter is a much more serious thing than to allow the writer to examine it in my presence.

I advised her to write another letter cancelling the refusal, and she left me, still in tears but more resigned and hopeful. That the matter ended happily I know, for every day, almost, letters from one or the other passed through my hands, and less than a month ago I received a section of wedding cake which put the question at rest forever.

Another case which happened about the same time was more amusing than tragic. A young man, who clearly believed in the wisdom of having more than one string to his bow, had written to two of his lady-loves at the same time, and had (so he said) put the letters into the wrong envelopes. Of course, I could do nothing, and he left the office fuming and threatening to report me, when he found cajolery of no avail.

I have often wondered since what must have been the feelings of "Rose" when she was addressed as "my darling Ethel," or of "Ethel" when she found her identity changed to that of "Rose."

In another instance a young man who was spending a holiday in my town sent a love-letter to his landlady and instructions to his fiancee that he was coming home on a certain day, and that she was to prepare his rooms and see that his bed was properly aired. As his landlady had designs on him for her daughter he would probably have a cool reception when he reached his lodgings; but, as he humorously said, when he saw that I would not restore the letters, "There are more landladies than one, and I can more easily change my landlady than my girl."

A lady I know made a most amusing, if annoying, mistake in dispatching two telegrams. She was expecting a servant from town, but the girl had made so many excuses to delay coming that at last the good lady decided she would not have her at all. At the same time she had heard from her husband, who was a commercial traveller, that he was coming home on the following day, a week earlier than she had expected him.

She decided to wire to both, but, as ill-luck would have it, she mixed up the addresses, with the result that the servant received this message: "So delighted you are coming. Expect me at the station 4.40 tomorrow," while the husband was horrified at receiving this telegram: "Exceedingly annoyed at your conduct, you need not come now; will engage another."

What the good lady's feelings were when husband and maid arrived by the same train I leave you to imagine.—Tit-Bits.

Blown Up.

A miner who was blown up while blasting a rock describes his sensations thus:

"You see, it's so sudden. It's over just about the time you begin to understand that something is happening. You know, I had the cartridge in my hand and put it down. Then I got afraid of it; all at once everything was light; I don't think I saw the flash. Anyway, my face was not exactly towards the explosion.

"But then everything got light, lighter than day—kind of blinding. There was an awful crash. It was just at the same time. I was terrified, and wanted to get away. It was just as if I was having the nightmare. Somehow, though, I knew just what the matter was. A man can think faster than he has any idea of: I knew that some of the others were nearer the explosion, and I said to myself, 'They're blown in bits, that's certain.'

"You understand, this was all in a second—all at once, really. Then it was exactly the same as if I had been hit with a stick; I thought it was a big stick, bigger than any man could swing, and that it must be worked by machinery. It hit me on the head and all over. I went sailing into the air a long, long way. My ears roared and the wind blew into my face. I knew when I struck the ground, for I remember saying to myself, 'Well, I'm done for.'

"I don't *know* just when I lost my right senses, or when they came back but when they did come back it seemed queer that I was there still. I thought I had been thrown somewhere else. I could feel fire burning me. It was my clothes. They were smoking and almost blazing. I was bruised all over, and could not hear very well. My voice sounded as though somebody else were talking. That's all I can tell you about it."—Ex.

THE NAVY OF BRITAIN

In the Main Her Mariners Are Long Time Men.

It is curious how little attention has recently been devoted in the public prints to the manning of the navy. The British navy stands almost entirely by itself in the principle of providing personnel. Briefly, the British navy depends entirely on men enlisted for long service, whilst all other navies consist mainly of short-service men, stiffened by a relatively small number of men enlisted and trained as lads, and who serve until finally pensioned. Hence it results that we employ in peace time far more men than do our neighbors. Officers and men employed in peace-time—Great Britain, 118,000; France, 49,000; Russia, 48,000; Germany, 29,000; United States, 28,000; Italy, 25,000; Japan, 21,000. We have therefore in peace time only 8,000 men less than France, Russia, and Germany taken together. But when it comes to calling out the reserves, we can barely muster 30,000, whilst France has at least 50,000, and both Russia and Germany will shortly outnumber us in the number of men kept in reserve. The advantage of continuous service is that training is continuous. Seeing that our seamen serve from the age of eighteen to thirty-eight, they ought to be better trained than the foreign seamen, whose training is more intermittent. At the beginning of a war we should therefore hold a considerable advantage as compared with our rivals. The long-service system is naturally expensive; the British seaman is paid from the time he enters the navy till the day of his death, for all the long-service men earn pensions. Thus the country expends on its personnel, including pensions and all other charges, about £100 per head for every officer and man actually serving in peace time. The Continental Powers, using conscription, get their men far cheaper, so that the cost per head is roughly as under:—France, £70; Germany, £60; Russia, £50; Italy, £50. The United States pays far more liberally so that the cost per man employed in peace times rises to £115. The cost of our reserve per head is not one-tenth that of the long-service men, whilst on the continent compulsory service renders the cost of their large reserves very low indeed. With voluntary service the only method of reducing the enormous peace expenses entailed by long service is to limit the number of long-service men and to reintroduce short service in the navy for a proportion of the complements of our ships. It must not be forgotten that all our great naval victories were won by ships' companies which included a considerable proportion of what were practically short-service men, who had served for a commission or so and then left the navy for some other employment, returning again on the outbreak of war. Our coastguards are sepen to ten years afloat and then go ashore, and their efficiency when reimbarked is undoubted. Short service seems bound to come when economy is once more prominently to the fore.—"Blackwood's Magazine."

Collision at Sea.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 17.—The British steamship Isle of Kent, of Newcastle, England, from Savannah for Bremen, put in here today with her bows crushed in and her stem battered. She brought the crew of the Spanish steamer Antesti, bound from Bilboa, Spain, for Philadelphia, the latter vessel having sunk in half an hour after a collision with the Isle of Kent on Saturday last, when about 324 miles east of Cape Cod.

Kelly & Co., Leading Druggists.

DR. WORKMAN ON ANARCHY

Talks Before Ministerial Association of Toronto.

Rev. Dr. Workman, at the last meeting of the Ministerial Association, read a carefully prepared paper on "Anarchy, Moral and Economical." It was an excellent treatise, which covered the subject thoroughly, although briefly, and it was greatly appreciated by the members. In opening Dr. Workman described anarchy as a deliberate disregard of human government, and the typical anarchist as a malcontent against the present state of things, whose ideal was the abolition of government and of private property. The abolition of government was contrary to Scriptural teaching and to experience. The form of any government was a human arrangement, but that there should be a government was a divine ordinance.

MORAL ANARCHY.

With regard to the moral application of the term the speaker said that conscious or deliberate disregard of human or divine law, was moral anarchy. This was particularly true of violations of divine law; no matter how obedient a man might be to the laws of man, he was an anarchist.

Dr. Workman proceeded to outline the various kinds of anarchy which presented themselves to his observation. These were:—

(1) The determination to have one's own way, if a man undertook to do as he liked, regardless of consequences, he was an anarchist.

(2) Doing evil that good might result. Many practised the doctrine that the end justified the means; rather should they say that the means justified the end. Mrs. Carrie Nation, the Kansas agitator, was a type of the downright, willful, absolute Anarchist. All those temperance fanatics who wished to abolish saloons without regard to the rights of saloon-keepers were Anarchists. Revolutions should be accomplished by the process of evolution.

(3) Ignoring justice in dealing with either a citizen or a community.

The actions of the Drench government in the Dreyfus case and of the British government in the Venezuela matter savored of Anarchy. Great Britain's treatment of Ireland, too, had been anarchistic.

"What of Ireland itself?" was asked.

"Ireland has its Anarchists, too, I will admit," said Dr. Workman, "but that does not justify the measures adopted in the government of the island. Let justice be done, though the heavens fall; if justice be done, the heavens will not fall."

(4) The wreaking of vengeance in any form. Lynching, torturing and burning at the stake were examples of it in our own time. From the large number of people who suggested that Czolgosz should have been lynched for his crime at Buffalo it was apparent that this sentiment had a firm hold on a great portion of public opinion.

(5) To act on the principle that might was right. Examples of this were to be found in the Jameson raid, Britain's threat to coerce Venezuela, the reported conduct of the French and German troops in China eighteen months ago, the smashing of Spain and the taking of the Philippines.

(6) Acting from policy or expediency when a moral principle was involved. The only law in such cases was the golden rule.

ECONOMIC ANARCHY.

Under the heading of "Economic Anarchy" the speaker grouped:—

(1) Financial, such as the deceiving of an assessor by a property owner, the practice of extortion by money lenders and others, the smuggling of merchandise, and in stock jobbing.

(2) Commercial, as shown in the unscrupulous means employed by many business men to make money rapidly, such as the adulteration of gold, the employment of false weights and measures, the acceptance of illegal commissions, etc.

(3) Municipal, where the ten commandments were set at naught. The traffic in franchises in Philadelphia, the protection of gambling and vice in New York, and the corruption in Chicago were mentioned.

(4) Political, such as the taking of money in the Pacific and McGreevy scandals, the buying of votes, the use of the gerrymander, tampering with voters' lists, and the stuffing of ballot boxes.

(5) Industrial, where the workers were treated as mere machines, and were improperly influenced in many directions. The formation of trusts, monopolies and combines of all kinds was a feature of this sort of anarchy, which was checked of late more for profits. Anarchy was occasionally connected with organized labor, when non-union men were compelled to join a union, or were prevented from working, where there was any interference with personal liberty, there was tyranny, which was anarchy.

THE OUTLOOK ALARMING.

In concluding his description of anarchy the speaker said: "We are living at a time when wide-spread anarchy is abroad. There seems to be an epidemic of not only criminal anarchy, but of moral and economic also. The two latter are on the increase and the outlook is alarming. A characteristic feature is the unscrupulous means employed by so-called law-abiding citizens to gain money or to obtain power and position.

Dr. Workman devoted some time to a consideration of the cause and cure of anarchy. He said that there were several causes, but that the fundamental one was selfishness, man's selfish love of power, position and wealth. There was still some savagery in the human disposition, a tendency for one to go as he pleased, no matter who suffered.

Tyranny was another cause, it showed itself in the hereditary rights and the vested rights in Great Britain and in the party government and imperfect laws in Canada. The difference between rebellion and Anarchy was that one was respect for, the other disregard for law. The speaker believed in rebellions and revolutions if properly conducted.

The cures were to be found in education, in teaching men to obey and respect the laws. They should meet all evils constitutionally, not fight fire with fire. Legislation and Christianization were the other methods to be employed.

The paper was briefly and appreciatively discussed.—Toronto Globe.

Heart Breaking.

"Yes, love, I will be brave; but it is so—o hard."

"I know, dearest, but it must be; fate decrees it, love."

"I ha—ate fa—ate," in an emphatic whisper.

"There, there! but my girlie does not hate her boy?"

"Oh, no, no, no, no, no, no! How can you ever say it?"

(Prolonged silence, two shadows blend as one.)

"Well, the sad words must be said; goo—"

"Oh, no, don't say them, they are too cruel."

"What shall I say, sweet?"

"Say—say—oh, I can't bear it!"

"There, let us both be brace. Time may separate us, but, dear, eternity will unite us forever."

"Oh, how good and grand you are!"

With an endeavor at a lighter mood.

"There, you've said the last half, now I'll say the other—bye."

"It doesn't sound so hard that way does it? I'll be brave and say it, too—bye."

"That's a good—bye—girlie."

"Oh, you dear old darling!"

(Silence and shadows as before.)

"Bye, love."

"Bye, pet."

"B—bye."

Both together, "B—bye."

And is it their last sad parting? Ah, what relentless fate could separate two such loving, young, brave hearts?

No, sympathetic reader, it is not the last; it is their first and only, so far, since their engagement six hours previous, at half-past four p. m. And "relentless fate" is the necessity her "dear old darling" feels of getting home in time to take the necessary allowance of sleep, previous to starting forth in the morning to be at the office at half-past nine, in order to earn the daily fraction of his thirty-five shillings per week.—Ex.

Amateur Operatic Society.

A rehearsal for both ladies and gentlemen of the Dawson Amateur Operatic Society will be held this evening in St. Andrew's hall at 8 p.m. sharp. All members are particularly requested to be present.

The Airship's Future.

M. Santos-Dumont has arrived in London, and to a party of pressmen gave his opinions of the future of the airship. M. Santos-Dumont, who has by his trip round the Eiffel Tower proved that balloons are really steerable, is preparing for a trip from Monte Carlo or Corsica, the Prince of Monaco, who is greatly interested in aero-mobile progress, having offered to pay the expenses of an experiment in airships larger than any which M. Santos-Dumont has yet made. Regarding his experience aloft, M. Santos-Dumont says the difficulty which has always been predicted with cigar-shaped balloons is that when the pointed end is faced by a wind, it would be blown of flattened out of shape, but his balloon keeps as rigid as the skin of a drum. It is, in fact, like a drum, and it keeps its shape by internal pressure. There is no framework, but there was in the old balloon an inner balloon into which he could pump air if required. The driving of a spirited horse, said the aeronaut, is nothing to the feeling of being in the air, nor could the steering of a fine yacht in a stiff breeze be compared to it. It was an entirely new sensation to have a monster machine high in the air answering to every touch of the rubber instantly. In the old balloons the wind was master, but now we were master of the wind. It is curious that by regulating the course in the air the balloon pitches almost exactly like a vessel at sea under similar control by a rudder, and when going against the wind it pitches worse than ever, again just as a ship at sea does. M. Santos-Dumont said a journey could be made from France to Africa, and after he has accomplished the Corsican trip he may attempt a flight to Algiers. He believes that some day it will be possible to fly across the Atlantic, and that airships will become as popular as motor cars. At present petroleum is the best power, but electricity, because of the weight of the motors, is useless. His Eiffel Tower airship had sixteen horse-power, but the Monaco one will have ninety horse-power, supplied by two motors.

Paid Bridesmaids.

For some time it has been the habit at New York weddings to pay bridesmaids with jingling coin. "Bridesmaidship" in this way becomes a business. At a recent wedding held in New York there were no less than fifteen bridesmaids, who were all punctually paid. Besides the beautiful toilets, given by the bride's father, they each received £5 for appearing in the wedding train. There are young ladies who accept as much as £20 for their "office of honor." One woman who is much sought after for her beauty has appeared as bridesmaid at more than 200 weddings, and has in a short time amassed quite a little fortune, besides receiving many costly presents.

A Pauper's Library.

A pauper with a valuable library is an uncommon circumstance. Such a case is reported at Yarmouth. In the cottage of a recluse recently dead, and who was in receipt of parochial relief, was found an extraordinary collection of books and prints. Many of the works are of great rarity, and the whole collection has been valued at some hundreds of pounds. Receipts show that he had sent large sums of money to Paris for books. Some of these the Guardians have ordered to be burnt, and the rest will be sold.

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Mayor and Council

BY THE PEOPLE AND FOR THE PEOPLE.

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AMUSEMENTS

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W. W. BITTNER, MANAGER

Ralph E. Cummings —and— Auditorium Stock Company.

Curtain Rises Promptly at 8:30 O'Clock.

Week Com. Monday Jan. 20

ADMISSION 50c - $1.00 - $1.50 $2.00

SHERLOCK HOLMES

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NO SMOKING

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FOR GRAND FORKS ..... 9 a. m., 1 p. m and 5 p. m
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