YOU ARE NOT PLEASED
With the FLOUR you are using, try
SAUNBY'S
'ECUMSEH BRAND
he best in the market. If your grocer does not keep it, please leave your orders at
57 York Street.
ERICAN CORNMEAL AND BREAKFAST CEREALS A SPECIALTY.
.D. SAUNBY.
mwf

EW ADVERTISEMENTS

ood Tenders—Chas. F. Colwell.
nce of Keys Lost—This Office.
ntral Business College—W. H. Shaw.
t Price Sale—T. F. Kingsmill.
ias Presents—Burns & Bapty.
ction Notice—John Walker.
ersary Evening—Victoria Hall.
nd Opera House—Newton Beers.
eap Furniture—J. Kilgour.
onic—Jno Siddons.
fice—Irish Benevolent Society.
esses, &c.—Wm. Dodson.
son's Porous Plasters.
vant Wanted—263 Talbot street.

LOCAL AND DISTRICT.

"Knight of Labor."—We have received r communication with many thanks. will be taken into consideration.

Ir. James H. Ross, of Moose Jaw merly of this city), has agreed to enter field against Mr. Davin in West Assini-a.

Prof. Saunders returned to Winnipeg n British Columbia, whither he has n in connection with the Experimental ms on Saturday, and left for Ottawa same night.

Mr. James R. Dewar (eldest son of J.S. war, of this office), stenographer to Mr. Burns, General Store-keeper Union fic Railway, Omaha, arrived home erday forenoon on a short holiday visit.

John Murray, William Davis, and eph Navin, who were charged with assiting John Remmand at the Salvation my Barracks on the Hamilton Road, e remanded for a week at the Police rt yesterday, and Fred Rankin, a orderly, was fined $5

n Saturday evening Mr. James Carter, f waiter at the Tecumseh House, was le the recipient of an elegant china set as a testimonial of esteem from the ng ladies employed in the dining room. presentation was made by Miss Mary ty, on behalf of all in the room

Ir. Featherly, publisher of the *Lakeside itor* at Oscoda, Mich., says:—"Several e asked us this week if Weir was confd in jail in London or was out on bail. s confined in one of the most dungeon-institutions it is possible to find in erica, and on a bread and water diet." F. should not give reins to his imagina-.

he Butte (Montana) correspondent of Chicago *Canadian-American* writes:—r. Mark Talbot occupies an important tion in the local freight office of the tana Union Railway. He is a young pushing Canadian from London, Ont., an old Grand Trunk man, having end the employ of the old reliable in the y part of 1883"

he Toronto *Labor Reformer* says:—"A man proverb has it that he who shakes tree is as guilty as the one who steals fruit. The Grit party, by its shamegerrymander of Toronto, is trying to a seat against the will of the majority e electors." Yet this is the same Grit y who have formed an alliance in don with the Knights of Labor.

oronto *Telegram*:—"The *Globe* stated Mr. Meredith attended the Catholic rch in London on Sunday, the 12th, bject being to make it appear that he trying to curry favor with the olics, whereas the truth was that on sy in question Mr. Meredith was not in two hundred miles of London good Deacon's politics have evidently to his head."

mas is coming. Stock now nplete, and ready for inspec-; splendid display; prices aper than ever. Call and your presents, as usual, a. ce's Bazar, 123 Dundas St, nyn Block). Remember. y this one Depot this year l early and avoid the rush week. L9a

EORGE! GEORGE! when you are down e city to-day run into W. H. Trebll-'s Silk and Corset House, 150 Dundas t, and get me a pair of those elegant ing Corsets, only $1.35 a pair. I get along with this miserable thing t made to order; and while you are bring home a pair of their fine Gold ed Sateen, size 20, only 50 cents a Remember, George, at Trebilcock's;'t get a perfect fitting corset anywhere n the city. American silver taken at *

mas is coming. Stock now nplete and ready for inspec-; splendid display; prices aper than ever. Call and your presents, as usual, at ce's Bazar, 123 Dundas St. nyn Block) Remember, y this one Depot this year. l early and avoid the rush week. L9a

ose fine Xmas goods at Barkwell's Store are selling very rapidly, and ho wish to take advantage of the low should lose no time in selecting. are all new styles.

is not worth while kicking if your ee do not please you; it is your own Why did you not go to A. E. llcock's, where you always get satis-on? *

RONG's Baking Powder is acknow-d by all to be the best 25 cent powder market

first-class grocers keep Japanese blacking reat leather preservative. Kiln

BEATON'S
STOCK OF
Furs
now complete for the winter season, and those requiring a
EST-CLASS ARTICLE
WILL FIND IT
BEATON'S, DUNDAS STREET
NEAR MARKET LANE.

MR. MEREDITH AT GUELPH.

THE OPPOSITION LEADER WARMLY WELCOMED.

He Defines His Position on the Various Public Questions—Mr Raymond Relates His Conversion to the Conservative Party—Mr. Neville on Bible Mutilation.

Special per Canadian Pacific Line.

Guelph, Dec. 20.—There was a very large and enthusiastic Conservative meeting held in the City Hall here this evening. Mr. W. R. Meredith arrived in the city on the 5.30 train, and was met at the station by a large number of electors from the county and city. On the leader stepping on the platform he was greeted with rousing cheers. Carriages were in waiting and the party were driven to the residence of Mr. Charles Raymond, the Conservative candidate for South Wellington.

Shortly after eight o'clock the meeting opened in the City Hall. When Mr. Meredith and several local gentlemen entered they were cheered to the echo.

Mr. Thos. Goldie occupied the chair, and after the Conservative candidate, Mr. Chas. Raymond, and Mr. R. S. Neville, of Toronto, had addressed the meeting,

Mr. Meredith, on coming forward, was received with vociferous applause. He said:—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen,—I am prepared to stand or fall upon the platform which I have lad down. (Cheers) The government of Mr. Mowat have charged the party which I have the honor to represent with being untrue to the best interests of the country, territorial, legislative, and otherwise. On behalf of the Conservative party I utterly repudiate that charge. (Loud cheers) I am as loyal to the Province of Ontario as the strongest Reformers who hear my voice to-night (cheers), and why should I not be, sir? I was born in the Province of Ontario; everything that I have come from the Province of Ontario; all my interests are in the Province of Ontario, and I should be a base man indeed were I willing to sacrifice the interests of this great Province, in which I have duties. I have also duties which I owe to the Dominion of Canada, and yet Mr. Mowat and his friends claim all for themselves. I say that is it the duty of Mr. Mowat to guard the interests of the Province of Ontario; so is it the duty of Sir John A. Macdonald, as trustee for the whole Dominion, to guard the interests of the whole Dominion (cheers). In referring to the boundary question he said that no doubt many present recollected that prior to the election in 1882 the Liberal party were appealing to the country on this question. I recollect well, sir, what the *Globe* said on the eve of that election:—"If the sun of the 21st day of June rise upon a Conservative victory, one-half of the territory of Ontario will be gone irrevocably and forever." Well, sir, the sun of the 21st day of June did rise on a glorious Conservative victory, and yet the Province of Ontario has not lost one foot of territory (cheers). It is said that the Conservative party at this election is going to the people on the "no popery" cry. It is said in the face of the statements I have made to the people of this Province that this is the issue upon which I desire this election to be fought out. I say that the men and the newspapers that are making such statements as that are making statements which are false (cheers). I ask them to look at the document which I have put before the electors of the city of London, and I ask them to point to a single line or letter that bears the slightest resemblance to raising such a cry as that (cheers). I deny the truth of that charge (cheers). I say that the Conservative party would not be true to its traditions if it were to raise any such question as that before the country (cheers). It is a recognized fact that in this country our people are composed of men of different religions, of different races, and I say that it would be a most dangerous thing to raise a cry in the contest. I would put my foot down upon it and say that the affairs of this country should be conducted without regard to any section of the people, and without regard to any church or creed within the limits of the Province of Ontario. (Tremendous cheering) I want to see, sir, equal rights for all, exclusive privileges to none. (Cheers) And, sir, I venture to say that there is not a Liberal within the sound of my voice that dare dispute the general principle upon which I declare the Government of this country should be conducted. It is not right to ask what a man's religion is. Sir, I utterly repudiate the charge that has been made against me in reference to the Separate Schools. It has been charged by my opponents that I am desirous of destroying the Separate Schools. That charge is as base as it can possibly be. Why, sir, in part of the declaration which I have issued to my constituents I declare that I would maintain the separate school system that has been guaranteed under the constitution to our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens—(cheers)—and that I would maintain the efficiency of that system. I think it would be in the interests of the young men of this country if they could be educated in the same schools, (cheers) I say that wall would be broken down which stands between Protestant and Catholic. But the Roman Catholics of this country do not see the matter in this light, and he believes that the education of his children should be conducted according to the principles of his church, and by reason of this Separate schools were granted to the minority and guaranteed. It seems to me that we ought to have the Bible in our schools—the Bible as it was given to us pure and simple, and without any mutilation (cheers). Now, sir, I understand that there are three classes of schools in this country—the Separate schools, which, of course, are supported by the Roman Catholics, and with regard to which this question does not enter at all. Then there are the Public Schools where there are Separate Schools existing, and where a Catholic is not bound to send his children. It is a matter of choice if he sends them there. Now, in these schools there is no reason why the Bible should not be read, for the Catholic children need not be required to take part in the exercises or the reading of it if it chooses not to do. He then referred to the increased expenditure in the Province, and charged the Government with having mismanaged them. He then claimed that the Mowat Government has been encroaching upon the municipal rights of the country, and claimed that registrars, bailiffs and the like should be appointed by the municipal Corporations instead of by the Government at Toronto. He then referred to the way in which the Crown Lands Department has been managed. By figures he showed that timber limits had been sold without the consent of Parliament adverse to the best interests of the Province. He next dealt with the colonization road moneys, and showed how that amount of money was increased at the time of an election and decreased after it was over. He next took up the Gerrymander Bill and showed the manner in which constituencies had been cut up, in order, as Mr. Mowat said, to equalize the population. He gave an expose of this by referring to the County of Ontario. He said South Ontario had a Reform majority of 204, and North Ontario a Reform majority of 20. North Ontario had a population of 28,000 and South Ontario a population of 20,000. So he took some of the townships from North Ontario and put them into South Ontario, and the result was that North Ontario had a population of 20,000 and South Ontario a population of 27,500, thereby hoping to ensure the election of two Reformers. He then referred to the many acts which Mr. Mowat claimed to have passed in support of the workingmen, and pointed out that they were due to the Opposition and not to the Government. In conclusion he delivered a powerful oration upon the Riel question, and referred to the annexationists and secessionists. He sat down amidst the greatest enthusiasm.

The meeting was brought to a close by cheers for the Queen, Sir John A. Macdonald, Mr. Meredith and Mr. Raymond.

A LIE EXPOSED.

Letter From a Catholic Vindicating the Hon. Thos. White.

To the Editor of the Free Press.

SIR,—I saw in the *Advertiser*, of the 17th inst., an inflammatory appeal addressed "to the Catholics of London," headed as "Sound Advice from a Good Source," and signed "Catholic Elector." The letter said that "this is the same Thomas White who at Cayuga, recently, held up a picture of Louis Riel with a rope around his neck, and sneeringly remarked, that he was the latest Catholic saint."

Sir, I have no hesitation in saying that article or letter in the *Advertiser* is an infamous lie from beginning to end, which was published only to deceive the people for political purposes.

I have it from a Catholic friend of mine who was present at the Cayuga meeting in question, and was also present at the City Hall meeting. He heard Mr. White's explanation, and he declares it is "the true one."

Sir, I, as a Catholic, and a supporter of the Dominion Government, abhor such an attempt to stir up sectional bitterness by resorting to the grossest lies and misrepresentation. Yours truly,

J. T. REDMOND.

London, Dec. 20, 1886.

It Looks Rather Suspicious, Mr. Ross.

To the Editor of the Free Press.

SIR,—It appears the Minister of Education is guilty of promising a certain gentleman in Middlemarch a tavern license under certain circumstances. Now he finds that is a promise he cannot fulfill. This leaves the Minister of Education, who pretends to be a temperance advocate, in rather an awkward position, but Mr. Ross will stumble over if possible and call the man a lunatic that puts this obstacle in his political path. It is also a fact that Mr. Ross, in company with another gentleman, in his last campaign, called on a Conservative elector to support him, and finding he could not persuade that gentleman to vote for him asked him not to put a nail in his coffin. In this he succeeded, as the gentleman referred to did not vote. Why Mr. Ross had an influence over this election may best be answered in the words of the gentleman referred to. His daughter had a school under Mr. Ross. Now, sir, if the Minister of Education assists in getting teachers a school, is it honorable to use his office electioneering in this way to return him to power? If so, take all you can, Mr. Ross. If not, then it is time that a more honorable, non-political gentleman filled the office of Minister of Education. Hoping I have not trespassed too far on your valuable space,

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN MONTEITH

Delaware, Dec. 18th, 1886

CANADIAN WIRELETS.

Mr. Holton, M. P. for Chateauguay County, has agreed to stand as the Grit candidate.

Joseph Delage, a Desart, Ont., merchant, fell from the verandah of his home in that place and broke his neck.

During this winter the North-west Mounted Police will be relieved of all outpost duty except the protection of the Prince Albert mail route.

The twenty-four o'clock system will be adopted next week on the Manitoba and North-western Railway, and will be extended to the eastern division of the Canadian Pacific Railway on the next change of time-table.

The first number of a new weekly paper bearing the title *Every Saturday* was issued at Ottawa on Saturday. The proprietors are Messrs. L. P. Kribs & W. J. Cuzner. Its literary style conforms to that of Kribs' well known "Pica" letters.

The Belleville Board of Education has decided to supply every pupil in the High and Public Schools with a Bible, to be kept in their desks, and also that after the Christmas holidays a portion of Scripture shall be read responsively by the teachers and pupils at the opening of school each morning.

The Conservative Nominating Convention of Ottawa last night chose Mr. P. Baskerville, late M.P., as their candidate for the approaching local elections. At a meeting of Protestant Independent electors Mr. A. Lewis was chosen as a candidate of that description.

In the High Court at Toronto on Monday the case of Miller vs. Boyles was heard. Mr. J. A. Paterson, for the defendants, moved by way of appeal from the Master in Chambers to change the venue from London to Toronto. W. H. Blake, for plaintiff, contra. Motion dismissed. Costs to the plaintiff in any event.

The Young Men's Christian Association Lyceum met last evening, a good audience being present. The officers elected for the following year are: President, C. A. Schooley; Vice-President, R. Milligan; Secretary, W. A. Hendershot; Assistant Secretary, G. Robinson. The Committee on Constitutions reported a new constitution, which was adopted. The programme of the evening consisted of a debate, "Resolved, that Independence would be more beneficial to Canada than Imperial Federation." The affirmative was led by Mr. H. R. Bland, and supported by Messrs. F. Perrin and Mr. C. Austin, the negative by Messrs. W. A. Hendershot and supported by Messrs. W. Elliott and Mr. R. Anderson. The verdict given decided in favor of the negative. The meeting closed with prayer.

Found at Last!—A remedy that not only relieves, but cures that enemy of mankind, consumption, as well as the numerous satellites which revolve around it in the shape of coughs, colds, bronchitis, sore throat, influenza, &c. The remedy we allude to is DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Bottles for covering (new styles) at STRONG'S Drug Store, 184 Dundas street.

Mr. Meredith & the Working Men

HIS BENEFICIAL LEGISLATION.

A glance through the journals of the Ontario Legislature is sufficient to convince anyone that Mr. Meredith has always had the interests of the workingmen at heart, and that he has succeeded in accomplishing much in their behalf. He is the father of much of the legislation which benefits the laboring classes, and where he was not successful, owing to Government opposition, in placing on the statute book measures which he had introduced in the interests of labor, he thereby forced the Government into action and is therefore entitled to the credit. A brief review of his course, and that of the Opposition, in regard to such matters, will be interesting to the electors at the present time, and should be studied by them.

During the first session of 1874 the Income Franchise bill was introduced and became law. One of its provisions was that it should not come into force until the beginning of the following year. Mr. Meredith supported an amendment to the effect that it should come into force at once, which would have enabled income voters to take part in the general elections of 1875. This they were not able to do, however, as the Government rejected the proposition. Mr. Meredith also moved an amendment to the same bill to strike out the provision requiring a person whose income was exempt to submit to taxation on it to qualify him as an income voter. This amendment was likewise rejected. In 1877 again, Mr. Meredith moved an amendment to the Elections Act, to the effect that an income voter should not be required to pay his municipal tax on income as a condition to his right to vote, except where the by-laws of the municipality required it. This proposition was also rejected. By the new Franchise Act the principle which Mr. Meredith then contended for is recognized. The wage-earner can now vote without being called on to waive his exemption from taxation.

During the same session Mr. Meredith supported a proposition in favor of manhood suffrage, which, however, received but little support. He also introduced and carried through a bill exempting the wages or salaries of mechanics, workmen, laborers, servants, clerks and employes, to the extent of $25, from seizure for debt. This was a great boon to the workingman, and prevented much hardship and injustice. Under the law as it then stood every cent of a man's wages could be taken to pay debts, thus leaving his family to starve.

During the second session of 1874 Mr. Meredith introduced and carried through a bill which raised the allowance to jurors from $1 to $1.50 per day. Workingmen who are summoned as jurors are thereby entitled to receive as compensation for their loss of time a more reasonable sum than formerly.

In 1877 the Opposition, led by Mr. Cameron, while not opposing the granting of the franchise to farmers' sons, contended that the same qualification should be extended to the sons of others. In 1882 3 Mr. Meredith moved a resolution declaring that sons of mechanics and others should have the same rights as farmers' sons. The resolution was negatived. This principle, contended for by Mr. Cameron and urged upon the Legislature by Mr. Meredith, is now by the new Franchise Act made part of the law of the land.

In 1885 Mr. Meredith introduced and carried through a bill giving priority to wage-earners for three months' wages (1) against any assignee of creditors, (2) on winding up proceedings, and (3) against execution creditors. Before the passage of this Act a wage-earner was compelled to rank with the other creditors, and cases of great hardship were of frequent occurrence.

Last session the Opposition procured an important amendment to Mr. Gibson's bill respecting contracts made outside of Canada for work to be done here. This amendment was to the effect that such contracts should be void only against the employer, and not altogether, as proposed by the bill. The original proposition would have been most unjust to workingmen brought here without a knowledge of the law. They would have been wholly at the mercy of the employers, who, not being bound by the engagement under which they brought men here, could have dictated their own terms to them and have thus defeated the object of the bill. That object is quite as well attained by the provisions of the bill as amended, and no injustice is done. Mr. Meredith also supported the Mechanics' Lien Act, and framed many of its provisions.

These instances are of themselves sufficient to show that Mr. Meredith has, throughout his whole career in the Legislature, consistently guarded the workingmen's interests, and has obtained for them many of the privileges which they now enjoy.

Those who lack capillary adornment should use Dr. Dorenwend's Great German Hair Magic. It has brought good heads of hair on bald heads after every other remedy has failed. It is unfailing in restoring gray hair to its original color, and preventing falling out of the hair. For removing dandruff it is the greatest preparation in the world. Ask your druggist for it and take nothing else. *

Xmas is coming. Stock now complete and ready for inspection; splendid display; prices cheaper than ever. Call and buy your presents, as usual, at Bryce's Bazar, 123 Dundas St. (Cronyn Block) Remember, only this one Depot this year. Call early and avoid the rush last week. L9a

Say, see our new pantings. Special lines in the newest patterns, at $4.50, $5.00, $5.50 per pair. Our stock of gents' furnishings is now complete for the Xmas trade. Call at A. E. Trebilcock's new store, 235 Dundas street, near Mechanics' Institute. *

Buy your wife a Xmas present at Barkwell's Drug Store; no old shop worn goods are to be found there; he sells too cheap for that.

The largest assortment of patent medicines to be found in the city at STRONG'S Drug Store, 184 Dundas street.

Telephone orders promptly attended to. W. T. Strong, Druggist, 184 Dundas street and London South Branch.

Economy is saith, Save time and labor by using Japanese blacking. Kiln

NOTHING HIDDEN

THE MANUFACTURERS OF CLEVELAND'S SUPERIOR BAKING POWDER HAVE FOR MANY YEARS MADE KNOWN TO THE PUBLIC ALL THE INGREDIENTS OF THEIR POWDER.

In these suspicious times it is not enough that manufacturers of food preparations base their claims for patronage on the simple statement that their goods are "absolutely pure." The absolute purity of a poison intensifies the baneful effects of its improper use. The absolute purity of ammonia, a drug often used in the manufacture of baking powder and in some of the powders most largely advertised, greatly increases the force of the objection made by the most eminent scientists of our day to the use of ammonia in food. This protest of the medical and chemical professions is due to the fact that ammonia—a product of decomposition—when taken into the stomach with our daily meals is exceedingly injurious.

Hence the public should insist upon knowing what all food compounds contain and ALL that they contain. Let the edict go forth that no article intended for use in the preparation of our daily bread shall receive public support unless the manufacturers' formula be published. Then shall we have less imposition practiced upon a confiding public, and as a result less injury to the public health.

Cleveland's Superior Baking Powder is made only of strictly pure Grape Cream of Tartar, Bicarbonate of Soda, and a little wheat flour, the latter to preserve the strength of the powder; nothing else whatever.

CLEVELAND BROTHERS,
Albany, N. Y.

PROGRESS AND STABILITY.

British Empire Mutual Life Assur. Co
OF LONDON, ENGLAND,
ESTABLISHED 1847.
Assets, - - - - $5,304 250.00. Annual Income, $1,037,855.00

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE REQUESTED TO NOTE:

1.—The cash bonus declared at the annual meeting on April 7th, 1885, was 22½ per cent. on the life plans, and 15 per cent. on the Endowment, and since the establishment of the Company in 1847, it has not been less than 20 per cent. and 14 per cent. respectively.

2.—EXAMPLES OF PROFITS.

The following are a few examples of Cash Profits paid to Policy-holders of the BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY in Canada, ending December, 1881. The next division will take place after the close of 1887:

Policy No.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	Amount Assured.	PLAN.	Yearly Premiums Paid.	Amount Paid.	Cash Bonus	Per Cent.
50674	E. S. C.	Toronto, O.	$ 5,000	Life	4	$ 592 64	$100 50	22½
50699	M. Mc	"	5,000	"	4	446 40	100 00	22½
50 670	Chas. P	"	1,000	End 10 years	4	450 68	67 50	15
50062	Dr. G. P	Montreal, Q.	10,000	Life 20 "	4	1660 03	273 50	16½
50 95	H. G.	Toronto, O.	5,000	End 10 "	4	2171 20	316 00	15
50452	E. S. C.	"	10,000	Life	2	534 34	116 50	22½
50144	D. W.	Sarnia, O.	2,000	End 15 years	4	604 48	90 50	15
50 469	E. S.	Toronto, O.	10 000	" 20 "	2	1041 62	151 50	15

3.—Assurers making application before Dec. 28th, 1886, will receive two years' profits at the next Division.

4.—For information as to rates and plans, address P. O. Box 496, or apply at office, Albion Block Buildings, London, Ont.

GEO. H. MERRITT, GENERAL AGENT. Lisa
J. FRITH JEFFERS, MAN. WESTERN ONTARIO.

SILKS AND SATINS

$10,000 BANKRUPT STOCK
AT THE GOLDEN LION.

When we advertise a Bankrupt Stock we always have the goods to show. This stock contains some of the best Bargains we ever sold; so come right along and get your share. What is a more acceptable present than a lovely Silk Dress, at just half the original cost?

All wool Grey Flannel, 25c. Balance of Heron & Jackson's Wool Hosiery to be cleared out cheap. Come right along.

R. Walker & Sons,
SOUTH SIDE DUNDAS ST., LONDON.

FOOT WEAR.

We are showing a well-assorted stock of all kinds of Boots and Shoes, while for low prices and good qualities we challenge comparison with all.

WINLOW BROS
eod 113 DUNDAS STREET.

THE CELEBRATED
Cook's Friend
BAKING POWDER
IS AS
PURE AS THE PUREST
AND
Better Value than the Cheapest.
Ask for the Cook's Friend, and take no other. Beware of any offered under slightly different names.
All first-class grocers sell it. sod-weow

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RUBBERS, OVERSHOES, BOOTS, SHOES, VALISES, AND ALL LEATHER AND RUBBER GOODS
made to look like new by using
SPANISH
Glycerine & Oil Dres
SOLD BY ALL DEAL
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