The Toronto World.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1882.

THE RAILWAY REVOLUTION.

In recent articles on the railway question in Ontario, in connection with various applications for charters now before the local house, we have endeavored to draw public attention to one particular fact of vast importance. The fact we have pointed out is that the sale of the Canadian Pacific railway and the accession of the Syndicate is really a great and remarkable event in our history, which is rapidly changing the situation and introducing a new set of conditions in our railway system altogether. In other words, we have entered upon a railway revolution of the first magnitude, and we had better open our eyes and try to realize the fact. This Syndicate business is forcing great changes east and west, changes which must materially affect the country's future; but people generally do not seem to understand it. Most people appear to have from the first taken the impression that the Canadian Pacific arrangement is something which has to do only with transportation to and from the great Northwest. It has not occurred to them that the Syndicate has to do with this and a great deal else besides. We are not merely making a railway system for the new provinces of the Northwest, we are at the same time revolutionizing that of the old provinces of Quebec and Ontario. This is what the public seem slow to understand, but they will hear it "on the deafest side of their heads," as the old proverb says, before long.

But yesterday there was the Canada Central railway, a local line of considerable importance, with its connections. It is now a part of the Canadian Pacific. The St. Lawrence and Ottawa has been "gobbled up," and now there is practically but one southern outlet from Ottawa, instead of two, as before. The worst of it is that this really useful little line has been "gobbled up" by the wrong party. It could not really run itself and should properly have passed into the hands of the Grand Trunk. No more legitimate and necessary a case of the kind, in the interest of the public, can be mentioned, than would have been the acquisition of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa by the Grand Trunk. With the Syndicate in the possession of the Brockville and Ottawa connections, public opinion would have supported this very natural and necessary acquisition "by a large majority." We cannot imagine what the Grand Trunk authorities were thinking about that they did not make all efforts and stretch several points to secure this short branch line to the Dominion capital, which was going a begging and was to be had for a song. In other quarters the Grand Trunk has been agressive and enterprising enough in the acquirement of local roads as feeders; how this very necessary adjunct to the main line was allowed to slip into the hands of the Syndicate we are puzzled to understand. The formation of the Midland combination, and its becoming a part of the Grand Trunk system, is another of the important changes which have been precipitated by the great railway event of last session; the building of at least one Sault St. Marie line will be another. Still another entrprise, that of the Quebec and Ontario, though projected before, has been forced forward by the ame event; the visible necessity for this new line having made zealous friends of those who before were taking only a languid interest in it. Let us observe further, what is now going on in the province of Quebec. The sale of the North Shore road, long talked of, is now an accomplished fact, or very soon will be. The eastern section from Montreal to Ottawa 120 miles, is sold for four million dollars to the Syndicate, which thereby secures a short and easy continuation of its line to Montreal. Of this sum $400,000 is retained by the company for the cost of certain works yet unfinished, to the completion of which the local government is pledged. The eastern division, Montreal to Quebec, some two hundred miles, is to be taken over by a new Syndicate, comprising among its members, so a semi-official statement informs us, a fair representation of the different sections of the province and nationalities doing business wit the road, and some of the strongest names financially in Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal, who pay for it the sum of $4,000,000 as it stands. But, in addition to that they agree to pay the government in cash $500,000 for its claim against the city of Quebec, and to settle all matters now in dispute between the provincial administration and that municipality. In addition to this the new syndicate undertakes to thoroughly ballast the road between Montreal and Quebec, to complete all the works within the latter city which have been already arranged for; and further to construct all the crossings and bridges necessary for the ferry there; and in addition to all this to carry out all the work in connection with the St. Charles branch, as it would have fallen within the province of the local government to construct, had it retained the railroad within its own hands. The value of the work is some $1,900,000 odds. Respecting these arrangements the Montreal Gazette says:

"From this it will be seen that the government obtain a sum of $8,100,000 in cash for the road as it stands, and secure an expenditure upon its completion and perfection of an additional $1,000000, making, in round figures over $9,000,000. We believe that these arrangements will be found acceptable by all parties concerned, that they will be accepted by the legislature, and that the government may be congratulated upon having completed arrangements which must inure to the welfare of the province. We believe that this opinion will be shared in even in Quebec, where for a moment some dissatisfaction prevailed at the sale of the line. That dissatisfaction, we feel assured, was founded upon partial and incorrect information as to the proposals of the government, and with fuller knowledge we are confident that it will disappear, if, indeed, it has not already done so."

The Witness says that the Syndicate, to whom the eastern section is sold, is apparently the Senecal syndicate, but the government seems to have made it a condition that the Allan-Rivard syndicate (Sir Hugh's) is to come in also, and the two parties are now seeking a basis for amalgamation. It has long been one of Sir Hugh's projects to get cheap and increased ralway facilities for carrying east as far as Quebec, where the large new vessels of his line can load in natural deep water. The Quebec people, however, fear that the sale of the western section to the Canadian Pacific Syndicate will work against them and in favor of Montreal, and there is much dissatisfaction at the "ancient capital" in consequence. It will surely be admitted now that we have actually entered upon a great railway revolution in Canada.

THE DUTIES ON WOOL.

The New York Bulletin, a free trade paper, having the dry goods interest for its specialty, says:

"The wool hat manufacturers of Eastern Pennsylvania held a meeting in Reading yesterday. Among those present were Messrs. Hendel Brothers & Sons, John R. Miller & Co., J. G. Mohn & Brothers, William H. Reinhoel & Co., J. N. Levan & Sons, Hendel, Bobst & Co., George Hendel & Co., and many others. They passed resolutions protesting against the government's proposed admission of foreign-made wool and fur hats without the customary duty of fifty cents per pound and thirty-five per cent. *Heretofore Canada was supplied with American-made wool hats, but manufactories are established along the border, and the American market is being flooded.* Canada gets her wool free of duty, and if the fifty cents per pound is taken off the foreign hats the difference will be at least $2 per dozen, which will close the forty-one manufactories in the East entirely. Australia is also desirous of sending a large quantity of wool here. A very strong letter, fully setting forth all the facts, was prepared and sent to Washington, and it is likely that the Pennsylvania and New England manufacturers will send a full delegation to the national capital."

A CREDITABLE REPORT.

In a previous issue and again to-day we have given a considerable portion of our space to carefully prepared summaries of the registrar-general's report for the province. Nothing is of more importance than the health of a community, and nothing assists in maintaining it like accurate statistics. Figures will not cure a man, but figures show what diseases make the most ravages, in what districts they abound and where they do not abound, and show how and where the health of the people can be improved. Mr. Hardy and those under him who prepared the report of 1880 have performed a difficult task satisfactorily.

The province of Quebec has much need of something to stir up life and productive enterprise among ths French majority of its population, and it is to be regretted, therefore, that the financial panic in Paris should have intervened to check some really promising undertakings, mainly dependent upon capital supplied from France. The flight as a defaulter of M. Legru, who has been captured in New York, will be further discouragement. He was sent out here as the agent of French capitalists, and acted for them in the Credit Mobilier, the Union Sucriere, phosphite mining and other schemes. But, though he has not proved the right man in the right place, others may be found to do better. The expansion of the Credit Mobilier system in Lower Canada may be an experiment more dangerous than profitable, but the making of beet sugar and the mining of phosphate are bona fide productive industries, which must prove successful when they get into the right hands. It is to be hoped that the present misfortune will not too much discourage our French fellow citizens in their efforts of "go ahead."

IN THE TIME of the Crimean war, and for long after, France and England were regarded as joint protectors of Turkey, and Germany had next to nothing to say in the matter. In this respect things have very changed of late, however, and now Bismarck and the sultan, it is said, are managing Turkey's busines in concert, with very little regard to the western powers; and this new combination is likely to develop events that wil be worth watching.

BALLOONS have crossed the English chsnnal before to-day. In 1837 a balloon left the Vauxall gardens, London, on a Mondey at half-past one. They were over Canterbury at four, and quitted England at twelve minutes before five, and made the French coast near Calais in exactly one hours' time. In the morning the aronauts descended at Weilburg in Nassau, having travelled a distance of 345 miles.

CHEESE MAKING is largely on the increase in the province of Quebec and a number of new factories are to be erected this spring.

THE N. P. AND MANUFACTURERS.

(From the Monetary Times.)

There is one other subject besides that of filling the treasury which the tariff must be admitted to have accomplished. It has tended to foster and develop manufacturers. This fact is so patent, it lies so clearly on the surface, that no one can have failed to notice it.

Conkling and the Supreme Court.

It is reported in Washington that prominent senators and officers of the government have been striving to induce Conkling to accept the nomination of the supreme court. It is understood that if Conkling declines the judgeship the president will strongly urge Edmonds to accept it.

For Qu'Appelle.

(From the Winnipeg Sun.)

The eyes of our ambitious young men are turned in the direction of Qu'Appelle and the forks of the Sasketchewan, where they believe that soon another great city will spring up. Almost every other day a large party starts out to squat in these districts, and each one expects to squat on a town site. The meaning of the word Qu'Appelle is pecular. The valley is about two miles wide and in days gone by the Indians on the hills when hallowing heard the echo of their voices return across the valley. They did not know what this meant but supposed that it was the voices of their friends in the happy hunting grounds. Hence the word Qu'Appelle or "who calls?"

But do the Indians speak French, Khan?

THE SUPPRESSION OF VICE.

TO THE WORLD: Having regard to the demands on the space of your spicy journal, and the patience of your readers, my reply to the silly tirade of J. L. F. upon the christianity of the course adopted in organising the society for the suppression of vice must of necessity be very brief. A slight glance at the cases in Our Lord's history cited by J. L. F. will suffice to show the lessons which they really teach. The "Woman of Samaria," judging by the narrative, can in no sense be compared with the keepers, frequenters and inmates of the houses in Toronto whose suppression is sought. She had been married to five husbands, presumably then all deceased, and was then living with one man to whom she was not married. Evidently a truthful woman, quick to perceive, eager to accept the promised Messiah, of considerable influence, she became an efficient home missionary for "many of the men of that city believed because of the woman's words." The "woman who was a sinner" came to Christ and "washed his feet with her tears." Penitent and loving much, she was forgiven much. A beautiful picture illustrative of Our Saviour's mission, to save the lost; it marked as in the case of the woman of Samaria the downfall of that wall of separation, which ages of bigoted pride and a relentless caste prejudice had set up between the legally righteous and the common, unclean canaille. It substituted spiritual worship for legal ceremony, forgiveness of sins, for repentance of heart instead of priestly sacrifice. The "woman taken in the act" case will not bear the construction put upon it by J. L. F. The Jewish law condemned both man and woman to death. Query—Where was the man? had he been already stoned? The law also provided that the witnesses who accused the prisoner should themselves cast the first stone, it being presumed that they themselves were innocent of the crime charge, their zeal being for the honor of God and the purity of their nation. In both of these essentials these accusers were lacking. They brought the woman to Jesus that He, Christ, their enemy might be entrapped and be brought into collision either with the people, or the Roman authorities. Now, mark the result. Did Christ, as J. L. F. asserts that he did, abrogate the law in this woman's case? He did nothing of the kind. He did quite the contrary. He magnified the law. He ordered its execution, knowing both the letter and the spirit of the law he pronounced the sentence, "Let him that is without sin (i. e. of a like kind) among you cast the first stone at her." The reply of the woman to our Lord's question, "Hath no man condemned this?" and she said, "No man, Lord:" shares not the brazen effrontery of the hardened harlot, but the utterance of a penitent, and therefore his reply, "Neither do I condemn thee, go and from henceforth sin no more," was not a condemning of sin but a merciful answer to the heart's cry for a new opportunity to lead a better life. That our Lord was "filled with indignation" and uttered seathing words of rebuke against hypocrites is repeatedly recorded. That He was not opposed to using force when occasion required he evidenced by his one example when he drove the "money changes and them that sold doves" out of the temple courts. Space forbids further evidence as argument to prove the unsoundness of J. L. F.'s positions. One word in closing, the so frequent use of the name "Jehovah" in newspaper correspondence is offensive to a truly reverent cultivated taste,

J. T.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The following extract from Grip reminds us of the balmy days of 1877 and 1878, when his ever clever pencil was backed by an equally clever pen. And pieces occasionally appeared in his columns worthy of Punch.

The Ontario premier was called upon by a shabby genteel individual. The premier, as his manner is, received him with effusion, and talked to him in a benign, good-natured, agreeable, jovial, edifying and instructive voice. "But," said Mr. Mowat, "if I were you I would, at this season, wear a warmer coat."

"I can't afford it, sir," said the visitor. "I am, you know, one of the Ontario civil servants, and our salaries, promised some years ago to be raised, never were. Everything is up, and all have to make one dollar do the work of three."

"But," said the premier, with the air of a crusher, "the matter cannot be pressing, for I have settled it long ago."

"Indeed, sir," said the civil servant, "perhaps there is some mistake. The money may be ready for us if we apply for it."

"No," said the benign premier, "not exactly that; in fact you cannot possibly get any money, not any actual matter of fact money, till I say so. But I have done the very next thing, so near as to be almost the thing itself, so near as to satisfy any reasonable man; in fact we have almost utterly anticipated and executed your wishes."

The civil servant smiled joyfully. It was so long since he had smiled that it almost cracked his mouth, and he clapped his hand to it. He could not speak. He waited in agonized happiness to hear more.

"Yes," said Mr. Mowat. He struck an attitude. "I have done all any one could ask. I have taken this into my consideration?"

The civil servant's face had broadened with joy. A remarkable change occurred. It lengthened so suddenly that, being rather brittle with low diet, it almost cracked in a new place. "Yes, sir," he gasped, "I am very grateful. But still it does not exactly help us."

"Not help you!" said Mr. M. "What more could you desire? Are you not aware that that is the way I perform my functions; that I am celebrated for doing it, and not particularily for doing anything else? Everybody knows it, and all the meetings now pass resolutions complimenting me, and pledging candidates to support the Hon. Mr. Mowat, whose glorious stand in defence of the liberties of our noble province, et cetera, et cetera, et cetera. Read the Globe. I am afraid you do not read the Globe."

"But, sir," said the applicant, "we are very hard up. We were promised——."

"Of course you were," said Mr. M. "It was just, and proper, and christian, and moral, and noble, and excellent, and worthy, and proper, and correct that you should get an advance. In fact *we* got an advance. So did the members. We did not, I believe, on that occasion take it into consideration. But with respect to you, we will do all we possibly can. We will take it into consideration at once, and in the course of a few years——."

"But, sir," said the Civil Servant, "we shall all be starved!" His face was now so long that you expected it every moment to form a sort of pillar from the floor to the ceiling.

"If that happens," said Mr. Mowat, "we will again take it into our best consideration. Good morning; good morning; good morning: I am very busy; I have several matters I want to take into my——Good morning."

MONEY AND TRADE.

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Buy and sell on commission Canadian and American stocks; also grain and provisions on the Chicago and Toledo Board of Trade for cash or on margin.

Toronto Stock Market.

TORONTO, March 4.—Banks—Montreal, 209½ and 208¾, trans 25, 25, 5 at 209½, Ontario 62½ and 62¼, trans 10 at 62, 20 at 61, and 50, 25, 25 at 62½ after board, Molsons buyers 126½, Toronto 174½ and 173, Merchants' 132½ and 132, Commerce 144½ and 144, trans 100 at 144¾, 20 at 144½, 20 100, 20 at 144½, Imperial 139 and 138, Federal 163½ and 163, trans 10 at 164, 25, 15 at 163½, Dominion 196½ and 196, trans 50 at 196, 70 at 196¼, Standard 116 and 115½, Hamilton, sellers 123¾, co 50 per cent, buyers 114, British America, sellers 136, Western Assurance Company 185½ and 185, trans 100 at 185, 20 at 184¾, 20 at 185, Confederation Life Association, buyers, 251, Consumers' Gas Company 156 and 154½, Dominion Telegraph 96 and 94, Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company sellers 225½, Freehold Loan Company buyers 180, Western Canada Loan and Savings Company buyers 185½, Union Loan Company 130 and 129½, Canada Landed Credit Company sellers 131, B. & Loan Association 108 and 107, Imperial S. & Invest 113 and 111, Farmer's Loan and Savings Company 126½ and 126¼, trans 26 at 126½, London and Canadian Loan and Aid Association sellers 148, National Investment Company sellers 111, Real Estate Loan and Debenture Company 105 and 101, London and Ontario sellers 110½, Toronto House Building, 144 and 143, Huron and Erie Loan Company sellers 162, Dominion Savings & Loan Company sellers 122, Ontario Loan & Debenture Company sellers 133, Canadian Savings and Loan sellers 132-132, Brant Loan and Savings Society buyers, 111, Hamilton Provident, 144 and 130, Brant Loan and Saving Society buyers 101¾, Ontario Investment Association 135 and 133.

Montreal Stock Market.

MONTREAL, March 4, 12:35 p. m.—Banks—Montreal 207½ and 209, sales 5 at 209½, Ontario 62¾ and 62½, sales 250 at 62½, 200 at 62¾, Banque du Peuple 90 and 88, Molson's 129 and 127, sales 6 at 128½, Toronto 174½ and 173, Jacques Cartier 117 and 114, Merchants' 133 and 132½, sales 30 at 132½, Quebec offered 108, Union 94½ and 92½, Commerce 144½ and 144, sales 75 at 144½, 50 at 144. Montreal Telegraph Company 127¾ and 127½, sales 75 at 127, 50 at 127½, 25 at 127½, Dominion Telegraph Company 96½ and 95, Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company 58½ and 57½, sales 25 at 58½, 50 at 58, City Passenger Railway 136 and 135, Montreal Gas Company 173½ and 173, sales 102 at 174, 100 at 173½, Canada Cotton Company 140 and 130, Dundas Cotton Company 128 and 126, sales 15 at 127, 10 at 127½. Ontario Investment 138 and 133, St. Paul M. and M. offered 111.

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Grain and Produce Markets.

TORONTO, March 4.—Call board, $1 25 was bid for spring wheat; No. 2 choice barley was offered at 82c.

OSWEGO, March 4.—Barley, No. 2 Canada $1 03, No. 1 Canada $1 05, No. 1 bright Canada $1 06.

DETROIT, March 4.—Wheat, No 1 white $1 23 for March, $1 24½ for April, $1 25 for May, $1 24 for June, $1 20½ for July, $1 28¾ year.

TOLEDO, March 4.—Wheat—No 2 red $1 23½ for cash, $1 23¾ for March, $1 24½ for April, $1 26½ for May, $1 13½ for June, $1 11 for July, $1 109 year; corn 62c for cash, 61½c for March, 63½c for April, 65c for May; oats 44c for cash.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Wheat quiet, flour quiet, Chicago $1 20 to $1 30, Milwaukee $1 31 to $1 33, No. 2 red $1 32 cash, $1 32½ March, 24,000 bush. at $1 34 April, $1 34 May, 8,000 bush. at $1 31½ June, $1 24½ July, No. 1 white $1 30½ March, corn quiet, 69½c, oats quiet.

MILWAUKEE, March 4.—Wheat $1 23½ March, $1 24½ April, $1 25 May, barley 68c.

CHICAGO, March 4.—Wheat $1 27 March, $1 27½ April, $1 24¾ May, $1 23¾ June, $1 24½ July, $1 01½ year, corn 59c March, 59½c April, 63½c May, 63½c June, 64½c July, oats 64½c May, 62½ June, rye 81c cash, 81c March 82c April, pork $16 70 March, $16 70 April, lard $11 45 March, $11 42½ April, $11 16½ May.

MONTREAL, March 4.—Flour—Receipts 1,100 brls. There have been no sales reported. No business transacted. Quotations— Superior $6 15, extra $6 05, spring extra $5 90, superfine $5 06, strong bakers' $7 75, fine $4 60, middlings $4, pollards $3 50, Ontario bags $2 85, city bags $4. Wheat—Red $1 43, white $1 30, spring $1 49. Corn 85c. Peas per 60 lbs. 75c Oats 39c. Barley 70c. Rye 90c. Oatmeal $5 25. Cornmeal $5 25. Butter—Western 17c to 20c, Eastern Township 22c to 26c, Brockville and Morrisburg 21c to 25c, creamery 28c to 34c. Cheese 11c to 13c. Pork $21 to $21 50. Lard $14 to $14 50. Bacon 12c to 13c. Hams 13c to 14c. Ashes—Pots $4 75 to $4 85, pearls nominal.

BEERBOHM SAYS—"London, March 4—Floating cargoes—Wheat quiet and steady, corn none offering. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn quiet, steady. English and French country markets quiet, steady. Liverpool—Spot wheat dull, quotations are for new wheats Caledonian, average red winter, white Michigan and spring 2d cheaper; corn steady. Paris—Flour and wheat rather easier."

LIVERPOOL, March 4.—Flour 10s to 12s, wheat 9s 8d to 10s 8d, red winter 9s 8d to 10s 6d, white 9s 8d to 9s 10d, club 9s 11d to 10s 2d, corn 5s 11d, oats 6s 4d, barley 5s 2d, peas 6s 11d, pork 77s, lard 53s 9d, bacon 45s to 46s, tallow 43s 6d, cheese 63s.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING

"Brown's Household Panacea," has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago, and any kind of a pain or ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25cents a bottle

Mothers! Mothers!!! ers!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

ANTI-LIQUOR POWDERS.

Make a tonic drink that removes the effect of bad liquor and over-drinking. They also check the craving for liquor, remove bilious headache and nervous depression, improve digestion and regulate the action of the liver. 8 Powders in packet, 25 cents. 2 for sample 10 cents, mailed for stamps. W. HEARN, Druggist, Toronto.

—Otis Hathaway, Esq., 13 Rock street, Fall River, Mass., had a very bad attack of rheumatism, which racked him sorely. Finally he could scarcely move. St. Jacob's Oil was tried, and proved to be the only remedy that did any good. Two weeks' use of it rendered him as chipper and as active as ever.

—Burdock Blood Bitters, the greatest discovery of the age. It unlocks all the secretions, and cleanses and invigorates the entire system. Sample bottles, 10 cents; large size $1, of all medicine dealers.

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$310,492.04
$431,236.02
$881,578.71
$2,036,823.05
$4,401,833.86
$7,538,612.35
$10,350,512.22
$13,089,837.30
$15,061,529.12
$16,640,786.24
$18,077,541.66
$19,204,787.02
$20,657,603.56
$22,092,734.32
$23,357,648.95
$24,141,125.70
$25 120 804.24
$25,636,195.41
$26,403,440.68
$27,055,884.00

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Food suitable for the Spring, and how to renevate the human system with proper nourishment.
The monthly open meeting of the N. C. T. friends will take place next Tuesday 7:30 p. m. at their Hall 427½ Queen street west. Free to all. 6

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I have now on hand a lot of sail boats (chaloupes 18 and 22 feet long, 2 feet 9 inches deep, 5 feet 6 inches broad. They are guaranteed safe and finished in galvanized iron. Address for price,
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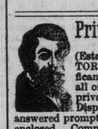

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