

THE QUEEN STILL ALIVE

Her Majesty Rallied Somewhat This Morning But There Is No Hope of Recovery.

(Associated Press.)
Cowes, Jan. 21.—7 p.m.—The Queen's condition is slightly improved.

Morning Bulletin.
Osborne House, Jan. 21.—11 a.m.—The Queen has rallied slightly. Since midnight Her Majesty has taken more food and has had some refreshing sleep. There is no further loss of strength. The symptoms which give rise to most anxiety are those which point to a local obstruction in the brain circulation.

**"Signed" JAMES REID,
 "R. DOUGLAS POWELL,
 "THOMAS BARLOW."
 Gradually Sinking.**

Cowes, Jan. 21.—12.25 p.m.—The Queen's light rally of this morning was followed by a gradual sinking, which, if continued, will result in her speedy death. No surprise will be felt here if her death is announced at any moment.

Another of the Queen's physicians, Sir Thomas Barlow, rushed to Osborne House this morning.
 Sir Thomas is a celebrated authority on cerebral affections, and doubtless his diagnosis led to the inclusion in the room bulletin of the explanation of references previously made to "symptoms," the nature of which were not specified.

Preparing for Eventualities.
London, Jan. 21.—1 p.m.—The more hopeful bulletin received at noon hardly lessened the universal apprehension, and everywhere that bulletins are posted sorrowing crowds have gathered awaiting the outcome of Her Majesty's illness.

Preparations made in all official quarters for all eventualities include the expectations of those who might be supposed to be best informed.
 The Royal apartment

at Osborne.
Cowes, Jan. 21.—2.15 p.m.—Shortly before this hour, Emperor William, Prince of Wales, and their party drove up to Osborne House. A good sized crowd had met them as they disembarked at Cowes. Naturally there was no cheering, but the men present took off their hats and the German Emperor cordially and frequently responded by bowing. They drove to Osborne House in open carriages.

The Prince appeared to be half dazed and the Duke of York's eyes were red, while the Duchess of Connaught never ceased crying.

There was intense relief at Osborne House on the arrival of the Emperor and Royal party, for several times during the morning it was feared the Queen would not live to hear of the Prince of Wales's return.

Paralysis Spreading.
Cowes, Jan. 21.—4.35 p.m.—A slight improvement is said to be visible in the Queen's condition, but there is no hope of anything but a fatal ending. The night is awaited with the greatest anxiety. Paralysis is spreading to vital parts.

Nourishment is being artificially administered. The palace is packed. There is scarcely room for the Emperor of Germany and his staff. With the exception of newspaper correspondents, there are only a few people outside the gates.

Inquiries from all parts of the world continue to pour in.
 Slightly Better.
London, Jan. 21.—4.45 p.m.—Although no official bulletin has been issued since 11 o'clock, a telephone message timed at Osborne House, says: "The Queen is very slightly better."

There is little trust, however, in the rally proving permanent.

Improvement Maintained.
Osborne House, Jan. 21.—5 p.m.—The following official bulletin has been posted: "The slight improvement of the morning is maintained." Signed by Reid, Powell and Barlow.

Spoke to the Kaiser.
London, Jan. 21.—A special dispatch from Cowes this evening says Emperor William was admitted to the Queen's presence at about 5 o'clock. She spoke

a few words to him, and after two or three minutes he withdrew. The Queen took little nourishment, and fell asleep in the arms of the Princess of Wales.

Object of Emperor's Visit.
Berlin, Jan. 21.—The foreign office has received information since Emperor William's arrival at Osborne House that the condition of the Queen is hopeless.

The Associated Press learns that the object of the Emperor's visit was to deliver special parting messages on behalf of himself and his mother, but it is believed at the British embassy here that the Queen has been unconscious since Wednesday night.

The embassy officials have cancelled all invitations and acceptances.
 From Foreign Minister.
Washington, Jan. 21.—The British ambassador has received the following cablegram from Lord Lansdowne, the British minister of foreign affairs: "The Queen has rallied, since midnight."

Account of Illness.
New York, Jan. 21.—The World correspondent at London has obtained from a source within court circles a pathetic account of the Queen's illness. It shows that her mind has been failing for

months, even before her visit to Ireland. Several times when she appeared in public during the past six or eight months she felt nervous. But for her physical breaking up of the past week, an attack of paralysis in the left side, it would have been possible for the court and the royal household to keep from the British people the knowledge of her serious condition for an indefinite period.

The Queen's strong constitution manifested the first symptoms of decay during the stay of the court at Windsor in November and December of 1899, when the evil tidings of the African war began to arrive in rapid succession.

The excitement incidental to her visit to Ireland, which, despite everything stated to the contrary, was her own idea, seemed to revive her, but before the visit ended a reaction set in. When she went to Balmoral, her Highland home, her spirits revived under the influence of General Buller's achievements in the South African war, but the improvement was short. It always had been a source of wonder to her physicians that with her great appetite and physique she had escaped an apoplectic stroke. About this time there was a falling away of her left side, accompanied by a loss of power in her left arm and leg.

These symptoms caused apprehension of approaching paralysis. Unfavorable war news and reports of the acute sufferings of her only daughter, Empress Frederick, affected the Queen keenly.

She suffered with increasing frequency from fits of depression. She referred constantly to the death of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (Edinburgh), and expressed a wish to see the Duchess. Accordingly, the latter was summoned to Osborne, but at the first interview the Duchess left the Queen prostrated with grief. In the midst of these troubles came the sudden and unexpected death of her eldest and dearest friend, the Dowager Lady Churchill, senior lady of the bedchamber and member of the royal household for 46 years.

While the Queen was sleepless at night she had strange fits of drowsiness in the daytime. When her mind was clear she tried to combat this falling. She was carried to her bed last Thursday. Dr. Pagenstecher, the German oculi-

st, who was attending the Duke of Somerset for an injury to his eye, was summoned to Osborne. The Queen suffered from her eyes owing to her constant crying. Dr. Pagenstecher made an examination on Monday and reported that the Queen had nothing wrong, but was suffering chiefly from nervous exhaustion.

Lord Roberts was directed to appear at Osborne. He frankly explained the difficulties which had to be overcome before the war in Africa could be terminated. The interview lasted some time, and it was the last time that the Queen displayed the wide knowledge and showed the commonsense which played such an important part in her long reign. It was after the Roberts interview that the Queen, accompanied by the Duchess of Edinburgh, went for the drive which immediately preceded her being taken to bed. Two days before the public knew of it, Sir Francis Laking had been assisting Sir James Reid at Osborne.

On Thursday last Sir Douglas Powell, the famous heart and lung specialist, was summoned to Osborne House because of two attacks of heart failure from which the Queen suffered on Wednesday night. At the time the Queen's condition had assumed the gravest complexion. The Prince of Wales, in order to prevent public alarm or suspicion, attended a dinner given to Lord Roberts and appeared at the theatre on Thursday night. On Thursday the Queen had a stroke of paralysis. Since then she has been in a comatose condition.

Empress's Arrival.
London, Jan. 21.—On arrival at Portsmouth, Emperor William was met by a guard of honor. The party, however, dispensed with the usual formalities, and immediately went on board the Royal yacht Albert. As the yacht started for Cowes the band of the flagship, the first-class battleship Majestic struck up the

national anthem, and Emperor William and his royal relatives reverently bared their heads.

In London and Abroad.
London, Jan. 21.—The scenes about the Mansion House to-day exemplified the intensity of the common anxiety which has made all interests here akin. Thousands gathered there as the day wore on, and nothing could be more impressive than the profound silence with which the announcements of the alternating phases of the crisis were heard. A painful mistake was made early in the afternoon. The flag over one of the windows was lowered, and people rushed off with the news that the Queen was dead. Without waiting for a verification, other flags in the vicinity were lowered, and some time elapsed before the error was rectified.

While expressions of sympathy and love are pouring in from every quarter of both hemispheres, none are so appreciated as those from the United States. The Globe voices the general sentiment saying: "From other lands hopes come of the recovery of and eulogies are passed on the character of Queen Victoria. In America, almost without exception, it is under the simple title of 'The Queen' that the illustrious patient is referred to, and deep affection is implied. The term can hardly be over-estimated."

The dispatches received here from nearly every capital in Europe, from India, Australia, Jamaica, and all the British colonies, show the press and people to be sympathetic in their comment on the Queen's illness. The one exception seems to be Belgium. Much of the Brussels comment is in good taste, but one pro-Bour paper takes the occasion to make a political attack on Great Britain's South African policy.

A dispatch from Pretoria says the Queen's illness has caused a profound sensation there. Special prayers were offered in all the churches of the garrison town yesterday evening.

Many functions in Great Britain and on the continent have been abandoned owing to the Queen's illness, Emperor Francis Joseph has countermanded the

court ball at Vienna fixed for this evening.
 Cable From Prince of Wales.
 (Special to the Times.)
Ottawa, Jan. 21.—Lord Minto received a cable from the Prince of Wales this forenoon stating that the Queen was a little better.

Cowes, Jan. 21.—(7.50 a. m.)—The Queen is still alive, but all hopes are gone.
 Cowes, Jan. 21.—(5.15 a.m.)—The members of the Royal Family are still gathered in a room adjoining the Queen's bed-chamber. Her Majesty is unconscious and the end is expected at any moment.

Doubts are expressed if the Prince of Wales and Emperor of Germany will arrive here in time to see the end.
 Prince Indisposed.
Cowes, Jan. 21.—(2 a.m.)—Physicians hope that the Queen may rally by 5 o'clock this morning (Monday). If she does it is expected she will live through the day. If not, all hope is abandoned.

Immediately on the occurrence of the Queen's collapse, above 1,000 telegrams were sent to London summoning the Prince of Wales and Emperor William. The Prince of Wales was in such a condition of health that it was impossible for him to leave London at that hour, but it is hoped that he will start for Osborne House at 8 this morning. The Prince is seriously indisposed through worry.

An enormous crowd of newspaper reporters and launders has collected at the lodge gate, waiting with intense excitement to convey the news momentarily expected, that the Queen has breathed her last.

A bright spot in the universal gloom was the unexpectedly prompt sympathy displayed by Emperor William, in giving up important engagements to come to the death of his grandmother.

"His Majesty," says the Daily Mail, "is calculated to endure his name to every Englishman and to make us feel in such an hour what true sympathy means."

Started for Osborne.
London, Jan. 21.—(8.25 a.m.)—A special train left Victoria station for Osborne at 8 o'clock this morning. The Emperor William, the Prince of Wales, Duke of York and Duke of Connaught aboard.

The Exchange Telegraph Company says the Queen was reported to be unable to rise from her bed, and was being attended by the members of the Royal Family, who left London by special train for Osborne this morning.

Stricken With Paralysis.
Cowes, Jan. 19.—(Midnight.)—The Queen lies at death's door. She was stricken with paralysis to-night.

Reuter's Telegraph Company understands that the Prince of Wales has received authority in Her Majesty's stead, and thus has been invested with practical though not with constitutional regency.

For three days the Queen has been kept strictly to herself. The last time she drove out, in Cowes, the rain beat down heavily upon her, and the people are sure that she looked more querulous and shrunken than ever; yet, with feminine persistence, the Queen forbade those around her to say that she was ill, and so with increased determination she fought her way through the winter months and been responsible for many mishaps. Colville, Gatacre and Warren are the chief losers in a war which has been a lottery of reputations with twenty blanks for every prize. General Hunter, who has been one of the winners, has been invalided home, and General Tucker, of whom little has been heard during the campaign, has taken his place at Bloemfontein. General Clements, who was recently concerned in the serious mishap in the Western Transvaal, has been advanced in military command.

The indication is that Colonel Broadwood has been held responsible by Lord Kitchener for that reverse, and has been ordered home on that account, after having been vindicated by Lord Roberts for the more serious mishap of Sanna's post last spring. The war office has been playing havoc with military reputations, and is now complaining that the newspapers have made too much of General French, whose ability in the field, Lord Lansdowne seems to think, has been heavily overrated.

There is no doubt that the Queen's wishes have prevailed, and that Lord Roberts has consented to the appointment of the Duke of Connaught as Adjutant-General on the expiration of Sir Evelyn Wood's term. This appointment will have an important bearing upon the army reforms, since it will render it a delicate matter for the members of parliament to speak critically of military men while the Queen's son is the chief spirit at headquarters.

The resignation of the Duke of Cambridge was desired by the men in parliament on this account and there has been greater freedom of discussion while Lord Wolseley has been in command of the army.

From the Pope.
Rome, Jan. 21.—The Pope yesterday telegraphed Cardinal Vaughan in London to express to the British Royal family the feeling of sorrow which all Christendom shared with Britain regarding the illness of Queen Victoria, adding: "The liberal reign of the Queen, which has permitted the Catholic Church to increase in the United Kingdom, will leave an indelible trace upon all Christian hearts."

Touching Incident.
Paris, Jan. 19.—Just as the banquet of the American Chamber of Commerce was breaking up to-night, Consul-General Gowdy asked those present to raise their hands and cheer in honor of the Queen Victoria. All responded, standing silently with their glasses raised for an instant.

LAWYER SHOT.
Laporte, Ind., Jan. 20.—Elsworth E. Weir, a prominent attorney of this city, was shot and probably fatally injured to-night by Jos. E. Brill of Cleveland.

Brill, who had become estranged from his wife, who is well known here, had been advised that Mrs. Brill had consulted the lawyer with reference to bringing action for divorce. He came to Laporte and secured an interview with Attorney Weir, during which Brill became angered and shot the lawyer, the bullet passing through the body above the heart. Mrs. Brill and her two children reside in Cleveland.

Brill is said to have acquired a fortune in Mexican silver mines.
 CAPTURED BY BOERS.
Pretoria, Jan. 19.—The Boers have captured a train laden with mining material and several hundred men. The passengers were robbed of every-

Gossip From London

The Times Favors Rejection of Amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.

Staff Work in South Africa—Who Was Responsible For Recent Mishaps?

New York, Jan. 20.—In his cable from London to the Tribune I. N. Ford, says: The Hay-Pauncefote treaty is attracting more attention in the London papers. There are signs that Lord Lansdowne has been advised by his cabinet associates either to accept or to reject the senate amendments to the canal treaty. The English press is waiting for cues from a responsible source, the Times being the only journal which has committed itself in favor of the rejection of the amendments to the treaty.

The Quarterly Review, in a long, carefully written article on the Nicaraguan canal, lays stress upon the discourtesy of the Senator's ex parte attempt to suppress this treaty without ample consultation and contends that the Davis amendment cannot be accepted, and that the foreign office must wash its hands of the whole affair and allow the United States to take the entire responsibility of the canal in defiance of the rights and interests of maritime powers.

The Review argues the case closely, and holds that Britain cannot sanction in advance treaty provisions under which an American coup de main might be possible in war time. It carefully refrains from drawing a parallel between the Suez and Nicaraguan canals in this respect. An English coup de main has taken place in Egypt since the Suez canal was constructed, and Lord Cromer is in a position to close that waterway against warships during a European campaign. The Davis amendment simply arms the United States with a de jure right to close the canal for purposes of national defence, and England by her possession of a stronghold of power at Cairo has the same de facto privilege in an emergency, although her pre-emptive in sea power will deter her from taking advantage of it. The sincere friends of Anglo-American good feeling are hoping either that the foreign office will minimize the importance of the amendments and accept them or else take measures for continuing the negotiations and prolonging the terms required for the ratification of the treaty another year.

Mr. Ford refers to Sir Henry Colville's retirement and other military affairs as follows:
 "The retirement of Sir Henry Colville from the army in the curt manner in which the war office has set aside his appeal for an official inquiry into the Lindley affair, as the only effect of his attempt to have the case tried by the newspapers, has created a general opinion in military circles that the staff work in South Africa has been defective in the most serious manner."

Colville, Gatacre and Warren are the chief losers in a war which has been a lottery of reputations with twenty blanks for every prize. General Hunter, who has been one of the winners, has been invalided home, and General Tucker, of whom little has been heard during the campaign, has taken his place at Bloemfontein. General Clements, who was recently concerned in the serious mishap in the Western Transvaal, has been advanced in military command.

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TO LAY CABLES.
Emperor William Supports Project for Net to Cover World.

Berlin, Jan. 19.—The project of a net of cables to cover the world is being diligently pursued by Germany, and is most actively furthered by the Emperor, who made some significant utterances on the subject to Privy Councillor Strecker recently. The latest shape of the project, so far as the East is concerned, is as follows: Germany and the Netherlands to jointly lay a cable which will go through the Dutch Indies, touching at the Natunas islands, Billiton, Palembang, Batavia, Macassar, Amboina, German New Guinea and the Carolinas, with a central point at Shanghai, thence branching from Kiau Chou easterly to Japan and America. The Dutch government will lay the cable through its own colonies, and Germany will do the rest. The financing of the project is about concluded in Europe. The plan of General Von Podolski, the Imperial postmaster-general, for gradually raising the annual appropriations to a maximum of \$10,000,000 marks in 1902 has been approved by Emperor William. But if private companies with a state subvention will undertake the work, Gen. Von Podolski will not object.

NEW YORK MYSTERY.
New York, Jan. 20.—A man said to be Clarence M. Davis, Schenectady, N. Y., was taken from Trabold's hotel to the J. Hood Wright hospital to-night, suffering from some narcotic poisoning. The body of a woman registered as the wife of "A. L. Smith" was taken from the same room to the morgue.

The woman's death has been caused, it is believed, by the same kind of poison that caused the illness of the man. The man and woman engaged the room on Saturday night.

NOTE FOR VENEZUELA.
London, Jan. 19.—A dispatch from Caracas, Dutch West Indies, to Reuter's Telegram Company, says the relations between the United States and Venezuela have not improved, and that the United States minister, Mr. F. S. Loomis, has sent a strongly-worded note, which is even described as being specially an ultimatum to the Venezuelan government.

MISSIONARIES ALIVE.
Rome, Jan. 19.—The rector of the seminary of foreign missions here received a letter from Monsignor Passerini, apostle vicar in the Chinese province of Shen Si, announcing the good health of himself and his missionaries and sisters in his charge. This is in contradiction of the story of the massacre of the missionaries and sisters published at the beginning of the outbreak.

ELEVEN DROWNED.
Cherbourg, Jan. 20.—The British four-masted ship Mochryvan has foundered in the channel. Seven out of her crew of 18 were saved. They were picked up while clinging to the keel of one of the ships boats and were landed here.

THE MOTHER'S FAVORITE.
 Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the mother's favorite. It is pleasant and safe for children to take and always cures. It is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, and is the best medicine made for these diseases. There is not the least danger in giving it to children for it contains no opium or other injurious drugs, and may be given as often as to a babe as to an adult. For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents.

DISCOURAGED STOMACHS.—Could you wonder at the delicate organs of digestion refusing to be helped and comforted when day after day they are literally "drowned out" by strong tonics, bitters and harmful nostrums. Common sense came into medical science when it evolved the remedy of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Sold by Dr. Van Stan's pineapple tablets formula. 35 cents. Sold by Dean & Hildricks and Hall & Co.—144.

STRIKE AT HAZELTON.
Hazelton, Pa., Jan. 21.—The 1,200 men employed at the Lattimer Colliery of C. Pardee & Co. struck to-day because of the alleged unwarranted discharge of two drill runners, and the company's refusal to re-instate them, as requested by a committee of mine workers.

DUEL LASTED TEN MINUTES AND ENGAGEMENTS ARE DESCRIBED AS OF A "DESPERATE CHARACTER."
Paris, Jan. 21.—The long-expected duel between the Count de Lubersac and Baron Robert de Rothschild was fought with swords at 11 o'clock this morning in Baron de Rothschild's estate at Boulogne-sur-Seine. The carriage with the principals, seconds, doctors and a few friends arrived there from Paris shortly before 11. Count de Lubersac's seconds were M. Sobrier and Count de Laborde, and those of Baron de Rothschild were Baron Leonoine and Viscount de Bondi.

The duel began at 11.10 and lasted ten minutes when Count de Lubersac received a large perforating his forehead from the elbow to the armpit. The duel was then stopped. Both the Count and Baron fought most determinedly; neither flinched, and neither showed the slightest desire to spare the other.

Sixteen engagements took place, all of a desperate character. At the sixteenth onslaught Baron de Rothschild lunged at the Count, who tried to parry, but failed, and the Baron's sword penetrated his arm just above the elbow. They declared the Count's life was not in danger, but it was impossible to continue the duel. Count de Lubersac was then driven back to Paris.

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."
 Her Majesty Queen Victoria has stricken even unto death. The hand that for more years than are vouchsafed to the ordinary human being has so wisely and so vigorously wielded the sceptre of a world-wide Empire has apparently—unless the heart-felt prayers of a devoted people to the One who rules the universe avail much—forever relaxed its grip, and the emblem of authority must be transferred to Her Majesty's successor. After a reign without parallel in the history of the kings and queens of the earth, after a career which has been like a benediction to her subjects and a blessing to the world, the shadows of the evening of life have lengthened around Queen Victoria until to-day she hovers upon the borders of the Shadow Land where so many of those she loved with a love almost passing the love of women have gone before and are at rest. In these latter years so many dear to her womanly heart have been added to this goodly company that her interests in the other world now probably outweigh her desire to remain and do her duty in this, and the great change which in any event could not long be delayed will perhaps be a welcome one to her.

A mother of kings and princes, who can estimate the effect of her pure and upright life upon all potentates and governors of the world? To her refined taste and pure mind all that savored of uncleanness in life and character was abhorrent and as rigidly as possible excluded from her court. As a wife and mother she set an example to all her people alike of high and low degree and the sacredness which surrounds the marriage relations in Great Britain as compared with some other countries is undoubtedly largely the result of her noble example.

The spirit of womanly sympathy which at all times possessed her made Victoria a welcome visitor alike in castle and in cottage, and tears will fall in many a lowly home in England and in Scotland because of the memories of the pressure of a beneficent hand that shall never more be felt. Pity it is that Her Majesty was not given the opportunity to become as well known in Ireland as in other parts of the Kingdom. The old misunderstandings were rapidly passing away, and given a few more years, and it might have been written that the life which had accomplished so much towards the unification and creation of a Greater British Empire had been rounded off and completed by the creation of a new bond of sympathy between the peoples of the British Isles.

Many years ago Macaulay wrote that in "Queen Victoria her subjects have found a wiser, gentler, happier Elizabeth." What would the great historian and essayist have thought had he lived to behold her completed work? Ascending the throne a young, inexperienced girl, when the process of constitutional expansion may be fairly be said to have merely commenced, during the long period she has been permitted to reign over a happy and devoted nation the fact appears to have been ever present in her mind that the powers of the crown are held in trust for the people. When called upon to take the supreme position in the state the throne was not by any means as firmly established as it is to-day.

Making all proper allowance for the wisdom displayed by her counselors, it is generally admitted that on all matters of state the Queen has had a policy and that on many momentous occasions and at critical periods in the history of the Empire her suggestions have been listened to attentively by her ministers, and have had a far-reaching effect for good on the human race. While she has undoubtedly been the most constitutional monarch who has ever sat upon the British throne, it is not that which has contributed most largely to the firmness with which she has fixed it for her successors. The bounds of freedom are being widened as the years pass by and the evolution of the state affairs would have gone on under any circumstances. The deep and simple piety of the Queen and her consort, the purity of their lives and the happy family relationship which was maintained as long as Prince Albert lived, and has been continued even to this day, when children and children's children have gathered from far and near to say farewell to one whose heart has been great enough to love them all—these are the qualities which have conquered the British people, and which caused the tremor in the united voice yesterday as the prayer ascended from all parts of the great Empire for God to save the Queen.

As her personal friend and the man of loftiest thought and the sweetest singer of her time wrote:

She wrought her people lasting good: Her work was pure, her life serene; God gave her peace; her land He blessed. A thousand claims to reverence closed in her as Mother, Wife and Queen.

It was soon apparent that the der of thins must change, to new, both at Court and of the people. The Court of her, standing in an attitude of influence, for all the nation to take pattern by. This speedily affected society at era of mental and physical rest in Her Majesty was a sleep that she could not venture to her. Then they said: "W to the Queen on business of even her sleep must give way. It did; and she was seen sitting there waiting in a few minutes into the room in a loose white and shawl, her night-cap thrown her hair falling upon her shoulders in slippers, but perfectly neat and dignified." Mr. Irving, nals of Our Time," completed by stating that the Pri was summoned to meet at 11 o'clock. At that hour with the Duchess of Kent, Council Chamber, attended by of State, and took her seat of respect for the occasion. 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