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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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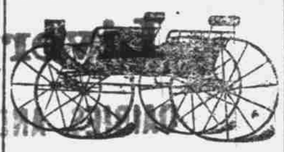

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### XLIX CONGRESS.

#### HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 29.—The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of State, submitting an estimate of $106,100 for inaugurating the statute of "Liberty Enlightening the World." Referred.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the oleomargarine bill, the pending amendment being that offered by Townshend, of Illinois, reducing the tax from 10 to 2 cents per pound.

Hatch, of Missouri, stated in view of the fact that various protests of the Knights of Labor against the bill had been presented, he wishes to have read a telegram to the Speaker from Powderly, denying that the organization had taken any action in either direction.

A running debate followed on the Townshend amendment during the course of which various other amendments were offered.

Townshend's amendment was rejected; 66 to 97.

An amendment was offered by Keagan and Warner, exempting from tax oleomagrine which is manufactured for sale as butter.

Mr. Daniel then offered his amendment abolishing the tax on tobacco, which was advocated by Mr. McAdoo of New Jersey.

Mr. Buchanan of New Jersey, while he was in favor of the repeal of the tobacco tax, was opposed to the amendment as endangering the passage of the bill.

Mr. Ermentrout of Pennsylvania opposed the amendment on the same ground.

Pending action the Committee rose and the House adjourned until Tuesday.

### AMERICAN.

Wired from Washington.

WASHINGTON, 28.

THE UTAH BILL.

The House Committee on Judiciary to-day discussed the details of the Edmunds Utah bill, and will endeavor to finish its consideration next week. Changes of great importance have been made, but the action taken, up to the present is not final, and may be reversed or materially modified when the committee come to pass upon the measure as a whole. Perhaps the most radical change made so far is the excision of the clauses providing for the appointment of trustees to take charge of the Mormon Church property and the institution of a clause absolutely repealing the charters granted the church and the Emigration Society. If a quorum of the committee can be got together next Tuesday, efforts will be made to agree upon the calendar, though it is not believed that action can be had upon it in that body during the remainder of this session.

On the certification of the Civil Service Commission the following named persons have been appointed special examiners in the Pension office: Henry W. Snyder of Tennessee, Samuel Stahl, of Illinois, Fred K. Jones, of Indiana, Martha B. Miller of Indiana, Chas. B. Berry of Illinois, and Edw. McLaffin of California.

Acting Secretary Fairchild has sent the following telegraphic instructions to the Collector of Customs at Portland, Maine, in regard to the Canadian schooner *Sisters*, which was detained in that port for alleged violation of the customs regulations: "On the payment of the cost of this telegram and the expenses, if any, arising from the detention of the vessel, you will not exact the fine incurred by the schooner *Sisters* under section 814 of the Revised Statutes." The action of Mr. Fairchild is based on the belief that the master of the *Sisters* had no intention of evading or violating the law in any respect.

#### A Cattleman Killed.

MONAHAN, TEX., 29.—Robert Slaughter, a cattleman, was assassinated here last night by a man named Jackson. The body was taken to Colorado for burial to-night.

#### Asking Executive Clemency.

CLEVELAND, O., 29.—In the convention of the Knights of Labor to-day the following resolution was presented and unanimously adopted:

*Whereas*, The jails at Galveston, Dallas and elsewhere in Texas are filled with brother Knights suffering for contempt of court as issued by Judge Pardee; be it

*Resolved*, By this General Assembly, that we petition Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, to exercise clemency in their behalf, as the United States judges have ordered the release of all prisoners sentenced during the strikes on the southwest system, and thus be the means of causing better feelings between employers and employees.

A committee of two was appointed to draft suitable documents to be forwarded to the President, asking him to exercise clemency toward the imprisoned members of the order.

#### Decoration Day.

WASHINGTON, 31.—Decoration Day was generally commemorated in the usual manner throughout the United States.

The President, accompanied by Secretary Lamar, Postmaster General and Mrs. Vilas, Mrs. Endicott and Mr. Lamont, left for New York Sunday afternoon. The party occupied a special car attached to the regular 4:15 train.

The day opened with an overcast sky and toward noon a steady rain began to fall. Business was suspended to a great extent. The Arlington Congressional Cemetery and the Soldiers' Home were the points where formal services were held.

The veterans turned out in force and proceeded with many bands, flying colors and an abundance of flowers to the cemeteries.

Several batteries of United States artillery led the Arlington procession and they were followed by the District militia and local posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, the colored posts, with their large membership, forming a noticeable feature of the parade.

A large delegation from the Veterans' Corps also proceeded to Alexandria, Virginia, where they were met by the Alexandria Light Infantry and escorted to the National Cemetery, that being the place where the flowers were strewn upon the soldiers' graves.

A large wreath of roses and other flowers were sent from the White House to-day to Mt. Vernon to decorate the tomb of Washington.

Mr. Porter, First Assistant Secretary of State, to-night said to an Associate Press reporter that no report had yet been received at the State Department from the American Consul at Apia, Samoa, in regard to his reported action in taking King Malietoa under his protection against the protest of the German man-of-war.

#### The President's Marriage.

NEW YORK, 30.—Miss Folsom spent the entire day to-day in her apartments at the Gilsey House. She was scarcely through breakfast when the church bells began to ring and it became evident that she was not going to attend divine services anywhere. The excuses given for the non-performance of this religious duty were a desire to avoid public notice and the restraint placed on her by the death of her grandfather. The Folsoms had an early luncheon and dined at 6:30 o'clock. The ladies read papers and occupied themselves attending to correspondence. A portion of this pleasant duty was by telegraph. Miss Folsom received several messages from Secretary Whitney's house at Fifty-Seventh Street and Fifth Avenue. There were more visitors during the day than on the previous day, but all the visitors came and went through private entrances and exits without leaving their cards. They were all ladies. Any quantity of flowers found their way to Miss Folsom's room during the morning. Another big box arrived from Washington in the morning containing some choice flowers from the White House conservatory. As the churches finished their services, great throngs of pedestrians passed along Twenty-Ninth Street and looked up at the windows of Miss Folsom's apartments hoping to catch a glimpse of her. A few of them were rewarded for their pains. A telegram was received from Miss Cleveland in the afternoon.

Miss Folsom breakfasted in her private parlor at the Gilsey House at 9 o'clock this morning. She received a large bouquet from the President, accompanied by a note. At 9:30 Secretary and Mrs. Whitney called, and later Mrs. Vilas, Mrs. Endicott and Mrs. Lamont called, and three old schoolmates of Miss Folsom were shown up to her parlor. The callers soon departed, and Miss Folsom accompanied by Mrs. Lamont and Benjamin Folsom, drove to twenty-third street entrance of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and soon Miss Folsom was seen viewing the reviewing stand in Madison Square through an opera glass. At 12:30 Miss Folsom again accompanied by Mrs. Lamont returned to the Gilsey House. At 3 o'clock President Cleveland drove up to the Thirteenth street entrance of the Gilsey House, and was at once shown up to the private parlor of Miss Folsom. He remained until 6, when he dined with his betrothed in her parlor, and at 7:45 he took his leave for Secretary Whitney's residence, and he then drove to the Academy of Music. At 8:10 p. m. Miss Folsom, accompanied by Mrs. Vilas, Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Lamont and Secretary Endicott in two carriages left the hotel and went to the Academy, where they occupied a box during the memorial services.

On the stage of the academy were seated President Cleveland, Secretaries Whitney, Lamar and Vails, Gen. Logan and others.

Mayor Grace introduced the orator of the evening, General Valis, who paid a glowing tribute to the dead heroes. He dwelt at length on the three generals who have died since the last Memorial Day—Grant, McClellan and Hancock.

Miss Folsom, it is stated, will leave at noon to-morrow for Washington.

Washington, 31.—It is said at the White House this evening that Miss Folsom is expected to arrive at Washington with her mother and cousin some time on Wednesday, and that the party will go to the White House immediately upon their arrival in this city.

The movements heretofore outlined for securing privacy at the wedding will be strictly adhered to. In addition to the President and bride and the members of the cabinet and their wives, the only persons who will be present at the ceremony are Miss Hoyt and Miss Cleveland, Mrs. Folsom, Mr. Benjamin Folsom (and possibly two or three other relatives of the bride), Mr. Watson Bissell, the President's former law partner; Miss Nelson, of Albany, an old friend of the Clevelands; Dr. and Mrs. Byron Sunderland and Colonel and Mrs. Lamont—about 25 persons in all.

It has been definitely determined that no newspaper correspondents or reporters can be admitted on this occasion, but it is nevertheless authoritatively promised that an accurate description of the wedding will be furnished the press from the White House.

#### The Knights of Labor.

CLEVELAND, 31.—At this morning's session of the Knights of Labor, it was resolved to appoint at once and to send to Washington a special committee of three to look after the labor legislation pending before Congress.

The committee on legislation presented the following proposition in the nature of demands on Congress, which were ratified by the convention:

First—That the patents for public lands be given to actual settlers only.

Second—That all land owned by individuals or corporations in excess of 160 acres, whether improved land or unimproved, shall be taxed to the full value of the improved land.

Third—Calling for the immediate forfeiture of all lands where conditions of the grant have not been complied with.

Fourth—Asking that patents on lands where the conditions have been complied with be issued forthwith so that taxation may take effect at once.

Fifth—Calling for the removal of fences from the public domain.

Sixth—That after 1890, the government shall by purchase and by the right of eminent domain obtain possession of all the lands now held by aliens.

Seventh—That after 1886, aliens shall be prohibited from acquiring title to lands.

Eighth—Asking the abolition of all laws requiring a property qualification for voters.

Ninth—Requesting the passage of a law levying a graduated income tax.

Tenth—Protesting against the cutting down of the appropriation for the Labor Bureau.

Eleventh—Asking for the passage of bills approved by the Congressional Labor Committee.

Twelfth—Asking for the passage of a law prohibiting the employment in mines, shops, factories, etc., of minors of more than eight hours per day.

In this connection the following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That we will hold responsible at the ballot box all members of Congress who neglect or refrain from voting in compliance with these demands.

The committee on strikes and boycotts presented their report recommending that all authority to order boycotts and strikes be invested in the executive committee.

As the hour for the noon recess had already arrived this report was laid over until this afternoon's session for decision and action. At 10 o'clock a recess was taken.

The resolution in regard to election holidays is as follows:

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this General Assembly that the occupation of the bribe givers and the bribe takers should be destroyed. To do this it will be necessary to educate those who suffer most through bribery and corruption, that it is hurtful to the welfare of the Nation to receive a bribe or give it. In order to deal with this question more effectually and intelligently we should use every means within our power to secure for the laborer the right to protect himself upon that day which of all days is important to the American citizen—election day. That he may have an opportunity to protect his interests on that occasion, we should ask that election day be made a national holiday, on which no employer shall have the right to demand service at the hands of his employee. We furthermore

*Resolve*, That the workingmen of the Nation declare their intention to make election day the "Laborers' National holiday," and that they devote their entire time on that day to looking after their own interests; that they shall on that day keep watch and ward over the destinies of the Nation, by guarding the polls from the influence of the bribe-taker and the bribe-giver, and while we recognize the right of every man to indulge in the use of liquor to such an extent as he may deem necessary for his health and comfort, yet we do recommend that on that day each workman refrain from the use of liquor of all kinds, so that he may exercise with a clear head his prerogative as a citizen in selecting the proper men to represent the people.

During the afternoon session the Legislative Committee reported the demand that minors be prohibited from working over eight hours per day in mines, manufactories, etc.

The following in the same report was also adopted:

*Resolved*, That we hold responsible at the ballot box all members of Congress who neglect or refuse to vote in compliance with these demands.

The rest of the afternoon was devoted to the discussion of the report of the committee on strikes and boycotts, recommending that the executive committee should have absolute control of all such business.

The convention took a recess until to-morrow morning, with the motion to adopt the resolution still pending.

#### Maxwell the Murderer.

ST. LOUIS, 31.—The Maxwell trial will be resumed to-day, notwithstanding it is a holiday. Maxwell is very much broken down and sleeps but very little. He had three firm friends in jail prior to the trial, but these men will not now speak to him and he seems to feel that everybody has abandoned him to his fate. His vanity has been entirely destroyed and that was what chiefly sustained him. He has nothing left to buoy him up. His manner has completely changed. From being loquacious he has become gloomy and uncommunicative, and for the first time since the commencement of his case, he refuses to talk with reporters, and refers them to his attorneys. When asked yesterday about the bell boy who cut the mysterious figure at the coroner's inquest, but of whom no information could be obtained, either by the coroner or by the chief of police although he was known to have been in Maxwell's room on the day of the murder, he refused to talk, and referred his questioners to his lawyers. The jurors had free movement Sunday through all the upper rooms of the Four Courts, and were allowed to look at the morning papers, but were not permitted to read anything about the trial. They turned to baseball and discussed the players averages for a while and were subsequently taken out to the parks for a walk. The physicians who recently examined Preller's body to ascertain whether he had the disease described by Maxwell will testify today in rebuttal. There has been some talk of producing the organs taken from the body by these physicians in evidence, but it seems to be decided by the prosecution not to do so except by order of Court.

In the Maxwell trial the counsel for the State introduced evidence in rebuttal to the prisoner's testimony. The first witness called by the prosecution was morgue superintendent, Ryan. He testified that he in company with Doctors Hewitt and Nidlet and Mr. Clover of Council Bluffs visited last Friday the cemetery in which Preller's body had been interred and exhumed the remains. A post-mortem examination was made and certain organs referred to by Maxwell in his testimony as diseased were removed and taken to Dr. Brokow. The body at the time was in good condition, better if anything than when it was buried.

The defense objected to the testimony on this point, on the ground that the defense were kept in ignorance of the occurence and they had no representative to see that the body from which the organs were removed was really Preller's. The court overruled the objection and an exception was taken. An opportunity, however, was afterwards given counsel to argue the question and Fauntleroy of the defense spoke against admitting the testimony.

A. V. A. Brokow Assistant to the Chair of Surgery and demonstrator of Anatomy in the Missouri Medical College was present at the discussion of the organs referred to, and testified he had made a personal examination of them, but failed to find any evidence of any disease of stricture.

The State then announced they had no further evidence in rebuttal to offer.

Mr. Fauntleroy, of the defense, asked the privilege of having the parts of Preller's body in possession of the State, inspected by experts for the defense.

Mr. Clover, of the prosecution, wanted the names of the experts submitted to him and was willing to give them any reputable surgeon or physician except the medical adviser of the defense.

The defense refused to accept this conditional offer and the case was then declared to be closed by both the State and the defense.

Judge Van Wagner said he would endeavor to have the instructions ready by to-morrow at 10 o'clock and adjourned the court until that time.

#### The Fisheries.

PORTLAND, 31.—Sunday afternoon Collector Anderson informed Captain Ellis, schooner, *Sisters*, that he could go. He left with colors flying.

Jacksonville, 31.—A *Times-Union* special from Cedar Keys says: The revenue cutter *Dix*, Captain Fenger, arrived in port at 6 p. m. yesterday with the Spanish fishing smack *Chlotilde*, of Havana, which she captured off Anclote Key in this State for violating the fishery laws by fishing within three leagues of the American shore and irregularities in her papers. The *Chlotilde* has 6,000 salt fish aboard. The crew consists of ten men and officers, none of whom speak English. She now lies in this harbor with a prize crew from the *Dix* on board. The Captain has been reported to the authorities in Washington.

Halifax, 31.—The schooner *Amos B* from Canso, reports the Dominion fishery police boat *L. Howlett*, cruising in that neighborhood. The American schooners *James A. Garfield*, *Frederick Gerring*, and *Greenleaf*, have been officially reported as having purchased bait within the Canadian limits, as well as other vessels whose names have not been learned. It is understood that the cruiser will attempt to seize these vessels should they be met with. The *Garfield* it is stated, procured its bait and ice in Brasdor Lake and the others obtained theirs at Canso and Fox Island. Many American fishing schooners are believed to be hovering around the Nova Scotia coast, but their fears increase with the departure of each new fishery cruiser from the port.

### FOREIGN.

#### The Cholera.

VENICE, 29.—During the past twenty-four hours there have been thirty-three new cases of cholera and thirty-one deaths in this city.

#### The Home Rule Bill.

LONDON, 29.—It is authoritatively stated this afternoon, that Hartington and his Whig followers have resolved to vote against the Home Rule bill when it comes up for a second reading, but Chamberlain and his Radical supporters have decided to abstain from voting on that occasion, thus insuring the success of the measure on the second reading.

#### The Salvation Army.

LONDON, 29.—The Salvation Army Congress opened up to-day. It will remain in session a week. Two thousand officers and many thousand soldiers of the army from all parts of the world are present.

General Booth, commander of the army, in his opening address, gave statistics showing work performed by the organization during the past year. He said in Great Britain some $350,000 had been contributed by the army's treasury; 1,000 girls were rescued from life on the streets and 19 homes for the poor and friendless had been established and put in working order.

Delegate Smith, from the United States, made an address on the army's work in America and greatly moved the audience by his thrilling stories of souls saved.

#### Firing on English Trading Boats.

Advices from Gibraltar say that the Spanish revenue cutter fired upon and seized three trading boats in English waters. An artillery fire from the Rock was opened upon the cutter, which was eventually brought to Gibraltar, with three boats, by a British armed launch.

#### Gladstone's Defeat Predicted.

LONDON, 31.—At the meeting of the Chamberlain party to-day, 55 members of the House of Commons were present. Of these 52 resolved to vote against the second reading of the Home Rule bill, only three supporting Mr. Gladstone's Irish measure. Chamberlain read a letter from Mr. John Bright, in which the writer vehemently condemned the bill and pledged himself to vote against it, and urged others to do likewise. It is thought the letter will have great influence in inducing members not to abstain from voting on the measure. The decision of the meeting, it is believed, insures the defeat of the government.

The attention of the members tonight is centered more in the talk of the lobby than in the debate. After Mr. Chamberlain speaks to-morrow an effort will be made to induce Gladstone to reply and close the debate. The Ministerialists insist that the government, if defeated, will appeal to the country while the members of the opposition assert that if the majority against the bill be large, Gladstone must resign, in which event Lord Hartington will be summoned to form a Ministry.

The meeting of the Hartington party has been postponed until to-morrow. Lord Hartington's followers remain intact in their opposition to the Home Rule bill. Chamberlain moved an adjournment in the House of Commons to-night and will open the debate to-morrow, when Mr Bright is also expected to speak. The discussion promises to be of universal interest.

Gladstone has received a letter signed by 500 Protestants residents of Ulster in favor of Irish Home Rule. They say that they are convinced that the native Parliament will be conducive to the prosperity, contentment and observance of the law in Ireland. The letter has given Gladstone much gratification.

A correted analysis shows that fifty-four members attended the Chamberlain meeting to-day, and that on a division forty-six decided to vote against the Irish Home Rule bill, five refused to pledge themselves and three declared that they would support the bill. The news of the result of the Chamberlain meeting caused intense excitement in the lobby of the House of Commons. The Ministerialists admitted that defeat was inevitable, and there was a general rush of members to telegraph orders to there election agents to prepare for an immediate dissolution of Parliament.

The Conservative whips estimate the Conservative vote at 225, the Hartington and Chamberlain section at 96, the Liberal absentees at 27 and the vote of the Gladstonians and Parnellites at 297, making a majority against the bill of 51.

Chamberlain in the course of his speech at the meeting of his followers to-day assured the waverers that the result of the general election would beat the Gladstone candidates. Reports from every quarter, he said, indicated that the country was awakening to the fact that it was menaced with ruin.

Several members of the Hartington section spoke at the meeting. They referred to the plans of the Liberal Unionists to fight every disunion candidate.

### BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The following elections and appointments of officers for the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad will be officially announced to-morrow: For first vice-president, Captain C. W. Rogers; second vice-president, John O. Day; general manager, Henry L. Morrell.

London, 31.—James Whelan, a Nova Scotian seaman, was hanged this morning for murder upon the high seas. His crime was the killing of the mate on a vessel on which he had shipped as an able seaman.

The Provincial Mayors throughout Belgium have issued orders prohibiting the Socialist demonstrations announced for June 13th.

Several heavy wool dealers of Chicago will hold an auction sale of wool at the warehouse on Thursday next, June 3rd. The wool consists chiefly of Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska and Texas clip, medium and fine, and will aggregate about four hundred thousand pounds. All the wool will be classified by a regular inspector and will be sold by grade.

Otto & Bentner's Oil Factory in Rixdorf, a suburb of Berlin, and the adjacent timber yards, have been destroyed by fire. The section devastated by the flames covers an area of forty acres. The loss is estimated at $750,000, distributed among many sufferers. The only casualty reported is the burning to death of an old woman.

The foreman and cook at Hampson's Ranch, a short distance north of Clifton, Arizona, names unknown, were killed by Indians yesterday. The troops at Clifton were notified and are now in pursuit.

Base Ball—Philadelphia, 29.—Philadelphia 1, Kansas City 0.

New York, 29.—St Louis 4, New York 7.

Washington, 29.—Chicago 4, Nationals 2.

Boston, 29.—Detroit 9, Boston 4.

Philadelphia, 29—Philadelphia 9, Kansas City 3.

Base Ball.—New York, 31.—Detroit, 5; New York, 6.

Boston, 31.—St. Louis, 1; Boston, 10.

Philadelphia, 31.—Philadelphia, 3; Chicago, 4.

Boston, 31.—Boston, 1; St. Louis, 4.

Washington.—Washington-Kansas City game was called at the end of the fourth innings on account of rain, the score then standing two each.

Philadelphia.—The Philadelphia-Chicago game scheduled yesterday morning was postponed on account of rain.

The *Daily News* reproduces the speeche made by Benjamin Disraeli in the House of Commons in 1884. Disraeli, in summing up on the Irish question, said: "Ireland is teeming with a starving population, who are sufferers of an absentee aristocracy, an alien church and the weakest executive in the world. The only remedy is a revolution, which is prevented by connection with powerful England. Therefore, England is logically in an odious position, being the cause of the misery in Ireland. The duty of the English Minister, therefore, is to effect by his policy all the changes which a revolution would do forcibly. That is the Irish question in its integrity. The moment you have a strong executive and a just administration, you will have order in Ireland."


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THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury or any injurious substance, but is purely vegetable.
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If your Liver is out of order, then your whole system is deranged. The blood is impure, the breath offensive; you have headache, feel languid, dispirited and nervous. To prevent a more serious condition, take at once Simmons
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If you are a miserable sufferer with Constipation, Dyspepsia and Biliousness, seek relief at once in Simmons Liver Regulator. It does not require continual dosing, and costs but a trifle. It will cure you.
If you wake up in the morning with a bitter, bad taste in your mouth,
TAKE Simmons Liver Regulator. It corrects the Bilious Stomach, sweetens the Breath, and cleanses the Furred Tongue. Children often need some safe Cathartic and Tonic to avert impending sickness. Simmons Liver Regulator will relieve Colic, Headache, Sick Stomach, Indigestion, Dysentery, and the complaints incident to Childhood.
At any time you feel your system needs cleansing, toning, regulating without violent purging, or stimulating without intoxicating, take
SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR,
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PRICE, $1.00.

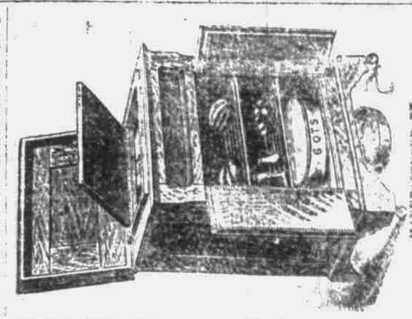

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Theophilus Williams, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, John P. Isaac, administrator of the Estate of Theophilus Williams, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator at First South and Seventh West Street, Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake.

JOHN P. ISAAC,
Administrator of the Estate of Theophilus Williams, Deceased.

Dated at Salt Lake City, May 5, 1886. dosw 4w

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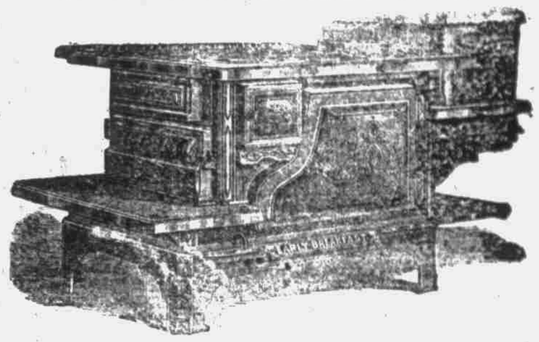

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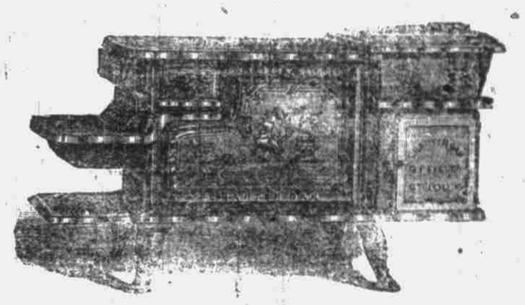

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