DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

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ANCIENT AND MODERN STRIKES.

The labor strikes which are every now and then carried to such extremes, are popularly supposed to be an outgrowth of modern civilization and peculiar to the nineteenth century. But recent developments of ancient history have disclosed the fact, that thousandfoldsyears ago has repetitions of revolts of labor against capital resulting many thousands of years ago, and springing from a civilization antedating the opening and exodus from Egypt of ancient times.

M. Maspero, the famous Egyptologist, has published a work called "Hieratic Readings." The following is from a condensed report he gives of the translation he made from ancient papyrus, relating to occurrences at least three thousand years ago.

"On the 15th of the month the builders employed at the temple rushed tumultuously out of the place where they were working and sat down behind a chapel in the temple precinct, exclaiming, we are hungry, and there are eighteen days before the next pay-day. They charged the paymaster with dishonesty and giving false measure; the chief priest gave them some rations of sustenance and spending their wages as soon as they reached them. After some further negotiations with government officers the men resumed work on the understanding that the king himself should receive their complaint. Two days later Pharaoh arrived, the matter is laid before him, relief is ordered and quiet restored. But soon provisions fell again, and discontent breaks out with renewed violence on the 16th of the following month the strike is in full force again. No a man will work, not a foot is lifted. On the 19th they attempt to have the justice of the complaint be carry their grievances before the public, but effective promotions have been taken. No one can leave. On the 20th, towing, however, after resorting to more many methods to appealing to their taskmaster, they decide to apply to the governor, and rush through the busy streets of the city, to the inconvenience of pedestrians, to the governor's palace. Many hours are spent in discussing their grievances and position. Stubbornly refusing to take up their work and disturbing the order of the streets, they ultimately obtain part, at least, of their demands. More serious consequences are avoided by the intervention of the authorities, and a compromise is effected, to last till—the next strike."

Is not this additional evidence of the truth of the adage that "history repeats itself?" Here are the discontent of the workmen, the arrogance of the taskmasters, the complaint of insufficient pay on the one side, and of improvidence on the other, the resort to a strike, the tumult in the streets, the consent to a compromise, the temporary cessation of the disturbance and its recurrence in a short time, which are characteristic of the labor troubles in the latter days. The same things over again.

Humanity is much the same in all ages. While it is left to itself, similar difficulties will arise in all lands and in successive generations. Employers and employed will each resist the other, and the strong will prey upon the weak, until the selfish principleson which society is conducted give way to a better system as I a truly Christian spirit. Mutual advantage and regard for the rights of all will have to prevail, before these troubles will cease and harmony be established between labor and capital.

It is unlikely that any radical change will be effected in the relations between worker and employer until a Higher Power than man interposes to bring it about. Divine wisdom is necessary to the revolution that must come before the era of peace is introduced and "every man in every place shall meet a brother and a friend."

The spirit of individualism and disregard of the welfare of others which is now so dominant, must give way to the influence that leads to regard for the welfare of all and promote reverence for the Divine will, before rules and laws and agreements will be sufficiently respected, to preserve the rights of all and establish that union of interests which the world needs so much.

Strikes seldom lead to good results. When they include the prevention of work by those who are willing to be employed and do not join in the views of the strikers, they are incorrect in principle and detrimental to society. Race strikes are wrong, and proof of a low state of civilization. Strikes which have in view the rule or injury of employers are not only impolitic but impolitic, as they must rebound to the improvishment of the employed. Unions for such purposes are likely to provoke counter combinations and mutual injury, strife breeds strife and force produces force.

The causes which lead to the labor difficulties of today existed in times of old and brought forth similar effects. It is interesting to read the history of those early times and profitable to compare the occurrences of both ages. And not till mankind of all classes and conditions shall yield to the spirit of peace and good-will to all men, and be willing to permit the Hand of the Master to guide them in the way of peace, will that perfect society be established wherein the rights of all shall be accorded and maintained, and greed and oppression, strife and discontent be banished from the face of the earth.

THE PROPHECY ON WAR.

This revelation on war given through Joseph Smith on Dec. 25th, 1832, has continually been cited as a proof of the prophetic character of his claim to being a prophet. Within a few months of thirty years before the breaking out of the civil war in, in the prophecy alluded to, foretold the struggle of the rebellion, the precise locality where it would rage, the peculiar political divisions of the contending parties, the bloody character of the strife, the application of the South to Great Britain for aid, and other details. The verification of his prediction, so far as relates to that particular war, is now a part of the history of the nation.

Our attention has been called to another striking proof of the divine inspiration of the Prophet. It has special reference to that portion of the revelation which relates to the locality destined to be the opening of the scene of the struggle. The initial words of the revelation are as follows:

"Verily thus saith the Lord, concerning the wars that will shortly come to pass, beginning at the rebellion of South Carolina."

Recently while Brother William H. Dougall was in Chicago, he visited the Kilbey Prison Museum, in that city. Among the relics exhibited in that institution is an "autograph" which was penned by the Charleston Mercury. Brother Dougall made a copy of it, and by his courtesy we are enabled to give it place here.

"CHARLESTON MERCURY EXTRA.

"Patent measure, at 1:15 p. m., Dec. 20th, 1860.

"An ordinance to dissolve the union between the State of South Carolina and other States united with her under the compact entitled 'The Constitution of the United States of America.'

"We, the people of the State of South Carolina, in convention assembled, declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained:

"That the ordinance adopted by us on the 23rd day of May, A. D. 1788, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was ratified, and also all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly of this State ratifying amendments of the said Constitution are hereby repealed, and that the Union now subsisting between South Carolina and other States, under the name of 'The United States of America,' is hereby dissolved."

It will be observed that not only did the hostilities of the civil war commence in South Carolina, but the strife began by the actual rebellion of that State, which, by its own popular and official act, severed itself from the national federation.

The present aspect of affairs in Europe, as well as that relating to this country, causes renewed interest in the prophecy referred to, seeing it foretells of wars in which "all nations" will yet be involved.

THE TEMPLE ASSOCIATION.

Among the numerous so-called Christian sects which exist in the world is one comparatively little known, and yet deserving the attention of all who are interested in the observation of the religious currents of our age. The official name of this sect is "The Temple Association."

It originated in Germany and may be considered as one of the many outgrowths of the Lutheran Protestantism, and more particularly of the Pietism of Wurtemberg. The founder of the association was Christoph Hoffmann, who was brought to the front by the attacks upon the orthodox church by Dr. Strauss.

The idea seems at first to have been simply to counteract the influence of the rationalistic tendencies of the Tubingen school of theology, but in the course of the battle that raged, Hoffmann and his friends were forced to abandon their position step by step and ended by formulating a theological system of their own, defying rationalism and orthodoxy alike.

Having been forced into this position, the problem presented itself: How can the unsatisfactory conditions of Christendom, with all its attendant social evils, be remedied? Mr. Hoffman saw clearly that both Protestantism and Catholicism were powerless. Their resources were exhausted and could not be replenished. He also saw that the only means of restoration was to be found in the establishment of the Millennium.

He recognized, however, that this was not the work of man. He felt that God alone could accomplish this great work, and he acknowledged that he had received no revelations, so authority to inaugurate a new dispensation. But notwithstanding this, he proclaimed, in a pamphlet entitled, "Voices of Prophecy over Babel and the People of God" the necessity of forming an association with the object of gathering the people of God in Palestine and working for the rebuilding of the temple of Jerusalem. It was thought that when a sufficient number of faithful had been gathered, the Lord would appear and instruct them what to do for the furtherance of the millennial cause in which they had enlisted.

In 1858 the little sect had gathered means enough to send three of their number to Palestine to carefully study the country and its possibilities. These missionaries commenced their work and reported that the country could be redeemed by an organized society, if the matter in hand. The report was adopted, and the association was formed with the clearly defined object of redeeming Palestine and preparing it for the millennial reign of peace. Three thousand souls joined the association in Wurtemberg. The movement spread to other parts of Germany, Switzerland, Russia and even to the United States.

In the first young men were sent to Palestine in order to learn the language and study the customs of the country. They were followed in 1868 by several families who endeavored to found a colony on the beautiful plain of Jaffa, but they succumbed to fevers, not being accustomed to the climate, and the survivors were scattered.

Eight years later two missionaries, Hoffmann and Hardegg, were sent to the Holy Land. These gentlemen went first to Constantinople and petitioned the Sultan, through the German Ambassador, for a grant of land for colonization purposes. After a delay of several months the answer came from the High Porte, that they must, first of all become Turkish subjects. With this condition they refused to comply, and they proceeded to Haifa, where they bought land and founded the first colony. The following year a second colony was established in Jaffa, and some years later one in Jerusalem. A few families have taken up residences in Haifa and in Nazareth and the number of this body in Palestine is now more than 1200 souls. They are under the German government, represented by the consuls, and are altogether independent of the Turkish government, except as far as the payment of certain taxes is concerned.

The present condition of these temple colonies seems to be prosperous. The members are diligent workmen, living in comfortable homes. The soil yields abundantly and the work of the various trades seems to be remunerative. A few of the colonists are really well off.

The spiritual condition is not so encouraging. The enthusiasm which once led them to abandon their native soil for Palestine's sacred ground has partly subsided. Doubts have entered many minds as to the possibility of gaining the object they once had in view. A new generation, their children, is growing up around them and their resources seem to be inadequate to the growing demands. At the outset they were inexperienced and without the superior wisdom necessary for their undertaking.

When they first came land was cheap and they could have obtained a large area at a small cost. But their leaders told them that the time would come when the natives would be happy to give them all the land they wanted without pecuniary consideration. They therefore neglected to invest in land, and commenced instead to build expensive houses on small lots. But at present land cannot be had for nothing in Palestine. The native learned that land was valuable, and they hold it now in the vicinity of colonies at very high prices, and the colonists are not able to enlarge their possessions as fast as would be desirable.

Nor have they been able to keep themselves free from a factional spirit. The two contending elements that spring up everywhere, the spiritual and the worldly, have found representatives among the colonists, and are now contending for the supremacy. And it is only a question of time when the whole temple movement will have become a secular and political affair. The association, instead of inaugurating the Millennium, will simply have added a few acres of ground to the German Empire. And that will be the consummation of the great scheme.

Palestine needs for its redemption something more than mere human wisdom can suggest. The inhabitants of that country, and particularly the Jews, need the Gospel of Jesus Christ. They need the revelations from on High and the restoration of all the ordinances and blessings which once made that country the pride of the earth. If they can receive these blessings, they will be redeemed and the way will be opened for the rebuilding of the temple on the spot once sanctified for this purpose. The "Temple Association" has performed a good preparatory work. There is no room for doubting this, but the great work itself is left to the Saints of the Most High, whose special calling it is to prepare the way for the kingdom of peace, liberty and righteousness.

NEGRO RIGHTS IN THE NORTH.

Brooklyn, the city of the great Beecher and the abiding place of so many churches, has a vexed question on its hands. At present the issue is confined to the ranks of the city police, and the Mayor and Common Council are adjudicating on it as best they can.

It is not a political problem. It does not touch on the McKinley bill, the Farmers' Alliance, the Italian question, the seal fishery, nor even on the Newfoundland fishery.

The trouble originated in a very simple manner. A native American, a short time ago, joined the Brooklyn police force. He happened to be a few shades darker than the average Frenchman or Italian. In fact he is what is termed a "nigger." But he is a man of good morals, and of fine physique, and in every way qualified to wield the baton of a policeman. This counts for nothing. The white citizens of Brooklyn could not sleep soundly with a colored custodian on guard. They protested against the innovation.

In the ranks of the police, objection developed into mutiny. The white men would not talk, nor walk, nor stand at the side of their colored brother. The unfortunate colored man was assigned a cot in the station dormitory to sleep in. The other night when he entered to snatch a much needed rest, all the white men there got up and left. This was the worst kind of a boycott. The son of Ham, however, retired and enjoyed his repose as thoroughly as if nothing unusual had occurred. Several times since this little drama has been repeated, but nothing definite has yet been done officially in relation to it.

This may seem a small affair, and not meriting the calling of a special session of Congress, nor the interference of foreign nations, and yet when looked at seriously it is a most summonsing question. Here we have the representative of a race in the full enjoyment of American citizenship, the qualified for one of the smallest duties of citizenship, because of his color. His physical and mental capacity is unquestioned. There is no law, common or statutory, to prohibit him from holding office, on the contrary, there is a constitutional provision for the extension of all civil rights to the negro, yet that law is set at naught. How will the millions of colored persons in the United States take this insult. It is a simple affair, but it shows that the people of the north are more prominent in their estimate of the supremacy of the future race, to the negro than are the people of the South.

We have received from Mr. Robert F. Noelin a copy of the Lawrenceburg (Tenn.) Journal. The editor of that excellent paper has always manifested a spirit of fairness toward the Latter-day Saints. Among the evidences of this that the issue now before us contains an announcement of the holding of Sunday services in the Latter-day Saints' chapel. It is on the list of denominational notices, published weekly. The Journal is the only newspaper in the United Kingdom that extends this courtesy to the Saints.

Mr. Goldwin Smith has published a book entitled "Canada and the Canadian Question." It is not well received in England. The book is really an attack on the idea of British Imperial federation. It advocates the disruption of the colonial system and favors political and commercial federation between Canada and the United States. The book is said to be interesting reading, but John Bull cannot see through its philosophy. Mr. Smith thinks that where no natural barriers exist between countries, there ought to be no political divisions.

In 1888 Kansas passed a municipal woman suffrage law. The following spring 690 women registered in Atchison, but less than 300 voted. The next year 801 registered and 575 voted. The third year 291 registered and 200 voted. This year 244 have registered, but it is expected that not more than 100 will vote. For the School Board in that city, there are two women candidates, and the greatest opposition to them comes from the women teachers in the public schools. This makes a poor record for woman suffrage in "reckless" Jerry's domain. Women themselves make the greatest barrier to the cause of equal suffrage.

It may seem strange that the united debt of the new Australian Commonwealth is nearly as large as the national debt of the United States. But such is the fact, though the population of the whole federation there, is only about 3,500,000. It must be remembered, however, that the debt was chiefly incurred by the building of railroads, most of which are owned by the State. They are managed by State Commissioners, and are operated for the public benefit. In the United States the government helps to build railroads, and then lets Jay Gould and other speculators reap the benefit, while Mr. Vanderbilt exclaims: "the public be d—d."

Climatic experiences in England during the past winter were such that meteorologists believe the equatorial center of the earth is changing. Snow to the height of three feet on the level fell there during a second storm. Trains were practically buried in the drifts. In some places it drifted into piles twenty feet high. Travelers in the unheated cars suffered from the cold. The snow sifted through the cracks and splits in the doors and windows, and the unfortunates inside could do nothing but grumble, or write to the London Times. The introduction of the American stove and snow plow, would be a good thing for "the old country."

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

Great Britain has in all 5000 vessels constantly at sea.

One elephant in strength is equal to 31 horses.

The average length of a generation is 33 years.

Over two per cent of the man in the British army measure over six feet.

A Chicago man shot three witnesses because their testimony did not come up to his expectations.

The Congo river is fifteen miles wide in some places. Steamers pass each other, but out of sight.

The New York police recently took in charge a confirmed drunkard who is only eight years of age.

At Ashland, Wis., there is quite a rush of Israelitesin on the grounds of the Omaha reservation.

A Philadelphia surgeon has dissected and mounted the complete nervous system of a human being, something never before accomplished.

The tail of a rat has been sliced off and transplanted to the forehead of a cat. By degrees the grafted member became fashionably one with the body of the cat.

The Glasgow City Council has bought Whistler's portrait of Carlyle for $3000. Quite a fuss was made over the price. The council held that the price was too much, though the picture was estimated at $10,000 for its real worth.

There is an international exhibition now being held in Jamaica. It is now in its eighth week, and people says it will be a financial failure. Canada, it is said, has the largest and most varied exhibit at the exhibition.

Miss Sophia Gregoria Harden, the winner of the one-thousand-dollar prize for a woman's building at the World's Fair, is, in appearance, "of medium height, with well-developed figure, black hair and eyes, and dark rich complexion." She is but 25 years of age and lives in Boston.

Grippe is making sad ravages in New York City. On the 1st inst. one death resulted directly from pure, uncomplicated grippe. Nine deaths from grippe and pneumonia combined were also reported. Schools and children are suffering severely. It is estimated that fully 500 teachers and children are on the sick list.

A great many distinguished men owe much of their success to their wives, but they do not always acknowledge it so handsomely as the late Secretary Windom did in his will. "To my wife," he says, "I am indebted for the happiness that has blessed my life, and to her prudence and wise counsel I owe much of the possession of the prosperity I have enjoyed."

Mr. General Grant lives in the beautiful house near Central Park presented to her husband, surrounded by comfort and luxury. Her said she is unsuccessful reader for the autobiography Mrs. Grant is slowly preparing. Mrs. Grant's eyesight is poor and she always been. Besides the said the message includes an English butler and two servants.

Mr. Dana's salary as editor of the New York Sun has been increased from $25,000 to $50,000 a year; that of his son Paul from $150 a week to $15,000 yearly; and a similar increase from a like sum was made for Chester Lord, the managing editor. Business Manager Laffan's stipend was increased to $25,000 a year. The Sun is said to have made more money last year than in any other year of its existence.

Patient: "Tell me candidly, doctor, do you think I'll pull through?" Doctor: "Oh, you are bound to get well; you can't help yourself. The 'Medical Record' shows that out of 100 cases like yours one recovers invariably." "That's cheerful prospect." "What more do you want? I've treated 99 cases, and every one of them died. Why, man alive, you can't die if you try. There's no humbug about statistics."

While the Hon. Thad Stevens was practicing law, a boy sidled up to his desk. "Take off your hat," Mr. Stevens said. "I ain't got my hat on," replied the boy. "What do you mean by contradicting me?" demanded Mr. Stevens. "I ain't got my hat on," persisted the boy, "it's my brother Joe's hat." "Oh," Mr. Stevens said, as he repressed a smile. "Well, the next time you have an errand here, bring Joe with you, so that he can take off his own hat."

At the sleep-testing match in Detroit only twenty of the contestants were awake at latest accounts. Six persons entered the match to keep awake for 100 hours. Bowman, a hotel clerk, first gave up. He tried to keep awake by sticking pins in himself. Stevenson, a painter, went into a sound sleep while leaning against a post. Townsend, an old man, keeps himself awake by applying lowwater to his head. Watson, an upholsterer, fell down on the floor and went to sleep. Cunningham, a ship chandler, was awake but on the verge of insanity. He and Townsend were awake after seventy hours without sleep, but kept awake by artificial means.

France is the only ally that Russia could hope of having, and the two countries, vast as are their military resources, would be greatly overmatched in a conflict with Germany, Austria and Italy, or even with Germany and Austria alone. The effective war strength of the armies of the three Dreibund powers is raised a little under 5,000,000 men, divided as follows: Germany, 2,300,000 men; Austria, 1,400,000 men; Italy, 1,200,000 men. Against these are to be set 2,000,000 men for France and 2,200,000 men for Russia, a total of 4,200,000 men for the two powers opposed to a total of 4,900,000 for the Dreibund.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

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Sale for the Season begins Thursday, April 2.

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UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.

SPECIAL RATES FOR CONFERENCE, APRIL 2 to 6, 1891.

For Conference, to be held at Salt Lake City, April 6th to 8th inclusive, the Union Pacific authorizes the following Low Rates for Sale of Round Trip Tickets.

STATIONS.		STATIONS.	
Green River	$ 4 [illegible]	Leyden	$ 11
Bryan	5	Parrott	10
Carter	5	Farnsworth	10
Cedar Mt.	5	Hoskins	10
Carlson	5	Wade Creek	10
Evanston	5	Ogden	5
Aspen	5	Kaysville	5
Bear River	5	Farmington	5
Cheyenne	10	Lakeside	5
Pleasant Valley	10	Bountiful	5
Hanna	10	Centerville	5
Medicine Bow	10	Woods Cross	5
Rock River	10	Salt Lake	5
Laramie	10	Draper	5
Hermosa	10	Corinne	10
Sherman	10	Garland	10
Cooper Creek	10	Tremonton	10
Lookout	10	Portage	10
Sinclair	10	Bear Lake	10
Fort Steele	10	Montpelier	10
Dixon	10	Geneva	10
Rawlins	10	Grace	10
Bridger	10	Franklin	10
Wilcox	10	Preston	10
Lamont	10	Lewiston	10
Fort Fred'k'k	10	Cornish	10
Creston	10	Paris	10
Wamsutter	10	Bloomington	10
Cow Creek	10	Fort Duchesne	15
Dixon	10	Myton	15
Baxter	10	Duchesne	15
Red Desert	10	Theodore	15
Point of Rocks	10	Dragon	15
Bitter Creek	10	Watson	15
Wells	10	Soldier Summit	15
Creston	10	Castle Gate	15
Carbon	10	Price	15
Fillmore	10	Wellington	15
Franklin	10	Colton	15
		Helper	15
		Spring Canyon	15
		Mutual	15
		Scofield	15
		Winter Quarters	15
		Hiawatha	15
		Castle Gate	15
		Kenilworth	15
		Gordon	15
		Sunnyside	15
		Dragon	15
		Bonanza	15
		Vernal	15
		Ashley Forks	15
		Leadville	15
		Grand Junction	15
		Green River	15
		Thompson	15
		Crescent Junction	15
		Cisco	15
		Dolores	15
		Rico	15
		Telluride	15
		Ouray	15
		Lake City	15
		Gunnison	15
		Pittsburg	15
		Crested Butte	15
		Ironton	15
		Ophir	15
		Rockford	15
		Silverton	15
		Eureka	15
		Durango	15
		Parrott City	15
		Pagosa Springs	15
		Lake Valley	15
		Cedar City	10
		Milford	10

Special trains will leave Salt Lake for Provo at 5:30 p.m., and for Ogden at 5:45 p. m., each day during Conference. Tickets to be sold from April 2nd to 5th inclusive, limited to continuous passage, and good for return until April 15th, 1891.

D. E. BURLEY, Gen'l Agt. Pass. Dept., Salt Lake.
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CONFERENCE BARGAINS

These are not necessarily confined to Conference Visitors, all our friends can participate if they so desire.

(1.) We will sell Damask and Huck Towels, 12c. Regular Price, 15c. to 18c. Bleached Bath Towels, 12½c. Regular Price, 20c. Half Bleached Bath Towels, 17½. Regular Price, 25c. Half Bleached Bath Towels, 10c. Regular Price, 15c. Half Bleached Bath Towels, 6½c. Regular Price, 10c.

(2.) EMBROIDERIES. In this Department the Ladies can find a wonderful assortment of all THE LATEST NOVELTIES in PLAIN BLACK and BLACK AND FANCY COLORED SILK FLOWERS; also WHITE IN ALL WIDTHS, from the narrowest to the broadest Flouncings, 45 inches in width, and at prices as low at least as any in the market.

(3.) In the same department we offer a really full line of WHITE EMBROIDERIES, for 5c., 6c., 10c. and 25c. per yard; all Fully One-Third Less than Regular Prices!

(4.) One of our surprises for the season is that of DRESS GOODS in 10 yard Lengths, for $1.00, $1.50, $1.75 and upwards for the suit!

(5.) IMITATION FRENCH CHALLIES, a lovely lot, all styles and colors, the 10c. and only 12c. per yard.

(6.) DRESS SATEENS, 12 yards for $1.00, worth 15c. per yard.

(7.) In HOSIERY we outdistance all competition. We carry the Largest Assortment to be found in the West. Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hose in all grades, styles and colors, solid or otherwise.

(8.) Seasonable, Trimmed and Untrimmed STRAW HATS, for Ladies, Misses and Children. Must be seen to be appreciated.

(9.) SPECIAL SALE of CORSETS; all Bargains.

(10.) We have JUST RECEIVED our NEW STOCK of PARASOLS, in all the Latest PLAIN and FANCY STYLES, including the best 75c., $1.00 and $1.50 Fancy, in our experience.

(11.) We must not forget to mention LADIES' BLACK and WHITE APRONS, for 25c. and upwards; neat, pretty and attractive.

(12.) Well, enough for the present.

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