IRRICATION CONVENTION.

Ninth Annual Session Meets in

Value of Arid Lands When Beelalmed -Movement Inaugurated at Salt Lake City Congress.

Chicago, Nov. 21.-The ninth annual session of the National Irrigation congress opend tonight under the most auspicious circumstances. The congress was called to order at Central Music Hall by the president, Edward Meade, of Cheyenne, Wyo., who introduced Dr. Howard S. Taylor to welcome the body to Chicago. Dr. Taylor made a long speech on the objections to expansion in the Philippines in order to justify a briefer statement that no one would object to enlarge the country by reclaiming the arid lands of the West.

The president next introduced George H. Maxwell, chairman of the executive committee, who delivered a response to

Mr. Maxwell was followed by Presi-dent Meade himself who made an additional response. He said: Heretofore the reclamation of arid

lands had received scant attention out-side of the territory where it is going on. The East is only beginning to realize that the irrigable valleys of the West are a national heritage, that the children of Massachusetts have as much need of homes as the children of Colorado and their creation is not a local problem, but one in which the whole country has an interest and about which it needs to be informed.

The Irrigation congress had its origin in the convictions of a few thoughtful minds that the agricultural possibilities of the West were not appreciated, that many of the tendencies prevailing were dangerous and the methods employed for reclaiming lands and dividing rivers among users were inadequate to the needs of the future. It was necessary to arouse public sentiment to a proper appreciation of this situation in order to secure needed reforms of national

The first congress met at Salt Lake City about ten years ago and was a great gathering in numbers; enthusiasm and public spirit. Seventeen States and Territories were represented by some of their ablest and most influential citizens. If any one doubted that there was rea-son for such meeting the evils and abuses of the public land laws which the speakers pointed out would have set their doubt at rest. It was shown that while success in irrigation requires the union of land and water, we have at the very outset in this country di-Vorced those two elements of fertility, since the general government controls the water supply. It was shown that while there is nearly a half million acres of grazing land, there is not a ence or makes any provision for its pro-tectoin. The first congress urged as tecton. The first congress urged as a remedy for these evils the cession of the public lands to the States. It was urged in behalf of such action that since the control of the water supply had passed to the States, the control of the lands should follow and that to do this would be to secure a higher degree of intelligence and greater expedition in putting both to use than would be possible with an administration located in Washington. There were some who disagreed with this view and urged as a compromise a further investigation of the problems of irrigation by the

department of agriculture.
For several years the succeeding congresses followed closely in the lines of the first one, urging the improvement of state laws and aiding the States in development by donations of land. bill was prepared, but the revolution in existing conditions which it provided for was toogreat. Although it failed to become a law, it has had an enduring influence on irrigation thought. It ended the policy of doing nothing. The solution which it presented was one which all could understand. It rested with those who opposed it to present a substitute. This was not as easy as it seemed, and since that time the West has been studying this subject as never

While no question has yet arisen of greater importance than the necessity of secuing such changes as will unite land and water under one control, other questions besides ceding the public lands to the States have finally rele gated this to a subordinate position. It is now realized that watering these deserts is not solely a problem for the States; that the nation has certain duties and responsibilities and that there are certain questions which require national legislation and oversight. The need of national laws grows out of the fact that in the West it is water and not land which is of overshadowing importance. Many western rivers are in-terstate streams. The laws of the States through which they flow differ widely in character, while in some they are both inndequate and dan-gerous. The appropriation of these interstate rivers under these lax and co-flicting State laws threatens to become a fruitful source of litigation and a clai disturbances unless by some w the conflicting rights and warring po-cles can be reconciled and adjusted. Subject connected with irrigation su-passes this in importance. Throughout the arid region land without water is of little value. The rivers on which its fertility depends are the dominating feature of western development and the whole future social and industrial life of every irrigated district is destined to be chaped by the manner in which rights to rivers are secured and the nature of the ownership of their waters which is ultimately recognized. Few who have not studied this question can realize at the outset the complexity and importance of the issues connected with legislation for the control of western

Near the southeast corner of Yellowstone park rises a lofty peak which has been appropriately named Mount Union, because it is the starting place of the future civilization of the West. Down its lofty sides now three streams, which, with their tributaries, furnish the water supply for the water supply for a region larger than many European countries, and than many European countries, and which, in the future, is destined to be the home of unnumbered millions of people. These streams are the headwaters of the Missouri, the Columbia and the Colorado. The first of a future water supply of a large part of Wyoming, Montana and the Dakotas. The second crosses idealo and easiern Oregon and Montana and the Dakotas. The second crosses Idaho and eastern Oregon, and the third finds its lonesome way through the canyons and deserts of Colorado, Utah and Arizona. One finally empties into the Gulf of Mexico, another into the Pacific ocean, and the third into the Gulf of California. The valleys of these rives were considered. third into the Gulf of California. The valleys of these rives are now arid and deserted, but when their waters are diverted, homes can be made for more people than now live cast of the Missisalppi river. To accomplish this result is a gigantic undetaking, since it is a gigantic undetaking, since it is a significant to the creation of com-

legislation for the control of western

MUNYON'S

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With Munyon's Remedies every one can become his own doctor—No ex-perimenting—No guess work—No purging—No nauseaus doses—The Cure is Certain, quick and perma-nent—Munyon's system is to build up, not to tear down; to strengthen, seat to weaken.

If you are sick, cast aside all other medicines, bury prejudice for a few days, step into the nearest drug store, ask for Munyon's "Guide to Health," purchase a 25-cent vial of one of Munyon's Remedies and cure

Munyon's Inhaler is a Positive Cure for Catarrh, Asthma and All Dis-eases of the Head, Nose, Throat and Lungs, two styles, "Hard Rub-ber" and "Glass Family." Price, \$1.00, with all medicines.

MUNYON'S RHEUMATISM CURE seldom fails to relieve in one or two hours, and cures in a few days. It relieves sharp, shooting pains in arms, legs, side and back in a few hours, and generally effects a permanent cure before one vial has ben used. Price 25 cents.

MUNYON'S DYSPEPSIA CURE Relives at once and positively cures all forms of Dyspepsia, Indigestion or any Stomach Trouble arising from over-eating or drinking. Price, 25 cents.

MUNYON'S KIDNEY CURE prompt-ly cures pains in the back, loins or groins, and all kinds of Kidney Dis-eases. It will prevent and arrest Bright's Disease. Price 25 cents. MUNYON'S COLD CURE will break up any cold in a few hours and prevent pneumonis. It relieves head, nose, threat and lungs almost instantly. These little sugar pellets can be con-veniently carried in the vest pocket for se at any time or anywhere. Price,

MUNYON'S COUGH CURE stops coughs, night sweats, allays soreness and speedily heals the lungs. Price, 25

MUNYON'S LIVER CURE IS a reliable cure for Biliousness, Constipa-tion, Jaundice, Torpid Liver, Worn-out feeling, Coated Tongue, etc. Price, 25

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Munyon's Munyon's 57 remedies are so conveniently put up, so piainly labeled with all directions so clear and simple, that their presence in a home—in case of liness—always allays all fears or having to run for a doctor. Munyon has a tried and proved specific for every disease and allment of young or old, with thousands of testimonials endorsing it. His remedies cure Rheumatism, Kidney Trouble, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Blood Impurities, Fevers, Colds, Coughs, Piles Headache, Debility, Cholera Morbus, Measles, etc., etc. At all druggists, mostly 25 cents a vial. Write to Professor Munyon for free medical advice upon any disease. Twenty-sixth street and Broadway, New York City,

munities, but the development of a sys- | any co-operative service for the race tem of distribution which will insure heir perpetuity and protect each of the multitude of users in his rights to his needed share of the common supply. To accomplish this result is beyond the means of local effort or individual enterprize. It involves the adjustment of divers and conflicting interests of individuals, communities, and even of dif-ferent States, and requires not only wise laws, but administrative ability of high order in their execution. The framing of these laws is a task which ought not much longer to be deferred. Already grave complications have been created through neglect, to recognize the inevitable necessities of the future. In some of the States crossed by these rivers the laws recognize an absolute ownership of the entire supply, in oth-ers, the doctrine of riparian rights prevails, which, if strictly enforced, would prevent the diversion and use of any of the supply. Each of these streams in some part of its course is navigable and a recent decision of the United States supreme court has asserted the authority of the federal government to gation whenever such use injuriously affects the interests of navigation. All these conflicting laws and policies ap-ply to the same water supply, and they can only be reconciled through national

The Irrigation congress has been seeking for years to secure considera-tion of this question, and as a solution has urged the creation of a national commission, whose duty it would be to study the question and outline a policy acceptable alike to the nation and to the several states. Nothing, however, came of this. Western representatives in Congress found it easier to utilize agencies already existing than to create new ones, and instead of creating a new bureau have invoked the assistance a number of those already in existagriculture has inaugurated a compre hensive investigation of irrigation laws and methods. The hydrographic dividon of the geological survey has been nirusted with the gauging of streams d the location and survey of sites for e storage of surplus waters; the war department has made an investigation of the necessity and importance of storage reservoirs. Forest reserves are being established, and forest protection has become a recognized feature of the national government.

The last two meetings of the Irriga-on congress have shown the influence of this growing interest and effort on the part of the national government. Public sentiment in the West is chang-ing in favor of direct appropriations of noney from the national treasury for he construction of storage works, and he building of canals of too great magtude or cost for private enterprise. this aid is extended under such condi-tions as will unite with the ownership of land a share in the stream on when its value depends, it will mark the beginning of an economic reform of im-mense significance. Examples of such united ownership will be more potent than precept or argument, and will insure the downfall of speculative owner-sulp of streams which unwise state legislation has made possible. The last have made this a prominent feature of its declaration of principles, and it is hoped that the declaration of the prescongress will not be less certain

nd emshatic frrigation congress has been the West has found expression in its efforts to define the limits of state and national legislation, to aid in every way the enactment of wise laws so that develorment, when it proceeds, shall be peaceful and orderly. The accomplishment of this result is one of the mighty tasks of the future. If successful, it means the creation of a new agricultural emulie, an impresse herease in tural empire, an immense increase in our national wealth, and securing the best material conditions for millions of people that this county has yet seen.

Bp. Potter to Laboring Men.

New York, Nov. 22.-Bishop Potter was one of the speakers at the annual dinner of the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn last night. About 400 persons, including many women, attended the dinner. John Phillips presided. Bishop Potter said in part: "I was asked in Washington what I

thought was most important in con-nection with the meeting of the board of mediation and arbitration industrial commission, and I am afraid I shocked the gentlemen by answering, 'the puf-fing of a cigar.' When the board first fing of a cigar. When the board first got the ground they had a very cold time of it. But I managed to get them to my house, and on the table there were coffee—and another thing that I missed here tonight-a box of cigars. These things created a com-

uniess you establish the feeling of brotherhood. You can't establish the right feeling between the classes-I detest the word-unless you base it on brotherhood.

Controller Coler, who was another of the speakers, referred to the impartment as the greatest that had been made in any of the city depart-ments. He suggested that the labor unions should arrange to have their complaints presented in proper form so that when they get into the courts they would not be thrown out.

Shot and Killed a Gambler.

Kansas City, Nov. 22,—Claude Chit-tenten, aged 30, a gambler, was shot and killed at 1 o'clock their morning by Percey Seawell, aged 10, of Mangen, Oklahoma, in a disorderly house at Sixth and Central streets, kept by the well came to town yesterday from Ok-lahoma with a large sum of money and spent the day with the Chittenten wo-

This morning Chittenten, presumably jealous of Seawell's attentions to the woman, assaulted him. Seawell drew a pistol and shot Chittenten twice, killing him instantly.
Seawell was arrested. In his pockets

was \$1,100. He formerly attended the high school here and is well connected,

Apaches All on Reservation.

Denver, Col., Nov. 22,-Gen. Merriam benver, con, Nov. 22.—Gen. Merriam has received the following telegram from the commanding office in Arizona, who was ordered to investigate the reported uprising of the Indians: "Cooley's, Arizona, Nov. 22.—Föllowing message received from Nicholson, San Castage To commanding officer at

San Carlos, To commanding officer at Fort Apache. This is the first I have Fort Apache heard of this report. All my Indians are on the reservation as far as I know except those on pass, (Signed) "W. J. NICHOLSON,

"Since receipt of the above, wire has one down between Apache and San Tarlos. Is still down between here and This message by courier to Will start repair party on line and report again as soon as can get telegraphic communication with I do not place confidence in

"CORNISH. "Commanding."

THE FILIPINO JUNTA.

Mr. Choate Brings it to Attention of British Foreign Office.

London, Nov. 21 .- U. S. Ambassador Choate has made representations to the British foreign office on the subject of the Filipino junta at Hongkong. The foreign office is investigating the matter and will reply as soon as the report of the authorities at Hongkong are re-

Lieut. Alstetter Liberated.

Calion, Ohio, Nov. 21.—A cablegram was received here by the family of Lieutenant F. W. Alstetter, of the Unitd States engineering corps, announcing that he has been liberated by the insurgents and that he will start for home soon. Lieutenant Alstetter was home soon. Lieutenant Alstetter was captured about three months ago while building a railway near Manila.

Poor Man Becomes a Mi llionaire Geneva, Ohio, Nov. 21 .- A. M. McGregor, a humble farmer near here, has been informed that he has been made a millionaire by the will of his brother, A. R. McGregor, of Cleveland. The news came to him as a complete sur-

Duke Wants to be a Business Man. Cincinnati, O., Nov. 21.-Application for membership in the Business Men's club, of this city, has been made by the Duke of Manchester, through two members of the club. Eugene Zimmerman, his father-in-law, has also applied for membership. It is said the duke will shortly be here and his father-in-law promises to place him in business.

Trial of Pearl Newman.

Huntington, W. Va., Nov. 21,-The jury is now being empanelled to try Pearl Newman for the murder of William McCauley, an actor of Philadel phia, in this city on the night of October 7th last. It is expected the impanelling of the jury will be completed today and the taking of evidence will begin

Official Count of Ohio.

Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 21,-The secretary of state today completed the offi-cial count of the ballot for presidential electors. The result shows McKinley's 543.918: Bryan 474.882; McKinley's plurality 69.036. The total vote was people than now live east of the Miscolars, These things created a complex than now live east of the Miscolars, These things created a complex than now live east of the Miscolars, These things created a complex than now live east of the Miscolars, These things created a complex than now live east of the Miscolars, These things created a complex than now live east of the Miscolars, These things created a complex than now live east of the Miscolars, These things created a complex than now live east of the Miscolars, These things created a complex than now live east of the Miscolars, These things created a complex than now live east of the Miscolars, These things created a complex than now live east of the Miscolars, These things created a complex than now live east of the Miscolars, These things created a complex than now live east of the Miscolars, These things created a complex than now live east of the Miscolars, These things created a complex than now live east of the Miscolars, These things created a complex than now live east of the Miscolars, These things created a complex than now live east of the Miscolars, These things created a complex than now live east of the Miscolars than now live east

ceived a plurality of 51,100 out of a total vote of 1,020,100. The increase in the total vote this year was 29,012.

Dairy Association Meeting. Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 21.—H. C. Adams, state dairy and food commissioner, of Wisconsin, delivered the principal address of the morning session of the second day's meeting of the National State Dairy and Food departments of the United States. Mr. Adams spoke of "Necessary Legislation Relative to Dairy Products" and said in part:

"Food adulterations are of sufficient extent to warrant, not only the inter-vention of state authority, but the ower of the national government as rell. It is estimated that \$300,000,600 worth of adulterated foods are sold annually in the United States. "A national pure food law has been under consideration by Congress for

several years.

"It is urged in opposition to a na-tional law that the regulation of food adulteration should be left to t States, and that the States have clear and undisputed right to prohibit or regulate such adulterations through the exercise of their police powers.
"National legislation, however, is needed because only a portion of the States have taken up this matter of finites have taken up this matter or food legislation to any extent and in any others where the laws are adequate they are practically a dead letter because of the failure of the state authorities to enforce them."

Mr. Adams then spoken of the purport of the Grout bill, also the bill of Mr. Shetten of New York. Mr. Sherman, of New York.

The remainder of the forenoon was taken up with discussion of various topics bearing on pure food. The general opinion expressed was that a uni-form law should be enacted in all the

ELECTION MATTERS.

States to conform with a national law covering the entire subject.

The vote on justices of the peace and constables is as follows: First Precinct—Justice: A. B. Saw-yer, (D.), 2,392; P. Lochric, (R.), 2,313; J. F. Smith, (S. D.), 73. Constable: B. Y. Golding, (D.), 2,246; W. F. Hills, (P.), 2,324;

Precinct-Justice: Morris Sommer, (D.), 2,594; J. M. Thomas, (R.), 2,498. Constable: S. E. Allen, (D.), 2,608; R. L. Shannon, (R.), 2,484. Third Precinct—Justice: C. M. Nielsen, (D.), 2,018; W. A. Holman, (R.), 1,463. Constable: B. R. Haddock, (D.), 1,988; J. E. Jones, (R.), 1,482.

1,988; J. E. Jones, (R.), 1,482.
Fourth Precinct—Justice: Gustav Kroeger, (D.), 1,499; J. A. DeValley, (R.), 1,348. Constable: C. W. Caffall, (D.), 1,427; T. A. Mulholland, (R.), 1,423.
Fifth Precinct—Justice: A. E. Pratt, (D.), 1,268; D. T. Smith, (R.), 1,884. Constable: T. C. Patten, (D.), 1,323; B. Sprenger, (R.), 1,821.
Farmer's Precinct—Justice: William Gibby, (D.), 329; F. M. Bishop, (R.), 352. Constable: J. W. Bird, (D.), 316; Thomas McLelland, (R.), 360.
East Mill Creek—Justice: A. S. Kel-

East Mill Creek—Justice: A. S. Kel-lar, (D.), 88; Charles F. Calvert, (R.), 71. Constable: J. L. Scott, (D.), 78; Isaac B. Chapman, (R.), 80, Mill Creek—Justice. J. R. Nalson Mill Creek-Justice: J. R. Nelson, (D.), 327; John Rider, (R.), 400. Con-

(B.), 327, John Rider, (R.), 400. Constable: W. H. Hamilton, (D.), 330; Samuel Haslem, (R.), 405. Murray—Justice: D. A. McMillan, (D.), 442; F. H. Beatty, (R.), 429. Constable: John Robertson, (D.), 447; J. C. Smith, (R.), 442.

Big Cottonwood-Justice: W. N. Ste-

venson, (D.), 135; F. F. Hintze, (R.), 188. Constable: H. C. Nielsen, (D.), 188. Constable: H. C. Nielsen, (D.),
127: Hyrum Nellson, (R.), 196.
Silver—Justice: G. A. Olmstead, 16:
Constable: James Nielson, 15.
Union—Justice: H. C. Montier, (D.),
149; W. C. Bungon, (R.), 105. Constable: Lewis Anderson, (D.), 143; B.
A. Griffin, (R.), 111.
Sandy—Justice: H. Van Dam, (D.),
239: James C. Brown, (R.), 268. Constable: Abel Johnson, (D.), 248.

Granite—Justice: A. J. Butler, 61. Constable: O. N. Despain, 61. Crescent—Justice: Edmund C. Lun-nen, 75. Constable: James Kemp, 40; A. Olsen, 72. Draper—Justice: J. R. Rawlins, (D.).

Abel Johnson, (D.), 246; A. T.

P. A. Nielsen (R.), 169. Constable: J. Day, (D.), 482; Willard Andrus, (R.), 194. Bluffdale—Justice: W. A. Turner, Jr., (D.), 52; John Spencer, (R.), 43. Constable: D. R. Jones, (D.), 28; Oscar Fullmer, (R.), 65.

Herriman—Justice: Samuel Butter-field, 65. Constable: J. R. Freeman, 65. Riverton—Justice: C. E. Miller, (D.), 72; G. H. Hansle, (R.), 91. Constable: Clifford Warner, (D.), 65; G. W. Beck-stead (R.), 98.

South Jordan—Justice: S. H. Beck-stead, (D.), 63; Parley Bills, (R.), 112. Constable: G. W. Stocking (D.), 63; H. W. Beckstead, (R.), 112. West Jordan—Justice: J. E. Moss, (D.), 230; J. J. Williams, (R.), 292. Con-stable: Joseph Hibbard, (D.), 236. Joseph Hibbard, (D.), 229; Al-

stable: Joseph Hibbard, (D.), 229; Alma Hogensen, (R.), 235.

North Jordan—Justice: Alfred Bennion, (D.), 125; W. J. Spencer, (R.), 172.

Constable: William Harker, (D.), 124; James Marsden, (R.), 170.

Bingham—Justice: William Thomson, (D.), 233; G. E. Lees, (R.), 355; W. J. Burdette (S. D.), 101. Constable: J. C. Swan, (D.), 226; D. W. Teachenor, (R.), 372; Fred Richards, (S. D.), 112.

Pleasant Green—Justice: S. G. Spen-(R.), 372; Fred Richards, (S. D.), 112.
Pleasant Green—Justice: S. G. Spencer, 54. Constable: John Brown, 54.
Hunter—Justice: J. T. Alexander, (D.), 38; J. A. Musser, (R.), 29. Constable: C. A. Wilkins, (D.), 38; T. J. Evans, (R.), 24.
Granger—Justice: R. C. Wilkins, (D.), 69; Manassa Smith, Sr., (R.), 230.
Constable: S. T. Tanner, (D.), 69; George Robinson, (R.), 129.
Brighton—Justice: Henry Sutton,

Brighton—Justice: Henry Sutton, (D.), 34; J. F. Schoenfeld, (R.), 22, Constable: John Mooney, (D.) 55, Sugar—Justice: St. Joseph W. Musser, (D.), 295; J. S. Thomson, (R.), 199, Constable: Albert C. Smoot, (D.), 242; L. H. Sinus, (R.), 254. L. H. Sims, (R.), 254.

DISTRICT JUDGES AND ATTOR-NEY The official vote in Salt Lake county on Third district judges and district at-torney was given in the "News" yes-terday with the probable result, which is not changed by the official count:

gale Lake County. 151 33 554 Tooele County ... 121 233 265 263 119 119IstoT = ... v..... vilrotaM

How to Treat a Troublesome Corn. To remove a troublesome corn or bunion: First soak the corn or bunion in warm water to soften it, then pare it down as closely as possible without drawing blood and apply Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice daily; rubbing vigor-ously for five minutes at each applica-tion. A corn plaster should be worn for

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MUSIC LOVERS.

All who desire information of the address, etc. of Sait Lake's music teachers, should consult the Musicians' Directory, published on the Dramatic and Musical page of the Saturday "News,"

LIFE OF A PIONEER. Autobiography of Capt. James S. Brown, 520 pages, bound in cloth. Price \$2.30; for sale at the Descret News. Special terms to agents.

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An invaluable work for Mutual Improvement associations, price \$1,25. "MISSOURI PERSECUTIONS."

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Time Table In effect Nov. 8,

DEPART.

r Ogden, Cache Valley, Omaa, Chicago, Denver, Kansas
ity and St. Louis. 6:50 a.m.
or Garfield Beach, Tooele and
erminus. 7:45 a.m.
r Tintie, Mercur, Provo, Nehi and Manti. 7:55 a.m.
r Ogden, Butte, Helena, Portind, San Francisco and Interiediate points. 9:45 a.m.

ARRIVE. From Ogden, Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City and From Orden, Portland, Spokane, Butte, Helena and San Fran-*Prom Milford, Nephi,Provo and

From Milford, Nephi, Provo and Intermediate points 9:35 a.m
From Ogden, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver and San Francisco 3:30 p.m
From Garfield Beach, Tooele, and Terminus 4:00 p.m
From Preston, Logan, Brigham, Ogden and Intermediate points, 5:55 p.m
From Tintic, Mercur, Nephi, Provo and Manti
From Ogden, Butte, Portland, San Francisco and intermediate points are points.

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No. 5—For Orden and the West.

No. 5—For Orden and the West.

No. 1—For Orden and the West.

No. 2—For Park City

No. 42—For Park City

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