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TORONTO CORRESPONDENCE

INTERESTING BITS OF GOSSIP FROM THE QUEEN CITY.

The C. N. R.'s New Townsite—Generals Lessard and Otter—Interesting Law Suit—Hamilton's Feat.

It has long been recognized that Toronto's great handicap as compared to Montreal lies in the fact that the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Grand Trunk Railway both have their headquarters in the seaport town. In recent years the prospect of the third transcontinental railway, the C. N. R., keeping its headquarters in Toronto has given rise to the hope that in the near future Toronto might rival Montreal even as a railway centre. But so far this has been mostly taken out in hope, because up to date having the headquarters of the C. N. R. here has not meant any great acquisition to the city in population or in industries. Now, however, all this is to be changed. The C. N. R. has purchased some 1,200 acres at Leaside Junction and has announced that it will immediately establish there its main railway shops. It has prepared a plan for the subdivision of the entire area. The subdivision is to be laid out along model lines with wide avenues, one running as wide as 110 feet, diagonal thoroughfares headed for the centre of the city and curving streets. It is estimated that in the subdivision as laid out, 30,000 people will find comfortable homes.

This area is as yet entirely outside of the city limits. It is located at the north-eastern corner, contiguous to the old limits of the city on the south side and to the municipality of North Toronto on the West side. As North Toronto is about to be annexed to the city it is natural to suppose that the C. N. R. subdivision will soon come also. An interesting feature is that it forms a connecting link with Donlands, the estate of Mr. W. F. Maclean, M.P., proprietor of the Toronto World, an estate comprising some 1,200 acres purchased in small lots some years ago at exceedingly moderate prices as farm land, but which now at a moderate valuation as suburban property will easily put the owner in the millionaire class.

A French-Canadian General.

A shift among the higher officers of the Canadian Militia, which has just gone into effect, brings to the head of the force at Toronto Brigadier-General Francois Louis Lessard. It is curious that the position in this ultra Protestant, ultra English centre should be given to a French-Canadian, for General Lessard is decidedly French in appearance, manner and speech. Though reversing the usual order of French-Scottish inter-marrying in the province of Quebec, his mother being of Scottish birth, while his father was a French-Canadian, General Lessard's native tongue is the French and he speaks English with a decided accent.

General Lessard has made a good reputation as a soldier. He entered the militia thirty-four years ago, when he was but 18 years old. He saw his first service in the North-West Rebellion of 1885 and came into prominence during the South African War, where he commanded the Royal Canadian Dragoons. He was present at the relief of Kimberley and saw much service in the field. For his conduct he received a Queen's Medal with five clasps.

While not a man of wealth, General Lessard, like many Military men, is prominent socially. Like many officers who served in South Africa, his pay was allowed to accumulate and amounted to a tidy sum at the conclusion of the war.

Other changes include the retirement of Major General W. D. Otter, C.B., Chief of Staff, who retires from the militia after over 50 years service. While his duties have taken him away from Toronto in recent years, General Otter has a host of friends in this city, where he spent practically all his life. General Otter saw service in the Fenian Raids, now 46 years gone by. As Colonel of the Queen's Own Rifles he saw much service in the North-West Rebellion in 1885, and the embers of the controversy over his tactics at the battle of Cutknife Hill have not entirely died out. He, of course, was a prominent figure in the South African war, being in command of the first Canadian contingent that went to the front in 1899. He was always a strict disciplinarian and did a great deal for the morale of the Canadian Militia. He is succeeded at Ottawa by Major General Cotton, who has been in command in Toronto for several years and who is now succeeded by Brigadier General Lessard.

A Piquant Law Suit.

The High Court is still considering the law suit of Mr. G. G. S. Lindsey against Dr. W. D. Le Sueur. The case has attracted a great deal of attention, partly on account of the Prominence of the litigant, partly on account of the interesting point of law at issue, and partly also on account of the exceedingly interesing recollections which came up in the course of the trial. Mr. G. G. S. Lindsey is a grandson of William Lyon Mackenzie. He is a son of the late Mr. Charles Lindsey, for many years a prominent journalist of Toronto, and in later years registrar, and of Janet L., one of the daughters of the rebel-patriot. The Lindsey family have had in their possession for many years practically all of the documents relating to Mackenzie, which are now extant. This collection is said to be exceedingly profuse and interesting, containing documents which are to be found nowhere else in the world.

Briefly, the story of the present law suit is that Dr. Le Sueur, who is a literary light of Ottawa, being commissioned by the publishers of the "Makers of Canada" series to write a biography of William Lyon Mackenzie, secured permission to have free access to the Lindsey library and its documents. In the course of time Dr. Le Sueur handed over his manuscript for the biography, but on the ground that it was a partisan manuscript, unfair to the memory of Mackenzie, it was rejected by the publishers and not included in the "Makers of Canada" series. Mr. Lindsey claims that Dr. Le Sueur had access to these documents for the specific purpose of writing a biography for that series and when his manuscript was rejected his rights ceased. Mr. Lindsey, therefore, sues to restrain Dr. Le Sueur from making anw use whatever of the information he secured from the Lindsey library. The fact that Dr. Le Sueur is an ardent Tory and Mr. Lindsey is the grandson of his grandfather adds piquancy to the situation which is heightened by the fact that Dr. Le Sueur is represented by a Liberal counsel and Mr. Lindsey by a Conservative.

W. L. Mackenzie's Grandson.

Mr. Lindsey has one of the keenest intellects in Toronto, and may be heard from politically some day, though in recent years he has shown a disposition to retire into the background. As a young man he was prominent in political affairs in Toronto, and over 20 years ago, when only 30 years of age, was elected as alderman for two terms. He was one of the group of young men whose weekly meetings and discussions on public questions are still recalled with the keenest pleasure by everyone who participated.

Afterward, Mr. Lindsey became manager of the Crow's Nest Coal Co., of which corporation he was elected President in 1907. For the past three years, having retired from that position, he has lived in Toronto. He is still interested in mining affairs and is understood to be the possessor of a considerable fortune.

It is of passing interest that he was the founder of the "Varsity," the student publication which has recently been in the limelight in connection with the dispute with Principal Hagerty.

Hamilton to the Front.

The winning of three football championships in one day by the city of Hamilton has brought that rival of Toronto more prominence in these parts than it has had in many a day. Football publicity may not be the best kind of publicity, but the Ambitious city's feat is undoubted evidence of the existence of a more than ordinary civic spirit.

Hamilton used to be a continuous butt of all stock jokes in Toronto. On the stage this continues to some extent, but it would seem that the practice is dying out. Perhaps one reason is that Toronto is getting so big that it no longer considers Hamilton as a serious rival. Toronto now points with pride to the fact that its population is increasing every year by more than 10,000 births, apart altogether from additions to population by immigration and annexations. Some six or seven years ago Hamilton put on a considerable spurt and secured the location of a large number of important American industries, but in recent years its increase in population has not been so marked. At the same time it has nearly every natural advantage that Toronto has and with the right kind of civic spirit and enterprise there is no reason why it should not become a large city.

Model Breakfast

—has charming flavour and wholesome nourishment—

Post Toasties

and Cream.

This delightful food, made of Indian Corn, is really fascinating.

Corn, says Dr. Hutchison, a noted English authority, is one of the ideal foods.

As made into Post Toasties, it is most attractive to the palate.

"The Memory Lingers",

Sold by grocers—
Packages 10 and 15 cts.

Made in Canada by
Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.
Windsor, Ontario.

82 LOST IN A STORM.

Only 11 of 100 Fishing Vessels Returned Safe to Ports.

A despatch from Lisbon says: Eighty-two Portuguese fishermen lost their lives during a recent storm on the coast of Portugal. Four days ago a fleet of one hundred fishing vessels whose crews totaled 192 men were caught in the gale. Up to the present only eleven of them have returned, and it is almost certain the remainder went down with their craft. The survivors suffered severe privations. They were without food or water for three days, while the seas were very heavy and cold winds prevailed. Four of the fishermen became insane, jumped overboard and were drowned. Six bodies have been washed ashore on the northern coast.

CANADA'S GIFT TO BRITAIN

Thirty-five Million Dollars to Build the Three Strongest Battleships Afloat

A despatch from Ottawa says: The three most powerful battleships in the world is Canada's proposal for supplementing the royal navy, the cost to be $35,000,000. Premier Borden so announced on Thursday afternoon, saying:

"The situation is, in my opinion, sufficiently grave to demand immediate action. We have asked his Majesty's Government in what form temporary and immediate aid can be given by Canada at this juncture. The answer has been unhesitating and unequivocal. Let me again quote it:

"'We have no hesitation in answering, after a prolonged consideration of all the circumstances, that it is desirable that such aid should include the provision of a certain number of the largest and strongest ships of war which science can build or money supply.'

"Upon enquiry as to the cost of such a battleship, we were informed by the Admiralty that it is approximately £2,350,000, including armament and first outfit of ordnance stores and ammunition. The total cost of three such battleships which, when launched, will be the most powerful in the world, would be approximately thirty-five million dollars, and we ask the people of Canada, through their Parliament, to grant that sum to his Majesty, the King of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the overseas Dominions, in order to increase the effective naval forces of the Empire to safeguard our shores and our sea-borne commerce, and to make secure the common heritage of all who owe allegiance to the King.

Control of Ships.

"The ships will be at the disposal of his Majesty the King for the common defence of the Empire. They will be maintained and controlled as part of the Royal Navy, and we have the assurance that if, at any time in the future, it should be the will of the Canadian people to establish a Canadian unit of the British navy, these vessels can be recalled by the Canadian Government to form part of that navy, in which case, of course, they would be maintained by Canada and not by Great Britain. In the meantime, I am assured that special arrangements will be made to give Canadians the opportunity of serving as officers of these ships."

Information From Admiralty.

Some of the information from the Admiralty was "necessarily of a very confidential character," but he submitted their memorandum, which laid especial emphasis on the naval race between Britain and Germany. But while the Admiralty "set the greatest store on the important material, and still more important moral assistance it is within the power of Canada to give," it was made plain that no pressure was being exerted on Canada to give a decision "which clearly belongs solely to Canada." And whatever might be done, the assurance was given that Britain "has not lost her capacity, by a wise policy and strenuous exertions, to watch over and preserve the vital interests of the Empire."

"The Empire," said the Premier, "was peculiarly dependent on the supremacy of the navy, for not being a military power, a decisive defeat at sea would shatter the Empire.

"Twelve years ago the British navy and the British flag were predominant in every ocean in the world, and along the shores of every continent. To-day they are predominant only on the North Sea," he declared. "In 1902 there were 160 ships on foreign and colonial stations, as against 76 to-day, although naval expenditure had increased by 50 per cent.

"The real test of our action is the existence or non-existence of absolute security," he asserted. "History was full of warnings of the fate of the unprepared. The British flag was not known now on Canada's coasts.

Fleet For Canada.

"I am assured that the aid which we propose will enable such specific arrangements to be consummated, that, without courting disaster at home, an effective fleet of battleships and cruisers can be established in the Pacific, and a powerful squadron can periodically visit our Atlantic seaboard."

"We are now undertaking or beginning a system of regular and periodical contributions," said the Premier, and he proceeded to outline the Government's proposals. He was certain that it would take Canada 25 or 50 years to build a navy that would be "a poor and weak substitute" for "the splendid organization the Empire now possesses." Canada could render aid now "upon just and self-respecting terms."

Aid for Ship-Building.

The ships would be built in Britain. Canada had not the facilities to build the hulks, and to provide them would be to waste twelve million dollars additional expense. But to assist Canadian ship-building the Admiralty was prepared to give orders to Canadian yards for cruisers, oil-tank vesels, etc., and Canada would defray the extra cost. Canada's three ships would bear historic Canadian names.

Sum Not Excessive.

The amount involved was "moderate and reasonable." Argentina in four years had spent over $65,000,000 on the navy. From 1870-90 Britain had spent $125,000,000 to $150,000,000 on the North Atlantic squadrons, and from 1853-1903, over $100,000,000 on military defence in Canada.

The Premier described the work of the British committee on Imperial defence, and added:—

"I am assured by H. M. Government that pending a final solution of the question of voice and influence, they would welcome the presence in London of a Canadian Minister during the whole or portion of each year. No important step in foreign policy would be undertaken without consultation with such a representative."

And in conclusion he said: "We invite the statesmen of Great Britain to study with us the real problem of Imperial existence."

British Opinion.

A despatch from London says: The announcement of Canada's proposed purchase of three Dreadnoughts for the Imperial navy is made the leading feature of the entire press. Premier Borden's speech in introducing the bill appropriating $35,000,000 for this purpose is printed in full by all the papers, which in editorials welcome Canada's gift and eulogize the patriotism of the Dominion in unstinted and glowing terms.

Coincident with the announcement of the Canadian gift the Admiralty issued a statement prepared for the Canadian Government at its request setting forth the requirements of the Empire for naval defence.

Bright, Ruddy Cheeks For Pale Girls

No Longer Any Need to be Pale, Weak or Anaemic.

By Following the Advice of Miss McEwen You Can Quickly Become Strong Again.

The pallid girl always lacks appetite. What little she eats is badly digested.

At night she is restless, she dozes, but doesn't sleep soundly.

Vital force must be increased, new blood must be supplied and a general rebuilding take place before she will feel like she ought.

Dr. Hamilton has invaluable experience in these cases and found nothing so prompt in building up young women as his vegetable pills of Mandrake and Butternut.

Dr. Hamilton's Pills begin by cleansing the system and purifying the blood; they also improve digestion and render food ready for absorption Additional nourishment is quickly supplied and the patient is fast strengthened and invigorated.

Full of spirit, ruddy and strong is the girl that assists her system by the use of Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

The following recent letter from Miss Etta McEwen, of Haliburton, speaks for itself:

"In using Dr. Hamilton's Pills I find my system is wonderfully built up. It is certainly the most effective remedy I ever used. I have now a good appetite, sleep more soundly, and awaken in the morning feeling quite refreshed.

"Formerly I felt tired and depressed. I looked as if a severe illness were hanging over my head.

"Nothing could give quicker results than Dr. Hamilton's Pills and I strongly advise every young woman to use them."

All dealers sell Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c. per box or five boxes for $1.00, by mail from The Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N. Y., and Kingston, Ont.

SUFFRAGETTES ACTIVE.

Pour Paint Into Letter Boxes and Make Addresses Illegible.

A despatch from London, England, says: Fleet street letter boxes, which hitherto have been immune from the attentions of the suffragettes, received a visit on Friday from some of them, who poured a quantity of pale yellow liquid, resembling paint, into two boxes. No letters were destroyed, but the addresses of some were made illegible. Similar outrages were reported in various suburbs. At every city post-office yesterday an official was stationed to watch the public posting letters.

ROYAL YEAST
MADE IN CANADA
LOOK FOR THE BLUE PACKAGE
BE CAREFUL TO SEE THAT LABEL ON PACKAGE IS BLUE.
NO OTHER COLOR EVER USED ON ROYAL YEAST
REMEMBER THE COLOR BLUE
E.W. GILLETT CO. LTD.
TORONTO — ONT.
MAKES THE WHITEST LIGHTEST
ROYAL YEAST CAKES
QUICK PURE
E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

GREECE IS NOW IN LINE

Declares She Acted in Accordance With Wishes of the Other Balkan States

A despatch from Athens says: It is officially announced that Greek plenipotentiaries will participate in the peace negotiations. A semi-official statement, issued on Thursday night, protests against interpreting the fact that Greece did not sign the armistice as proof that dissensions exist among the allies, and declares that it was by agreement of the allies that Greece adopted an attitude different from that of the other States. The explanation is given that Greece's course was due to her anxiety that her naval action should not be interrupted in the Ionian Sea, in order to prevent the revictualling of the Turkish army in Epirus, and in the Aegean Sea, in order to prevent the transport of Turkish troops to Thrace, with respect to which Greece considered the interest of her allies rather than her own. The chances for the conclusion of peace would have suffered from the reinforcement of the Dardanelles and Tchatalja garrisons.

The statement refers to the Turco-Italian treaty recently signed as proof that it is not necessary that peace negotiations shall be preceded by an armistice.

Turkish Guerilla Attacked.

A despatch from Salonika, European Turkey, says: A force of Greek troops on Thursday severely defeated and punished 1,000 Turks who were pillaging the village of Boyatisco, according to a report from the headquarters of the Greek army. The Turks are said to have lost 330 men killed and wounded. Forty of them were taken prisoners. The Turks are alleged to be carrying on guerilla tactics, pillaging, burning, and committing outrages.

Austria's Demands.

A Vienna despatch to the London Daily Telegraph says: "The Austrian Government is looking forward with calm confidence to the end of the peace negotiations in the belief, which I am trustworthily informed is justified, that her demands will be satisfied. But peace must be made quickly, for the commercial losses caused by the prolonged crisis are making the whole people daily more discontented, and undue delay would cause fresh trouble.

"There is no reason, however, why the negotiations should not be brief. Bulgaria and Turkey are already as one, and when peace is concluded they will be still closer together. The treatment of Albania is the most likely to occupy time in the negotiations. Servia is sure to raise the question of Durazzo and Alessio, but Turkey knowing that whatever happens Albania will never again be a part of the Turkish Empire, will probably not raise a dispute over any claims put forward for any portions thereof. Turkey knows also that the final arrangements for Albania will not be for the Balkan allies, but for the European powers."

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES OF AMERICA.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese and Other Produce at Home and Abroad.

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Dec. 10.—Flour—Ontario flour, ninety per cent. patents, $4.05 to $4.15 at mills. Manitobas are unchanged, as follows:—First patents, in jute bags, $5.30; second patents, in jute bags, $4.80; strong bakers', in jute bags, $4.60.

Manitoba Wheat—No. 1 Northern 90 1-2c, Bay ports; No. 2, 87 1-2c; and No. 3 at 85 1-2c, Bay ports. Feed wheat, 65 to 67c, Bay ports.

Ontario Wheat—No. 2 new white and red wheat, 96 to 97c, outside, and sprouted, 85 to 90c, outside.

Oats—Ontario oats, 33 to 35c, outside, and 37 to 37 1-2c, on track, Toronto. Western Canada oats, 40 1-2c for No. 2 and at 39c for No. 3, Bay ports.

Peas—No. 2 at $1.15 to $1.25, but offerings are nil.

Barley—Forty-eight-lb. barley of good quality, 65 to 70c, outside. Feed, 48 to 50c.

Corn—New No. 3 American corn, 55 1-2c, all rail, and at 55c, December delivery.

Rye—No. 2 at 83 to 84c, outside.

Buckwheat—49 to 50c, outside.

Bran—Manitoba bran, $21 to $21.50, in bags, Toronto freight. Shorts, $24.50 to $25.

Country Produce.

Butter—Rolls, choice, 26 to 27c; bakers' inferior, 22 to 24c; choice dairy, tubs, 26c; creamery, 31 to 32c for rolls, and 29c for solids.

Eggs—Case lots of fresh, 32c per dozen, and of cold storage, 27 to 28c; strictly new-laid quoted at 40 to 45c per dozen.

Cheese—14 1-4c for large, and 14 1-2c for twins.

Beans—Hand-picked, $3 per bushel; primes, $2.90, in a jobbing way.

Honey—Extracted, in tins, 12 to 12 1-2c per pound for No. 1 wholesale; combs, $2.50 to $3 per dozen for No. 1, and $2.40 for No. 2.

Poultry—Well-fatted, clean dry-picked stock was quoted as follows:—Chickens, 13 to 15c per lb.; fowl, 10 to 12c; ducks, 14 to 16c; geese, 12 to 14c; turkeys, 18 to 21c. Live poultry, about 2c lower than the above.

Potatoes—Good stock, 80 to 85c per bag, on track, and New Brunswick, 95c per bag.

Provisions.

Bacon—Long clear, 15 to 15 1-2c per lb., in case lots. Pork—Short cut, $26 to $27; do., mess, $21.50 to $22. Hams—Medium to light, 17 to 17 1-2c; heavy, 15 1-2 to 16c; rolls, 14 1-2 to 14 3-4c; breakfast bacon, 18c; backs, 21 1-2c.

Lard—Tierces, 14 1-2c; tubs, 14 3-4c; pails, 15c.

Baled Hay and Straw.

Baled Hay—No. 1 at $14 to $14.50, on track, Toronto; No. 2, $13 to $13.50. Mixed hay, $11 to $12 a ton, on track.

Baled Straw—Good straw, $10, on track, Toronto.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Dec. 10.—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 43 to 43 1-2c; extra No 1 feed, 42 1-2 to 43c; No. 2 local white, 41c; No. 3 local white, 40c; No. 4 local white, 39c. Barley—Manitoba feed, 61 to 62c; malting, 80 to 82c. Buckwheat—No. 2, 57 to 58c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, $5.40; do., seconds, $4.90; strong bakers', $4.70; Winter patents, choice, $5.35; straight rollers, $4.95 to $5; do., in bags, $2.35 to $2.40. Rolled oats—Barrels, $5.05; bag of 90 lbs., $2.40. Millfeed—Bran, $21; shorts, $25 to $26; middlings, $28 to $30; mouillie, $30 to $35. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $13 to $13.50. Cheese—Finest westerns, 12 to 12 1-2c; do., easterns, 11 1-2 to 11 3-4c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 30 1-4 to 30 1-2c; seconds, 28 3-4 to 29c. Eggs—Selected, 31 to 32c; No. 2 stock, 21 to 22c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, 75 to 85c.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, Dec. 10.—Wheat—December, 80 3-8c; May, 85 3-8c; July, 86 7-8c; No. 1 hard, 83 7-8c; No. 1 Northern, 82 to 83 3-8c; No. 2 do., 80 to 81 3-8c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 44 to 44 1-2c. Oats—No. 3 white, 30 to 30 1-4c. Rye—No. 2, 51 to 56 1-2c. Bran—$18 to $18.50. Flour—First patents, $4.05 to $4.35; second patents, $3.90 to $4.15; first clears, $2.90 to $3.20; second clears, $2.10 to $2.40.

Duluth, Dec. 10.—Linseed, on track, $1.26 5-8; to arrive, $1.26 5-8; December, $1.25 5-8, nominal; January, $1.26 1-2 asked; May, $1.30 3-4. Wheat—No. 1 hard, 82 7-8c; No. 1 Northern, 81 7-8c; No. 2 do., 79 7-8c; December, 80 7-8c bid; May, 85 5-8c.

Live Stock Markets.

Montreal, Dec. 10.—Good steers sold at $6.25 to $6.50, fair at $5.50 to $6.00, and the lower grades at $4.00 to $5.25, while cows brought from $3.00 to $5.00, and bulls from $2.50 to $3.50 per cwt. Lambs sold at $6.50 to $6.75, and sheep at $4.00 to $4.50 per cwt. Sales of selected lots of hogs were made at $9.00 to $9.25 per cwt., weighed off cars. Calves ranged from $3 to $10 each, as to size and quality.

Toronto, Dec. 10.—Cattle—Choice butcher, $5.75 to $6.40; export, $6 to $6.25; good medium, $5.25 to $5.75; common, $2.75 to $3.75; cows, $3 to $5.25; bulls, $3 to $5.25; canners, $2.25 to $2.50. Calves—Good veal, $7 to $9; common, $3 to $3.25. Stockers and Feeders—Steers, 550 to 750 pounds, at $3.25 to $3.75; feeding bulls, 600 to 1,000 pounds, at $2.75 to $4.25; yearlings, $2.75 to $3.40. Milkers and springers—From $50 to $80. Sheep and lambs—Light ewes, $4 to $4.50; heavy ewes, $3 to $3.50; lambs, $6.60 to $7. Hogs—$8.35, fed and watered, and $7.90, f.o.b.

Witnesses gave evidence at the Royal George inquiry at Quebec that often the lighthouse lamp was not burning, and that the glass was often very dirty.

INVESTMENT vs. SPECULATION

Speculation means risking or gambling your money, while investment is defined by safety of principal, combined with a fair interest yield.

When we try to interest you in bonds, we offer you the highest class of investment, where safety of principal is assured—and 6% earned on your money.

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