THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1881.

Rev. Dr. Parker, of the Congregational Church in London, and Rev. Mr. Spurgeon at his Tabernacle, offered prayers for the President.

The nomination of the old patriot, Hannibal Hamlin, as Minister to Spain is one of the most graceful acts of the present administration. There is a warm place in the heart of every American for the venerable statesman who, after serving his county for fifty years, is to-day as poor as when he first entered public life.

When Sam. Bowles, Joe Medill, Henry Watterson and others were getting up that famous newspaper syndicate in 1872, Watterson said one day, "Sam, how can we ever kill this infamous Republican party?" "I don't know any better way, Henry," said Bowles, "than for you to join it."

It is said that a new combination, led by A. H. Stephens, Emory Speer, Dr. Fenton and others, in Georgia, is aimed at the Bourbon element in which Senator Ben. Hill is prominent. It is a chrystalization of the progressive and liberal element as against the hidebound set, and takes in some of the ablest of Georgians.

When the news of the assassination was told ex-President Hayes, at Fremont, he and his family were just embarking for the club-house, about ten miles below the city. Mr. Hayes immediately returned to the city and sought the telegraph office, where he remained until after 1 o'clock anxiously awaiting news from Washington.—He seemed very much depressed and his face told the suffering he underwent.

Guiteau, the assassin's wife, or one of them, has turned up in Boulder, Colorado, and exhibits a decree of divorce from him granted in 1874, for adultery, allowing her alimony and prohibiting Guiteau from marrying until her death. She said that while the assassin was a member of Henry Ward Beecher's Church, and leading in prayer, he used to boast of his swindling schemes.

Twenty-three of the old classmates of the President at Williams College, were assembled at the last anniversary. The President was on his way and a good many others were on the way, when the news of the shooting stopped them, though some went on, as they said, "to mourn with the rest." They presented the old President of the College, the venerable Mark Hopkins, proceeding in a body to his residence, with elegantly framed photographs of those of the class present, his own directly over Garfield's. A telegram from the Executive Mansion that the President "would pull through," created great joy at the dinner.

The old estate of John and Ann Bartram, in West Philadelphia, now known as Eastwick Castle, is about to be offered for sale, and may be obliterated from the face of the earth. John Bartram was as early as 1730 the most eminent Botanist of America, visited all the colonies from Maine to Florida in pursuit of his profession, and established a botanical garden, filled with rare and choice botanical specimens which is still remembered, and of which there are still remnants. He was intimate with Washington, Lafayette, Sir Henry Sloane and the great Dr. Linneus. He was a royal pensioner to George III., and kept up correspondence with him and the most famous botanists of Europe. He left a son, William Bartram, when he died, who followed the same career as his father. In his wanderings around the Cape Fear, following in some measure the track of his father he discovered many of the rare plants of this region. The late John A. Robeson, of Bladen county, was a lineal descendant of the elder Bartram, and some of the descendants of the great botanist still live, we think, at the ancient Ashwood.

Bob Tombs, who carries perhaps the heaviest calibred brain in the south, lets out on occasions things that surprise people. He was Jeff Davis's Secretary of State at first, and was endeavoring to secure the recognition of foreign powers, but slavery stood in the way, and he asked authority of the Confederacy to free every slave in the south by proclamation. Davis hadn't the courage to do it, but if he had both England and France would have recognized the Confederacy at once. Davis was'nt a diplomat, neither was he a statesman nor a soldier. There are many queer things about the Confederacy which have never been told. I may write something sometime, or leave "some documents for some one after I am gone. He resigned as Secretary of State because Davis would'nt let him free the slaves. "Yes, we had a queer government. I remember one day a secret agent of the English government stepped up to me and said: 'Mr. Secretary, where will I find the State Department?' 'In my hat, sir; and the archives in my coat pocket.' And that was true, too. We were doing business on a very small scale at that time, and it naturally seemed strange to the representatives of a great government that we hadn't a pretentious building for our departments." 'I do not care anything about Mr. Davis's discussions. What earthly sense is there in discussing questions that are the natural outgrowth of our form of government after the war has destroyed them. It is the sheerest nonsense, and will have no earthly effect upon any section of the country."

GUN SHOT WOUNDS IN THE LIVER.

Dr. H. P. Stearns, who was medical director on the Staff of Gen. Grant at one time, and as such had charge of the United States general hospital at Nashville, Tennessee, and who ought to be authority, makes certain statements concerning wounds of the liver gathered from a book known as the "Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion." He states that according to this record there were 173 cases of gun-shot wounds in which the liver was injured. "These," to use his own language, "may be divided into two groups—the first comprising fifty-nine cases were uncomplicated, the second 114 cases, all of which were more or less complicated with injuries to other parts, such as lesions, blood-vessels, hepatic ducts, stomach, diaphragm, kidneys, ribs and vertebræ. It appears that in twenty-five cases of the first (59) group the result was favorable—*i. e.* forty-two *plus per cent* recovered, while in the remainder the wounds proved fatal. Of the second group thirty-seven recovered equaling thirty-two *plus per cent*, while 74 died, and the result was not certainly known in the remaining three cases:

Dr. Stearns adds: It would therefore appear that the prospect of recovery from wounds of the liver, even when complicated with injuries to other parts or organs, is quite considerable. The extent of injury, however, in any case would be of great importance in estimating the probabilities of recovery. This would be almost sure to be larger where the shot is fired at short range, as in the case of the President, and it would probably be much less where a pistol is used instead of a musket. The primary danger from wounds of the liver and other abdominal organs arises from shock and hemorrhage, and secondary danger from suppuration, and in cases of the liver from hepatic abscess.

Last week in speaking of the probability of the President recovering, THE POST observed: "Where one man will die under the effects of a given gunshot wound, another would live. This is proved over and over by surgical statistics and precedents." The above extracts from the "Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion" makes indubitable a very much broader and stronger case than our assertion did.

COL. ISAAC J. YOUNG,

And others, will address mass meetings as follows:

In front of the old Market House, in the city of Wilmington on Wednesday evening, July 20th.

At Whiteville, Columbus county, Thursday, July 21st.

Rocky Point, Pender county, Thursday, July 21st, at 8° o'clock p. m.

All are invited to turn out and hear the so-called prohibition lies properly handled. THOS. N. COOPER,
Chairman Anti-Prohibition Com.

HON. WM. A. SMITH

Has been extensively quoted as in favor of the prohibition bill; but we are reliably informed that he is opposed to the bill and will vote against it, and if his health will permit he will speak against prohibition. Col. Smith is a Republican—he only criticised the action of the State Committee, but he did not say in his letter to Gudger that he was in favor of prohibition. Never has said it to any man, and what is more, we are informed he never will.

Rev. Jos C. Price should confine himself to facts when discussing political matters. We say that nine members out the eleven, of the State Committee, are opposed to the prohibition bill.

Dr. R. M. Norment, the old war horse of Robeson, is fighting the proscription bill, known as prohibition.

The Fayetteville *Examiner* has found a medicinal spring, the waters of which will cure at sight all the protean forms of dyspepsia. This spring, which is about thirteen miles northwest from Fayetteville, is vouched for by an eminent physician who has for forty years been an observer of its effects. It is called the McFayden Spring. The *Examiner* adds, that only a "few visitors are now there roughing it in rude structures," and warns dyspeptics that "some day an enterprising Yankee will come along, buy the property, build a good hotel, and make a fortune," if some of these forty years' fellows don't hurry up.

Jay Gould's profits last year were $6,000,000. Just about the same as ours—with cyphers omitted.—*Lockpor, Journal.*

If you want to be well advised, subscribe for the POST.

ANTI-PROHIBITION.

CONSIDERATIONS SUBMITTED

BY

JUDGE W. A. MOORE,

AGAINST

FLAGITOUS LEGISLATION.

For the Wilmington POST.

MR EDITOR: The following address was prepared at the request of members of the Republican Executive Committee, to be submitted to the Committee for final action; but circumstances over which I had no control, prevented me from writing it until the Chairman, very properly, felt it his duty to issue another to the people of the state. As you have kindly expressed the opinion that its publication would probably do some good, I herewith enclose it to you. Respectfully yours,

W. A. MOORE.

To the People of North Carolina:

The General Assembly at its last session passed an act to prohibit the manufacture and sale of spirituous and malt liquors within the state after the first day of October next, but submitted to a vote of the people the question of prohibition or no prohibition, at an election to be held on the first Thursday of August.

This is one of the most momentous questions ever submitted to the suffrages of the people and its discussion should be characterized not by passion and prejudice, but by that serious gravity and calm deliberation commensurate with the importance of the subject.

The party in power is always held responsible for legislation; therefore the Democratic party must meet the issues presented. If this were not so, that party has already thrown down the gage of battle by the action of Governor Jarvis, who at Tucker Hall gallantly leaped into the saddle and placed himself as *Governor* and Commander-in-Chief at the head of the prohibition hosts and challenged us to the conflict.

GRAVE CHARGERS.

The Republican Executive Committee deemed it inexpedient at this busy season of the year to call a convention of the party to consider the subject—They have, however, deemed it their duty to the party that has honored them with their confidence, and imposed upon them, in a great degree, responsibility for its welfare, to take such action as to them seemed best, trusting for their vindication to the approval of the people at the ballot box. They have given the subject the most earnest and anxious consideration, and have come to the conclusion that the prohibition bill is based on a false and vicious theory of government; tends to debase the character of the citizen; is prejudicial to the state industrially and financially; sows discord between the rich and the poor; tends to disturb the friendly relations that should subsist between the eastern western and sections of the state; is incapable of execution; discriminates against our own citizens and in favor of non-residents; and is most unjust towards a large number of our people, "in substantially" confiscating their property.

These are grave charges, and should not be made lightly nor inconsiderately, but if true, the people should forever withdraw their confidence and support from the Democratic party.

FIRST CHARGE.

I. The bill is based on a false and vicious theory.

The church is a society, established to enforce not only the virtue and temperance, but all other moral qualities, that adorn christian civilization. But it is unfortunately too true, that in every age of her history, whenever any particular sect has thought itself strong enough, it has called on the state to use its secular arm to enforce her moral precepts, complaining that the people were too slow in listening to her voice and demanding that the law by pains, penalties and imprisonment should *compel* them to practice those virtues, which the church was unable to *persuade* them to adopt.

This is called the union of church and state. We suppose every man and woman in North Carolina is opposed to such a union. They say truly, that the state was not established for any sect purpose; that the object of its organization is to protect life, liberty and property; that the sphere of its duties is very different from that of the church; that you can compel men to respect the rights of persons and property; that you must *persuade* them to adopt the christian virtues and can never *drive* them to do so by law. Where morals alone are concerned, the sheriff and the jail are poor substitutes for the minister, the teacher, the temperance hall, and the house of worship.

Now the temperance societies are established to enforce only one of the christian virtues; and a union between them and the state can be no more defended than a union between church and state.

The same vicious principle underlaying both; the same perversion of the just powers of government.

No man can justly accuse us of advocating intemperance because we oppose this union, for they may with equal propriety accuse every man, who opposes the union of church and state with being an infidel, and hostile to the christian religion.

SECOND CHARGE.

II. It tends to debase the character of the citizen.

The glory of an American citizen is his manly independence of thought and action. Indeed, it is the basis of our greatness as a nation. Nothing is so mean and despicable in the eyes of an honorable man as falsehood and deceit.

It is conceded that the law cannot be fully enforced; it never has been where it has been attempted. Innumerable shifts and subterfuges are resorted to in order to circumvent its provisions. Even the form and name of the Holy Bible have been prostituted to conceal a whiskey bottle within.—These unworthy practices are connived at, if not approved by the community. Men educate themselves to break the laws by sly and slippery devices. There is already two much law breaking in the land. Witness, for instance, the election frauds that disgrace every portion of the country. If the people become adepts in breaking one law, will they not break others when the temptation presents itself?

What a school wherein to teach the youth of the country truthfulness and honor, where they see almost the whole community around them, including, perhaps, their own kindred, living a daily LIE!! Is not legislation that tends to such results to be deplored? and can any good, supposed to arise from this bill, compensate for such serious injuries, sure to be inflicted on that elevated, noble, truthful, law abiding character, that should adorn every American citizen? We think not.

THIRD CHARGE.

III. It is prejudicial to the state industrially and financially.

It does not attempt to prevent the importation of liquors made abroad; but prohibits its manufacture within the state. Does not this discriminate against our own citizens, and foster the industries of non-residents?

Again our citizens have invested many thousands of dollars in this trade under the protection of the laws. If the policy of the state is to be changed, the operation of the law should have been postponed to such a distant day, that those owning distilleries might have had the opportunity of winding up their business without serious loss. But, no! Without previous discussion before the people, like a clap of thunder in a clear sky, it is proposed to crush this great industry under such circumstances and on such short notice as practically to amount to CONFISCATION. What great wrong have these men done that they should be treated almost as public enemies, and their property destroyed? They have invested largely in this business under the protection of the state. They have observed the laws and paid all the taxes imposed on them. We therefore denounce this law as most unjust to them, amounting almost if not entirely to breach of faith on the part of the state.

Again, how will you make up the deficit in the taxes?

If the revenue from this source is taken away, very heavy additional burdens must be thrown on the other property of the state. Indeed, we believe that sufficient taxes cannot be raised for county and state purposes within the constitutional limits without the tax on the manufacture and sale of liquors. Are you prepared to amend the Constitution, to burden yourselves with heavier taxation, in order to compel a few common drunkards to drink foreign whiskey? For have it they will from some source. Is it not better, wiser and more statesmanlike to *regulate* this traffic by good laws, and thereby obtain revenue with which to build up your school houses, than to prohibit the manufacture within the state, put permit its free importation from abroad; so that temperance will not be enforced, and your very large revenue from that source be destroyed? This question you must answer in August next.

FOURTH CHARGE.

IV. The bill sows discord between the rich and the poor.

The conflict between capital and labor, the rich and the poor, is enduring. It produced agrarian laws in ancient Rome, nihilism in Russia, communism in Germany and elsewhere, and labor strikes in the United States. As our country becomes more populous the attrition will increase. Is it wise to introduce between the same parties, already too jealous of each other, another and very powerful and dangerous element of discord? The rich can send abroad and import their liquor and use it as freely as they do to-day, which the poor man after toiling six days of the week cannot buy a moderate quantity if whiskey to refresh his weary body. He may be ever so industrious and ous and temperate, may provide well for his family, and discharge all the duties of good citizen; but because he is unable, or unwilling, to send abroad and buy liquor by the keg, he must do without it, unless some friend will give it to him. Is this just? Is it not class legislation? Is it not in favor of the rich and against the poor? If you will make a law on the subject, make it apply alike, rich and poor.

FIFTH CHARGE.

V. It sows discord between the eastern and western sections of the state.

The bill permits the manufacture of wine from grapes, but prohibits the distillation of fruit or grain. Now, nearly all the grapes are raised in the east, while almost all the other fruit grows in the west.

In the winter season the roads there are so heavy that a bulky article, like corn or rye cannot be transported and sold at a profit. So that under this bill our western brethren must see their fruit rot uselessly on the ground, and their corn and rye sold at prices that hardly pay the cost of transportation and production, while our eastern brethren can utilize their grapes, drink all the wine they wish, even to the point of intemperance, and over their magnificent water-courses transport the residue to market at a very small cost.

ADDRESS TO THE WEST.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE WEST! Remember that the Democrats of the east implored you to deliver them from what they falsely called negro rule; your sympathies were unnecessarily aroused, you rushed as you fondly and generously supposed to the deliverance of your oppressed brethren. How have they rewarded you? They have used the power you gave them to strike a deadly blow at one of your greatest industries, and attempted to destroy the value of your fruit and grain; thereby bringing misery and want to many thousands of your women and children. Did you deserve such treatment? and will you longer affiliate with a party that shows itself so regardless of your welfare and so incapable of comprehending the situation and interests of the whole state?

CRAZY LEGISLATION.

The most zealous advocate for prohibition does not pretend to defend the bill submitted to your suffrage. Its provisions, however, are so extraordinary that we desire to call your attention to them for a moment.

SECTION 1. Makes it a misdemeanor to manufacture, buy or sell within the state spirituous or malt liquors, except wine or cider, and prescribes the punishment.

SEC. 6. Declares that on and after the 1st day of October, 1881, this act shall have "full force and effect."

SEC. 7. Says that on 1st Thursday in August next an election shall be held on the question of prohibition, and if a majority of the votes shall be against prohibition no person "shall be prosecuted or punished for any violation of this act."

Article 1, section 8, of the Constitution declares as one of the fundamental principles of government, "that the legislative, executive and supreme judicial powers of the government ought to be forever separate and distinct from each other."

THE PEOPLE CAN'T LEGISLATE AT THE POLLS.

The most crazy enthusiast for popular rights never supposed that the people at the ballot-box would make a law or repeal an act of the General Assembly, for ours is a representative government, and not a pure Democracy; but the last legislature attempted to do something quite as absurd.

If the people vote against prohibition, then they say to the Judge "although this law is in full force and effect and has been violated, you shall not punish the man convicted of its violation;" to the Grand Jury they say, "you shall not find a true bill against such a criminal;" and to the Solicitor, "you shall not prosecute nor pray judgment against him;" although the Judge, Grand Jury and Solicitor are sworn to enforce the whole criminal law.

Suppose a Judge should proceed to imprison a man convicted of a violation of this law, notwithstanding the people should vote against prohibition. What could be done? A writ of habeas corpus would not lie, because the imprisonment would be by the judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction. Would you impeach the Judge for conscientiously obeying his oath instead of respecting a mandate of the people made in a manner unknown to the Constitution? Was there ever a more dangerous assault made on the judicial department of government; a more flagrant violation of Sec. 8 of Art. 1, of the Constitution above set forth!!

If the legislature can do this, they can pass a law that no criminal in any case shall be punished until a vote of the people is taken on the subject; that on conviction the case shall be continued from term to term until an election can be held and the Judge ordered by the people at the ballot-box to suspend or proceed to judgment, as the majority of votes cast may be, for or against the prisoner.

CONCLUSION.

Fellow-Citizens: Within the limits of an address we can suggest without elaboration only a few objections to this bill. Many others will occur to the thoughtful reader. There is a strong analogy between the moral and physical worlds. Storms sweep over both. They arise unexpectedly, rage with fury, pass away and are forgotten, or only remembered by the wreck left behind.

We believe this prohibition excitement is one of those moral storms. The suddenness with which it arose, the fury with which it swept over the state, even overthrowing in its course the judgment of the legislature, show its nature. "The wind bloweth where it listeth and thou hearest the sound thereof; but canst not tell whence it cometh and whither it goeth." The fury is already abating, and we have every confidence that when it passes away it will leave the political atmosphere clearer and purer than before. We recognize the fact that there are three parties in the state: The Republican, the Anti-Prohibition or Liberal party, and the Democratic party. The blunders and incompetence of the last legislature rendered the formation of the third party a necessity. It is folly to hope to keep such a great question as prohibition out of the political arena, affecting as it does the vital interests of every section of the state.

For the reasons above given, and for many others, we most earnestly urge every Republican in the state to unite with the Anti-Prohibition or Liberal Party at the next election, and cordially invite the conservative element of the Democratic party to join with us and vote down this prohibition bill by such an overwhelming majority as forever to expel from her borders such pernicious political heresies.

Fellow-citizens, we have done our duty to you, to ourselves and to our party, and now calmly await you verdict in August next, fully confident of the result. W. A. MOORE.

I have letters from some members of the State Republican Committee endorsing the above address.

W. P. CANADAY.

VIRGINIANS NOT FOOLS.

[From the Richmond Whig.]

The Funders are for giving the Brokers $33,000,000, or $13,000,000 more than Virginia owes—and $13,000,000 more than she can pay without destroying the free schools and increasing taxes; the Re-Adjusters are for paying $20,000,000—all that Virginia owes, and all that she can pay with her present revenue and support her schools and asylums.

The Funders are for the tax-coupon, "the cut-worm of the revenue," the horse-leech of the treasury, the canker of the schools, and the badge of degradation to the state; the Re-Adjusters are for the abolition of the tax-coupon and all the evils and humiliations due to it—recognizing no class of preferred creditors.

The Funders are opposed to the public free school system, as avowed in the declarations of their leading men and as demonstrated by the results of their policy—the system of 1879 being less efficient than in 1871, when first instituted; the Re-Adjusters are the friends and champions of the school system, as their platforms and measures have attested, and as the remarkable revival of the schools has emphatically shown under their brief administration.

The Funders are opposed to free suffrage and desire to suppress the will of the people by restricting the ballot and placing it under the corrupting control of money and official manipulation.

The Re-Adjusters favor "a free ballot, a full vote and a fair count."

The Funders are for intolerance, proscription and all the bigotry born of sectionalism and prejudice, and for the perpetuation of political and other feuds that can only result in evil and evil continually; the Re-Adjusters are for letting the dead past bury its dead and for marching abreast with the living present in that liberal spirit which welcomes progress and insures prosperity, peace and happiness.

A wild goose joined the flock of a farmer of London Canada, but only appeared at meal times. After satisfying its appetite it was noticed to pick up an ear of corn and fly away. After circling about it dropped apparently into the river. It was discovered that it carried the corn to a sick and disabled companion that could neither walk nor fly. Finally the visits ceased, but shortly afterward the sick gander wandered into the camp and gobbled up the corn itself. He remained all winter, and the indications are that he has made up his mind to settle down and go to housekeeping.

Honored and Blest.

When a board of eminent physicians and chemists announced the discovery that by combining some well known valuable remedies, the most wonderful medicine was produced, which would cure such a wide range of diseases that most all other remedies could be dispensed with, many were skeptical; but proof of its merits by actual trial has dispelled all doubt, and to-day the discoverers of that great medicine, Hop Bitters, are honored and blessed by all as benefactors.—*Democrat.*

A man "Down East" returned his newspaper to the printing office "jack-a-s" written on the margin, and in the next issue the editor stated the fact, and wound up the paragraph by asking, "Will our indignant subscriber please let us know at what stable he can be found?"

"Misfortunes come to man through excessive love of self. He misjudges this just, good, and beautiful, through thinking he ought always to honor what belongs to himself in preference to truth"—*Plato.*

Mr. Oscar A. Phelps, of Guilford Conn., found in a field in that town a few days since a pine-tree shilling of the date of 1652, the year in which Captain John Hull, of Massachusetts, began manufacturing the coins.

DIRECTORY OF LODGES.

MASONIC.—(WHITE.)

St. John's Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M. meet last Thursday evening of each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Lodge 319, F. & A. M. meets 3d Tuesday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Concord Chapter No 1, R. A. M. meets 1st Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Council No. 4, R. and S. M. meet 2d Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Commandery, No. 1, K. T. meets 3d Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Carolina Lodge 434, meet 1st and 3d Mondays in each month, at Odd Fellows Hall.

I. O. O. F.

Cape Fear Lodge No 2, meets every Tuesday evening.

Orion Lodge No 67, meets every Wednesday evening.

Camp Lodge Encampment No. 1, meets 1st and 3d Friday evening of each month.

Rebecca Lodge meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings of each month.

Wilmington Degree Lodge meets 2d and 4th Thursday evenings of each month.

O. K. S. B.

Manhattan Lodge No 153, meets 2d and 4th Sunday in each month, at 4 o'clock p m.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Cornelius Harnett Council No 223, meets 2d and 4th Monday evening of each month.

The above Lodges meet at Odd Fellows Hall on Third between Princess and Chestnut streets.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Stonewall Lodge No. 1, Meets every Monday at Castle Hall, on Third street.

Germania Lodge No. 4, meets every Thursday evening at Castle Hall.

Endowment Rank No. 221, meet 2d Friday in each month, at Castle Hall.

I. O. R. M.

Wyoming Tribe No. 4, meets every Tuesday evening, at their Hall on Princess between front and Second streets.

MASONIC—(COLORED.)

Mt. Nebo Lodge meet 1st and 3d Monday in each month, on Sixth between Walnut and Red Cross streets.

Giblem Lodge, meet 2d and 4th Monday in each month, corner Eighth and Princess streets.

G. U. O. O. F.

Free Love Lodge, meet 1st and 3d Tuesday in each month, corner Dock and Water sts

Golden Lyre Lodge, meet 1st and 3d Monday in each month, corner Market and Water streets.

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J. I. MACKEY
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