

The Express

THE RIVER PLATE DAILY MAIL

Vol. II.

(MELVILLE HORA—Director)

MONTEVIDEO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1888.

(ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE DIRECTOR)

Nº 184.



NATIONAL BANK

OF THE

ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY

Capital: 12,000,000 dollars

NATIONAL GOLD CURRENCY

The Bank receives applications either direct or by broker or all business operations which it is authorised to undertake according to its Statutes.

RATES OF INTEREST

On current account at sight 3 per cent per annum.
On overdrawn account . . . 10 do. do.

SAVINGS BANK

Open every day (Sundays inclusive) from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 5 per cent. per annum on all sums deposited in the Bank for over 30 days.

DEPOSITS AT PREMIUM

5 per cent. per annum on the Balance. The depositor will be entitled to withdraw all or part at any date with 10 days notice.

Fixed Deposits

Rates of interest conventional according to the length of time, the depositor receiving a bill for the full amount of capital and interest.

On Discounts, Loans, and Advances the rates of interest will be proportional to amount and period.

Montevideo, 19 of August 1887.

Pedro Bustamante.
President.

Daniel Muñoz.
Secretary.

Emilio Reus.
Managing Director.



NATIONAL BANK

OF THE

ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY

BALANCE SHEET FOR AUGUST, 1888

ACTIVE

Shares, amount due on	\$1,578,466.91
Superior Government	1,492,026.87
Securities: Commercial Section	9,141,191.04
Mortgage	6,538,597.76
Plant and Material for Emission	5,588.17
Negotiation of Cédulas	920,068.50
City Mortgages	3,220,000.00
Rural	991,500.00
Branches—Capital	2,200,000.00
Branches—Emission	708,506.20
Fixtures	25,000.00
Dividends, coupons paid	711,839.01
Various debtors	5,772,915.61
Cash in hand	5,705,565.35
Head Office	\$5,103,292.04
Branches	601,773.31
	\$5,705,065.35

PASSIVE

Capital	\$12,000,000.00
Deposits: fixed and at premium	4,716,307.50
Emission (including branches)	11,658.61
Savings Bank	6,012.56
Judicial deposits	4,315,400.00
Montepío	5,217,068.15
Cédulas emitted, Series A	1,501,709.11
Guarantee of City Mortgages	43,002.18
Reserve Fund	2,612,222.92
Coupons Series A	1,492,026.87
30 million loan	7,810,925.06
Various Creditors	\$3,951,597.24

Montevideo, 21st August 1888.

Pedro Bustamante.
President.

F. O. Tappen.
Accountant-General.

B. Quiñones.
Chief of Emission.

D. Ayarragaray.
Managing Director.

English Bank of the River Plate.

DIRECTORS:

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Rt. Honourable Lord G. Hamilton, M. P.
M. H. Moses, Director of the Buenos Aires and Pacific R. R. Co.
W. Rodger, of the firm Rodger, Best & Co., Liverpool.
A. E. Smithers, Assistant Director.

Established in:

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Authorised Capital 7,050,000 dols.

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3 per cent on current account.
4 " " at ten days' notice.
4 " " for thirty days fixed.
4 1/2 " " for thirty days notice or 60 days fixed.
5 " " for 3 months fixed.
6 " " for 6 " "
Other periods according to agreement.

Deposits of 25 dols. and upwards received. Interest paid on all deposits of 30 days, upwards.

For Discounts, Exchange, and other business apply to the Bank.

Montevideo-115, 117 & 119-CALLE MISIONES

J. Mac CRINDLE,
Manager

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK

(LIMITED)

LONDON, 52 Moorgate Street; PARIS, 16 rue Halévy

BUENOS AIRES; MONTEVIDEO; ROSARIO DE SANTA FE

Authorised Capital £2,000,000

Subscribed Capital 1,500,000

Reserve Fund 350,000

Current Accounts opened with Commercial Firms and private individuals. Customers have the advantage of having approved Bills discounted—of obtaining Loans upon Negotiable Securities, of Depositing Bills, Coupons, etc., for collection—subject to a conventional commission.

The Bank receives deposits either at sight, for fixed periods, or at thirty days' notice of withdrawal, interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the Bank notifying any change in rates, by advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Letters of Credit issued to parties travelling abroad.

Letters of Credit issued to parties for the purpose of purchasing Goods in Europe, the United States, etc., the terms of which can be ascertained on application to the Bank.

Parties wishing to bring out funds to the River Plate, can do so through the medium of the Bank's chief office.

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OR OF THE
Paris Branch 16 rue Halévy.

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AND OF

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UNITED STATES

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

ITALY

Belgium

Spain

France

Germany

Africa

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Brazil

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Portugal

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United States

Argentina

Colombia

Cuba

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El Salvador

Honduras

Nicaragua

Panama

Paraguay

Puerto Rico

Venezuela

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BANCO DE LONDRES Y BRASIL

Capital suscrito £1,250,000

Id. reservado 625,000

Fondos de reserva 325,000

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AMSTERDAM La Banque d'Amsterdam.

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BUENOS AIRES Banco de Italia y Rio de la Plata.

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MONTEVIDEO

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224-Calle 26 de Mayo-224

All correspondence whether on business or in respect of publication must be addressed to the Director.

No anonymous communications will be attended to, nor manuscript returned.

The Express.

MONTEVIDEO, OCTOBER 19, 1888.

THE MUNICIPAL LOAN.

After considerable discussion and lengthy polemics both in the Senate and in the native papers, a consent was given on Wednesday last to the bill authorizing the Executive Power to arrange with Messrs. Samuel B. Hale and Co., the well-known financial house of Buenos Aires and agents for Baring Bros., for a loan of one million pounds sterling, or \$4,700,000 at six million pesos nominal, to be devoted to municipal works and improvements. The loan is to bear an interest of 6.00 per annum and to be repaid at par within 30 years from the date of the general bond. An amortizing fund of 1.00 per annum accumulative, together with any interests accruing, will be devoted to the repayment of the loan or the repurchase of the bonds of the same when below par. The house arranging for the loan takes a commission of 1.00 on the movement of funds. The service of interest and amortization of the loan will be effected with the Municipal rents, consisting of the Municipal taxes on "Corrales" and "Alastos," markets, "Socorros," vehicles, cemeteries, building permits, weights and measures, lotteries, raffles, cleaning and lighting, and so forth.

The product of the loan is to be applied as follows:—Not more than \$100,000 for the purchase and installation of a Municipal House (Town Hall) to be the exclusive property of the Administrative Board of the Department of Montevideo. To the paving of the city, and the opening, construction, mending and improvement of roads and streets in the rest of the Department. To Sanitary Improvements and to the redemption of appropriation of works or undertakings of a municipal character. The administration or inversion of the loan will be in exclusive charge of the Administrative Board of the Department, which shall give due account to the Executive Power of the contracts it may enter into.

THE NATIONAL LIGHT COMPANY

The two new companies for Gas and Electric Lighting whose formation we announced a short time ago have now been combined into one company under the title of "Compañía Nacional de Alumbrado." According to the Statutes, which have already received Government approval, the capital of the Company is fixed at two million dollars divided into shares of \$100 each, to be emitted in two series of ten thousand shares each. The object of the Company is to establish within the Republic a service of public and private light, heat and force by means of gas or electricity. The Company is to last for fifty years from the approval of the Statutes, and to have its head-quarters in Montevideo, with branches in any other convenient parts of the Republic. The responsibility of shareholders is limited to the value of the shares allotted, which are to be paid for by quotas of 10.00 on allotment and the rest at thirty days notice from the Board. The profits of the company will be divided every six months at rate of 5.00 for the Directorate, 15.00 to the reserve fund until it reaches \$250,000 and 80.00 to the shareholders. The Directorate is to receive at least \$600 monthly. The provisional Directorate of the Company is constituted as follows:—President, D. Manuel Artagaveytia; Vice, D. F. H. Howard, Treasurer, Mr. Joseph Shaw, Secretaries, Sres. Enrique Lalpanda and José A. Ferreira. Members, Drs. Justino J. de Arévalo and Eduardo Brito del Pino, Sres. Carlos Anavitarte, Manuel Gorlero, Manuel Lassa, Federico Paulier, Pedro Piriz de Valdez and Arturo Riccardi. He had begun the publication of a great treatise on the science to embrace all his own discoveries and his own conclusions. But the end of his life has come before the end of the work.

Messrs. Federico Paulier, Melville Hora and Manuel Gorlero are recognized as the initiators of the Company, and in return for their services are to receive 5.00 of the capital realized, paid in the Company's shares at the rate of issue.

Considering that the city is already far too large to be properly served by any single company, and that it is notorious that the present service, whether of gas or electric light, is both dear and unsatisfactory, it is evident that the new company appears at a very opportune moment to fill an evident want. More-over the combination of the supply of gas and electric light by one company affords a double convenience and gives the company double strength. There is little fear then of the success of the undertaking and we are sure that once a start is effected the National Light Coy. will be soon regarded as one of the most useful and profitable undertakings of the city.

Mr. RICHARD PROCTOR.

The sudden death of Mr. Richard A. Proctor, the astronomer, of which we recently gave the melancholy details, will be felt by thousands as almost a personal loss. The manner of it will intensify their regret. Mr. Proctor died on Wednesday Sept. 12 at a private hospital in New York, of yellow fever contracted recently in Florida. He was on his way home, and the many who had learned to admire him as a popular expositor of the greatest of all sciences were looking forward to the series of lectures he was about to deliver in St. James's Hall during the Mondays of next month. He was not exactly a young man—he was in his fifty-second year—but there was such animation in his nature, such a suggestion of all-abounding life in his energy, his industry, and his very manner of speech, that his death at almost any age at which he retained those characteristics would have seemed premature. He was as wonderful in the manner and circumstances of his work as in the work itself. He went to Cambridge without the advantage of any complete course of preparation in one of the great schools, for, owing to his failing health in childhood, he had to get much of his early education at home. Yet he took a good degree. He was a man of fortune until he lost his all by the failure of a bank. That loss was altogether the gain of the public, if not of Mr. Proctor. It compelled him to turn his amazing knowledge of astronomy to account as a popular lecturer, and in that capacity he soon came to occupy a unique position. He lectured, wrote, and edited far and wide, and he was as well known in America and Australia as in his own country. He had the gift of continuous labour—labour without fatigue to himself, and what is much more important, without fatigue to those for whom he wrote or talked. His versatility was amazing. The list of the published works of the man who mapped out the starry heavens, and who was a popular guide amid their mazes to all English-speaking mankind, included a treatise on "Whists" and another on "Strength and Happiness"—the last a subject of all others on which he was entitled to speak from experience. As though this were not enough, he was something of an agriculturist, and, as we learn from our New York Correspondent, he had but just left his farm in Florida at the time of his fatal seizure. To this may be added, as an example of his widespread interest in life and thought, that amid all his varied labours he found time to be an excellent Liberal, and to familiarise himself with the leading political questions of the day.

Without having attained the highest position as an astronomer he held rank among the masters. It is hard to believe that the highest would have been beyond his reach, if he had chosen to strive for it with single-minded devotion. He had all the gifts for research, including imagination. His gift of clearness, his felicity of exposition, made him less eager to acquire fresh knowledge than to communicate what he knew to those whose opportunities were inferior to his own. His chart of Mars, though founded on the labours of others, was a performance of acknowledged value. He deduced the period of the rotation of this planet by a most profound calculation, and contended successfully with a distinguished German who had challenged his results.

His views on star-drifts were confirmed in a very striking manner by the independent observations of another astronomer. He did not shrink from the largest generalisations, and his theory of the whole sidereal universe has its place beside those of the most eminent writers on the subject. He was a keen critic, and as well acquainted with the methods of thought as with its results. He could detect a fallacy in a moment. His most notable achievements in the domain of pure science were his great stellar maps. Some years ago he had marked out in this way the stars down to the eleventh order of magnitude in the northern heavens. He analysed the results collected by the Herschells and others, and fixed the position of 324,000 stars. He found his way to the theory of the solar corona by sheer reasoning, and was subsequently confirmed both in that and in a similar feat in regard to the inner complex solar atmosphere by direct discovery. He had begun the publication of a great treatise on the science to embrace all his own discoveries and his own conclusions. But the end of his life has come before the end of the work.

These were his labours for his brethren of the scientific world. For the general public he excelled in lucid expositions of astronomical truths. He could make the most abstruse subjects interesting, if not intelligible, by presenting them in their more striking aspects. When he stood before a popular audience he seemed to see his "pictures" at a glance. Sometimes it was a comet jogging along towards our earth in a journey from the neighbourhood of Alpha Centauri which, "at a moderate computation," had not occupied less than eight million years. As he talked or wrote like this, he seemed to disclaim all desire of forcing a wonder on his spell-bound hearers, and to invite them, if they could, to reduce the period by an odd million of years. But there was the comet, and there were its known habits. From our sun, and beyond it, it must continue its flight to other star regions, where it would arrive millions of years hence, to excite wonder in millions of other worlds.

Distance was evidently "no object" in such speculations, but, if it were, we might linger with this delightful essayist among the coloured stars. He would tell us how, if we could but get near enough to them, we should certainly find them coloured suns—red, orange, and yellow—ruling suns, and minor suns of green, purple, blue, lilac, puce, or mauve. The smaller sort were not altogether insignificant, as many of them were probably much larger than all the planets of the solar system together. When we could no longer endure this protean of the heavens we might settle down with this sure guide to the contemplation of worlds favoured by two suns, and consequently with quadruple alternation in place of the double one which we call day and night. It was fascinating beyond expression, and it was accompanied by a feeling of something like gratitude towards the lecturer.

Mr. Proctor had taught us to wonder, without first compelling us to understand, and he seemed to have generously taken the labours of science for his own share in order to leave the delights to his hearers. He was the ideal "populariser," and his success might be enough to win other men of science to the same service. Who will take pity on the plain man—who is not an appeal to the compassion of the gentler sex—and show him in brilliant picture what all the sciences are doing for his aid and comfort amid the darkness and the dangers of life? Why must most of them be no more to the outsider than a kind of learned slang of nomenclature without so much as a glossary, and still less without the suggestion of a smile or a tear? The most abstruse research must have its origin in emotion of a kind, for wonder and awe are conditions precedent to curiosity. But like wealthy upstarts

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Serie A—\$1,000
190, 205, 227, 282, 332, 538, 627.
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[illegible]

Montevidéo, Abril 9 de 1888.

Daniel Muñoz,
Secretario

RITISH HOSPITAL
MONTEVIDEO

THE healthy position of the institution in the entrance to the harbour recommends it to the attention of invalids.

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For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

JAMES TOWERS, Hon Sec.,
College St., August 107

H. B. ELLIOT, Esq., Hon. Treasurer,
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FOREIGN NEWS

THE ELECTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

New York, Sept. 13.
The complete returns of the elections in Maine show that the Republican majority was over 1,200 smaller than four years ago. The Democrats have gained 2,099 on the total vote, while the Republicans have gained less than 700. The Democratic gain is over three per cent., the Republican being less than one per cent. If the Democrats should gain votes in the same ratio throughout the country Mr. Cleveland would carry all the doubtful States, and be elected by a large majority. The Democratic leaders are jubilant, and entirely confident of victory.

Berlin, Sept. 13.

Mr. Carl Schurz, who is still in Germany, has addressed a letter to the *National Zeitung*, in which he combats emphatically some statements lately made in an article in the *Kreuz Zeitung* as to the corruptness of election in the United States. Attacking in particular the allegation that the Presidential election is from first to last merely an affair of money, Mr. Schurz declared that this assertion constitutes a dishonouring suspicion of the American national character, and goes on to say that political life in the United States is in no way the corrupt pandemonium that the *Kreuz Zeitung* represents it to be. The American nation is a staunch, great-hearted, and self-respecting nation; and, observes Mr. Schurz in conclusion, people will always do well, when they hear such sweeping disparagements uttered respecting it, to receive them with the utmost caution.

THE ITALIAN NAVY.

Turin, Sept. 14.

Admiral Brin, the Minister of Marine, who represents this city in the Chamber, was entertained at a banquet by his constituents this evening. In reply to the toast of his health the Minister compared the condition of the Italian Navy in 1865 with that prevailing to-day. He proceeded: "All is changed. We had then sixty vessels, valued at the most at 160 million lire. But now we have 192, as well as 108 torpedo boats, their total value being 390 million lire." The Minister declared that the recent naval manoeuvres attested the fact that Italy could arm a considerable portion of her fleet without having recourse to extraordinary means for recruiting officers and sailors.

Those who desired a more rapid development forgot that Italy thought only of her own defence, and did not aim at an aggressive policy. He pointed out the necessity for providing all that was required for the navy by means of the national industry. Great progress had been made in supplying the material for the *Re Umberto*, the *Stella*, and the *Ardegn* which had been fitted entirely by the national workshops. Admiral Brin, in conclusion, declared that the present state of the navy was very satisfactory, adding that its efficiency would always increase so long as the work already begun was continued.

THE NILE.

Cairo, Sept. 14.

The state of the Nile remains unaltered. Between the provinces of Enfeh and Ghizeh the land has been left unprepared for the winter crops over an area of about 120,000 feddans (124,000 acres). This is expected to cause about the same deficit in the revenue as in 1884, but something may possibly be saved by careful basin opening. The river dropped eight centimetres to-day, but this does not imply that it will not rise again.

INDIGNATION MEETING AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Sept. 14.

An indignation meeting was held here last night, to protest against the action of the Dominion Government in vetoing the Quebec District Magistrate Bill. The meeting was one of the largest ever held in this city, it being estimated that about ten thousand persons were present. The Hon. H. Mercier, Premier of Quebec, delivered a speech, in which he declared that the veto was an insult to the Province. The same law had been adopted in other Provinces and never vetoed. The present Act had been vetoed simply because it came from Quebec, and because that Province was Catholic and French Canadian.

The Premier concluded as follows: "Sir John Macdonald desires revenge on the province, and is beginning the fight. We regret this, but we will not retreat. The Province of Quebec must not be treated with disdain. The magistrates who have been appointed will remain in office." The Hon. W. Laurier also spoke, strongly condemning the veto, which he declared was a slap at the Province, and should not be tolerated. Both speakers were enthusiastically cheered. Before the meeting broke up a resolution was unanimously adopted condemning the action of the Federal Government.

STEAMING OF A. F. AND O. STEAMER.

Paris, Sept. 14.

The steamer *Sepul*, belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, went aground shortly after midnight this morning on the island of Rotondeau, two miles from Marseilles. Her fore-castle is stove in, and there are several feet of water in the vessel, but it is thought that by pumping and caulking she can be temporarily made right and that a big steamer can drag her from her present position. The 60 passengers all escaped. The captain dropped down dead from an attack of apoplexy, which was undoubtedly due to the excitement attendant on the accident.

The P. and O. Company have received the following telegram from Marseilles: "The *Sepul* is safely in harbour, and is now unloading part of cargo to allow her to enter dry dock at once. Passengers all well, and will proceed by rail at company's expense to Brimisi to join the *Ballarat*, and will thus suffer no detention."

THE EMIN PACHA RELIEF EXPEDITION.

Berlin, Sept. 16.

The murder of Major Barttelot has created a deep impression here, particularly as the German colonial politicians are just now about to inaugurate an energetic advance in Africa. The advocates of such a policy of course do not

fail to make as much capital as possible out of the sad event. They point out that it proves how dangerous and how difficult such expeditions are. They ridicule the resolution of the Emin Relief Committee to undertake an expedition with a sum of only 600,000 marks and with a man like Dr. Peters as its leader—a task in which explorers like Mr. Stanley and Major Barttelot have failed, who both had large funds at their disposal.

The colonial Press, on the other hand, tries to minimise the impression produced by the news of Major Barttelot's assassination. It says that it is not yet clear how and why he was murdered. It may be that personal reasons had something to do with it. All such explorations were known to be very dangerous, and those who voluntarily exposed themselves to the risks were always fully prepared for the worst. It is admitted that there is much truth in this, but what the opponents of the German colonial policy wish is not to hinder any private persons or companies from sending exploring expeditions to Africa at their own expense and risk, but to prevent the State from being mixed up in such problematical undertakings.

Brussels, Sept. 16.

The *Nord* of to-day, writing with regard to the ultimatum said by a German paper to have been sent by Germany to England with reference to the alleged ill-treatment of a German subject by the British Niger Company, alludes also to imminent difficulties in Central Africa. The expedition now being organized in Germany for the relief of Emin Pacha, it says is certainly opposed to England's intention of annexing the provinces of the Nile sources, which was the true aim, it seemed, of Stanley's last expedition. If England really intended to do what it is said with respect to this country, it is difficult to believe that a conflict will not soon or later arise with Germany; the latter desiring at least that the opening of these regions may be advantageous to her merchants, and Great Britain not being accustomed to give way to others. The Russian organ, alluding to prevalent facts, adds: "It is to be hoped that future differences in this respect will be settled, as before, in an amicable manner."

Hanover, Sept. 16.

Dr. Peters, the leader of the Emin Pacha Relief Expedition, addressed a meeting here yesterday. In the course of his remarks, the speaker declared that Germany as a great power could not leave Emin Pacha to his fate. He could assure his hearers in the name of the Committee of the Expedition that if England, the Congo State, and Egypt were willing to cooperate in the undertaking their help would be gladly accepted. An extension of territory and a trade monopoly were excluded from the project, but Germany's East African colony must not be cut off from the territory in its rear. In reply to one of those present, Dr. Peters said that there was a line of retreat still open to Emin Pacha to the south-east of Wadelai by way of Ungoro. With regard to the report of a White Pacha having appeared in the Bahr Gelle district, Dr. Peters expressed his opinion that these were certainly unfounded.

MR. STANLEY'S EXPERIENCE.

Brussels, Sept. 16.

The *Indépendance Belge* to-day publishes particulars of an interview with Captain Vangèle, who arrived here yesterday evening from the Congo. Captain Vangèle absolutely repudiates the supposition that Tippoo Tib was the originator of the difficulties encountered by Mr. Stanley's expedition, or had caused the assassination of Major Barttelot. According to him, Tippoo Tib has always shown himself a devoted ally of the Congo Free State, and has himself subordinated all local resistance to its authority.

Captains Vangèle and Vandenkerckhove were received by him with open arms, and were again put in possession of the guns taken by the Arabs from the former defenders of Stanley Falls. Tippoo Tib did his utmost to supply Major Barttelot with the promised contingent of carriers, and without his influence over the Arabs and the tribes in the Aruwimi district no caravan could ever have been recruited. Captain Vangèle adds that a number of men who were eager to be engaged under Major Barttelot in the regions were it was supposed that Mr. Stanley had perished, revolted at the moment when Major Barttelot's expedition was about to start on June 11.

Ostend, Sept. 16.

Captain Vangèle arrived here this evening from Brussels. In the course of an interview with a representative of the Press he expressed the opinion that it was to Tippoo Tib's special interest not to cause Major Barttelot's expedition to fail, since it was necessary for him to maintain good relations with the Congo State Government, from whom he was to receive payment of the cost of the caravan organized by him. This payment was to be made at Zanzibar on the return of the expedition, but in the event of its failure Tippoo Tib was to receive nothing. Captain Vangèle was also not of opinion that Tippoo Tib had betrayed Mr. Stanley, and declared that the latter, with his expedition, could not disappear without leaving some trace. No news having been received of the destruction of the expedition, Captain Vangèle considers that it must still be in existence, and that Mr. Stanley will shortly give some sign of life.

Referring next to the murder of Major Barttelot, Captain Vangèle attributed it solely to a revolt among the wild Arabs who declined to submit to the major's regulations. During his stay at Yambuya, he was an eye-witness of the various events which occurred there. At that place he met Mr. Rose Troup, Captain Vangèle declared that it was a mistake to suppose that Mr. Troup belonged to the advanced guard of Major Barttelot's expedition. The fact was that Mr. Troup was attacked by fever and compelled to return to Stanley Falls whence he accompanied Captain Vangèle to Europe. Regarding the accounts given by the deserters who returned to Yambuya with the news that Mr. Stanley had been killed and his caravan destroyed by famine and the attacks of hostile tribes, Captain Vangèle

placed no credence in the reports, considering that the deserters wished to excuse their conduct by means of these false statements. In conclusion, Captain Vangèle declared that he was almost convinced of Mr. Stanley's safety and expressed his satisfaction at the general situation of affairs on the Congo, which he described as excellent.

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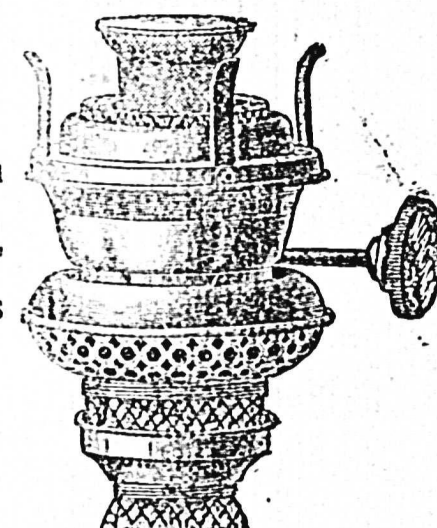
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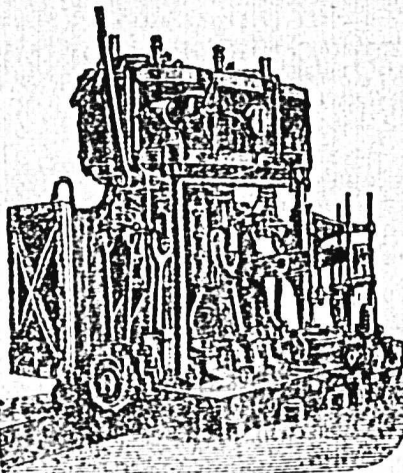
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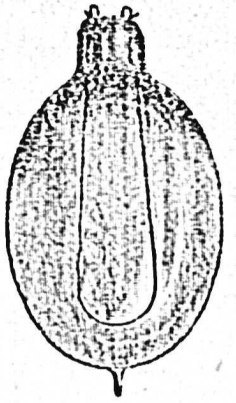
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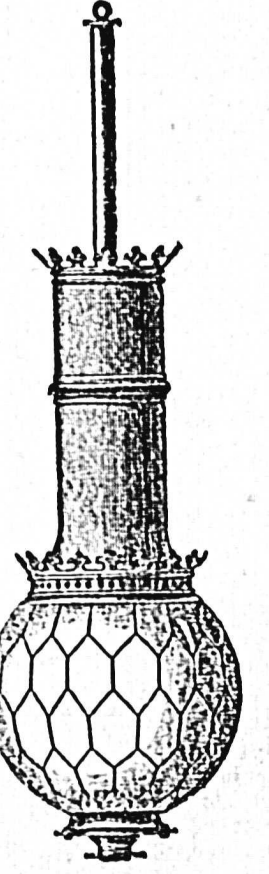
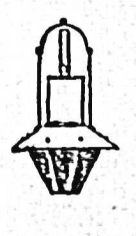
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