ID.—Two men, named James ferryman) and Patrick Tierney, ned at Oregon city on the last day r by approaching in a frail boat too he falls to watch some fishing nets. was drawn into the eddy and went l first. The Senator, Capt. Kellogg, d just arrived, steered into the the hope of saving the men, but disappaared from view.

APITAL QUESTION SETTLED.—The finds the only weighty argument ced in favor of New Westminster the capital of the united colony; And shall the brave hearts who arms in defence of their homes the country's honor, be rewarded emoval of the vice-regal presence icence from their midst?"

ATHER-BED ROW—Julia, a dusky esh from the forest, was the envied feather-bed which Kitty, a maid education and manners, took upon rip to pieces. Julia preferred a gainst Kitty yesterday, for the n of her downy couch, and the fined $10 or one month's imprison-

TMENT—We are informed on good that Mr Auditor Wakeford has re- ice by telegraph of his appointment ce of Chief Commissioner of Con- Western Australia *vice* Captain New- N. The salary attached to the office year, with £200 for allowances and able house.

Y—Cock-Eye, an Indian, pleaded erday in the police court to steal- r watch; and other articles of value, rty of Mr Charles Brown, of Par- ge, and was sentenced to two months' nent with hard labor. Cock-Eye recently been in the chain-gang for committed at Nanaimo.

DESERTED.—The *Oregonian* says eartless couple, who took their de- om Portland on the Oriflamme, left at the hotel where they had been The landlord, on discovering the ied down to the wharf, but the was already underweigh with the arents on board.

E TO-NIGHT—The numerous friends arsh, and the public generally, will that the talented Pixley Sisters, the always popular Marsh family, r for the last time in Victoria this n song, dance and comedy. For ulars of the entertainment, see es.

ACROSS—The steamer Isabel towed Nicholas Biddle to Port Blakely, sterday, where the ship will load er for San Francisco. The Isabel n on Wednesday with spars for the ship Vortigern, now lying in Es- arbor.

O—Thirty years ago the population o was 4,000, now it is 264,000 and creasing, and in spite of the pro- at after the war was over the city p growing, there have been nine buildings put up there the past

RED DISASTER.—It is reported that er Crosby, loaded with San Juan h left the Sound over a month ago nd, has put in at Port Townsend, o refit, having lost all her sails. ottin came over on the Anderson

MATEUR PERFORMANCE in aid of the of the Fire Department, will take morrow week. The first rehearsal ees will take place in the theatre, , commencing at 11 o'clock a. m, ne Tries All'; the farce at noon.

E SPECIMEN—In the show window ungerman, jeweller, Government ay be seen a large piece of quartz, 37¾ ounces, and more than half is rich piece of boulder was found ee Creek.

TIMES IN PORTLAND—We learn that al depression in Portland equals, if t exceed, that of Victoria. This is d to the low fares of the opposition having depleted the population of nd neighborhood.

LSTON, Registrar-General, has re- otification of his continuance in h a salary reduced from £500 to d permission granted to attend to ice of his profession.

NOR KENNEDY, his admirers say, hese Colonies. As a reward for his n that respect he will probably Be

ED HOME.—We understand that s been received of the arrival of nor Kennedy and family in England. he Fideliter, with her Portland ailed for New Westminster yester-

he Enterprise will go up on Thurs- ld the Active arrive to-morrow.

liza Anderson arrived from Puget midnight.

The Weekly British Colonist. AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, January 15, 1867.

The Fenian Bubble.

There never was an organization assuming to be based upon orthodox principles, and inspired by the noble incentives of justice and patriotism, that has cut so ridiculous a figure in the eyes of the world as the unfortunate association styling themselves Fenians. It may be said that "nothing succeeds like success;" and that had James Stephens and his beguiled followers accomplished the liberation and independence of Ireland they would have been the idols of hero worshippers. We will accept the aphorism, and not gainsay the force of its application. But it has been too palpable from the outset that those who assumed to be the leaders and directors of the seditious movement were neither instigated by love for their native soil nor a desire to redress wrongs and grievances, imaginary or real, but simply and purely by a penchant for notoriety and prospective plunder. What has been the record of O'Mahoney and its other self-constituted executive officers? Has it not been a record of the most barefaced peculation? We are speaking of the American continent, for it is there, and there alone, that Fenianism has any tangible existence. Brotherhoods were established everywhere, and through the medium of inflated addresses, fed by false and sensational telegraphic announcements, the hearts of Irishmen were fired and their purse strings opened. Contributions poured into the central treasury, the Head Centres and their subordinates became suddenly enriched, built expensive mansions, and only withdrew from office when the empty coffers indicated an "abuse of trust." Where so convenient an opportunity for handling the funds presented itself it was, of course, only natural that other Richards should appear on the field, and Stephens, Roberts and Sweeney asserted their pretensions to the chief direction of the Brotherhood. The miserable failure of the Roberts and Sweeney raid on the Canadian borders caused their downfall, and Stephens, fresh from the horrors of a British dungeon, stepped into favor, with the title of Chief Organizer. Stephens, of course, deprecated the course pursued by the Roberts party, denounced in strong terms the invasion of the peaceful homes of unoffending Canadians, declared that the lion must be bearded in his den, that the blow must be struck in Ireland herself, and that the dawn of the year would find him with the green flag floating triumphantly over him, fighting side by side with thousands, aye, millions of Irishmen for Irish independence. The bait took, Stephens carried the hearts of his gullible hearers by storm; the constipated treasury again became healthy and vigorous, as donations poured in to aid the cause of the noble patriot. The cards had been played, James Stephens disappeared from the stage to work the secret springs of his country's redemption, while to complete the bill of the play the correspondents of the New York *Herald* and other reliable sheets were instructed to flash sensational paragraphs across the ocean, so that the Brotherhood might be assured that the people of Ireland were on the eve of rising *en masse*. And what is the sequel to this farce? The interesting despatches published in another column inform us. Stephens instead of proceeding, according to his pledges, to the scene of action, has been hiding in New York. The treasury is again found to be leaking badly, and the 'pretender' is deposed and branded as a coward. Surely this last expose must open the eyes of those who have been so egregiously and abominably duped! They must see that Fenianism has, and can have no substantial foothold so long as nine-tenths of the people of Ireland remain loyal to the flag that waves over them, and that by devoting their substance to sustain the unprincipled vagabonds who profess to work out the independence of their fatherland they are but scattering pearls before swine.

Morrissey—A Pen-Picture of the Pugilistic Congressman.

I had the great pleasure of seeing one of New York's distinguished representatives—John Morrissey—the other day, in one of the reading rooms of the Astor House. I had seen him some years ago, when he was traveling on his muscle—when he wore short croppy hair, and had two fists like two battering-rams. In the Democratic Congressman of to-day, I tried to recognize the pugilist of ten years since, but I couldn't—nor could I even detect the poker player of yesterday. John looks quite respectable for a New York politician. As between him and Fernando Wood, if I had to walk arm-in arm with both, and rely solely upon my knowledge of physiognomy as an index of charactet, I should unhesitatingly carry my pocket-book on the Morrissey side of my pantaloons. Of course John doesn't look like a gentleman, except upon the modern theory that every male person of twenty-one years and upwards, who doesn't perform some outrageously indecent act, is a gentleman, or upon the principle adopted by hotel clerks in the distribution of rooms, that whoever wears good broadcloth is *ipso facto* an eminently respectable individual, and entitled to the first floor front. His features are anything but classical, and you can tell at a glance that he hasn't hurt the sight of those large dull looking, but withal kindly and sympathetic eyes of his, (they were 'peepers' a few years ago) in studying Homer by lamplight. But there is nothing bad or brutal looking about him, and his manners and deportment are far from what must be most persons' ideal of the ways and means of a whilom pugilist. He is a little above the medium height, rather stoutly built, always neatly but not gaudily dressed, and will readily pass in a crowd for a decent sort of a person, especially if it be known that he came from New York. There are two features about him by which he can be recognized by those who have heard of him but have never seen him. One is artificial—the other natural. He is never known to be without an immense diamond pin, said to be worth $20,000, in his shirt, and he wears about the longest and straightest black hair I have ever seen on any man. The pin shines out from his bosom in the dark alleys of the "Bloody Sixth" like a calcium light, and is really about the only light ever seen by many of his constituents. And, by the way, it wouldn't be safe for anybody but John Morrissey to wear so valuable an ornament after night-fall among his constituents.

John's long black hair and heavy black whiskers and mustache, the former covering the back of a rather bullish neck, and the latter concealing a mouth qhite ungenteel in its proportions, serve the double purpose of hiding the defects and present positive attractions; for they make him what the ladies would call a good looking man. He is a handsomer man than the President, and it would not surprise me at all to learn within a year that he has supplanted that humble individual in the esteem of Mrs Cobb. Let Andrew be warned in time and get a $20,000 pin and a bottle of hair dye.

I have said that Morrissey could be recognized by his hair and his diamond. I should have added a nasal peculiarity, the knowledge of which would aid materially in selecting him from a crowd. And, perhaps, it would enable one to pick him out, even from a crowd of black hair and diamond pins. It is not Roman, not Grecian, not pug, not aquiline, but appears to me rather like a subjugated pug reconstructed on the Grecian principle. It is the smallest of all noses and almost justifies the belief on the part of those who knew John's history that, having been deprived of his own proboscis in a prizefight, he did his best toward making up the loss by waylaying some young lady and possessing himself of her olfactory organ. Even if he did this, however, he spoiled the article in making the transfer, and hence the notable nose he wears to-day. Morrissey has, of late days, foresworn gambling and betaken himself to a virtuous life in a palatial residence in Lexington Avenue, with a fortune estimated at $2,000,000. He recently gave $7,000 as a donation to the church of St. Somebody or other in this city, being moved to the generous deed, I believe, by the announcement that Senator Wilson had got religion. Desirous of going to Heaven, he yet scorned Wilson's Yankee free grace road, and with the liberality of a prince, he came forward and paid his way to the golden gates of Paradise.—*Cor. Cincinnati Commercial.*

Seat of Government.

MESSRS EDITORS:—It might well be supposed that the able speeches which were made at the densely crowded meeting of the people on Monday, convincing as they were to the mind of every one present that Victoria must be the seat of Government, had exhausted the subject. Nevertheless, there are one or two additional considerations connected with this all important question which ought not to be lost sight of, and of which I venture to remind your readers.

The proposition whether Victoria is certain to be the seat of Government, if the people are only true to themselves, is one containing in itself certain elements from which, if correctly reasoned upon, an answer in the affirmative can be deduced with a conclusiveness amounting to mathematical exactness.

The solution of the problem, it will be admitted, depends upon one or all of the following powers: Her Majesty's Government, the people of the Colony, the local Government, and the Governor.

With regard to the first, it will be remembered that the Imperial Act united two Colonies, each having separate institutions and a separate capital, as equals, and not by way of annexation. The Act makes no mention of a capital, and why? Is it to be supposed that Her Majesty's advisers forgot that whereas two seats of Government existed one only would be required under Union? Her Majesty's Councillors are guided by too much experience and wisdom to admit of this supposition. They saw at once that this is a people's question, and wisely declined to interfere. Even in the case of Ottawa they took no part, until requested by the people to arbitrate.

We next come to the people. From inquiries I have made from many reliable sources, I believe the summer population, whites and Chinese, of the mainland, may be set down as not exceeding 6,000, and the winter population as not exceeding 3,000; and we know that before the late Government undertook to develop our resources the population of Victoria alone considerably exceeded that figure. Victoria, therefore, should have half a voice in this question; but when to that of Victoria we add that of every town and district in the Colony outside of New Westminster, the effect cannot fail to be irresistible.

Next, the local Government. It is independent of the people? No. Why? Never before stood a Government in such a financial predicament as this Government stands. To understand this, requires no sheets of figures or quires of estimates. This simple consideration will suffice. As yet, this is a gold producing country simply. Value of gold produced per annum, $2,000,000. Cost of governing, $1,000,000. Now, in what position would the agents of an estate in England be if half the rental was swallowed up in the cost of management, and if, in addition to this, the rental was diminishing as the cost of management increased? Again, consider $1,000,000, divided among 5000 people; taxes, $200 per head, per annum. I am speaking of the last published British Colnmbia Returns.

Impending bankruptcy stares the Government in the face. One or both of two courses only is open to them, either greatly to reduce expenses or to increase the area of taxation, by greatly adding population. The former alternative only cannot save them, because the cost of governing a very small population on the present system, does not differ much from the cost of governing a very large one; and how can they increase population otherwise than by forming a strong Government at Victoria, the only spot upon the coast capable of being converted into a rallying point for the retreating ex-migration?

Stern necessity will require both Governor and Government to work with the people in this matter, and to both, we say, as before, the location of the seat of Government is for the people to decide. Hands off! Act with the strict impartiality and unflinching neutrality, and the new Government may then rely upon receiving a generous support from the grateful people. P.

To His Excellency Frederick Seymour, Emperor.

SIRE:—In addressing you through the columns of the public press, I take the surest means of making an open profession of my political faith, and of eliciting from my fellow citizens their views on the various subjects I purpose to discuss in these letters.

You are now vested with rights as ample as any despot of modern days; beware that you use those powers aright, for on your personal exertions and good faith this Colony will either stand or fall, and the whole and entire responsibility rests with yourself. It is useless for you to cast upon your Council the *onus* of laws which may be disastrous or burdensome to the community. For your Council have to do as you bid them; their hands are tied and their mouths are shut, for honorable men though some of them are, you can hardly expect such superhuman patriotism in this distant region that will enable men to cast such care to the winds and throw up all the prospects which naturally belong to those who serve a Governor well. The loaves and fishes are in your hands, and the poor fellows must be fed; and so they follow the bread and its giver.

Sire, your first duty will be one that must cause considerable pain to a feeling heart; you will have to dismiss from their posts those officials which the Union of the Colonies have rendered superfluous; in doing this, I trust that a spirit of fairness will be manifested, and those persons retained, in whichever Colony they may have served, who have proved themselves fit and able men for the positions they occupy, and let those be dismissed who have inefficiently fulfilled their duties; and I trust that in thus performing your duty, your better sense will not be blinded by the vain flatteries and toadyism of those who are around you; with regard, however, to this part of the subject, I may address you at a future time. I now go on to one of the first acts which you have done towards practical economy, in the reduction of the salaries of the official staff. It may be, that the officials who have thus had their allowance diminished were overpaid, it may be they were useless altogether, but I am not aware that the salaries thus reduced were out of proportion to those who hold the higher offices under your Government. To my mind, sire, you show an unpardonable want of courage in thus making those suffer who cannot complain, and leaving untouched the salaries of those whose strictures you might fear; but to be sure none of those who have thus felt your administrative power have any vote in the Council. The magistrates and others, who have seats in that august body, either by selection or in virtue of their office, you leave with full pockets. The reason is obvious: they might not be so pliable if they were hungry. You, however, might say they were an underpaid set of meritorious men; granted, but the same remark will apply in equal force to those who have figured so lately in the *Gazette*.

I trust, sire, that you will show a little more courage, after having commenced by clearing the brush first; try your hand at some of the larger trees.

Yours obediently,
DELTA.

'No doubt you've heard of this affair.'

[*Song.*

The organ grinder and his friends beg to make some reparation for the nuisance committed on Tuesday night in startling the quiet citizens, about bed time, with their 'unparalleled show;' they, therefore, beg to forward the sum of $23, the proceeds of the same, to be equally divided between the Royal Hospital and the Female Infirmary.

(Signed) 'BONES,' Treasurer.
Kerrect.—DON CARLOS.

GOLD EXCITEMENT IN MADOC, C.W.—For weeks past there has been considerable excitement about the gold discoveries in Madoc. Mr James Deans, a merchant living in Madoc, writes to his brother, Dr Deans, of Galt:—"There is no doubt that gold has been discovered on a farm owned by a man named Richardson, and I daresay the *Globe* and *Leader*, which are within our reach, have made known to you further facts relating to the mine. I may add in a few words, however, that on Friday last, through the medium of myself and Mr Gray, the claim was transferred to a Boston firm for nearly $40,000 in American gold. The claim is represented by two rocky hills, and covers twenty-two acres of land. On Saturday a Californian offered $1500 for what earth he could take out of the hole in half an hour with no other assistance than a common garden hoe. Mr Vennor, of Sir William Logan's staff, assisted by a watchmaker here, obtained a few days ago from two and a half pints of the ordinary loose earth, pure gold amounting in value to twenty-four dollars. The samples which have been stolen and given out of the opening—which is seven feet in diameter and seventeen feet in depth—will amount, I am confident, to $1000 or $1200. Now, if this proves to be a regular lode and the vein extends north and south, allowing holes equally rich in quality and quantity to be opened up, what an incalculable amount of wealth will be realized by the introduction of skilled labor and proper machinery.

If this claim is not an accidental pocket, California and Australia will be vastly behind Madoc in point of richness in yield—I mean in case of an individual mine. Nothing has yet been known to equal it as far as developed.

Our village is thronged with gold seekers, from the wealthy American capitalist to the less pretentious miner, whose brawny muscle is his only means of working a mine. The opening of these mines will not take place in any considerable degree until the spring."

COMING CHANGE IN GENTLEMEN'S COSTUME The Paris correspondent of the London *Observer* writes:—"I hear that a great change is to be made this year in gentlemen's dress, and that the chimney pot hat that has so long held its place amid the fluctuations of fashions is at last to succumb to the demand of the age. Staub, that famous priest of the Temple of Fashion, was once asked how it was that such a great genius as he did not bring forth some new invention in the way of gentlemen's dress. 'I have long reflected upon the matter,' replied Staub, 'but what can I do so long as the present style of hat holds its place? The hat is the point of departure in dress; find me a new style of hat, and I'll soon improvise a new costume.' The new style is found at last, and is, I hear a great improvement in point of ornament to what we have so long been accustomed to look upon as the *sine qua non* of elegance. There is also to be a change in boots, which are to be somewhat in the style of those worn in the days of the Stuarts."

THE GRAND PROMOTERS OF HEALTH.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The grand secret of attaining happiness is to secure good health, without which life is stripped of all its pleasures. The first irregularity of any function should be checked and set right by appropriate doses of these fine purifying Pills, which strengthen the system by thoroughly cleansing the blood from all impurities. They balance disordered action, remove the cause of disturbance and restore its normal and natural power to every organ, without inconvenience, pain or any other drawback

Derangement of the Bowels, Liver and Stomach Complaints.

This medicine is so well known in every part of the world, and the cures effected by its use are so wonderful as to astonish every one. Its pre-eminence as a remedy for billious and liver complaints and derangements of the stomach and bowels, is no longer a matter of dispute or doubt. In these diseases the beneficial effects of Holloway's invaluable Pills are so permanent and extensive that the whole system is renovated, the organs of digestion strengthened, and full and easy assimilation promoted, so that both physical and moral energy are increased,

Determination of Blood to the Head.

This is generally occasioned by some irregularity of the stomach and bowels, which, if not quickly attended to, frequently terminates fatally. A few doses of these famous Pills never fail to give tone to the stomach regularity to the secretions, and purity to the fluids. Vertigo dimness of sight and other indications of approaching apoplexy, are entirely dissipated by a course of this admirable medicine.

The Female's Best Friend

For all debilitating disorders peculiar to the sex and in every contingency perilous to the life of women, youthful or aged, married or single, this mild but speedy remedy is recommended with friendly earnestness. It will correct all functional derangements to which they are subject.

Scrofula and all Skin Diseases.

For all skin diseases, however inveterate, these medicines are a sovereign remedy While the Pills act upon the blood, which they purify, the ointment passes through the pores of the skin, and cleanses every structure, as water saturates the soil or as salt penetrates meat. The whole physical machinery is thus rendered healthy, regular and vigorous.

Coughs, Colds and Asthmas.

No medicine will cure colds of long duration or such as are settled upon the chest so quickly as these famous Pills. Even in cases where the first stage of asthmas has appeared these Pills may be relied on as a certain and never failing remedy, particularly if the Ointment be simultaneously well rubbed into the chest and throat night and morning.

Indigestion—Billious Headache.

These complaints may sometimes be considered trifling but it should be borne in mind that by inattention and neglect, they often end most seriously. Give early thought to a deranged stomach take Holloway's Pills, rub his celebrated Ointment over the pit of the stomach, and you will shortly perceive a change for the better in your digestion, spirits, appetite, strength and energy. The improvement, though it may be gradual will be thorough and lasting.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Ague	Female Irregularities	Scrofula King, Evil
Asthma	Fevers of all kinds	Sore Thr
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Blotches on the Skin	Gout	Secondary Symptoms
Bowel Complaints	Headache	Tic-Douloureux
Colics	Indigestion	Tumours
Constipation the Bowels	Inflammation	Ulcers
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Debility	Liver Complaints	Worms of all kinds
Dropsy	Lumbago	Weakness, from whatever cause
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Sold at the Establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilised world, at the following prices:—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box.

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Full directions for the guidance of patients in every disease affixed to each Box. oc31-W

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And Hysteria,

is a sure speedy relief whevery RELIEF is wanted. It has for 25 years maintained its ascendancy over all other perfumes, throughout the West Indies, Cuba, Mexico and Central and South America, and we confidently recommend it as an article which, for softness, delicacy of flavor, richness of bouquet, and permancy, has no equal. It will also remove from the skin

Roughness,
Blotches,
Sun Burn,
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And Pimples,

is as delicious as the OTTO OF ROSES and lends fresh beauty and beautiful transparency to the complexion. Diluted with water it makes the best dentifrice, imparting a pearly whiteness to the teeth; it also removes all smarting or pain after shaving.

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IN LARGE BOTTLES.

THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD!

Is particularly recommended for use during

SPRING AND SUMMER,

when the blood is thick, he circulation clogged and the humours of the body rendered unhealthy by the gross and greasy secretions of the winter months. This good though powerful detergent cleanses every portion of the system, and should be used daily as

A DIET DRINK

by all who are sick, or who wish to prevent sickness. It is the only genuine and original preparation for

THE PERMANENT CURE

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MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES

OF

Scrofula or King's Evil, Old Sores, Boils Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers,

And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions.

It is also a sure and reliable remedy for

Salt Rheum, Ring Worm, Tetter, Scald Head, Scurvy, White Swellings and Neuralgic Affections, Nervous and General Debility of the System, Loss of Appetite, Langour, Dizziness, and all Affections of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fevers, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague and Jaundice.

It is guaranteed to be the

Purest and Most Powerful Preparation OF

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And is the only

TRUE AND RELIABLE CURE FOR SYPHILIS

Even in its worst forms.

It is the very best medicine for the cure of all disease arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood.

The afflicted may rest assured that there is NOT THE LEAST PARTICLE OF MINERAL, MERCURIAL, or any other poisonous substance in this medicine. It is perfectly harmless and may be administered to persons in the very weakest stages of sickness, or to the most helpless infants, without doing the least injury.

Full directions how to take this most valuable medicine will be found around each bottle; and to guard against counterfeits, see that the written signature of LANMAN & KEMP is upon the blue label.

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C. & B. invite attention to the following—Pickles, Tart Fruits, Sauces of all kinds, Jams, Potted Meats, Durham Mustard, Orange Marmalade, Essence of Coffee, Calf's Foot, and other Table Jellies, Pure Mushroom Catsup, and numerous other articles, all of which are of the highest quality, and are prepared with the most complete attention to Purity and Wholesomeness. Their Salad Oil is the finest imported.

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