

Chignecto Post.

SACKVILLE, N. B., AUG. 17, 1876.

THE GRIT PRESS.

The Moncton Times says:—

The Freeman says that the Telegraph plagiarizes its editorial on European affairs, the Globe says that the same paper is in-moderate in claiming credit for reforms which were effected before it referred to them, the Telegraph says that the Globe lies, the News says that the Freeman is a Jesuit, that the Globe is wishy-washy, &c., &c.

These papers are all clear Grits, some new and some old, but all pure and unadulterated Grits, and with the Freeman's seal of sanctity and duty consecrated and set apart for the work of elevating the standard and reforming the corrupt-politics of the country.

The modesty of the Times prevented any reference to itself and we hasten to supply the omission.

When Sir John went down and the Telegraph cleared the fence at one bound and fell into the green fields and pastures near the Grits—where was the Times? It had fled Sir John's Government and fled it freely. It had pocketed advertising and printing to the amount of hundreds of dollars per month, and did it show any gratitude to Sir John for these favors—did it stand by him and go down with him coils flying? By no means. That was not the Times' way of doing business—and the Times had a very distinct idea of business about that time.

Did it act with even the circumspection of the News, which after Sir John was routed and its Government fodder had been all devoured often went up to the fence, and looked longingly on the other side, where its late confederate the Telegraph was virtuously browsing and it occasionally got on the fence to have a better view of the Government corn fields, but finally had to go to Ottawa to become convinced, and there became duly convinced and converted and reconstructed, and returning, it quietly stepped through the bars, and has since been nibbling—only nibbling for the Freeman has the Post-Office printing, and the Globe has the bulk of the advertising!

Did the Times do the act regretfully and sorrowfully and after being convinced like the News? Not at all. It cleared the fence close at the heels of the Telegraph; the race was almost neck and neck between them. It exhibited the most indecent haste, and became as rabid in its denunciations of Sir John as if it had been born in the Grit fold and suckled and weaned and trained as a champion to strike down the Goliath of Conservatism. In those days the Grits were in the eyes of the Times lovely—almost Cherubims and Seraphims. The Times was never weary in proclaiming their glory. But those were days when the Times still held the seals of office—and something more substantial than seals: Those were the days when the Times refused in advertising and printing gallop.

But a change has come over the spirit of its dreams. It became whispered about that the Times must lose its office. It became noised about that the prices of printing had been cut down by that ruthless Goliath, Brydges. The Times hears these rumors. It becomes convinced they are alas! too true. About the time that the Times learned that the economical principles of the new Government would set like a summer's drouth on the streams of patronage that flowed into the Times' office, the opinion of the Editor as to the character of the Reform Government was suddenly changed! The Times suddenly became convinced that the Grit pack is rotten to the core. They are composed of hypocrites and robbers, who while affecting to elevate the standard of public morality, are in reality debauching constituencies in the effort to perpetrate their reign of jobbery and snobbery and robbery!

The Times is now found again under the banner of Sir John forgetting all it has said about the "deep damnable infamy" of Sir John selling the Pacific Charter.

Truly, the Times is just the paper to denounce the Gritism of the St. John press.

Consistency.

The Christian Visitor wants a Baptist appointed to the vacant Senatorship. The Christian Visitor, at the last Election declared against allowing sectarian or religious matters to interfere with politics and was violent in its attacks on the Roman Catholic priesthood for their attempts to rule in secular affairs. It was most vigorous in its denunciations of the union of Church and State. It has stated a hundred times that the state must know the people as citizens only, and not recognize any sect or creed—and yet the Visitor turns about and wants a Baptist appointed Senator!

Shocking accounts of Turkish barbarities in Bosnia are published. Whole villages are empty of their inhabitants, having been slaughtered and hundreds of dead bodies are floating down the Ura.

Smuggling.

To the Editor of the Chignecto Post.

Sir.—The Customs Department appears to be blind to what is known to every business man in the place, viz.: that the smuggling is carried on systematically along our shores from Rockport to Dorchester and from Rockport to Sackville. Banners are almost constantly visiting Sackville selling American goods, at less than they can be imported. I was not long ago offered dress goods at such low rates that my suspicions were aroused. This purchase provided the party would produce a Customs Certificate that the goods were duty paid. It is hardly necessary to say the party withdrew the goods at once. I have been offered American paraffin oil at 15 cts per gal, while that article was at the same time quoted at 32 cts at St. John. Cottons I have understood have been sold here at surprisingly low rates—surprising to all but the initiated.

This matter has been represented by the Collector, to Mr. Cudlip Inspector but nothing is done to correct the evil.

Is it fair to the regular trader who wishes to do a legitimate trade and uphold the law? I need not refer to the abominable rascality of those heartless scoundrels before referred to in your columns, who coast up and down our shores and make use of the Sabbath day to violate the law, and distribute to the fathers and sons and brothers of our families, whom they can on that day entice to their vessel.

MERCANTILE.

To the Editor of the Post.

Sir.—I could ye of the malice and ill will of the widdy above at the Bind. Although knocked speechless an' the skin pulled off the nose iv him, the tip into the strait, Tim came to his senses in the bist iv spirals, plazed wid himself an' his frind Mick. But Tim is a rare jewel an' whither he murders a frind or gits murdered himself in a row, he is equally plazed, so he told the bist the most call upon his frind Mick by way iv an apology, an' he did that. His wint iv the doctor in regard to the toes was only a pretence to repair his nose, but I'll say nothing iv all that. 'Twas the widdy whose toes were hurt wid an upst iv the big table in her murderous haste to belabor meself. Tim's generosity would take him to pretend it was his own toes that were smashed to save the widdy the inconvenience!

I knew that Tim would be right in the end, but the widdy O, murder! I fit I was done at the Bind for a time, at last; so I jumped on the cars as soon as convenient, an' was left in York Point in the city, where I riated me weary bones wid a nap on the cold sofa at me frind Jim Kostagons.

When I'd got me nap an' me bitter an' sich a breakfast as Jen can sit ferntest ye, I stipped out wid Pat for a walk an' a sniff iv fresh air. Pat lid off to the ind iv Mr. Fairweather's par. A quene phese, siz I, for a sniff iv fresh air—paraphane! Ooh, murder! what a smell iv paraphane. Paraphane, siz Pat, faith, you're right about the paraphane, but I can't be a telling ye! And what'll the paraphane do till ye? siz I. It's not this paraphane, ye divil, but the Government above at Ottawa, siz he. Faith then, I know they snilt bad enough, but ye don't see the cratures are so olfensive, siz I. I'm not saying they snilt so bad altogether, but I'm afraid the hasens might hear me, and put me in the court for divulging the secrets, siz Pat. What secrets? siz I. The Government secrets, siz he! To be sure, and what's that? siz I. Sure the dollars and cents and how to realize them for his frinds, siz he. Musha Pat sure that's no secret; I've family and baby wid a tooth in his hid clare in that. Thin I might tell ye about the paraphane. Do ye see Mr. Robason's warehouse there? siz Pat. Faith I do say enough, siz I. Will thin that's 500 barrels of Government paraphane stored there, barring what's latest out and run through the floor and wharf into the sea, siz Pat. And what put it there? and what's it for? siz I. The Minister of Marine bought it last March to supply the lighthouse wid next October, siz Pat. And the barrels are lacking? siz I. Faith they are, siz he, and can't ye see it floating on the water? there'll be a quarter ov the sea before October, and they'll have what's left, if the place dont take fire wid it and burn up intirely. And what did the Government want of the oil nine months ahid? siz I. Ye see the friends, of the Government have great oil works entirely, above at Sarnia, and a dale of paraphane on hand that they dont nade, so the Government just buys it up and stores it, so as to be sure of having plenty thin its naded. And where does they get all the money? siz I. From the Province above at Ottawa, siz Pat. And does they kape all the towns supplied wid the oil? siz I. Faith, I suppose they does, siz Pat. To be sure, it takes into the sea, but dont ye perave it gives employment to min? Your right there, siz I, and 'would make a power of work for min, if the city should take fire wid this magazine of paraphane, and the Minister of Marine would nade another supply of the oil for the lighthouses. You're right, siz Pat, and all for the good of trade, a lighted match from a half-drown crature's pipe might set the town in a blaze quick enough thin.

Is the Mayor ov' your City a female? siz I. Niver a bit, siz Pat, and what's thin its crazy hid? Faith I thought she might be busy wid her pull-back and not mind or realize the danger of the paraphane.

Your Obedient Servant,

MICK FINNEN.

Aug. 7, 1876.

The Rev. I. E. Bill lectures next Thursday evening at Bethel Chapel on Moody and Sankey, in aid of the Sabbath School.

Language.

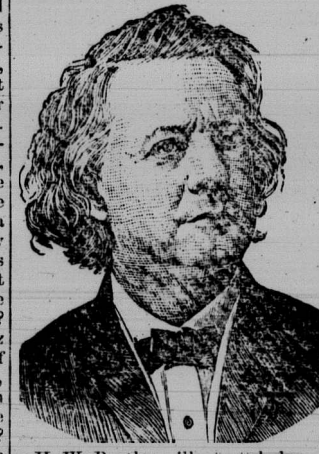
For the Chignecto Post.

Language is the art of expressing thought. Gestures, signs, articulated sounds and written characters are some of means used in conveying information. Barbarians, uncivilized races, use gestures, signs and articulated sounds, people that are cultivated use written characters. Spoken language is common to all nations, and even the bird possesses this power of giving utterance to certain intelligible sounds. The Indians of North America are remarkable for their power of gesticulating; the Africans are remarkable for their power of gesticulating; the Chinaman for written characters. The difference in the faces is evidence of this fact for the mouth utters the thought, nose and cheek bone give motion, while the pen is directed by the eye. The African is full in the mouth region, the Indian in the nose and cheek, but the Chinaman is possessed with superior abilities in imitating with the eye. The mouth is the organ of speech, the eye of sight, the nose of motion, the Chinaman in any one gives power.

The animal conveys information through its strength of organs, for we see the chirping bird, crowing cock, roaring lion, convey to each of their kind information, but the running deer, the flying eagle, the racing horse, gives warning of danger. The dog will follow a track that the dog will follow a track for one miles by the marks as well as scent. We could enumerate others but suffice to say that information is conveyed with those organs that are strongest and ready at hand. So with man, if we want him and see one with the full mouth, talking high nose, wide cheek bone moving around with arm and head, but the eyebrow that is wide and full, will direct the hand to point to the thing he is talking of. The fact that information is transmitted through various channels and strongest faculties. Written characters require time, patience, study, and sedentary confinement, to acquire. Therefore it is lessens the other powers so that their deficiency is quite noticeable in a small mouth, contracted cheek and large head which are evidences of a good writer, and inclined to penning thought, instead of speaking or gesticulating the same. The best proof that we have that the mouth is the organ of speech is the lion and parrot, the latter with a large bill and tongue can talk, but the lion with its large throat and small lips and tongue can only roar.

Compare Daniel Webster and Sir Walter Scott. Webster the Cicerone of the American Senate could control thousands through his throat but millions are captivated with Sir Walter's words. Webster's mouth and throat was large and full, but Scott's was contracted and small, possessing a hesitancy in speech which gave him very decided objections to occupying the position of a few minutes. Webster, in delineating his characteristic: first pliability of texture or softness of fibre is requisite to give readiness; a strong and full lips and pointing to give force; honesty of speech, a square jaw and straight mouth—Evidences, the seal of eloquence, is seen in the large throat, strong jaw and rolling lips, but the contracted tongue is superior to all the other qualifications.

Compare Daniel Webster and Sir Walter Scott. Webster the Cicerone of the American Senate could control thousands through his throat but millions are captivated with Sir Walter's words. Webster's mouth and throat was large and full, but Scott's was contracted and small, possessing a hesitancy in speech which gave him very decided objections to occupying the position of a few minutes. Webster, in delineating his characteristic: first pliability of texture or softness of fibre is requisite to give readiness; a strong and full lips and pointing to give force; honesty of speech, a square jaw and straight mouth—Evidences, the seal of eloquence, is seen in the large throat, strong jaw and rolling lips, but the contracted tongue is superior to all the other qualifications.



H. W. Beecher, illustrated, large spoken language, and he gestured with considerable when speaking, also a good writer, combining these essential factors for success in the pulpit or rostrum.

Ezra Heard From.

Mr. Editor.—In your issue of the 10th, I am reported as having been up before his honor for interfering with an officer in the discharge of his duty. The facts of the case are: on Sunday evening the 6th inst., a gentleman from a distance was walking a rather lonely road when he was "arrested" by Alex. Bateman, who represented himself to be assistant marshal of the Town. The gentleman asked what the charge was; and was told desecration of the Sabbath day but if he the gentleman would turn up \$20.00 it would settle the whole thing. The gentleman had only 5.00 in his possession which he gave up at once, not satisfied with all the game down. A. M., followed the gentleman to get the other \$15.00. I got wind of what was going on, and thought it best to stop such high handed robbery, made the A. M., give up the plunder. He, to get square with me, drove my father's cow from the door yard to impound her; I saw and stopped him in his mad career, in taking the cow from him; I accidentally struck him on the hand with a straw or some such deadly weapon inflicting a dangerous wound for which I had to pay his Honor the sum of \$12.30. These are a synopsis of the facts of case which I think the public should see to know whether I am as bad as your correspondent represented me to be.

I thank you for your space and insertion, I am,

Yours, &c.,

EZRA P.

Moncton, Aug. 15, 1875.

Fiji.

FIFTEEN YEARS IN FIJI.—THE ISLANDS AND THE NATIVE.—POLITICAL DISTURBANCES.—SIR ARTHUR GORDON.

The Fiji Islands are kept in regular communication with the outside world by the steamships of the Australian and American Mail S. S. Company, which call there monthly on their voyages to and from San Francisco. They are situated 4,800 miles or 20 days' sail from San Francisco, and eight days' sail from Honolulu, Sandwich Islands. New Zealand is situated 1100 miles south. The islands are of volcanic origin, or are perhaps mountain peaks of a great submerged continent. The group number 200. They are clustered together closely, occupying a breadth of sea room of not more than 200 miles.

The two largest islands are Viti Levu and Vanua Levu; the former is 100 miles long and 70 miles broad, the latter is 100 miles long and 30 miles broad. The islands are all surrounded by coral reefs, extending from a quarter of a mile to 15 miles from the shores. Inside the reefs the water is smooth and limpid as in a pond; outside the sea rolls in and breaks over the reefs with terrific fury. The water is beautifully clear and reveals the minutest objects to a considerable depth. These waters contain a great variety of fish, of a species totally unknown in temperate zones. The variety of their color is surprising. Yellow, black, red and gold, and ultramarine are common colors for the finny tribe. Great sea turtles, sea urchins, sharks, etc., are found inside the coral reef breakwaters.

The natives are expert fishermen; the sea furnishes them their almost only article of animal food. When the islands were first visited by Europeans, they found neither beast nor dangerous reptile here.

Approaching these islands from the sea, they present a striking, to say an alluring impression on the traveler, whose eyes have long been wearied with a horizon of waters day after day. From the barriers of surf and foam about their base, they rise up thousands of feet into the air, in the obscure depths of which cannibalism still lingers; the side hills and shores being covered with palms and pine, and all the luxuriant vegetation of the tropics.

The Eastern parts of the islands are covered with dense and heavy forests of New Zealand pine (cedar) on the leeward side, with heavy grass. There are besides, forests of orange, pine, apple, lemon and banana. Wild figs grow with tropical luxuriance.

All the islands are inhabited. The native population numbers 150,000. It was formerly much larger, but they are dying out in the face of the white man. No less than 40,000 died last March from measles. This calamitous disease was introduced as follows:—Sir Hercules Russell took old King Calakau, pronounced "Thakombu" (Australia for a visit. On returning, measles broke out in the war ship. After they arrived, the ex-king was taken down with it, but not until a great number of old chiefs had visited him to congratulate him on his safe return and became infected with the disease. They returned to their own people carrying the fatal poison, and the disease was spread far and wide.

Old Calakau himself is a very good sample of the civilizing effect of Europeans. He was formerly a cannibal and is credited with being of a most ferocious and epicurean taste, but his photograph reveals only the features of a benevolent old man, whose diet has always been of the mildest kind. He is said to have been fond of braining children, and once he is said to have cut out the tongue of a captive and ate it before the poor wretch's face! Cannibalism is now done, but it is seen in some places. On one of the islands a place named where those who have been killed. It consists of a lot of upright stones over which the poor victim was run with force, as to dash out his brains.

The native population is said by some to be of Malay extraction; others pretend to have observed some evidences of Indian origin. They are of a most peaceable disposition, are honest, high-minded and virtuous. They are inclined to be industrious. The climate is so remarkably fine, that very little exertion is required to secure food. The natives go almost naked, the thermometer the whole year around ranging between 75° and 95°. Women are adorned by their own beauty, with the exception of a few articles of color (as fashion, shawl and belt bracelets). They are graceful and often pretty. Banana leaves as dress, skirt waist, mantle and bonnet complete the toilet a la mode there. The natives are sober and not like too large a proportion of their European neighbors, given over to the seductions of Rum. They are remarkably free from the vices of civilization. When visited first by Europeans, they worshipped snakes and images; but Wesleyan missions have to educate them in the ways of Christianity. Besides natives and about 100 half-castes the rest of the population consists of about 1000 Europeans, who are planters, traders and adventurers of all kinds.

Natives do not salute each other by hand-shaking, or with a gentle occupation, or with a nod as amongst Europeans. When they wish to say "good day," they give a sniff, as if they had a cold in the head. Fiji houses are a novelty to Europeans. They are made of reeds, thatch, and of various shapes. Other they are conical like a haystack on the Tantarum marshes, often square or oblong. Sentit is worked in with the reeds occasionally, making quite a beautiful and airy structure. The ridge pole projects two or three feet and is ornamented with shells and ferns. The furniture consists of bamboo pillows, gourd, fans, an old sea-chest, &c., &c.

The history of the islands for the past fifteen years, which is as yet unwritten, is full of stirring and very remarkable events. Revolution has succeeded revolution. The suppression of one revolt is followed by another uprising; warfare, open and secret; open battles or secret murder has shaken the island from end to end. Bloodshed and pillage are the horrors of the transition period previous to the final adoption of the country as a British colony. In 1871 a constitutional Government was formed with Cakabeau as King. There was a House of Assembly, an Upper House, composed of chiefs, and all paraphernalia of a civilized nation, even to the functions of levying taxes and borrowing money! Between '71 and '74 nearly £100,000 stg., was spent in reducing the Heglanders, who had been in revolt, into proper subjection. The Legislature had such a good time of it, borrowing and spending money, that it refused to be prorogued to make way for the election of their successors. This was rather bad, considering the Legislature was composed chiefly of men who were the champions of a strictly constitutional Government. Still they only emulated the love of official loaves and fishes that is sometimes found in more enlightened communities.

The result of the violation of the constitution was, that an agitation was commenced to have the islands ceded to Great Britain; and in 1874, this was accomplished. It is now a Crown colony, and ruled by a council composed of the Governor, the Chief Justice, Secretary, Chief Land Commissioner and Auditor General. The Governor is Sir Arthur Gordon, who has succeeded in making himself as obnoxious there as he did in New Brunswick and Mauritius. He gets the credit being a good chief of the stock and the pig. He has succeeded in spending in two years nearly half a million of dollars borrowed money on salaries, and in otherwise keeping up his own dignity. The Europeans almost to a man dislike him.

It is pleasing to note that the ubiquitous press is not unknown in Fiji. The Government organ, the Times, and the Opposition, Argus, have almost a world-wide circulation; and like two rival political papers, go on much in the "raw head and bloody bones" style.

Levuka is the capital, and is quite a flourishing place, though none of the villages have a population over 300 or 400 people. The great amount of foliage about the houses and their gardens and lawns make them very pleasant.

The occupation of Europeans here is raising cotton, sugar shipbuilding, trading, etc. Many Europeans going there, finding the restraint of civilization somewhat novel, plunge at once into dissipation. Those who are sober and industrious generally do well. The culture of Sea Island cotton started at the time the American war stopped the production in the Southern States, has of late much declined. It was worth at one time \$1.25 per lb. in the Liverpool market, but has now fallen to 80 cts. The production of sugar is now the most promising occupation. The cane there has a greater density than any other known cane; i. e., it possesses more sucrose in its juice. There is a great want of mills there for crushing sugar, only four running at present. Mills cost \$25,000 there, and people who go into them literally coin money. The export of cotton amounted to \$1,000,000 of dollars annually ten years ago. It is greatly reduced. The exports of coconuts, cotton, sugar, oil, tortoise shell, bananas, oranges, maize, etc., now amounts to \$700,000.

The above sketch of Fiji, was furnished by our Reporter after "interviewing" Mr. Silas Page of Amherst, who has lately returned home for a visit. He has been living 15 years in that country. Mr. Page is enthusiastic in his praise of it. When he first landed there it was totally uncivilized, and contained only something like 40 Europeans. Since then, despite political disturbances, it has progressed. Mr. Page followed the general business of the islands. He was planter, trader, built vessels and acted as stevedore, in all of which he appears to have been successful. A volume might well be written from Mr. Page's graphic and racy description of the islands.)

CONCORD.—The Amherst Sentinel asserts it is an error. We presume it puts the proposition in form of a query: "Why is it like an eagle?"

If a conundrum was intended by our contemporary, we may as well confess our stupidity at once—and give it up! That the conundrum may be answered, and the readers of the Sentinel relieved of their suspense, we offer a

REWARD OF 25 CTS. for the solution. Answers received by mail, not published next week, with the name of the winner.

On Dit that the Editorial chair of the Amherst Sentinel has been accepted by Prof. J. H. Smith, the renowned Assyrian scholar. The readers of that valuable paper will no doubt be favored with disquisitions on the "sacred enigmas," as well as on Assyrian antiquities and curiosities, in place of the brilliant leaders in Hammar's curiosities that have heretofore been shooting meteor-like athwart the literary heavens.

THE FISHERIES.—Several vessels which arrived on Saturday and yesterday, from North Bay and the Grand Banks, report codfish very scarce. Most of the vessels in the North Bay return with hardly half their normal cargo. A great many more vessels, than usual have been fitted out for the fisheries this season, and the fleet in North Bay was augmented by many vessels, which were making poor fares on the Grand Banks and Western Banks, and proceeded to the Bay.—Halifax Chronicle.

A Constantinople despatch says the Porte disavows any intention of interfering in the election of a ruler to occupy the throne of Servia, but a heavy indemnity will be demanded from Servia, with guarantees against further hostilities.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.

Advertisements This Day.