

THE CHIGNECTO POST
EVERY THURSDAY.
\$1.50 per Annum, or \$1.00 in Advance.
PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING
OF ALL KINDS,
Promptly Executed at Lowest Rates.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Inserted at very Lowest Rates.
W. C. MILNER, Proprietor.

CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER.
SACKVILLE, N. B., JUNE 15, 1882.

How Protection Benefits the Consumer.

Messrs. Geo. E. Ford and C. A. Bower, of this place, furnish us with the following table of articles with retail prices in 1877, before the N. P. and 1882. The list might be indefinitely extended. Canada has just entered upon the manufacture of a number of classes of goods and the production of which is not yet large enough to induce competition and reduce prices, as for instance in the cheapest kinds of clothing, cheapest blankets that are made from the refuse of mills and stables, cottons, and prints, &c. In ready made clothing, Canadian cloths, knit woollen goods, boots, shoes, &c., &c., the reduction is most marked since 1877. Messrs. Ford and Bower will satisfy any enquirer from their books of the correctness of the following prices, which are from actual bills.

2 lbs. tea at 48c.	40.96	37.75
10 lb. granulated sugar.	1.50	1.10
2 packages corn starch.	39	29
1 lb. ginger.	30	20
2 lbs. coffee.	50	30
Molasses (Imperial).	64	50
1 gal. vinegar.	40	35
Kerosene.	40	35
Canadian tinned suit.	18.00	15.00
Canadian tinned (Borden).	8.75	8.00
Oxford blankets.	6.00	6.00
Boots per pair, men's fine.	5.00	3.75
Ladies' leather button boots.	2.00	1.50
Ladies' serge prunella.	1.50	1.10
Men's brogans.	1.75	1.25
Mowing machines.	40.00	30.00
Raking machines.	45.00	32.00
Sewing machines (Singer).	60.00	50.00
Tapestry carpeting.	30	25
Knit shirts & drawers.	30	25
Trunks (zinc).	7.00	4.00
Prints.	10	10
Common yellow.	30	25
Ash bedroom set.	50.00	32.00
Casemere.	65	65
Debeige.	65	65
Persian cord.	35	35
French linen.	20	35

*Now manufactured in Berlin, Ont.

THE CAMPAIGN.

The Meeting at Memramook.

SPEECH BY MR. WOOD.

Hon. Mr. Landry's Views of Sir Albert Smith.

On Thursday last (Corpus Christi) the Hon. Provincial Secretary addressed his French friends at Memramook College. The gathering was very large, embracing nearly all the French electors of the parish and many of other nationalities. Hon. Mr. Landry made a speech in French. Mr. Wood then mounted the rostrum and after referring to the pleasure he felt in meeting in friendly discussion with his French neighbors, stated the real question at issue between the Conservatives and Liberals, was whether our tariff should or should not protect the manufacturing industries of the country. His experience as a commercial man was altogether in favor of the present tariff, in the interests of home labor and home industries. He referred to the shipping interests, with which he was specially identified. Shipbuilding had declined, but he denied it was owing to the N. P. The shipping returns showed that the building trade had decreased one half between '74 and '79. That enormous decline was not owing to the N. P., because it was not then in operation. He did not think it was owing to Sir Albert being in power. It was owing to the superseding of wooden vessels by steam vessels, which he foresaw would in the future not only monopolize the carrying trade of the ocean, but compete for the coasting trade. The shipbuilding trade is going. The great bulk of our exports is lumber. As the country is being settled the area of forest land is entrenched upon, and the present exhaustive demand for lumber renders timber scarcer and scarcer. When the forest give out, on what do we base our hopes for exports and for employment? We have but one answer. Our growth is stopped unless we can develop our native industries. Fortunately we in the Maritime Provinces are admirably situated to do the manufacturing of Canada. The ocean washes the confines of our land; we have harbors and ready facilities for communication; we have a healthy climate; we have fuel at our doors; we have access to raw material; we have a hardy and industrious population. What more do we want? Only a tariff that will foster the growth of home industries until they can stand alone. We want our native industries to develop. We want to keep our young men at home; to do that we must provide them with employ-

CHIGNECTO POST.

Deserve Success and you shall Command it.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1882.

WHOLE NO. 629.

VOL. 13.-NO. 6.

MR. W. W. WELLS

made a short speech congratulating the French people on the proud and important position they now hold. He was followed again by

HON. P. A. LANDRY

who spoke in English and addressed himself chiefly to Sir Albert Smith. He said it had only been a short time since, when it had been stated he had forfeited the confidence of the people, and could not gain his election. Lately, it was said in the same quarter, "We will let Landry afterwards—we will vote for Landry."

Why should such interest suddenly be felt in Landry? There was a time when he (Mr. L.) was told he was an able man. But when he considered the time had come when the French people could assert themselves—when they could be independent and do as they considered best in the interests in the country, then was the time that he, Landry, was called a "villain," a "traitor," an ingrate, and a wicked man. "Pete," he dared the author of these slanders to meet him on the Hastings and discuss these matters face to face. Let him bring his ledger and his notes of hand.

Sir Albert had boasted he had made him a gentleman. If so, he had kept more for himself. Not only had he vilified him in this country and endeavored to poison his English friends against him, but in the West, when coming in contact with his French friends, he had turned upon him like a serpent and vilified him to his own people.

Is that the man you want to represent you? (Cries, no, no.) Is there any wonder he was indignant and outraged at such treatment? Has he not entertained people in his office at his villas in his business interests, his baseness to face? He wanted to meet him face to face before the public to discuss these matters. He challenged him to meet him. He felt able to cross swords with him, because he had right and justice with him. He is not under shackles to him. (Cheers.) He wanted to show the country that the French people of this country are not under shackles to him. (Cheers.) Nothing could be a greater insult to the public man than the confidence and trust of his people and it gave him infinite pleasure to see the enthusiastic manner in which his words were received. He had regretted he had not the nomination, because he would have liked the opportunity of showing that he was able to meet in the field the man who had threatened to crush him. (Cheers.) It has even been insinuated he was not true and loyal to his friend, Mr. Wood, in this fight? (Shouts of disapproval.) Support your friend and your party! Mr. Landry concluded amidst round after round of cheers.

Hon. C. J. Townshend's Speech at River Philip.

A Successful and Economical Local Government Following an Extraordinary and Riskless Result.

Mr. Townshend said the time had again come for the people of Cumberland to say whether he should be continued a member of the Assembly and of the Government. If he could show that the affairs of the County had been wisely, judiciously and economically managed, then they should retain the present Administration to power. In order to come to a fair understanding a comparison should be made between the present and the late Government. The Hill Administration, which immediately preceded, had had an annual revenue of \$700,000. This was amply sufficient for the purposes of the country, as might be proved by the fact that during the last four years the revenue had been less by \$200,000, and yet they had managed to get along quite well. He (Townshend) and his colleagues knew when they took office that they were following an incompetent Government; they knew that the finances were in an embarrassing state; that money had been wasted in large quantities; that little or nothing had been realized from coal royalties, and that the country had been going largely into debt. They knew that, but had no idea of the full extent of the mischief. So great was the confusion, so unsatisfactory the financial condition of the Province, that they felt that the first thing they should do was to employ a competent third party who should go into the accounts and find out for them how the Province stood. It became apparent that notwithstanding the revenues of the Province a DEBT HAD BEEN CONTRACTED OF \$350,000;

and that sort of thing, amounted to \$85,000. Afterwards another discovery was made; that there was due banks a further sum of \$50,000 of which no account was found in the books; that the credit of the Province was so low, that 7 per cent interest was being paid. The previous Government had expended \$2,000,000, which was to the credit of the Province to debt account. They had drawn the additional subsidy during the better terms, a period of 10 years, and yet with \$700,000 a year revenue they were in this state. Their

RAILWAY POLICY

was remarkable. They had subsidized the Western Counties Railway to the extent of \$800,000, which was to be paid as the work advanced, but the money had all been paid and the road was yet uncompleted, having a break of twenty miles in it, and being unfinished the remainder of the way. A Commissioner had been sent down to examine the work and he found that some embankments were nothing but brush heaps and that the work had been badly done over a great part of the road. The Eastern Railway had a subsidy of \$550,000. But little was found to be done on this road, though much money had been paid, and a remarkable thing about this transaction was that no security of any sort had been taken that the Company would build the road. The money was handed out to them without asking for a written line of security on the part of the contractors. There was the case of the Niagara and Atlantic, a road which there was no excuse whatever for building. It joined no places of importance and went through a barren country for the most part. But a good deal of money had been spent there by the Hill Government, though no road was built.

That was the way the Government found the country. How were they leaving it? They were out of debt. They had not drawn any subsidy in advance, and it might be remarked that the late Government always drew their subsidy before it was due, paying 5 per cent interest to the Dominion, and that the whole amount paid as interest on subsidies drawn before due had been \$60,000. Railways were not the only thing over which the Government of previous days had flung away money. It was in small matters. They had expelled Woodworth for telling them the truth about themselves. That gentleman had sued them for damages and gained his case, and when they appealed to the Supreme Court he gained it again. The members of the Govt. instead of paying the costs of their illegal action drew it out of the treasury—both debt and costs. The case of the Great Seal was another. That was an action in which the Government was not a party, but because one of the litigants was a friend of some of their paid the cost of that also. If anybody could charge the present Administration with having done such a thing let him do it at once or forever after hold his peace.

THE RAILWAY POLICY

of the present Government he flattered himself was something more satisfactory. They had arranged all the business for a system of roads reaching from Louisburg, in Cape Breton, to Yarmouth, at the extreme other end of the Province. They also acquired a proprietary interest in the uncompleted road so that they had been able to get \$1,350,000 out of them, or a sum of nearly \$700,000 a year for all time. Among other acts, by which he was willing to be judged, was the

COUNTY INCORPORATION ACT.

The old sessions, with its grand jury and magistrates was well enough in its time, but was contrary to the idea of responsible Government, and this was the duty of responsible Government. The grand jury could tax people and the people could not say a word to them, now they could make their desires known through the parish representatives and he thought it a better way, and was convinced that the people were at large now, though many were at large opposed to it.

THE BRIDGE BILL

was one they had failed to carry. Had it carried this county could have had \$25,000 with which to build one or two large bridges. When the Legislative Council threw out the bridge bill (Townshend) was surprised and indignant. He had been so sure of it passing that he had engaged an engineer to come up and draw plans of the Port Philip bridge. The history of the bill was this: The Hill Government had advanced to some counties immense sums of road money in advance, besides giving these counties their regular share. Those counties who had representatives in the Government, powerful in the House, drew more money than would ever be repaid. Because the counties could not repay the large sums, and because the advances had not been fairly distributed among the counties, it was decided by the Holmes Government to put every county on a par with the one that had drawn the most and advance them enough to make up the balance that would be then coming to them. This money was for building bridges alone. Well it was thrown out but it would be carried yet.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

True they were filling up the vacancies, but with men who had given a written pledge to vote for abolition and not a man of them would go back on that pledge. Lastly, he would say that the sentiments of the Opposition could be found in a speech by Mr. Fielding, a man who has studied local matters well, one of the ablest men in their ranks. His address would be found in the Chronicle. He (Townshend) hoped that the people who were now listening to him would get that speech and read it, and it would show how weak a case the Opposition had to present. He now asked all his friends at this end of the county to support his friend Vicky, as well as himself. Vicky's friends had always supported him (Townshend) in Parrsboro and he wanted his friends to do the same. To split the votes of the party would be to put Mr. Fielding in Mr. Smith could not go. He was being made a cat's-paw of, but Mr. Pipes would have to be guarded against. He (Townshend) and his colleagues were greatly encouraged at the prospects and asked for the support of all present. (Cheers.)

Sir Albert at Shediac.

(By our roving correspondent.)

Great is Sir Albert! He himself hath said it. He hath announced the fact early and often. On Thursday he took occasion to speak of that and other subjects of less importance at Shediac. Sir Albert came to Tait's Hall in good time—about 8 o'clock. Isaac Evans, Esq., was called to the chair, and in due time Sir Albert mounted the platform and began. He had a fine audience, the band paraded the streets before the hour of opening, and as Mr. Elder says a band always draws a crowd. But the crowd at this meeting was not drawn by the band alone. It included all Sir Albert's supporters and as many more. The latter half came to hear the representative of the County but came also with the expectation of hearing both sides of the story. It was well known that the Conservatives of Shediac had invited Professor Weldon to reply to the Knight Mr. Wood was at a meeting elsewhere, and had also said that he would be glad to have Mr. Weldon speak at the meeting. Sir Albert at Shediac. It was also well known that Sir Albert had only one speech, of the following are the heads. (a.) Premature dissolution of the House with cursory remarks on the Tyranny of a Government that appeals to the people before they are ready to meet it. He also alluded to the outrage upon human nature and the indignity feelings of an outraged populace, and reference to Sir Albert's thirty years of public life, fifteen elections and general popularity.

(b.) Belates to Mr. Wood, and tells how that gentleman had been his friend, and how that Wood was opposed last fall to the N. P., and how that Wood would be forced to give a reason for his change when nomination day came. This clause being up with some remarks on Sir Albert's long and accepted public service.

(c.) The Syndicate. The most outrageous swindle that ever was perpetrated since the foundation of the world. It is part of Sir Albert's method here to add the total cost of that part of the C. P. R. built by the Government, the sum of money paid to the Syndicate, the amount which the completed railway is worth, the value of the land at \$3.00 per acre, the value of exemptions from taxation, and the value of the railway built on the prairie, by the Dominion Government, and so on, adding the Government railways in separate pieces and then altogether, first giving the cost, then the expense, then the value, then adding all up in a lump. The result of this method surprises all who are in the habit of dealing with small figures. Sir Albert closes up this part of his address by some complimentary references to his own distinguished services to the country.

(d.) Underdone told, with great economy of fact and with the addition of many a ghostly detail. Tilley's speech, at St. John. In this connection Sir Albert observes that 25 per cent is being collected on the whole imports of the country. Sir Albert has no hesitation in adding five million dollars to the actual amount. This section is generally closed up with some affectionate allusion to Sir Albert's great toils for his country.

(e.) The general mention he makes of the invariable animosity of the Post and the Times. The various "boundings" to which Sir Albert is subjected. At this stage the attorney (?) features, the emaciated figure, and the deep line of care (?) on his withered face, generally stand before the eyes of the audience. He speaks of his services to his country and his great merits generally, and passes on to Sir Albert and what he has done for the country. Of how he refused to take stock in the cotton factory lest he should lose his freedom; how he declined an interest in sugar refineries, lest he should get too rich; and how much his country owes to him on general account.

(h.) Deals with the honor of knighthood explains that Sir Albert does not believe in titles, except as marks of distinguished services, and that his title represents such services, which naturally leads up to a narration of the services themselves.

(i.) Lastly—Sir Albert's claim on the people; an account of what he has done for the county; the prospects of the Grit party; how they are carrying Ontario by storm (reads letters from Mr. Blake to Sir Albert); how they are taking all before them in Nova-Scotia and New Brunswick and how the party of Purty are winning, closing up with a peroration, wherein he speaks of the great poverty of the people, of how they never were in such a distress as this spring, and how when he was in power he had done a great deal for the people of the county.

The French people of Shediac have strange instincts in favor of fair play. They wanted to hear Weldon speak. It is safe to say that no argument however convincing could have damaged Sir Albert more than his weakness on this occasion.

Business Cards.

DR. E. T. GAUDET,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office: Opposite St. Joseph's College, MEMRAMOOK, N. B.

W. F. COLEMAN, M. D.,
M. R. C. S. ENG.
OCULIST AND AURIST
To St. John General Public Hospital.
Office: 40 Coburg Street, ST. JOHN, N. B.

DR. MORSE,
AMHERST, N. S.
Graduate of Edinburgh University,
Physician and Surgeon.
Special attention devoted to the Diseases peculiar to Females and Children.

Business Cards.

ROBERT BECKWITH,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c.
DORCHESTER, N. B.

R. BARRY SMITH,
Barrister, Solicitor and Notary,
Main Street, - Moncton, N. B.

A. D. RICHARD, LL. B.,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.,
DORCHESTER, N. B.

C. B. CODFREY,
Dorchester, May 6th, 1880.

WE WANT
CONSIGNMENTS OF
Ship Knees,
Spilling,
R. R. Ties,
Cordwood,
Tan-Bark,
Potatoes.

HATHWAY & CO.,
22 Central Wharf, Boston.
dec1. '81

A. E. OULTON,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR,
Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE: - - - - A. L. Palmer's Building,
DORCHESTER, N. B.

D. I. WELSH,
Attorney-at-Law,
CONVEYANCER, &c.
OFFICE: - - - - MAIN ST.
MONCTON, N. B.

W. W. WELLS,
Barrister-at-Law, Notary Public,
Conveyancer, &c.
Office: - - - - In the Court House,
DORCHESTER, N. B.

J. R. CAMERON,
Elias & Gardner Block, Prince Wm. Street,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

American and Canadian Oils, Chandlers, German-Store, and English and American Lamps, Burners, Wickes, &c.

VICTORIA
STEAM CONFECTIONERY WORKS,
J. R. WOODBURN & CO.,
44 & 46 DOCK STREET,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

EMERY & BRADEN,
Wholesale Commission Merchants.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Produce, Oranges, Lemons, Bananas, Apples, and Cape Cod Cranberries; also
Hay, Potatoes, Poultry, Eggs, &c.
Quotations always given when desired.
55 Commercial and 63 Clinton Streets,
BOSTON, MASS.

POSITIVELY
THE
Cheapest
and Best
ORGANS,
PIANOS
and
MUSIC
STANDS
AMERICAN
MADE
J. C. COLE'S,
AMHERST, N. S.

RHODES, CURRY & CO.,
AMHERST, N. S.
HAVE REBUILT and are now running
the
Amherst Wood-Working Factory,
And with the aid of good men and good machinery are prepared to fill orders at short notice for
Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Window and Door Frames, Brackets and Mouldings of all Descriptions, Kin Dried Lumber and Building Material, Planing, Sawing, &c.
Stores and Offices fitted out. All orders promptly attended to. may7

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late Joshua Briggs, late of Dorchester, are hereby required to present the same duly attested within three months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned or to A. D. Richard, Esq. of Dorchester, N. B.
Dorchester, March 21st, A. D. 1882.
VETAIL BREAUX,
Administrator.
A. D. RICHARD,
Sol. of the Estate.

twenty inches in the air, at the end of every third sentence of Sir Albert, and heard them come down with a crash. The noise was quite loud but the *Mohawk's* appearance was not graceful.

Le the poor *Mohawk* whose untended mind, Sees Gods in thunder, eloquence in wind, His mighty soles from Moncton Town did stray And on a Shediac platform thumped away.

And so the meeting closed. Sir Albert said some few things that were incorrect. He stated that at Halifax an offer of compromise had been made by the Conservative party and then they were willing to allow one man to be returned on each side. This was found to be untrue. George Washington could not have told that story.

The French people of Shediac have strange instincts in favor of fair play. They wanted to hear Weldon speak. It is safe to say that no argument however convincing could have damaged Sir Albert more than his weakness on this occasion.

Business Cards.

ROBERT BECKWITH,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c.
DORCHESTER, N. B.

R. BARRY SMITH,
Barrister, Solicitor and Notary,
Main Street, - Moncton, N. B.

A. D. RICHARD, LL. B.,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.,
DORCHESTER, N. B.

C. B. CODFREY,
Dorchester, May 6th, 1880.

WE WANT
CONSIGNMENTS OF
Ship Knees,
Spilling,
R. R. Ties,
Cordwood,
Tan-Bark,
Potatoes.

HATHWAY & CO.,
22 Central Wharf, Boston.
dec1. '81

A. E. OULTON,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR,
Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE: - - - - A. L. Palmer's Building,
DORCHESTER, N. B.

D. I. WELSH,
Attorney-at-Law,
CONVEYANCER, &c.
OFFICE: - - - - MAIN ST.
MONCTON, N. B.

W. W. WELLS,
Barrister-at-Law, Notary Public,
Conveyancer, &c.
Office: - - - - In the Court House,
DORCHESTER, N. B.

J. R. CAMERON,
Elias & Gardner Block, Prince Wm. Street,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

American and Canadian Oils, Chandlers, German-Store, and English and American Lamps, Burners, Wickes, &c.

VICTORIA
STEAM CONFECTIONERY WORKS,
J. R. WOODBURN & CO.,
44 & 46 DOCK STREET,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

EMERY & BRADEN,
Wholesale Commission Merchants.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Produce, Oranges, Lemons, Bananas, Apples, and Cape Cod Cranberries; also
Hay, Potatoes, Poultry, Eggs, &c.
Quotations always given when desired.
55 Commercial and 63 Clinton Streets,
BOSTON, MASS.

POSITIVELY
THE
Cheapest
and Best
ORGANS,
PIANOS
and
MUSIC
STANDS
AMERICAN
MADE
J. C. COLE'S,
AMHERST, N. S.

RHODES, CURRY & CO.,
AMHERST, N. S.
HAVE REBUILT and are now running
the
Amherst Wood-Working Factory,
And with the aid of good men and good machinery are prepared to fill orders at short notice for
Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Window and Door Frames, Brackets and Mouldings of all Descriptions, Kin Dried Lumber and Building Material, Planing, Sawing, &c.
Stores and Offices fitted out. All orders promptly attended to. may7

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late Joshua Briggs, late of Dorchester, are hereby required to present the same duly attested within three months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned or to A. D. Richard, Esq. of Dorchester, N. B.
Dorchester, March 21st, A. D. 1882.
VETAIL BREAUX,
Administrator.
A. D. RICHARD,
Sol. of the Estate.

Business Cards.

DR. E. T. GAUDET,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office: Opposite St. Joseph's College, MEMRAMOOK, N. B.

W. F. COLEMAN, M. D.,
M. R. C. S. ENG.
OCULIST AND AURIST
To St. John General Public Hospital.
Office: 40 Coburg Street, ST. JOHN, N. B.

DR. MORSE,
AMHERST, N. S.
Graduate of Edinburgh University,
Physician and Surgeon.
Special attention devoted to the Diseases peculiar to Females and Children.

Business Cards.

ROBERT BECKWITH,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c.
DORCHESTER, N. B.

R. BARRY SMITH,
Barrister, Solicitor and Notary,
Main Street, - Moncton, N. B.

A. D. RICHARD, LL. B.,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.,
DORCHESTER, N. B.

C. B. CODFREY,
Dorchester, May 6th, 1880.

WE WANT
CONSIGNMENTS OF
Ship Knees,
Spilling,
R. R. Ties,
Cordwood,
Tan-Bark,
Potatoes.

HATHWAY & CO.,
22 Central Wharf, Boston.
dec1. '81

A. E. OULTON,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR,
Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE: - - - - A. L. Palmer's Building,
DORCHESTER, N. B.

D. I. WELSH,
Attorney-at-Law,
CONVEYANCER, &c.
OFFICE: - - - - MAIN ST.
MONCTON, N. B.

W. W. WELLS,
Barrister-at-Law, Notary Public,
Conveyancer, &c.
Office: - - - - In the Court House,
DORCHESTER, N. B.

J. R. CAMERON,
Elias & Gardner Block, Prince Wm. Street,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

American and Canadian Oils, Chandlers, German-Store, and English and American Lamps, Burners, Wickes, &c.

VICTORIA
STEAM CONFECTIONERY WORKS,
J. R. WOODBURN & CO.,
44 & 46 DOCK STREET,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

EMERY & BRADEN,
Wholesale Commission Merchants.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Produce, Oranges, Lemons, Bananas, Apples, and Cape Cod Cranberries; also
Hay, Potatoes, Poultry, Eggs, &c.
Quotations always given when desired.
55 Commercial and 63 Clinton Streets,
BOSTON, MASS.

POSITIVELY
THE
Cheapest
and Best
ORGANS,
PIANOS
and
MUSIC
STANDS
AMERICAN
MADE
J. C. COLE'S,
AMHERST, N. S.

RHODES, CURRY & CO.,
AMHERST, N. S.
HAVE REBUILT and are now running
the
Amherst Wood-Working Factory,
And with the aid of good men and good machinery are prepared to fill orders at short notice for
Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Window and Door Frames, Brackets and Mouldings of all Descriptions, Kin Dried Lumber and Building Material, Planing, Sawing, &c.
Stores and Offices fitted out. All orders promptly attended to. may7

Business Cards.

DR. E. T. GAUDET,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office: Opposite St. Joseph's College, MEMRAMOOK, N. B.

W. F. COLEMAN, M. D.,
M. R. C. S. ENG.
OCULIST AND AURIST
To St. John General Public Hospital.
Office: 40 Coburg Street, ST. JOHN, N. B.

DR. MORSE,
AMHERST, N. S.
Graduate of Edinburgh University,
Physician and Surgeon.
Special attention devoted to the Diseases peculiar to Females and Children.

Business Cards.

ROBERT BECKWITH,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c.
DORCHESTER, N. B.

R. BARRY SMITH,
Barrister, Solicitor and Notary,
Main Street, - Moncton, N. B.

A. D. RICHARD, LL. B.,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.,
DORCHESTER, N. B.

C. B. CODFREY,
Dorchester, May 6th, 1880.

WE WANT
CONSIGNMENTS OF
Ship Knees,
Spilling,
R. R. Ties,
Cordwood,
Tan-Bark,
Potatoes.

HATHWAY & CO.,
22 Central Wharf, Boston.
dec1. '81

A. E. OULTON,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR,
Notary Public, Conveyancer, &

1882. -- SPRING -- 1882.

Douglas & Co., Amherst, N. S., HAVE ABOUT COMPLETED THEIR IMPORTATIONS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS. The Newest Effects in Dry Goods are now Offered.

Dress Goods in all the New Materials. Zephyr Checks, Nun's Veiling, Satin Merveilleux, French Beiges, French Poplins, French Serges. TRIMMINGS, MOIRE AND BROCADE SILKS, FRINGES, LACES, ORNAMENTS, GIMPS, &c., &c. The New Chenille Peterine, Parasols and Umbrellas, Novelties in Millinery. BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, WOOL AND HEMP CARPETS.

Examine the Dress Goods at Ten Cents

'82. -- SPRING -- '82.

Boots and Shoes, CHEAP FOR CASH. TO THE RETAIL TRADE:

Our Spring Stock of Boots and Shoes is now Complete, embracing the Various Lines of

OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

ALSO: IMPORTED GOODS,

Direct from Manufacturers in the United States and Canada. RANGING IN QUALITY AND PRICES TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

Buying strictly for Cash, and in large quantities, and from our long experience in the Boot and Shoe business, we guarantee to give our customers satisfaction.

THE AMHERST BOOT, SHOE AND TANNING COMPANY, may 11-3m AMHERST, N. S.

HALIFAX BANKING CO.

Head Office, Halifax, N. S. AGENCIES:

NOVA SCOTIA. NEW BRUNSWICK.

ACADIA IRON MINES, Londonderry, TRURO, PARROBORO, LUNenburg, SHELFORD, with Sub-Agencies at BARRINGTON, LOCKPORT.

THE BANK grants Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on its Agencies, and also on New York, Boston, and Montreal. It also grants Drafts on Winnipeg, Emerson, Brandon, and Portage la Prairie; also on the Agencies of the Molson Bank and Merchants' Bank of Canada, throughout Canada.

The Bank also buys and sells Sterling and other Exchange, and grants cable transfers on Union Bank of London.

Interest granted on Special Deposits, and Collections promptly attended to a remitted for at lowest rates.

The Sackville Agency is now prepared to conduct a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS under the management of Josiah Wood, Esq.

Office Hours: 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. Saturdays, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. J. W. L. PITCAITHLY, Cashier.

DUNLAP BROTHERS & COMPANY, HAVE RECEIVED:

Lawn Mowers in 12, 14 and 16 inch Cutters; Imperial Wringers in 10, 14 and 12 inch Rollers; White Wash Brushes from 20 cents; Bull Potash from 15 cents; Children's Carriages from \$6.25.

A Large Stock of House Builders' Materials, IN GLASS, PUTTY, SHEET ZINC and LEAD, LEAD PIPE, DRY and TARRIED SHEATHING PAPER, LOCKS, HINGES, &c., PAINTS, OILS, TURPENTINE, BRUSHES of all kinds.

The Most Complete Stock of Saddlery, Hardware, and Carriage Stock in the Provinces.

Our Furniture Department is now Complete. Amherst, N. S., June 14, 1882. DUNLAP BROTHERS & COMPANY.

MILLINERY, DRY GOODS,

W. D. Main & Co.'s. W. D. Main & Co.'s.

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND NEW YORK DRESS GOODS, in all the Novelties BLACK SILKS, splendid VAINES, PRINTS, from 7c. up. Ladies' Mantle and Jacket CLOTHS, in great variety.

Pattern Hats & Bonnets, Are now Open for Inspection.

BEAUTY AND EXCELLENCE, COMBINED WITH CHEAPNESS, IS OUR MOTTO.

Handsome Hats, from \$1.25 up. RIBBONS, LACE TIES, SILK TIES, RUFFLINGS.

COME AND SEE.

Douglas Block, Amherst.

Merchants' Bank of Halifax, SACKVILLE, N. B.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

STERLING EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

NOTES DISCOUNTED. DRAFTS sold on Montreal, St. John, Boston, Halifax, Charlottetown, P.E.I., Winnipeg, and all the principal cities in Canada and the United States. Deposit receipts granted, and interest allowed at current rates. Collections promptly attended to.

Sackville, N. B., June 1st, 1882. WILLIAM F. MITCHELL, Agent.

Merchants' Bank of Halifax, DORCHESTER, N. B.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

NOTES DISCOUNTED EVERY DAY.

MONEY received on deposit at current rates of interest. Drafts drawn on Montreal, Winnipeg, Boston, St. John, Halifax, and the principal cities in Canada and the United States.

Sterling Exchange Bought and Sold

Collections Made at all Accessible Points, and Proceeds Promptly Remitted. ARTHUR C. D. SMILE, Accountant. EMMERSON & READ, Agent.

(Continued from second page.) farmers a home market for the produce of the dairy, the garden, and the field, and our working classes employment wherever they choose to seek it, a home with their own families and surrounded by their relatives and friends and the means of furnishing their homes with the necessities and many of the comforts and luxuries of life. It is because the policy which has been adopted by the present Government has already secured for us these results, and if made permanent will secure them in a larger measure in the future, that I ask for the support of the press of the country and by my hon. friend in his address to-day that this tariff is especially burdensome to the poor man, and they point to the increased cost of living, and to the tax on breadstuffs. But while they refer to the duty of 50 cents per barrel on corn meal, they do not mention the greater saving effected by the removal of the tea and coffee duties. Although my hon. friend has not referred to it to-day, I have found in my canvass through the county that some who believe the duty of 50 cents per barrel on our four important commodities that amount to the consumer. I think that I can convince you that this is not the case. It is well known that there is more wheat grown and more flour manufactured in this Dominion than our people consume. The surplus of wheat is sent to Liverpool, London and the cities of Europe. The Liverpool prices therefore rule the prices in the Dominion. But in answer to this we are told that the millers of Ontario knowing they have the monopoly of the markets of the Maritime Provinces, they sell to us at a profit more when selling to us than they could obtain in foreign markets. Now, I can show you that this is not the case by asking you to consider a transaction which is constantly taking place among the farmers of this county. Suppose any one of you had a half dozen bushels of butter. You get the market quotations in St. John and find it will net you there, say 25 cents per pound. Your next door neighbor, a merchant, offers you 24 cents per pound, you consider his proposition in this way: By selling my butter to him I will receive 25 cents per pound. But it involves trucking to the station, risk of loss, breakage, damage, and leakage, delay in receiving the returns, risk in remitting, and risk of the consignee's financial standing. On the other hand my neighbor who adopts the latter course, has no risk involved and no incidental expenses incurred as he takes my butter from the door and I place the proceeds in my pocket. I believe that nine out of every ten of the shrewd and cautious farmers of this county would adopt the latter course. The millers of Ontario do no less than to take the farmers of the county of Westmorland, and in disposing of their flour are influenced by the same considerations that you would be influenced by in the transaction just referred to. When their flour is sent to Liverpool and shipped to Liverpool and at the same time they are offered ten cents less by a merchant in the Maritime provinces, they sell to the latter in preference, for the same reasons that you would accept the lesser price for your produce from your neighbor that you would refuse to sell to a merchant in a distant market. I think by this course of reasoning you can convince yourselves of the soundness of the principle that where a surplus of any article is produced in the country a duty on the article does not increase its cost to the consumer. My hon. friend has referred to our sugar refineries. He has spoken of them as a means of enriching a few capitalists at the expense of the consumers of sugar in this country. The facts are these, that while the present tariffables sugar consumed in this Dominion to be refined by our own people instead of being imported from the markets of Great Britain and the United States, yet so keen has competition already become, that the price of sugar to-day at our own refineries is lower than its cost would be if imported from New York under the Cartwright tariff. I have the figures with me to prove this statement. The New York Journal of Commerce quotes the cost of granulated sugar in that city, May 11, 1882, at \$6.60 per cwt. Cartwright's specific duty per cwt. \$1.00 25 cent ad valorem per cent. 1.65 Wright's tariff. 1.65 Freight to Montreal. 10 " Insurance. 10 " Commission and Exchange. 10

At the same date the cost of granulated sugar at Montreal was \$9.50 per cwt, for which a discount was made for car lots of 2 1/2 per cent, or 24 cents, leaving the net cost at Montreal at \$9.26, showing a difference of \$2.66 per cwt, or the latter of 35 cents per hundred pounds. But this is not all, for while a higher duty has been placed upon granulated and refined sugars, used principally by the wealthier classes, the duty on molasses, so largely consumed among the poorer classes in this country, has been actually reduced from 25 to 15 per cent. Gentlemen, there is no argument which is used and no cry which has been raised throughout this campaign so utterly hollow and unsound as this cry of oppression of the poor man. I ask you to answer for yourselves this question: What is the reason that the poor man wants that he cannot obtain in Canada? Why, even if he wants a farm and has no money to buy it with, he can get it in that great North-West without money and without price, and from the Pacific Railway Syndicate he can purchase the richest and most productive lands on the face of the globe to-day at \$1.25 per acre, and has six years to pay for it. If the poor man is a mechanic, he can find steady employment in the work-shops and factories built up by the National Policy. If he be-

longs to the laboring classes, he can find employment everywhere, in our mines, our forests, our factories and our fields. I can conceive of no spot on earth where the poor man can find more favorable surroundings than in Canada, and I venture to predict that during the next twenty-five years among our people, whether they be natives of the soil or emigrants from foreign shores, real want and pinching poverty will be almost unknown.

And now, gentlemen, I must briefly refer to a charge made against me during the canvass, and the only one, I am glad to say, which I deem worthy even a passing notice, and that is the charge of inconsistency. It has been alleged that I have suddenly changed my politics. Let us examine briefly the facts upon which this charge is based. They have referred to no public utterance and no public act of mine in support of the tariff, and that was the occasion upon which I occupied the chair at a meeting held in Sackville, in the interest of my hon. friend, at which he and the leader of his party, the Hon. Edward Blake, were the speakers. My hon. friend acted as chairman, and prominent part in Dominion politics, and no occasion had arisen upon which it had become necessary for me to give public expression to my political opinions. But it was well known among my intimate friends of both parties, that I had, at least, on the important questions before the country, I was in sympathy with the Liberal, but with the Liberal Conservative party. It was under these circumstances, as my hon. friend has already stated to you to-day, that I complied with the request of my hon. friend to act as chairman on that occasion; and I regarded my compliance with that request as a personal favor and an act which, to them at least, would have no political significance. Gentlemen, holding the views and opinions which I do now hold, I did then, on political questions, there is no inconsistency in my becoming the candidate of the Liberal Conservative party in this county; and if there was any inconsistency in my occupying the chair on that occasion, that was an error which my hon. friend and the gentlemen who supported the committee are at least equally responsible with myself. And now gentlemen, I would like to add one word on behalf of those who during the last four years have changed their opinions upon the questions now before the country, and who believe that the result of this election will prove that there are hundreds of such persons in this county. I claim that it is nothing to their disgrace or their discredit that they have done so. It indicates rather that they read for themselves, that they had their own opinions, and when placed before them, and from independent judgments of their own upon these questions and when new facts are brought to light and they see good reasons for changing their opinions, they do so; and having done so, they are the more to be respected and honored for their candor and knowledge. Gentlemen, there is no class of people that should stand higher in public estimation, infinitely above that pitiable class that meet a convincing argument with the answer: "I have always voted for one man; I have always stuck to one party, and right or wrong, I intend to stick to it till I die." It has been said that the man who never changes his mind has no mind to change. Although I have not changed my mind upon the questions now before the country, during the last twelve months, I have found it necessary at other times to entirely change my mind upon very important matters.

I can all to mind to-day an occasion, years ago, when I listened to one of the first political speeches it was ever my privilege or my pleasure to hear. It was delivered by my hon. friend, Mr. Wood, and it was at the same position we now occupy. I remember how strongly he condemned the Government of that day for committing this country to the construction of a railway across this continent; how he described it as a work which was rubbish for the people of this country to undertake, beyond their ability to complete, and one which, if completed, the cost of operating would burden the taxpayers of this country beyond their strength. I remember too how he described the country through which it was to pass, as a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using the language which he has repeated in your hearing again to-day, he said that it was to be a waste and a barren region, which could never become the abode of a civilized people; a land that must remain forever the hunting ground of the savage, and, using

