Porced to Be Slaves to Secure Mocessary Training in Hospi

pitals.

There is one criticism of the nursing problem which is almost entirely walld: The training is entirely too institutional, the education and life too mechanical, says American Medicins. The great majority of nurses must go out into the common and ordinary life of the people, the home life, and attend to the sick under such conditions. The hospital training, while necessary, has become too exclusive. The circumstances in the home and hospital are different, root and branch.

In private homes a hundred problems and conditions face the nurse which are unknown in the institution. This is especially true of nursing in the homes of the middle, lower and lowest classes. It is a criticism, indeed, which in a lesser degree also applies to the medical profession, with its colleges, laboratories, hospitals and dispensaries. But with the young medical man the abuses have not and can not become so marked and so general

One of the reasons for the absurd exaggeration of institutionalism and hospitalism among the nurses is a shame for which the medical profession is chiefly responsible, the habit of crushing the life out of the pupil nurse by making her slave for the hospital while getting her education, and in supposed payment for it. It is an evil responsible for many others, and must be abrogated.

A certain portion of their scholastic period may well, and, of course, must be devoted to nursing, but the injustice which puts the girls into virtual slavery for several years is one that makes an upright man or woman shudder, and the "bossy" superintendent or chief nurse, doing no work but a pseudo-aristocratic commanding, provokes sometimes an unfortunate frame of mind in her graduates.

## THE BITE OF A DOG.

There Is Much Unnecessary Alarm
Felt by Persons Having the
Experience.

In all my experience with dogs I have not only never seen a "mad dog" but have never known a dog owner—and by that I mean a man who has had experience in keeping dogs—who has seen one. says a writer in Country Life in America. If, then, rables is so exceedingly scarce hydrophobia becomes really an impossibility, and the fear of it should be dismissed without a thought.

A person may get dog bitten, but in the language of the New York tough, "Forget it." If it is a bad bite it may twitch later on and you may begin worrying, so it is a good plan to get rid of the twitching or throbbing in order to forget. I have been bitten so often that I think no more of it than a mosquito bite, and this is what I do. If it is on the hand I put it under the faucet and wash thoroughly, with the object of cleaning the wound and preventing inflammation from any dirt or

while doing this some one is getting the bicarbonate of soda and some clean grags or lint. With water a cream paste of the soda is made sufficient to plaster the wound well, then putting some on a rag it is applied to the wound and bound up. If, in the course of an hour or more, the application seems to be drying, a little water is poured on the bandage to soak through to the soda, or the hand dipped in water.

## FIRE AUTOS IN GERMANY.

Excellent Practical Performance as Well as Satisfactory Financial Beturns.

The fatherland uses a trio of automobile fire engines, two electrically propelled and one driven by steam. These have been in service for three years and seem to have given excellent practical performance, as well as satisfactory returns. Hanover is the city that operates all three, and it has saved about \$9,000 in three years by their introduction.

The total expense of the two electric machines their first year, 1902, was \$2,950; the next year it was \$2,500, and last year it was \$4,743. This includes repairs to the apparatus, depreciation, the cost of normal charging of the batteries, and the cost of charging for drilling. The large expense of last year was due to repairs on the batteries.

The total expense incurred by the steam engine was \$186 the first year. \$1,270 the second year, and \$3,654 last year. If these machines had been drawn by horses the annual expenses would have been about \$3,000, hence the saving. The negative plates of the batteries are still in good condition after three years of service.

## The Proper Head.

1, 4

4

"Have you set up that article I wrote about the prisoner who hanged himself in jail with a towel?" asked the village editor.

> "Yes, sir," answered the type-sticker. "It is on the press now." "But," protested the molder of local opinion, "I forgot to head it."

> "Oh, I fixed that all right," was the reply. "I headed it Wiped Out of Existence."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Get Busy.

Derelict Youth—My father says if I don't begin to think pretty soon, he'll gut me off without a cent!

Chum—What line of thought are you

gout me on without a cent!

Chum—What line of thought are you

going to take up first?

"I'm going to think up some kind of

"I'm going to think up some kind of a scheme to get that idea out of his head!"—Detroit Free Press.

#### ATHLETICALLY CONSIDERED.

Steak That Was a Trifle Overtrained,
But Quite Muscular
Enough.

Richard Harding Davis, when he was a reporter in Philadelphia, delighted to disguise himself as a "tough" young man and to mingle with the odd characters of the Ninth street district of the Quaker city, relates the San Antonio Express.

Mr. Davis got to know this district with peculiar intimacy. Its prize fighters he knew especially well. Not seldom, in the gathering of some odd news item, he would accompany a third rate puglist to his cheap boarding house and dine with him on the most unpalatable fare.

"I used to know one fighter," said Mr. Davis recently, "who was a character, a wit, a man of no mean intel-

lect.

"One day I dined with him at his boarding house—one of those where the landlady sits at the head of the table and serves the dishes to the submissive pensioners ranged in two lines below her.

"My friend got a piece of steak that was full of gristle. Finding the steak intolerably tough, he began to amuse us all with buriesque attempts at carving it. He turned back his cuffs and carved. Then he took off his coat. Then he held his knife like a chisel and pretended to hammer the handle with a biscuit.

The landlady, up to this moment, had been too busy serving to notice the pugilist's antics. Now she spoke up.
"'Is there anything the matter with your steak?' she said, in a stern voice.
"The pugilist smiled politely and an-

awered:
"'It is a trifle overtrained, perhaps,
madam; but really I never saw a harder muscle.'"

## BLACKBIRD'S GOOD WORK.

Illustrative Instance of the Bird's
Effectiveness as Insect
Destroyer.

One day last season, as the barley in my fields was ripening and the blackbirds began to gather about it, and my farmer began to anathematize them as thieves and robbers, feeding upon what they did not sow, relates a writer in the Boston Advertiser. Why, they come," said he, "in clouds from Naushon and all about us." Notwithstanding I told him I was satisfied that they did more good than harm, and that they were welcome to their share. The harvest began, and as the mowers reached the middle of the field they found the stalks of grain very much stripped and cut up by the army worm.

When the barley was down they commenced to march out of the field in a compact stream through the barway into the next one, and here we saw clearly what the blackbirds were after. They pounced upon the worms and devoured them by thousands, very materially leasening their numbers. The worms were so numerous the birds could not destroy them all, but they materially lessened them and their power of mischief. All honor, then, to the blackbirds, which are usually counted as mischievous, and are destroyed by farmers like vermin.

# CURIOUS DEEP SEA VISION. Cephalopods Photographed by Their Own Light in Some

Cases.

A French writer in a scientific magazine tells of the great ocean depths of 28,000 to \$3,000 feet, the temperature tending toward zero, the perpetual darkness reigning below depths of about 1,280 feet. At that level plants, deprived of light, cannot exist. The animal life must be carnivorous. The organs of sight, not being used, nave become atrophied and disappeared, says Everybody's Magazine.

Yet there is light even in that sightless world. A German exploring ship found a fish with enormous eyes at a depth of 6,400 feet. Phosphorescence is common in these hollows of the sea. Sometimes special organs flash light. Sometimes the phosphorescence is caused by a mucous secretion on the surface of the animal. The crustacean chrysophorus has not only huge eyes, but luminous organs, including what

are, in effect, a reflector and a lens.

Certain cephalopods have actually been photographed by their own light. The luminous organs attached to the eyes allow the animal to see its prey. The other luminous organs may perhaps be a lure to the prey. The deepsea life that swims sees. The eyeless creatures are sedentary and do not need to see. Thus, even in that vast darkness there is sufficiency of light.

## Duration of Digestion.

The times of digestion of different foods are about as follows on an average: Milk, rice, about an hour or less: whipped eggs, barley soup, salmon, trout, about 14 hours; peas and flesh about two hours or more: sago, 1% hours; barley, boiled milk, raw eggs. cabbage with vinegar, soup with fat and bread, about two hours; raw milk (Richet), baked eggs, ox liver, 2% hours; lamb, beans, potatoes, cabbage, hash, 21/2 hours; boiled eggs, beefsteak, white bread, ham, beef, fish, mutton, three hours: nork, poultry, yeal, brown bread four hours; salt pork, hardbotled eggs, five hours.-Russell's "Strength and Diet."

## "Didn't Bother Rim,

"Sent word by you that I was a llar, did he? Why didn't you get him to put it in writing, so I could get him for it?"

"Oh, I was willing to take his word for it."—Chicago Journal.

#### BUYING UP THE BUYERS.

This Evil Practice Is Growing Common in the Business Circles of Germany.

Washington.—Bribing employes who act as buyers for mercantile houses or who in the capacity of salesman or saleswoman attend to customers in retail shops, especially in the department stores, says United States Consul General Guenther. Frankfort, is an abuse which has grown in Germany for some years and has caused many complaints in business circles. It has become so serious that the chambers of commerce and other mercantile bodies have considered it necessary to discuss measures for re-

The commercial traveler or representative of the manufacturer who wishes to sell to the retail dealers, will, in many cases, pay employes of the latter commissions in consideration for giving the goods of the bribing house the preference, showing them to the customers in the shops and keeping the goods of other firms out of view. Some of the large retail firms employ men or women to purchase supplies; others, when ordering, consult their salespeople as to making selections.

This practice of bribing extends to other branches of business. A case has just been decided by the supreme court of appeals at Cologne, where the technical manager of a car-building concern was discharged by the company, which had employed him because he accepted a commission from a firm for which he procured orders. The manager claimed that such gifts, that is, percentages paid him in money, were customary and worked no injury to his employers, but the court held that the action constituted a gross breach of trust and that the manager was in duty bound to study the interest of his employers and not to be influenced by selfish considerations. The lower court decided against the manager and the supreme court of appeals affirmed the decision.

# RARE OLD BOOK SOLD.

Perfect Copy of "King Bichard III.,"
Printed in 1605, Bought for \$8,750—May Come to America.

New York.—A perfect copy of the fourth quarto edition of Shakespeare's "Tragedie of King Richard the Third" has been sold at Sotheby's for \$8,750 to A. Jackson, and it is understood that it will come to America, according to a London dispatch to the Times. The book was printed in 1605 by Thomas Creede, and was sold by Matthewe Lawe, "Dwelling in Paule's Church Yard at the Signe of the Fox, Near S. Austin's Gate." It consists of 46 leaves.

It is believed that only two other copies of this edition exist. One is in the British museum, and the other was sold by Mr. Lilly to Mr. Halliwell, afterward Halliwell-Phillipps, and is in the Bodleian library at Oxford.

the Bodieian library at Oxford.

The example sold is of special interest because in five places an autograph of William Penn is found. The signature is probably that of the celebrated admiral, father of the founder of Pennsylvania.

## THROWN INTO BULL RING.

Dounken Man Who Causes Goring of Matador Cast to Certain Death by the Spectators.

City of Mexico .- A drunken spectator, who was responsible for the goring of Sylverio Chico, a famous matador, was torn to pieces at a bull fight in Durango. Five buils had been killed by Chico, and he had exhibited such skill that the thousands of spectators in the amphitheater were wild with enthusiasm. The sixth and last bull of the exhibition proved to be particularly large and fierce, and the cleverness of the matador in "playing" the animal gained him fresh applause. Just as he lunged forward; his sword penetrating the heart of the animal, a drunken man hurled a piece of iron pipe. The pipe struck the matador on the head and he fell in front of the bull. The enraged animal was upon him in an instant and succeeded in goring him six times. As soon as the people realized what had happened there was a rush for the drunken offender. He was thrown into the ring and theretorn to pieces.

## NEW WAR TERROR.

"Dunnite," Explosive Invented by American Naval Officer, Causes Havoc.

New York.—That a 12-inch shell loaded with only a small charge of dunnite, the world's most effective explosive, will crumple in the side of the heaviest armor-clad vessel, though the shell fall short of its mark by 20 feet, has just been demonstrated at the beginning of a series of tests at the government proving grounds at Sandy

The great value of this explosive lies in the fact that the shell will pierce armor plate and explode in the interior of a vessel.

The explosive substance is named after its inventor, Maj. Beverly W. Dunn. U. S. A., and is a closely guarded government secret. Foreign nations have sought in vain to learn of its composition.

Servant Girls in Demand.

The demand for girls for general housework in Chicago is much larger than the supply. Managers of a number of the large employment bureaus, including the three conducted by the state, say that they are receiving every week more calls for domestics than it is possible for them to fill. The Swedish and Norwegian girl of all work still holds her place in the popular demand.

#### JACQUES I. NO FOOL.

FRENCH EMPEROR OF SAHARA
IS DOING WONDERS.

Englishman Declares M. Lebaudy Is a Beneficent Autocrat—Has an Army of 2,000 Men Under His Control.

London.—Jacques I., emperor of the Sahara, erstwhile known to fame as M. Lebaudy, of Paris, and the reputed possessor of more money than brains, is commonly regarded as a notoriety seeking "freak," whose kingdom should be restricted to the confines of an asylum. That at least is the way he is written up.

W. L. de S. Lennox, an Englishman who recently had abundant opportunities for studying Lebaudy at close range. takes a different view. Lennox has just returned from a year's stay at Troja, where the eccentric Frenchman has established the capital of what he dreams will some day be a mighty em-

pire.

"Jacques I.," he said, "has done wonders in a country that formerly produced scarcely anything but brigands and paupers. Two years ago, when he went to Sahara, the territory was in a most primitive state. Now law and order have been established, schools have been opened, an embryonic city of 6,000 inhabitants has been brought into existence, many acres have been brought under cultivation and yield sugar, cotton, rice and tobacco, while stores, granaries and other improvements have been introduces.

"The empire is self-supporting. He leads an industrious life and is the hardest worker in his kingdom. His role is that of a beneficent autocrat. He has installed Frenchmen at the head of the various departments who are practical men and good organizers.

"Jacques maintains a harem, but he does so solely because, to obtain respect for his authority, he finds it necessary to conform to the customs of his people. He wants no outside interference and discourages the settlement of foreigners until he has more fully developed the commercial resources of the country.

"There is now under the emperor's rule about 1.000 square miles and a population of something like 12,000 people. Through his domains constantly pass camel trains from Central Africa to Morocco. Before he appeared they were subject to constant depredations' by brigands. Jacques I. extracts tribute from them, but in return gives them military escort, watering privileges and protection.

"The imperial army is composed of 2.000 men, each with a camel, and a reserve force of 600. Every soldier is well equipped with modern small arms. These men, as well as everybody in the empire, can always count on plenty to eat, which is something they could never do before. The national faith is Mohammedan, which Lebaudy nominally professes, although he is really a Catholic.

"He employs much ceremonial pomp, and his durbars are grand affairs, but this is necessary to properly impress the Arab mind with his importance. Agriculture is the foundation of Lebaudy's scheme of empire. I expect to hear of his exporting wheat in another year.

"When Lebaudy visits Europe his assumption of imperial dignity is always ridiculed; but on these trips he is by no means the fool some people take him for, and drives some shrewd bargains in the purchase of supplies. He is working along the right line."

## QUEEN WEARS FEW JEWELS

Alexandra of England Sets a New Fashion Which Society Will Follow.

London.—Queen Alexandra has of late begun to set a fashion which is causing consternation to millionaire women and jewelers. She wears few jewels, and these of the simplest. It is said in court circles that the queen is tired of the ostentatious display of gorgeous jewels, in which American women have had so great a part. Recently at the opera it has been noticable that the queen had only a quiet pearl collar or a small diamond ernament, while the women in the surrounding boxes tiashed like miniature lighthouses.

The royal circle is gradually following the queen's example, so it is expected that fashionable women will soon be distinguishable by the absence of ostentation in iewels.

The king of Spain is not of Queen Alexandra's way of thinking. He has an intense love of gems, and was never done exclaiming over the magnificence of the display of jewels at the gala performance at the opera. As he specially loves sapphires, the queen asked Mrs. Mackay's jeweler to show the young king Mrs. Mackay's famous sapphire set, and he was so delighted that he took a sketch of the ornaments, intending to get them duplicated for his future bride.

Mutual Admiration Emperors.

The emperor of Abyssinia has decorated the kaiser with the star of Ethiopia and sent him a number of presents. The emperor of Morocco has sent word that the kaiser can borrow his auto any time he wants it and the emperor of Timbuctoo wants to exchange photographs. These are great days among the emperors.

# Must Be Good Shots. At Rye, N. Y. the constables stop wiftly moving automobiles by shoot-

swiftly moving automobiles by shooting holes in the tires. They must have some expert wing shots on the Rye force.

Good Pay.

Togo's salary is \$3,000 a year. Reckoning ten hours to a working day he must have got almost as much as 50

cents for his half hour's work on the

MAIN OFFICE IN COUNTRY.

Big Building of Company in a Pioturesque Farming District of Ohio.

Cleveland.—As a general thing it takes a good-sized town to make a large office building. Seldom, indeed, does the office building make the town. But such is the case down at Leroy, O. Leroy has about 100 people. It is as pretty a little place as one could wish to see. There is an open, grassy square, with comfortable homes around it, the whole set in as pretty a sweep of scenery, with fine roads, well-kept farms, picturesque patches of trees and rolling hills.

Leroy has a graded school, but most of the scolars come from the surrounding country. The town is practically encompassed in the building in its center—an imposing building, of red brick, two stories in height, with wide windows and handsome grounds.

It is the central offers of the Objective o

It is the central office of the Ohio Farmers' Insurance company, very likely the only really big concern whose headquarters are in the country, with branch office in the cities.

Back in 1848 a few Ohio farmers got together to arrange for mutual protection against fire. They were all from one part of the country and it was just a neighborly sort of affair. All put up a certain amount of money, and a man suffering from fire was to be reimbursed from the general fund. But other farmers saw the advantages to be gained. asked to join and were taken in, till at last the thing became a broadly known mutual benefit association, which was joined by farmers throughout this state and Indiana. But as it grew, though offices were erected, the main buildings were kept right where the concern had started.

There was no moving away to a city. First a quaint frame building: was put up and then, about 20 years ago, the present place was erected there at Le-

There is the general manager of the company, there is a corps of clerks and stenographers. There, in fact, is practically the entire population of Leroy, which exists in and for the big office building which looms up out of the fields.

It would be a good sized building anywhere, for though only two stories and an attic in height, the ceilings are so high that it is as tall as a three-story building. But out there it seems really enormous.

## MINT HAS NO SILVER COIN

May Be Shortage of Change by Cengress' Failure to Act on Bullion Provision.

Philadelphia.-A serious shortage of silver coins in circulation and as further reduction of the working force at the mint is threatened by the failure of congress to make any provision for the purchase of silver bullion for coinage. At present there are only about ounces of silver in the vaults of the mint. The only ray of hope that the mine officials could see was that there was an old law, passed in the early '50's, which might possibly be construed. as giving the secretary of the treasury, the power of purchasing silver in limited amounts. Unless Secretary Shaw. can provide some relief there will be practically no silver coined until after. the next session of congress.

At present the coiners at the mint are working full time on nickels and cents. The adjusters are working on one-third time. They are divided into three shifts, each shift working for a month at a time.

No regular amount of silver has been coined. An order from the treasury department for 10,000 of the 250,000 special dollars for the Lewis and Clark exposition was received recently, and, the coins, which are made from gold, mined in Oregon, were all finished. The mint is now making a portion of the blanks used for nickels and cents, all of which were formerly made by outside contractors. If the experiment proves that the government can make the blanks as cheaply as they can be purchased it is probable that the mint will in future make all of them.

## SHOOT ANIMALS IN COURT

Movel Method to Show Prisoner Wass Justified in Killing, a Man.

Bridgeport, Conn.—The carcasses, off apig and a dog were exhibited to the jury in the trial of Paul H. Schmidt, the youth accused of the murder of William Taylor, a farm hand employed on the estate of W. H. Crittenden, in Shanman, last August.

The animals had been subjected to tests by medical men employed by the defense as experts on gunshot wounds. Dressed in men's clothing, so that the effect on both the fabric and living tissue could be noted, the animals were made the targets of shotguns, fired at different distances.

Witnesses for the state have asserted that, judging from the character of the wounds on Taylor's body, he must have been at least ten feet away from Schmidt when the fatal shot was fired.

Schmidt when the fatal shot was fired.

As a result of the animal experiments, the experts for the defense testified that the men could not have been more than four or six feet apart at the time of the shooting.

Their testimony is in support of the contentions of the defense that Schmidt shot Taylor in self-defense immediately after a struggle for the possession of the gun.

More of the Strenuess. There is another vanishing industry. The Birmingham jew's-harp industry is

The Birmingham jew's-harp industry is stated to be in a bad way, owing to the collapse of the demand among savage peoples. The advance of civilization has been so thorough that nowadays in Central Africa nothing short of Wagner will satisfy the native souls.

#### POLICEMAN GAINS RICHES.

Speculative "Cop" of Brooklyn Starts with Capital of \$5 and Is Now Worth \$150,000.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Erastus G. Wolcott, of this borough, is a policeman attached to the Oak street precinct, Manhattan. He is 37 years of age. He has been in the city only since 1896. Yet in real estate deals he has been able to acquire property in Brooklyn worth nearly \$150,000, and which is bringing him an annual rental of \$15,000.

\$15,000.

Before Wolcott came to New York city he was employed in the Binghamton state hospital, and he came here to go on the potice force when Theodore Roosevelt was head of the police board. Wolcott was formerly a farmer, but in his real estate speculation in Brooklyn he has developed the shrewdness of a man who had been in that business all his life: Starting on a capital of five dollars; he has built up his real estate holdings until his investments now, so her triff an Eagle reporter the other day, stand to bring him in a profit over and above all ex-

penses of over \$6,000 as some.

Few men have been as successful in real estate deals as this modest upstate countryman, who is possing down a beat in one of the toughtest police precincts in the city. Whether it was shrewdness or just plain likely that made Wolcott's fortune in real estate it is hard to say. He does not talk like a man well up on real estate. He appears to know more about the police business, but he has shown such good judgment in his purchases and sales that it cannot be said that he owes what he has got merely to good likely.

# BRITON GETS BIBLE PRIZE. English Clergyman Captures Sould Award for Best Essay on this

New York.—The world-wide cossay-writing contest which Miss Helen Miller Gould started in November, 1903, for the purpose of determining the relative merit of the Roman Catholic and Protestant versions of the Scriptures has been closed by the announcement of the winners. Two Protestant clergymen and a school-

teacher carried off the prizes.

The contest was the outgrowth of a controversy by correspondence between Rev. Father Early, of the Roman Catholic parish church at Irvington, and Miss Elizabeth Altumn,

secretary to Miss Gould.

In consequence of that statement Miss Gould asked Rev. Wilbur Webster White; head of the Bible Teachers' Training school of this city, to offer \$1,000 as first prize for the best examp

1. The origin and history of the Bible approved by the Roman Catholic church.

or two topics:

2: The origin and history of the American revised version of the Effiglish Bible.

The first prize, \$1,000, was awarded to Rev. William Thomas Whitley; a Baptist clergyman of Preston, England. He is a graduate of Cambridge. The second prize was won by Rev. Gerald Hamilton Beard, of Burlington, Vt., a Congregational minister, now at Yale. The third prize was awarded to Charles B: Dalton, a teacher in one of the New York schools.

MUST NOT SHOOT MAIL BOX

Terms Man Who Adopts That Form
of Amusement Being Prosecuted by Uncle Sam.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Shooting into- a mail box is not a sport approved by the United States government, as Jim Wilson, of Comanche county, has just learned.

Information reached Deputy United States Marshal Thomas, charging that Wilson had adopted such form of amusement recently. After an investigation, Marshal Thomas made complaint, charging that Wilson did "will-firily and maliciously shoot into and injure a receptacle established by the postmaster general for the safe deposit and delivery of United States mail matter."

A warrant was issued, Wilson armosted, and the scene of action transferred to this city, where Wilson was given a hearing before United States Commissioner Dodge, and released on \$200 bonds for his appearance at the next term of court.

The case is a unique one in the recerds of this district, although the offense is specifically provided against in the federal statutes.

Kentucky's Girl Blacksmith. Miss Clara Medlin, of Pilot Osk, Ky., bears the distinction of being the only female blacksmith on record: Miss Medlin is a very handsome young lady. with a wealth of dark brown hair and a pair of bewitching brown eyes. She can shoe a horse or weld a tipe as quickly as any smith, and as for neatness, no other smith willidare to compete with her. She is also an expest carriage painter. This is really her specialty, she having painted over 70 buggies the past season. Notwithstanding all of this, Miss Medlin has non neglected to educate herself in housekeeping and cooking.

Good for Somebody's Health.

That French physician's "oyster cure," requiring patients to eat six dozen of the bivalves daily, should be a great thing for the health of the oyster dealers.

Per Capita Consumption of Sagar.

According to efficial figures every:
man, woman and child in the United
States consumes an average of 80 pounds
of sugar in a year.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

Russian fleet.

Ret tele réseadre en Lexicare et dans tous les Brats du Such. Su publicité effre dons un commerce des avantages experitenneus. Prix de l'abendement sur l'anné : Beitiers Oretidienne L'2006.