DOG MEAT IS NOT SO BAD.

Many Indian Tribes.

Appent Choice of the Eskimo and of

New York .- Last year over 1,500 elings were slaughtered for food in Probably one could eat dog from choice any more than one could the a cannibal from choice. But many limitian tribes have eaten dog for genertentions. The Eskimos est dogs when they can catch them. Arctic explorers. flower all countries, looking for the pole, have eaten dog without compunction nd on several occasions have eaten their comrades of human kind. Dog ement is sweet, like mule meat, and the havet part of it is not next to the bone, me to the case with other meats, but that lying next to the skin, which must the baked to a crisp.

That able general, Chief Joseph of the Nes Perces, prefers dog to all other maps(s, His second choice always was arrivaly and his third Rocky mountain cherp When Wattiskowkow of the Wimatilias heard of the drowning of emormous quantities of dogs impounded in New York he wept. When the Umatifias have a great feast dog is the spece de resistance. The browned akin. with the hair on it, is served to the Ba-s-muck-a-mucks, or chief guests, and 22 you happen to be one of the muck-aworks you must gnaw this bit of white as you would a rib of beef in icamp. Many palefaces have done it and come from the feast liking dog. The Caucasian's prejudice comes from Ehat little word "pet." A dog is a pet and practically a member of the family was not stomach the idea of eating a

LOOT DISCLOSES A ROMANCE.

Third's Note in Buried Silver Pitcher Tells of a Girl in Case.

Brookdale, N. J.-Booty that was Burled in the woods near here more Thus a decade ago was brought to mght the other day by two hunters. The men were digging a hole in which no build a wood fire, when they found m silver pitcher and several silver amives and forks. Inside the pitcher was a note, dated June 3, 1895, 3 a. m., which read:

"Jim: I leave these here in the hope that you will find them. I cantake them to the house, as I go m tip that I was being watched. In met, I have been told that if I went he the place to-day I would be roped Man so I have decided to hop the early morning freight. I don't know as yet where I will go. It probably will be the old place—you know, where THE STAR COIDES CASY.

"I will drop you a line if I think it made. Say, Jim, do you know that I "bate to leave the village? And its sell on account of Mabel. I never thought I'd be so soft hearted. Just Shink, if she only knew what I am. Tell her that I was called away by a death in the family, or something like that. She'll never get wise."

There were no initials on the pitcher sor species nor anything about them to stive a clew to their owners.

RAISES GREAT PRUNE CROP.

One California County Could Supply the Whole United States.

San Francisco.—Prior to 1886 the prenes consumed in this country came simost entirely from France and the Impubian provinces. The consumption was small and the fruit was conmidered a delicacy.

New more than 100,000,000 pounds dried prunes are eaten yearly in whe United States. In the year above mentioned American prunes first appeared on the market and each succreding year the supply has increased, with the importation of foreign prunes has been reduced to small proportions. Wost of the enormous supply that finds his way to boarding house tables is grown in California. The large outpot of the prune orchards there may he judged from the fact that in Santa Ctara county there are 3,700,000 trees growing on 37,000 acres, 100 trees to sthe acre.

The quantity of prunes cured there wids year will meet the requirements of home consumption for the entire mountry. But there is a large export trade to take care of and this absorbs the surplus.

CONTRACTS TO KILL COYOTES.

Expert Trapper Agrees to Rid Country of Troublesome Animals.

Lander, Wyo .- M. F. Kalkbrenner, an expert trapper, has contracted to 427 1.200 coyotes for the Sweetwater Range company during the coming six munths. For the first 800 he will rezeive \$1.50 each from the company were dollar each from the state, and probably 75 cents each for the hides. Fer the last 700 he will receive 20 50 each from the company, one dolher each from the state, and probably 25 cents each for the hides. If he must es good he will clear \$5,575 in the en months. The district in which Kalverenner has agreed to kill the sorres is 40 by 115 miles in dimeneions and is in the shape of a figure eight with the center at Point of Book a station on the Union Pacific. Last month Kalkbrenner trapped 261

Can Drink, But Not "Treat." function, Neb After lying dermant he nearly 20 years, the anti-treating section of the Slocum liquor law has bern revived at the village of Dorchester. A representative of a Kansas 'ity liquor house named Mitchell. pre treated some of his customers and their was arrested and fined \$50 med costs. It was the first convictien ander the statute.

MANY MARRY BY CONTRACT.

New York Law Enacted Three Years Ago Leads of 6,000 Such Unions.

New York.—Marriages by contract are becoming popular in Gotham. Since the law providing for this kind of marriage became operative three years ago there have been filed in the city clerk's office almost 6,000 such contracts. Marriage by contract is a simple legal procedure. Two persons desiring to be married go to a lawyer or any other person qualified to draw up a contract or apply to the city or county clerk's office for the regular blank form, having the contract drawn up or fill out the form and then go before a notary public, justice of the peace, commissioner of deeds or any other officer with legal authority and there the contract is acknowledged.

That ends it. The contract may be filed with the city clerk or it may not. The law does not require that it be filed; it only entitles it to be filed. On that point the law is lax and efforts are being made to have the law changed so that it shall require the notary or whoever takes the acknowledgment of the contract to file it with the clerk of the city within ten days or be subject to a penalty. The law requires a clergyman to file with the bureau of vital statistics all certificates of marriages performed by him within ten days after the ceremony.

.The marriage contract is not without other weaknesses. It is true that if husband and wife agree to disagree or one forsakes the other so long as the contract can be produced in evidence of their first agreement or witnesses can be obtained to the signing of the contract of agreement remains in legal force. But if the contract has not been filed with the clerk or has been lost or destroyed and no witnesses to the contract can be produced and one of the parties to the contract desires it abrogated there seems to be no redress for the victim.

RAISES LEMONS IN IOWA.

Farmer's Wife Has Bearing Trees Growing in Her Garden.

Bussey, Ia.—Not only does the lowa farmer's wife produce the fruit with which to make her pumpkin and gooseberry pies, but Mrs. B. T. Little, wife of a prosperous farmer living near Bussey, has succeeded in producing the iemons with which she will manufacture her lemon pies for Thanksgiv-

That this particular variety of citrus fruit may be cultivated with some success in such a varied climate as lowa offers has been demonstrated by Mrs. Little.

She has half a dozen lemon trees growing in her garden. They have all produced fruit this year. Some of the lemons are of enormous size, showing that the Iowa soil is full of the substance necessary to the production of lemon pies:

Many of the lemons which have ripened on the trees cultivated by Mrs. Little are 12, 121/2 and 101/2 inches in circumference, and will weigh nearly one pound each.

Mrs. Little declares they will make the finest lemon pies in the state, and that she has made five to seven pies from one of her immense lemons. The lemons are perfect in shape and color, having ripened evenly, and seem to be full of juice of unequaled flavor.

GIRL MADE GITY ENGINEER.

Appointed on Board Which Controls \$161,000,000 Water System.

New York-Realizing in her own career the ideals so long advocated by her famous grandmother, Miss Nora Stanton Blatch, granddaughter of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, has been appointed a member of the city's staff of civil engineers in charge/of the \$161,000,-000 Catskill water system and she has plunged into the work determined to take a man's part in the big undertak-

The young woman is a daughter of Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, a New York club woman and lecturer, who is a daughter of Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Mrs. Blatch lived in England for fourteen years, where she won distinction as a lecturer. From her mother she received training in keeping with the ideals advocated by Mrs. Stanton and she believes that woman was intended to play a more important and useful part in the scheme of civilization.

Man's Leg a Mint. Spencer, Mass.-Eugene Menard of Pond street was operated upon recently by Dr. Joseph Houle, who removed from the young man's thigh two coins, which had been imbedded in the flesh since February, 1900. This is the second operation of the kind Dr. Houle has performed on Menard. The two pieces of money were a one cent of 1864 and one of 1886. Dr. Houle will perform another operation, because there is more money in the young man's leg, and also a blade of a knife. Menard, while skating in 1900, found some dynamite sticks and hit one with a stone, his left leg being terribly mangled by the resulting explosion. The contents of his pocket, including the coins, were blown into the leg.

Cure for Drunkards. St. Paul - In Revere, Minn., they take drunkards and give them what is locally called the "high dive cure" by ducking them in a large tank of water situated in a convenient location in town A couple of dips is all that has been required in any case yet, and one chronic offender from Walnut Grove who was immersed one evening has never shown up in Revere since.

## **WANTAMERICAN WOOD**

BIG INCREASE IN LUMBER AND FURNITURE EXPORTS.

Nine Months of 1906 Reveals Increase of 33 Per Cent. Over 1905 in Sales in Foreign

Countries.

Washington.-Wood and manufactures of wood are forming a constantly increasing part of the exports of the United States. The total value of wood and its manufactures exported in the nine months ending with September, 1906, exceeded by \$3 per cent. that in the corresponding period of last year and aggregated, for the nine mor its, not less than \$59,000,000. If, to this are added the shipments to the noncontiguous territory of the United States, not now included in the foreign trade figures, the value of wood and its manufactures leaving American ports in the nine months will aggregate \$61,000,000, or at the rate of \$81,000,000 a year.

A decade ago the total value of wood and its manufactures exported was practically \$32,000,000. The increase in the year 1906 over 1905 was \$11,000,000 in the shipments to foreign territory.

Practically the whole world is asking for American wood and its products. Even of "logs and sawed and hewn timber" the total exports for the fiscal year 1906 were \$15,333,333, against \$7,333,333 in 1896, and shipments of the material in this crudo form went not only to all of the principal European countries, but to most of the countries of South and Central Africa, Australia, the Philippine Islands, Japan and even Africa.

The value of lumber sent to the United Kingdom in 1906 was \$5,750,-000, against less than \$2,000,000 in 1896; to Germany, nearly \$2,250,000, against \$333,333 in 1896; to British North America, a lumber-producing country, over \$2,500,000 in 1906, against a little more than \$500,000 in 1896; to Cuba, \$2,500,000 in 1906, against less than \$333,333 in 1896; to Mexico, \$2,000,000, against less than \$750,000 in 1896; to Argentina, \$3,500.-000 in 1906, against a little less than \$1,000,000 in 1896; to British Australasia, ever \$1,000,000 in 1906. against \$500,000 in 1896; to Belgium, more than \$750,000; France, \$500,000; Italy, \$509,000; Netherlands, \$2,500,-000: Brazil \$500,000: Chill, more than \$509,000, and to Central American states, over \$750,000.

The next largest item in the total of exports of wood and its manufactures is that designated as "furniture," of which the value exported in 1906 was \$5,250,000, against \$3,250,000 in 1896, the increase in "logs and sawed and hewn timber" and "lumber" having been greater proportionately than that shown by "furniture." Of the \$5,250,-000 worth of "furniture" exported in 1906 Mexico was the largest customer, the amount exported to that country being \$848,279.

An examination of the export record of wood and wood products for a long term of years indicates that the most rapid growth has occurred during the last decade. As far back as 1876 the value of wood and wood manufactures exported was only \$17,250,000; in 1886, -\$20,500,000; in 1896, \$32,000,000, and in 1906, \$69,000,000, exclusive of the shipments to noncontiguous territory, most of which was included in the figures of 1896, and if added to those of 1906 would bring the total up to \$71.-000,000. Thus the growth from 1876 to 1886 was only about \$3,000,000; that from 1886 to 1896 about \$12,000,-000 and that from 1896 to 1906, \$37,-, 600,000

ROCKEFELLER PAYS FULL DUTY.

William Tenders \$10,800 on Pictures, But Gives Up \$16,000.

New York .- William Rockefeller has emerged from an encounter with Uncle Sam somewhat the worse in pocketbook. When he was abroad Mr. Rockefeller engaged Herr Von Kaulgbach, portrait painter to the imperial court at Berlin, to paint two portraits of himself. one of his wife and one of his daughter. The four pictures arrived here four days ago.

Invoices attested by the United States consul general at Berlin showed that Mr. Rockefeller had paid the artist \$13,500 each for the paintings, or a total of \$54,000.

Appraiser Hecht, the customs expert, paid no attention to the invoices. and declared that each painting was. worth \$20,000, which made the total \$80,000 instead of \$54,000. Mr. Rockefeller's agent rebelled and wanted to know if Appraiser Hecht doubted the truthfulness of the statement that the artist had been paid only \$13,500 for

each portrait. Mr. Hecht stood firm. The duty is 20 per cent. of the appraised value. Instead of \$10,800, Mr. Rockefeller had to draw his check for \$16,000. This he did under protest and the paintings were released.

Rapid Growth Deranges Mind.

Los Angeles, Cal .-- The abnormal growth of H. H. Kleene's physique is said to have caused his mind to become deranged. He was committed to the insane asylum by Judge Gibbs. Kleene, who is but 17 years old, is six feet three inches in height. Until three years ago he was small for his age and then the rapid physical development began. With his rapid growth his mind began to fail him. When he was arraigned before the judge his conversation was unintelligible, as he changed rapidly from tears to laughter.

WILL KNOW BETTER HEREAFTER.

Young Men Come Off Second Best in Encounter With Porcupine.

Literally living pin-cushions and filled with porcupine quills from their ankles to their thighs, Burt Seavey and Cuilen Jorden, of Scarboro, were taken to a Portland physician for treatment after a battle with two giant "Maine hedgehogs," which they had encountered in a wood road while returning from work. The physician plucked more than 35 quills from the legs of each man, but no serious results are expected, unless blood poisoning sets in.

As soon as the two young farmers came upon the porcupines, just before dusk, they picked up clubs and started for the animals. The hedgehogs, as they are called hereabouts, jabbed their needle-pointed quills into the farmer's legs. The young mea responded with a short, but sharp attack with their clubs, but the hedgehors proved to have the better weapon and carried the day. Although one of them was left stretched out on the ground, the other retreated triumphantly and in good order, master of the situation, while the two agriculturists limped home and out of harm's way as speedily as possible.-N. Y.

CRITIC MAY BE FOOLED.

Alexander Pope Showed It in Days of Old.

What can be more mirth-provoking than the naive simplicity with which a pompous critic, who prides himself on his lynx-eyed acuteness, will sometimes walk into a trap that has been set for him? When Alexander Pope was translating Homer, he read, by request, several books of the "iliad" to Lord Halifax-whom he characterizes as a literary coxcomb-at his house. During the reading his lordship several times stopped the poet and suggested that certain passages might be improved: Perplexed and irritated by the advice, the poet withdrew with Garth, who laughed heartily at the incident, and told him to leave the verses just as they were—to call on Halifax a month later, thank him for his criticisms, and then read again the verses to him unaftered. followed this advice, saying to Halifax that he hoped his lordship would now find his objections removedupon which Halifax, delighted, cried out: "Ay, now they are perfectly right; nothing could be better."-Success.

Facts Small But Diverting. The Saturday Review never wearles of jibes at America, at American millionaires and canned shoes. Its brains never refuse to invent epithets for us not at all smooth and flattering. All evil practices originate in America. as the Review sees the world. Is food adulterated in any country?--if the importation itself is not from America, the idea is. The Cosmopolitan is led to wonder, then, if the Saturday Review noted in another London print. by daily issue, a conversation heard in the London slums and of this im-

Social Worker, visiting home, to young woman-What do you work at? "Young Woman-I works in a jam factory.

"What do you do there?" "I makes the seeds."

"Make the seeds? What do you

"I makes the seeds out er wood." The public don't like jam without seeds."-Boston Transcript.

Evergreens Need Protection.

All evergreens suffer in winter from warm weather and drying winds. which cause their leaves to evaporate moisture faster than it can be supplied by the roots, which may be in frozen ground. The yellow color of evergreens in winter is usually a sign of distress, and bronzing is a sign of imperfect hardness or of willingness to drop the leaves for a while in order to withstand the winter. The best way to protect rare and costly evergreens is to plant them behind a windbreak or amid a group of other trees. The prevailing winter wind is usually from the northwest. All conifers, whether hardy or not, are glad to be mulcted with eight or ten inches of leaves or coarse manure.—Garden

Rare Antiquarian Find. An unusual type of Roman villa has been unearthed on the site of the ancient Roman encampment in Britain at Caerwent. The remains have been found to be in an excellent state of preservation. A departure from the conventional practice of the Romans in the designs of their residences, as revealed by previous excavations in that country, is the provision of extra rooms abutting on the four sides of the courtyard. In the basements two completely perfect heating devices or hypocausts were found, together with the peculiar blue tiles utilized by the owners for conducting the heat from the stove in the basement and radiating it through the upper rooms of the dwelling. In the basement some exquisite specimens of Roman paving were unearthed.

Predicament of Age.

·To-day our attitude toward old age has greatly changed. We no longer pretend to treat it as a hackneyed joke, but instead have agreed politely to ignore it. No one is old, simply because he cannot afford to be.

The kingdom has been given over to the young, and age must borrow youth's clothing if it would still hold its own in the council chamber or the market place.—Gentleman's Maga-

Raining bent madair & 38.00.

GIVEN DOLLAR BILLS

HOW CANADIAN INDIANS RE-CEIVE THEIR ALLOWANCES.

Agent Distributes \$200,000 Among Tribesmen Each Year but Carries Only \$30,000 How He Does It.

Seattle, Wash.-Several years ago the Canadian government took from the tribes of Indians about Athabasca lake and river a large tract of land and in payment for the same it gives each year five dollars to each Indian and \$25 to the chiefs in one dollar

The reason for this is that the indians dwelling in the district do not know the value of money. A paper dollar looks to him about the same as

a blank piece of paper to a baby. Should the payment be made in silver, the simple minded child of the wilderness would punch a hole in it and wear it about his neck and thus a great deal of money would be taken from circulation. Should payment be made in one dollar bill the Indian is liable to lose it.

Once each year a representative of the Canadian government makes a trip through the country and pays the Indians. On this trip he takes \$30,000 in one dollar bills and will probably pay out more than \$200,000. The natural question from civilization is,

How does he do it? As the Indian knows nothing about the value of money his method of financial trade is on the value of ekins. Everything he buys is reckoned by skins, and when one talks dollars to him, his face has the expression of a blank cartridge. Fortunately for the government, the Hudson Bay company has secured the entire confidence of the Indians during the century of dealing with them and the money paid to the indians finds its way into the trading posts of the company.

Here is how the government paymaster does his phenomenal stunt of paying \$200,000 or more with only \$30,000 in his pocket. He goes direct to a district inhabited he perhaps 000 or 3,000 Indians, here he will pay from \$10,000 to \$20,000 in "treaty money." Each Indian and his family is given the five one dollar bills in payment for his surrender of the land, and each chief his \$25

After making this payment the paymaster takes a rest for a short time at the Hudson Bay post nearest the pay station. Within a few days the Indians have made a line to the post and there purchased whatever looks good to them. They whack the money down on to the trading post counter, order something worth perhaps 50 cents and leave. The company agent charges the red man with what he has purchased and credits him with the balance of the five dollars, so that in the future he can trade out the reminder of the amount

Within a week from the date of paying the treaty money every dollar of the amount has been paid into the trading post. The paymaster gives the post agent a check for the amount and states for the next Indian settlement

SLEEPING MEN BEST THINKERS

Also Act with Wonderful Quickness. Declares French Professor.

Baltimore, Md.-Prof Pierre Jouet, of the Paris Sorbonne, in a lecture on somnambulism at Johns Hopkins university, said that while somnambulists can see things and speak fluently they cannot remember what occurred during the delirium. He said:

"The somnambulist has not our dull memory of things. He sees the objects he speaks of and really hears, feels and touches the, exactly as if they were real.

"When a patient speaks he has a fluency of language and even an eloquence that are superior to his normal powers. When he acts he has a precision and quickness that are won-

derful. "The man who ran to the housetop showed more agility than he would have had in his normal state, even if

he had not been paralyzed. "In connection with this precision and certainty of memory we find some strange mental blanks. You speak of patients and they do not answer. You try to make your presence felt, they do not perceive. To make yourself heard you must dream with the patient and speak to him only in accordance with his delirium."

OWNS THE OLDEST CLOCK.

Physician Has Eight-day Time Recorder with Long History.

Supulpa, Okla.-Dr. D. W. Avery, of this city, is the possessor of what is probably the oldest clock in Oklahoma. It is of the tall variety, generally spoken of as 'grandfather's clock. and is of the same sort mentioned in Longfellow's famous poem.

The clock was brought to the territory by Dr. Avery when he came here, and was made by his great grandfather at least 150 years ago in the town of Preston, Conn. The works are of brass, and run eight days.

The case is of solid cherry, while the face is made of one solid piece of brass composition, hammered out by hand, then plated, and finally hand engraved in elaborate style. It is some eight feet tail, and is intended to stand on the floor. Besides telling the moment and the hour, it has a second hand, also a calendar dial that tells the day of the month. The old clock still keeps as good time as ever.

EVIDENCE ENOUGH FOR HIM.

Youth's Deduction Really Seems Good One to Layman.

Attorney-General Herbert Parker, of Massachusetts, can appreciate a joke even though it may be played on himself. The other evening at the dinner of the Essex Bar Association he re-

lated this experience of his own: "At a certain period of my practice," he said, "I was very sharp on evidences, much sharper than I am today. There was a bright young man on the stand in the upper court who had occasion during his testimony to state on examination that a man in question had left the shop to be shaved. I interrupted, taking exception to the evidence.

"'Your honor,' I asked, 'how did the boy know what the man went out of the shop for?"

"'How did you know?" the judge asked the witness immediately, 'that the man went out to be shaved?" "'Why,' the boy replied, 'of course, I don't know anything about the law, and perhaps I did not know that he went out to be shaved, but when a man goes out of the shop with his face

covered with a smutty growth and re-

turus again shortly with a smooth

face, I always thought I was justified

in presuming that he had gone out, for the purpose of being shaved." LONG HOURS OF SCHOOLING.

Days Worked Hard in Old English Institutions of Learning.

Schoolboys in Old England took to Latin and Greek at an early age At St. Savior's grammar school, Southwark, in 1611, a pupil of seven years and three months was admitted as an ordinary occurrence, who signed his form of admission, stating himself tobe "reading and learning in the Accidence, and entering into Propria qua-Maribus, etc.; and also Tully his second epistic, among those gathered by Sternius, and Corderius dialogues, etc." The hours of study were long, too. An old record says that from March till September "the child is to come at six in the morning and be-at school till H. Again at one and tarry till six; the rest of the year he is to begin in the morning at seven and leave at five in the afternoon 154 maister shall not give leave to play but once a week." The maister was to be skilled in Latin, and able to teach grammar, oratory, poetry and Greek, as also the principles of Hebrew. He is to be of a wise, sociable and loving disposition, not hasty or furious, nor of ill example; he shall discern the nature of every child-if such may be gotten."

The Milling of a Coin.

Nearly everyondy thinks that the milling of a coin is its corrugated rim, but that term has nothing to do with the corrugations. The coiner at the mint takes up a blank, a round piece of plain silver, cut out of a silver bar, and drops it into a machine. It comes out with the edges slightly rounded Then he drops it into the milling machine, and it comes out with the rim flat and raised a little above the sides. The milling is this plain raised rim, without reference to any corrugations, and it is intended to protect the surface of the coin from wear. The corrugations around the rim are called the reeding

The Silver Lining.

"Your nephew that's study in's to be a doctor -- ?"

Well, now, he ain't by any means as uscless as you'd naturally think," philosophically said honest Farmer Hornbeak. When he comes home on a vacation I make him not only kill the chickens, as occasion arises, but dress 'em into the bargain; and what little knowledge be has already got of surgery enables him to do a more artistic job than any of the rest of us can do, in spite of all the practice we have had in an unscientific way. A college education, Enoch, has a bright side, even if it does cost considerable." -Puck.

Exiled Forever.

The gray-haired man, tail, and dignified, stood on the deck of the outward-bound steamer trying vainly to control the tears that coursed down his worn and haggard cheeks. "Alas," he sighed as the ship moved slowly from the dock, "I shall never see this, my old home, again!"

"What was your sin?" asked the sympathetic passenger, "that it is punished by eternal exile?" "Sir," answered the tearful man, pa-

thetically, "it was not sin, it was folly. I was a judge at the baby

In Need of Another Start. Stranger-Sir, do you remember giving a poor, friendless tramp 50 cents one cold night last winter?

Jones-1 do! "Sir, I am that tramp; that 50 cents was the turning point in my eareer; with it I got a shave, a shine, a meal and a job. I saved my money, went to Alaska, made \$1,000,000, and bast week I came back to New York to share my million with you. But unfortunately I struck Wall street be-

fore I struck you-and-have you an-

tently spare, sir?"-Life. Permissible. Sunday School Teacher-I trust that all of you little boys will always tell

only the strict truth.

other 50 cents that you could conven-

Young Hopeful-I will, sir, until I get to be an old man, like grandpa." Sunday School Teacher-But why should you stop telling the truth then? Young Hopeful-I suppose I'll want to tell about things I remember that happened when I was a boy.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS très "duandus en Legislans et dans Itoms les Etats du Sude Er publishté offre dons les sommerce des avantages exceptionnelle. Prix de l'abonnement du l'abonnement des l'abonnements de l'abonnements des l'abonnements des l'abonnements de l'abonnements des l'abonnements des l'abonnements des l'abonnements de l'abonneme