200日 美華里

CZAR IS AN EASY MARK. Anyone with Designs on His Life Could Get Plenty of Opportunifties to Shoot Him.

The very first thing I learned in St.

P-tersburg is that in Russia the exact is
everything—therally, everything—his
will is law, conceded as such by his subjects by heavenly inspired right, all the
land and all his subjects are absolutely
his to dispose of wholly as he chooses.

To understand anything about Russia it
is first necessary to understand that
this is the fundamental principle of
czarism and that even in trade, Industry
and commerce the czar is supreme.
Every good or bad thing in commerce,
as in every other field, therefore, is done
in the name of the czar

The popular fancy pictures the czar ar one never seen by his people, save when imbedded in a phalanx of guards, thus protected from the builets of wouldbe regicides. To show, however, how easily any king killer could accomplish his dastardly mission in St. Petersburg to day. I may state that on two occagions had I been a nihilist "elected" to the job I could have shot his imperial majesty, Nicholas II.

The first such opportunity presented itself one evening as I drove in a drosky sled past the winter palace. In a second story corner window, directly over the guard station below, in a room which all St. Petersburg knows to be the czar's study, the monarch sat by a green-baded lamp, reading. Some palace servant had neglected to lower the blinds and there sat the master of 100,000,000 subjects in full view of the hundreds of drosky sleds that were passing and repassing on the quay, an easy mark for a sharpshooter.

The second opportunity was in the Nevski Prospekt, the widest street in the world, compared to which Broadway is an alley. Suddenly I saw every man in uniform-and half the men in St. Petersburg wear uniforms—step to the edge of the side walk, face the roadway and hold his hand to his cap in salute. The czar was coming. He was a bundle of furs in a troika and an official who sat beside. him was simply another bundle of furs. His troika, drawn by three magnificent. matchless horses, galloped at a madpace in true troika fashion, passing so close to my own drosky sled that I could see the smile lurking in his young and by no means careworn face. I even perneived that his beard was cut closer than appears in his photographs. Quickly [ordered my driver to turn and follow the stroiks. He shook his head, but I insisted, "Da. da!" (Yes, yes!) and flashed a gold piece. He then turned round and made the horse trot as only a Russian drocky horse can trot I wanted another look at the most powerful human being on earth. But I didn't get it A mounted officer of some sort raised his hands to

"Pardon," said the officer politely in French. "You must go back."

But I have business in this direction." I protested with equal politeness.

Indicate that my driver was to stop

What are you doing here?" he retorted sharply.

By this time a great, silent crowd surrounded us.

rounded us.
"What is your business anyway?" the
officer went on without giving me time
to answer. "You are a stranger! Where

are you stopping? I must see your passport."

"My passport is already in the hands of the police." I interposed

Meanwhile he had tooked up the Nevski-the troika had turned off somewhere

Pardon," said the horseman, return-

Pardon," said the horseman, returning to his original politeness now that all chance of following the troits was gone. Then he spoke in Russian to my driver, who dimmediately turned his horse and drove feisurely back over the ground which we had just covered at such a man-pace. I was informed taken that when the czar is out driving none may fellow him nearer than 500 yards. A Russian subject in my place would have been arrested as a "suspect".

FATAL POWER OF A WEED.

Mysterious Malady Known as "Milk Sickness" Causes Consternation in Tennessee.

From time to time in the last five freades Tennesseeans have been stirred to a profound sense of interest in the state's mysterious madady, "milk sickness," as its deadly reappearance in certain sections of the state has been followed by fatal results to human beings and to stock, says the Louisville Courter-Jaurnal

No one has ever discovered the cause of the malady, from which death relieves the victim after such physical agrony as almost deprives the human species of the power of speech, and domb brutes express their sufferings by frenzisc search for water to cool the thirst which consumes them

The fatal sickness is known to a limited extent in several sections of the state but exists principally near Sparta, in White county. It is contracted through drinking the mile of cows that have eaten a certain weed abown as the "milk-sick weed." which looks somewhat like clover and grows the wiy on the instead and

But what constitutes the posson in the weed is no more determined beday than it was when first located by the keen-witted nature-wise modulateers, who have been its chief victims.

Her Triumph. "I have come to bell you!" said the

of ourse, Miss Jones," the superfection replied, "you know the fact that are You will be expected with the superfect of the position."

"That's all right, sir" rejoined Miss Jones "I expect to sold a hetter one-by proxy. I am fine to marry a school state, whose Traine.

HORSES GRAZE UNDERWATER

When Herbage Is Scant in Australia the Animals Dip Into Shallow Pools for Weeds.

While on a cattle station in western Australia Mr. Henry Taunton had an opportunity of seeing a remarkable instance of the way is which as included an adapt themselves to their surroundings. He describes it in "Australiad"

On the upper reaches of the river there was a large pool just fordable at most times, but in a dry season very low. Among the horses making their run in the vicinity of this pool, and old mare and a bevy of foals and yearlings used to come down every day in the long, dry summer, when the herbage was scant and scorched into dryness. They waded into the pool until the water nearly reached they heads, and stood there for hours, diving to the bottom for a mouthful of succulent weeds, which they chewed at leisure with their dripping heads above the water.

The first time I witnessed this strange sight was during a dry season when I was riding with the overseer in search of some strayed stock. As we approached the pool, my companion bade me keep quiet if I desired to see something well worth looking at. As we rode quietly up to the pool I saw a group of horses standing in the water, and disappearing from time to time as they ducked their heads below the surface. My wonder was soon at an end when I saw one of their heads suddenly come out with a mouthful of dripping weeds. No sooner was this mouthful disposed of than the

head disappeared in search of another. The overseer told me that during a long drought some five or six years previous, when hardly a vestige of feed was left on the run, and bush fires had faid bare the sand-plains, the old mare had discovered that there was plenty of luscious feed at the bottom of the pools, which could be procured by diving for it: and having once put her discovery into practice, she continued to do out of preference what she had been driven to do by necessity.

The several generations of foals which she had reared had all followed her example, although none of the full-grown horses had joined the amphibious group. Here, then, seemed to be a new variety of horse in evolution which, if left undisturbed, might breed and separate from the run, perhaps to survive through droughts severe enough to exterminate

HOSPITALITY IN THE HILLS. Despite Pinching Proverty the Stranger Is Not Allowed to Go Away Thirsty.

all others

In the hill country of northern Virginia a tourist who was making a long trip on horseback halted one noon before a log house which he at first took to be a stable. An old man was seated an a log near the door. An emaciated mule stood with its head haifway inside the window. No smoke issued from the tumbledown chimney, relates Youth's Companion.

The tourist made inquiry concerning the mountain roads and was on the point of asking if he could get a meal for himself and horse when the owner of the shanty said: "Stranger, I'd like mighty well to invite ye to dinner, but I reckon ye wouldn't relish cold

The rifer was about to say anything would be ameptable, when the old man continue:

continued:

"I'd like to feed that horse o' yourn, but my old mule there's got to browse

that could be obtained.

"Tain't that," returned the other, reproachfully. "Ye don't think that I'd take anything from a guest? But well, fact is we ain't been gettin' on as well as we might lately. The old woman's down with rheumatiz and Sal, she's over the ridge for a spell.

pany, as ye might say."

It was easy to see that his pride was putting the best possible face upon a pinching poverty. The rider gathered up his reins and, making Hight of his needs, tendered a cyan

and things ain't just ready for com-

That touched the old man. He turned the gift over and over, looked up and down the road, from the rider to the house and then back to the rider again. Then he seized the man's bootleg and exclaimed.

"Stranger, I'm poor and way down.
I'll own up! I can't feed ye nor warm
ye nor gin ye so much as a whiff o'
stooke, but if ye don't git down offen
that horse and come over to the spring
and have some water with me I'll
never forgive ye on the airth!"

California Rattlers.

Many rattlesnakes are seen among the rocky defiles of the higher reaches of the mountains and here and there along the piny trails. His snakeship is retiring in his tastes and is keeping well away from human habitation. For those who do care to explore the slopes along the higher a titudes there is plenty of buzz and

er a titudes there is plenty of buzz and cold and trawl and wriggle to be seen without much searching Charles Green, of Pasadena, says he kills a snake every time be goes out on horseback. He has his hat and saddle decorated with their skins. The old timers at ribute the early appearance and abundance of the trailes to the dry season and the sudden to go of warm weather—Los Angeles

Sarcastic.

"Title of the neighbor "What are the helding a new chickenhouse for"

"Why." repried Numbers. "for a flock of place emplants of source. You didn't suppose "I put spickens in it, did you?"—Langua Tat-Sid.

FRAUDS IN THE FUR TRADE.

Much of the So-Called Canadian Sable Is Nothing More Than American Marten.

Purchases of furs are often made in the summer, as most women know that the prices of this season are great. If reduced Persons who contemplate making purchases are warned against certain counterfells that are sold as the genuine article. Among these are the so-called sable furs from Canada, says the Chicago Chronicle.

These furs are not sable of any sort, but are from the American marten. Even genuine sables, when light in color, are subjected to a process cailed "topping." or dyeing, by which they are darkened skillfully to the proper hus starmot sable, mink sable, marten and musquash sables are all names for cheaper furs, dyed and doctored to resemble as closely as they may the real and only sable—the rare Russian variety.

Many fox furs are dyed and treated.

As for smoke and blue fox they are imperfect white fox skins dyed. The genuine blue fox is one of the rarest and most expensive of furs and is seen

very seldom.

The silver fox, which is the black fox with white hairs sprinkled through it, is still more valuable, and it is on record that last season a single silver fox skin was sold for \$2,400. The imitation silver fox is produced artfully by inserting by means of a fine needle the white hairs from a badger. This is done through the skin itself, and is most difficult to detect. A cheaper and more common method is to stick the hairs to the skin with some strong adhesive.

Rare skins are used for foxaline, which largely takes the place of the expensive arctic fox, and rabbit skins are used in quantities to make the fur termed "electric seal." The skins are set for the coarse hairs only, and after the skin has been stretched and the pile raised it is sheared and dyed. It does not wear long.

The skin of the muskrat or musquash makes a much more durable and richer looking fur, and from it imitation Alaska sable coats frequently are made. Rabbit skins also are used after a complicated treatment in the manufacture of imitation chinchilla. No wonder there is such a difference in

the chinchilla furs.

The furs least liable to imitation, and whose prices vary according to quality, are Thibet, which is the natural white sheep skin; Krimmer, which is the Crimean tamb, and is usually gray, although there is also black; Persian paw, which is from the legs of Persian lambs; Astrakhan, the skin of the newly born Astrakhan lamb, and Virginia fox, which is the ordinary gray fox

Caracul fur has no connection whatever with the caracul, which is an animal of the cat species. The name originated in Paris R is a china kid skin. The skins are imported ready dressed from Leipsic, and vary in color from cream and pure white to various shades of gray,

RIVER MONSTER IN AFRICA.

Amphiblous Animal That Is Between the Elephant and Hippopota-

mus in Size.

If Sir Henry Johnston had not recently returned from Uganda with the first skins of the okapithere would be more reason for receiving with incredulity the story of a French traveler, says M Trilles, wriging from Niele, that while exploring the north in Congo three years ago he heard from the natives of "an enormous amphibious animal something between the elephant and the hippopotamus in size, and in nature very feroclous toward man." Unbelieving, he paid little attention to what had been told him.

"However, later, when in the neighborhood of Djali, near the Great falls, the accounts were given with more detail. The animal in question, or at least one of its species, lived near the source of the Mourk; it fay in wait for the canoes, upset them, and in preference attacked the women and children. Twice the natives fetched me to see it as it slept on the sandbank. But on each occasion it had dis-

appeared when I got there.

"On returning from my travels I asked many questions about this animal, but it was unknown. On the coast I never heard it spoken of But since my arrival here I have had repeated descriptions of it. The people of the upper Ogue give it the name of the nzemedzin (the water tiger) Sergeant Sans of the Njole tiarilleurs shot one recently at less than 20 meters, but unfortunately the wounded animal escaped him

"The people here make out that the nzemedzin is smaller than the description given by those of the interior. Its color is a light tawny gray, dotted with black spots; the hair rough, instead of smooth, as in the otter; the tail long and powerful, the paws short and webbed and fitted with very sharp nails six or eight centimeters in length. The nail only lives near waterfalls and is carniverous. It shutches women and children as they bathe and defies even the carcotile."

A Theory.

"Why is it that so many people atempt herature and so few succeed?"
"The trouble is," answered the cynisher, "that when a man gets
on his mind that isn't suffientertaining to interest his
goes away and writes a
"Washington Star."

There is no for glatter exemp where in it claim. Catego Triouna.

ENGLISH USED IN JAPAN.

But It Is Somewhat Maltreated in the Endeavor to Make a Display.

The English language is more widely used in Japan than any other foreign tengue. It is taught throughout the schools by Japanese instructors; only in the faculties of the universities are there many foreign teachers. The Japanese are self-reliant, and their unwillingness to employ foreign teachers leads them into some errors in their use of English. An American traveler says that when the Japanese pilot boat came out to meet his steamer he saw on one side, "Licensed Pilot Boat," and on the other "License, Pilot Boat."

"Our bill of health," he says, "was not perfect and the quarantine officials detained us for a day, and obliged us to take a quarantime bath. In the bathroom was posted this sign: 'All clothing shall be put into bags with number described placed in the bathroom for the purpose. Many readings have failed to clarify the mystery of that sentence."

Another difficult passage occurred on the same notice: "On leaving the bathroom parties are requested to put on the gowns provided in each bath room and then to wait is somber two waiting-room for their own clothing. When this is delivered the ring should be compared and then they should proceed to the dressing-room to put it on."

On landing in Japan you purchase a guide-book. In it you mest English like this: "The restaurant in this ground is the first established in the city. It has very fine view and its business is prospective." "A tourist, proceeding a lane to the northeastern direction, will see a stone Shinto portal and a long stone steps on the left side. On both sides of the steps, large cherry trees are planted: which give a fine adoration in time of flowers."

One is next led to a well in which he is informed that "the water will never be found parched even att very dry weather"

In the village of Koga "there live many culturers of flowers, plants and other garden trees." It must be in the same village that "there is a fine large pinetree stretching its branches borizontally into a long way," and that "at present the new shrine is set to work to be rebuilt and its ground, to be laid out and made a fine garden."

LITTLE ALE IS NOW BREWED. Lager Beer Has Been Made to Take the Place of the Brew in This Country.

One of the oldest are breweries on the west side of town, after having been established more than half a century, has gone out of business qwing to the competition of the layer beer breweries. This is in line with a general diminution in the sale of all throughout the city, says the New

American lager been browers have adapted their manufacture of been to comply with the demand of the popular taste that was formerly met by ale, and there are many thousand gaitons of strong been or winter been browed each year as a substitute for are

So long as the, immigration from England, Ireland and Scotland continued to be large the newcomers insisted on ale and would not accept her as a substitute. But with time and following, the decline of such immigration lager been in some of its new forms, has been a cepted and the demainstitute about the old-fashioned persons who still frequent New York salvons, but whose patronage gets less important and less profitable each year.

Ale is essentially a drink for 'hose in moist and humid localities. The proportion of alcohol is great and the heating qualities of ale are undoubted. The countries from which, for the most part, ale drinkers come are damp, a condition which is not duplicated in New York.

Ale is, moreover, a winter drink, and recent winters have by their rigor made a greater demand on the supplies of whisky in saloons than on those of ale. The larger expenses of saloon-keepers, incident to the increase of their liquor tax expenses, incline them to push the sale of beverages for which there is an all-the-year-round demand—beer and whisky are two of these—rather than a drink for which there is call only during some months in the year, as is the case with ale.

Seist i Nno, alias Kimbei Wantanabe, whose audacious feats of breaking out of the Mayebashi jail this year created a sensation throughout the island lingdom. When only a stripling of 20, Seishi broke into a provincial bank and made away with the some of 10,000 year. On another occasion he paid a nocturnal application. S. Kariowa, a millionaire in

Famous Japanese Criminal.

capture of its most famous criminal,

Japan has been much excited by the

away with the some of 10,000 yen. On another occasion he paid a nocturnal visit to S. Kuriowa, a millionaire in Uumata, Gummaken, carrying off 100,000 yen worth of old coins and 50,000 yen in banknotes. He has been arrested 30 times, has made attempts to escape from prison no fewer than 110 times, passed 10 years of his life behind prison bars and robbed the public of 1,000,000 yen, at the lowest estimation. Now he has been sentenced to imprisonment for a year

and all months.—London Telegraph.

English in Brazil.

Argentine Republic, where a the railways belong to English to the English language is spoked to engine a the considerable extent, where the made to make foreigner, who are children to the constant of the co

"dition hebdomadal=+ \$3.00.

FRENCH STATE MONOPOLIES

The Government Endeavors to Control Insurance as It Does Other' Industries.

The monopolies of France are friple in kind—those of fabrication, of sale and of transport. At present they consisted the monopolies of the postal and telegraph and telephone services, the striking of money, the manufacture and sale of powder, tobacco and stamps, says a Paris letter in the Boston Transcript

Paris letter in the Boston Transcript.

No one complains of the state handling of the issue of coin, neither does anyone complain of its working of its powder trade, but the complaints on each of the other heads are never ceasing, and one needs only to have tried to talk by telephone, attempted to strike a French match or had the misfortune to smoke a French cigar to know how well founded the complaints are:

The one open defense the government offers for them is that they bring profit of a collectivist nature into the public treasury—which, seeing how they are expolited to sustain voters, is more than doubtful—and that they constitute a form of indirect taxation which is acceptable to the French taxpayers, which is true, but no sufficient justification for their existence, since what makes them acceptable to the taxpayers is the fact that they can be manipulated in such a way as to throw dust in the taxpayer's eyes and deceive him as to the amount of the taxes he is aiready paying.

The real cause for their continued exlatence is the wire-putiers, and it is because of the new opportunities which a
fresh monopoly would afford to these
wire-putiers of creating fresh hordes
of subsidized followers for themselves
that the wire-putiers welcome enthuslastically a most auda-tous project
which is now being matured to be ready
for the reopening of the chamber, and
which is nothing more or less than the
turning of all the insurance business in:
France into a government monopoly

The necessity of providing money for M Millerand's old age pension scheme is the cause assigned for the intended creation of the new monopoly

Extraordinary as such a move would be it is not impossible that the French parliament will accept it, but less there may be difficulty about it, he has prepared a second and alternative scheme which is not so drastic.

The second scheme allows the existing insurance companies to continue in existence, but forbids the creation of any new companies and provides for the immediate creation of a department of the state for insurance against fire which must almost at once take away all the business of the existing companies, as premiums payable to it will not be fixed on any actuaries' tables, but ion the admirably simple plan of being always lower than the rates charged by other companies for corresponding risks, Not withstanding this peculiar basis of cal relation. It is estimated that the new minopoly in its very firstly ear will bring in a profit to the state of 10 900,000 france. which will be used if the plan of the government is carried out to supply the

THE THRIFTY PIEDMONTESE Peasants of Italy Blindly Devoted in

Religion and of Econom-

ical Habita

In character the Pledmontese are Vom V. ifter finn tiffe gerteitigt erettemptreit erf to Malian Deople. At a class the masan's are soler, industrious, and thrifty. They have not the gay and insouriant temperament of the Italians of the south, but are stalld and unemotional. There is indeed, a curious resemblars in temperament between the Preimintese and the Bretons, writes Eustace Reynolds-Ball, in Chambers' Journa If thrifty, they are intensely grasping, and their religion is agi- to min' a bigotry. The blind devotion of the peasants, coupled with their extraordinary ignorance of affairs as cometimes exploited by the priests. There is an amusing if hypotherical, story fold of a certain priest who increased the Peter's Pence offer ing of his flock by exhibiting from the pulpit a straw which he declared came from the pope's cell in the vatican This sacred relic was accepted as an indisputable proof that his holiness. was kept a state prisoner by the gov-

ernment!
The following instance of the thrift of the peasants has in it a touch of pathos. On one occasion, having given a mgar to a boaro (herdsman). I found afterward that the precious we do had lasted the recipient a whole month a few whiffs only being taken, after the evening meal, and then it was carefully laid aside till the next evening.

Whether the custom which still obtains in some parts of Piclimont of regarding the harmless, necessary domestic at as a delicate morsel is to be put down to theilt or metaly to a perverted appetite is doubtful, but it is well known that to fill the pot-au-feu of a Piedmontese peasant is the usual tate of wandering or homeless reunes.

The Smallest Church.

Unil very recently the little church in the village of St Lawrence, on the frie of Wight, was the smalle a church in existence. It was built nearly 900 years ago, and was probably at first only used as a private chapet of some wealthy family. It was 25 feet long, 7 feet high and 11 feet broad. It held only 12 people. Not long ago it was the proposed and is no longer the chapter of the private church, although it, quite small—Philade.phia

Incendiary.
The Fireflies seem to be simply the to money.
Tumbian Cas. I understand they

have collected a second of tusurance.

-M Y. Sun.

AT THE WRONG END OF DAY Mistake of a Bibulous Man Who Ha Since Taken to the "Water

Wagon."

Here's a story which a downton business min tells on himself and it multiples as at the club until late, relates the Pirisburg Dispatch. Instead of going straight home when his thirs had been soothed by a pientiful supply of liquid refreshments he called as several apeak estime, and by the time the wee, smal boars were at hand the limit had still sailing. How he got home he cannot remember, but some friend evidently piloted him there.

When he awoke he discovered that dehad been too stupid to retire and hash dropped into a chair, where he had slept with his clothes an. He had a gloriom headache and his tongue felt like a piece of chamois slin. He glanced at his watch. It was not y-main Closing the door, which he had left ajar, he washed his face, brushed his hair, changed his solled and wifes collar for a clean one and mussed hie bed to make it loss as though it had been occupied during the night. Then he went into the sitting-room, congratulating himself upun his good fortune in awakening before the hour of als. His cheery "good morning" was rather coldly received, and; realizing that something was radically wrong, the guilty gent slunk back into his bedroom and reflected. During the course of these reflections darkness commenced to settle down.

It then dawned upon the business man that instead of deing morning it was six o'clock in the weening. Developments proved that he had staggered into a house about daylight and, being unable to arouse him, the family had in diagunt permitted him to shore away in the chair. He mutely acknowledged the joke and mounted the water wagos, upon which vehicle he is now riding

DOGS' CURFEW IN ENGLANCE Legislation for the Apprehension affi

Legislation for the Apprehension esta Canines That Damage and Worry Cattle.

knew or have fined rea on to fear a sill introduced in parliament by Mr. Felowes, a ford of the treasury; Mr. Walter Long, presiders of the local government board, and the so unitor general, reports the London Chromide.

The does bill to some cert's designed.

The dogs bill is apparently designed, to lessen the damage orme by dogs in the worrying of cattle, and this it proposes to do by instituting a kind of curflew for dogs and by rebbing them of the time-honored privilege of first bite."

Fitherto in order to dw auccessful in an action for damage done in a rig. It has been necessary to prove a pre- group mischlevous propensity in the ansimal. The first clause of the new bill a relites that litheleanch of a don shall be foutly in damages for injury done to any cattle by that don, and it shall not be necessary to show a previous mischemous propensity in the don, or the owner's knowledge of such propensity, or to show that the mining was attributed able to neglect on the part of the owner."

A done proved to have a passed or in- gived cattle man be dealt with as a dance serious done insert section two of the

are of 1976.

The collection empowers the board of agriculture to make orders from preventing during from smaying during the all on any of the learns between squared suprise?

set and surrise!"

Stray dues may be impounded at the expense, of the couper and if not daimed within five clear ways may be destroyed.

destroyed
The said is differ sed to dry ly also to sentend and trefant and to come into appears on in 1905

CARRY HORSE'S PEDIGREE. Owners of Fine Boadstern Have Cards Giving Particulars of Breeding, Etc.

Road side courtesies along the beautiful highways and byways in Philadelphia's suburbs take on many odd characterisms, says the Philadelphia. Press Pedestrians are often seen hobnoblungwith their automobile and carriage friends. Coachmen give the women folk of the neighborhood who are known to them many a lift, whate the athletic young follows in outling costume seated on flowering bank and rushib bridge can be seen on any pieasant Sunday neclanne if our mutual interest.

An instance a little out of the ordinary happened the other day when a well-known. Philadelphian who was walking along a road dappened to say quite audibly as a young man rode by on a fine horse: "That horse is a beauty." Of course the young man heard him, and at once he reined unhis horse, turned around quickly, and came cantering back, and said to the Philadelphian. "It is a fine horse."

isn't it'''

And then putting his hand inside his coat as if to hand out his visiting eardy instead he pulled out a piece of cardy board about eight mehes square, and continued: "And this is his pedigree," handing the horse's card over to uniformly the pleased than his admiration for his horse with not unfounded as it was regarded to some of the best-known rame.

in American surbles.

But the caprying of a horse's carriaround with you seems quite a novelty although a very easy was to settle thing in case chance admirers want to know a thing or two about the horse.

Sanitation Pays

The little children of Havan

Sanitation of Havan

Sanitation of Havan

Sanitation

Mexicandidada

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS