OPALS NO LONGER FEARED Superetities That the Stene Brings Bad Luck Passing Away-Stree-

nous Life the Cause.

Superatition fades away in the strenuous life of the twentieth century. And the return to sommon sense has shown findf in the modern fancy for opais. für Walter Scott was chiefly responsible for the idea of bad luck being connected with this stone, as will be remembered by readers of "Anne of Geierstein." And others declars that, as the word spal to from the Greek ops (the eye). the gem shares evil influence with a peasock's feather. However, women have lived down all this and opals are the justy stone for autumn and have bear worn by recent brides. But even new stories are told of the uncanny laftssuce of the opal. Alphonso XII. of Spain presented an opal ring to his young wife, Moreoden, on their wedding day and her death occurred soon afterward. Before the funeral the king gave this ring to his sister, Maria Del Pilar, and she also died a few days afterward. The king then presented the ring to his gister-in-law, Princess Christian, and she died in the course of three mouths. Alphonso, distressed at these fatalities, resolved to wear the ring himself, but he did not wear it long, as his unitappy life shortly came to an end. The queen regent then attached the fatal ring to a gold chain, which she hung around the neck of the Virgin of Almudens in

NUDENESS JARS JAPANESÉ. Bevere Shock Is Administered to the

Madrid.

Islanders by This Form of Art.

At the St. Louis fair a Japanese merthant was praising the exhibit of Ja-

"We shall undoubtedly get a number of awards, prises, medals and diplomas," he said. "I hope that on none of these will appear drawings containing nude figures. We are a modest people; mude figures shock us. A number of Japanese manufacturing concerns that took part in the Columbian exposition received diplomas, suitable for framing, whereon there were drawings of nude women. These concorns, with some misgiving, hung their dinlomas in their factories at home Hence a great deal of scandal, and the diplomas had to come down. There was one firm, a rice-polishing firm at Takamatsu, that came near incurring serious trouble. Its diploma, very mude indeed, was bung in the hall of the factory and the women hands retheed to go to work the morning it appeared. The men, taking the matter up, refused to work either. The factory, had not the Columbian exposition's diploma been removed would have had to close its doors. In Japmasse art the nude never appears. The human figure is always draped. Foreign artists should remember this in work intended for Japan."

WARMS NOSE WITH CIGAR. New York Man Helds Fire End Close to Face and Then Takes Snuff.

Many and varied are the ways and means adopted by people these days as a protection from the cold, but one of the oddest schemes is that of a man who uses his cigar to warm his nose. While on the street he invariably amokes a cigar, and at frequent intervals he removes it from his month and holds the lighted end close to his mose, which happens to be an organ of uncommon size, says the New York Times. Some years ago this gentleman from his nose and ever since it. has been extremely susceptible to cold. "Moreover," explained the man, "there is a considerable amount of heat rafinied from the fire end of a cigar. much more than you would naturally suppose; yet I admit in extreme cold weather it is not sufficient to keep my nose comfortable, and at such times I have sauff. The resultant specing amply serves the purpose."

CALLS SUN A BINARY STAR Prof. Bigelow Expounds Ideas About Old Sel and Laws Govern-

ing Alm.

"The sun should be regarded as an incipient binary star," says Prof. Bigelow, in the Weather Review. Recent acientific work in investigating the cirexistion of the salar atmosphere in accordance with the laws governing the convective and radiative action of a large mass of matter contracting by its own gravitation, have led Prof Bigelow to the hypothesis that "the single flery envelope conceals two disks." A series of observations extending over many years on the period of solar rotation at various points in the surface shows that the same meridian of the sun is seen twice in a single rotation of the entire mass, first as the eastern himb, and second, 13 days later, as the western limb " Therefore the sun has a dumbbell figure of rotation.

Diplomat a Fine Pianist

Theodore Hansen, first secretary of the Russian embassy in Washington, is an accomplished musician, being deweted especially to the plane. Most of his spare time is passed fingering the keys of a concert grand, which he has in his apartments. But he is haunted by street planos, which seem to have a satanic propensity for cutting loose just in front of wherever he happens to live. Three times he has changed his quarters on this account, and he solemnly declares that unless he can effect permanent escape from the terment of "popular munic," he may be driven to resign his position.

FRUIT TREES FROM EAST. 4

Loun, Mass., Man Was the First to Introduce Industry Into California.

It was a Lynn (Mass.) man who carried to California her first fruit trees. E. A. lngalls, a '49-er, took from Lynn to California 56 years ago the shipment of cultivated fruit trees that started the state's great fruitgrowing industry. When the gold fever broke out Mr ingalia, a young man then, took passage round the Hora. The voyage required 123 days. All the pioneers carried such things as they thought would be useful and profitable to sell or trade, but Mr. Ingalls' luggage was the most cumbersome of any, for his fruit trees were numerous and of all sorts. He disposed of these trees at a good price, and then set out for the interior to and gold. He found none. His luck was miserable. So he returned to Lyan again and there his life was as successful as in California it had been unsuccessful. Mr. Ingalis was a lawyer, and a business man in Lynn and his is one of the most honored names in the town's history. It should be one of the most honored names in California's history, too. It was no small thing to have started that great state on her magnificent fruit-growing career.

SEA HAS GROWN DEEPER.

Level of the Mediterranean Nine Feet Above That During Old Roman Times.

The phenomenon of the changes in the level of the sea is one which is well shown in the case of the Mediterranean. M Ph. Negris in a recent brochure presented to the Academy of Sciences, furnishes interesting information on this point, it being apparent that the see has greatly increased in depth as compared to ancient times. Formerly a bridge 3,000 feet long united Leucade to the continent. To-day it is submerged, but the foundations of the work were discovered, 11 feet beneath the surface. It may therefore be concluded that since the construction of the bridge the see has risen at this point over nine feet. At Itea, in the Bay of Amphissa, there has been observed a mole that is also over nine feet beneath the surface. At Rhones there has been found a completely submerged dock, evidently of Roman construction, the depth of the sea above the dock at places being fully nine feet. From all of these facts one may conclude that there has taken place an important increase in the depth of the sea since the Roman period, the Mediterranean having risen at least nine feet in 2,000 years.

TOLSTOI BOYS FIGHT JAPS. Although the Count Is Denouncer of Present War, Sons Are with Eussians.

Count Tolstoi, social reformer, abhors all wars and denounces the particular war which is now raging between Russia and Japan, yet three sons of his have quit the wolf trails to go man-hunting in the far east. The eldest boy and a brother are camped with the army of Kuropatkin. having been at the front for severalmonths. The youngest son not long ago declared his intention of volunteering and already may have donned the uniform of a soldier of the czar. This action has affected the aged count greatly and he has been seen to weep. The war has brought unusal family dissension into the Toletoi household. The counters is uttarly at variance with her husband on account of his denunctation of the conflict. Only Tatyana, the eldest daughter, adheres to her father's views and seeks to give him solace. Tatyana is a gifted woman. The Tolstoi comy against war, published in the London Times, was only sketched out by the count. His daughter filled out the draft and gave it the literary faish.

PRINTS PHOTOS ON APPLES Portrait of Edward VII. on French Fruit Arouses Interest-The

Method Explained.

A firm of fruit auctioneers at Covent Garden recently received from France a remarkable consignment of apples. On each apple was a portrait of King Edward VII. The fruit created a great sensation in the market, and brought a big price. The apples were of the Peasgood Nomsuch variety. A photographic film was fixed on them fust before they colored, and the foliage was fastened away from them to insure full exposure to the sea. The portrait of his majesty was put upon these first fruits, because the French peasants consider the "entents cordiale" greatly due to the king. Doubtless in future years many will emulate the example of the ingenious French cultivator and produce portrait fruits. As advertisements they would be very valuable.

Winter and Summer Stamps. The post office department is sending out its winter stamps now. Few know that there is a difference between winter stamps and summer stamps. In the cold months the gum on the stamps is a little thinner and softer, while that on those to be used during the summer and in southern states is not so easily affected by heat.

Queer Names in Town.

Fremantie, West Australia, has some gueer names. The mayor is a Cadd, the chief printer is Cant. a contractor Thick has just sued a local soup-preserving company, and a man named Offering Webb was fined recently for keeping an unlicensed dog.

HOW COPPER KILLS BACILLI.

A Discovery Which Promises to Overcome Cholers and Typhoid Epidemics.

Man would seem to have at last discovered an effective weapon against typhoid fever, Asiatic cholera and simiiar merciless scourges which invade our intestinal and digestive organs through polluted water, says Gilbert H. Grosvenor, in the Century. It is yet too soon to declare positively that we shall exterminate these dread diseases, but we have good reason to believe that we shall be able to drive them out of cities and towns, and camps and prisons, and wherever men are living herded close together. The weapon is not of steel or iron, but copper, the most convenient form being the common compound of copper and sulphur known as blue vitriol, copper sulphate. Every school laboratory contains some beautiful blue crystal of copper sulphate. Every schoolboy for generations has dabbled with these blue crystals, or has watched his teacher use them for ordinary class-room experiments. And yet who would have imagined that a pinch of these crystals dissolved in the water tank in the attic or in the cistern or well, would kill any typhoid germs that might be lurking there; that its use would insure healthful drinking water in a crowded military camp; that it would exterminate malaria-and-yellow-fever-carrying mosquitos in stagnant poots and swamps by destroying the vegetable organisms on which the mosquito larvae feed; that it would, in a few hours, make the water of an evil-amelling and foul-looking city reservoir, containing billions of gallons of water, clean and sweat; and that the amount of copper that accomplishes all this is so small that while it kills the bacteria in the water it does not make the drinking water poisonous or injurious to the human system?

It has been known for a long time that copper destroys bacteria, but the metal has not been much used heretofore for the purpose, because scientists have generally believed that the dome required to kill the bacteria must be very concentrated-so concentrated, in fact, that it would poison the water or substance containing the bacteria and make the cure worse than the evil. A specialist of the United States government, Dr. George T. Moore, has now come forward and appounced, with the authority of the government behind him, that he has discovered how to get the good effect of copper without any dangerous result; that he has a way of using copper so diluted that it cannot hurt a baby, and yet so active that it will destroy virulent cholera and typhoid bacilli in four or five hours.

AN ANCIENT INSTITUTION.

The Ballot Box Was in Use Among the Early Greeks in Secret Voting.

The practice of settling questions by majorities is of the greatest antiquity. says the New York World. In early times men fought out questions that they afterward found it simpler to decide by ballot.

The Greek democracies, whose great assemblies of all citizens have been compared to New England town meetings, used black and white beans thrown into a box as a simple means of expressing a "yes" or "no." Very early the Greeks used oyster shells for a similar purpose and the porcelain tablets later used as tallies in voting were cailed "astrakoi." A man who was banished by a vote so expressed was "ostracised." We still use the word.

"Ballot" means literally a "little ball" used in secret voting until comparatively recent times. A club is said to "blackball" a member. The white and black been over again...

Secret voting has always been characteristic of Latin peoples. In this they were more modern than the Anglo-Saxons, who were accustomed to voting by "the living voice" and nevel changed the custom until recent times.

But Latin usurpers have always known how to influence the ballot, secret or otherwise. The "plebiscite," by which Louis Napoleon in 1852 was accepted as hereditary emperor of the French, was 7,824,129, against 253,149. Napoleon the Little thus got a bigger vote them any president of the United States ever received.

The open vote was prevalent in both England and the United States well into the nineteenth century. John Randolph, of Rosnoke, once said in London. that it was inconceivable that America would adopt the ballot until it became a "nation of sooundrels." Ballot reform was for years the rallying-cry of liberalism in England, as it was in the United States.

Only within the last few years, or since the adoption of the Australian ballot, has "secret voting" been really secret. Before that a man could mershal bought votes in "blocks of five," put ballots in the men's hands and make them keep the papers in sight until deposited.

Canadian Gretna Green. Some people suppose that Gretna Green is no longer in existence. It has simply changed its latitude and longitude. Its name is now Windsor, and it is a Canadian town in the province of Ontario, close to the United States border. It was recently stated in the provincial legislature of Ontario that no fewer than 800 marriages were celebrated in Windsor during the past year. The great majority of the happy couples had hastily crossed the border from the United States.

Left Suddenly.

She-The man was here to-day looking for that gas leak with a candle. He-Did he find it?

"Yes, but they haven't found the -man yet."-Yonkers Statesman

CHECK CIGARS IN GOTHAM Strange Custom of Depositing Lighted

Weed Before Entering New York Stores.

Everyone knows that you can check a trunk, even if it be to San Francisco. You also receive a check to your hansom cab when you drive up to a restaurant, or for your \$20,000 motor car at the country club. Even the good housewife, when she goes to the upto-date department store, says the New York Press, may check her baby while she makes her round of the counters. It is known to very few however. that in a certain wholesale dry goods house in this city you can and must check your lighted cigar before entering the building. This dry goods house is the largest in this country. if not in the world. It covers an entire city block, a few minutes' walk from Broadway, and everyone, no matter whether he be a big buyer with a carload order, or a diminutive messenger boy with a telegram, must leave at the door his cigar, cigarette or pipe. It is the most stringent rule of this areat firm that no one, from the \$50,000 a year salaried president down to the three dollar a week office boy, may smoke when inside the building. At the entrance stands a neatly uniformed man, who is big enough to make one think twice about argument. As yo enter he politely touches you on the arm and says: "Pardon me, are you smoking?" and should that be the case, he will say, "I must ask you to leave your cigar here." He will then hand you a check and with gloved fingers carefully deposit the perfecto or pipe on a small brass rack provided for the purpose. and which bears the same number as the check you have received. When you leave the building you present your check and receive your cigar or pipe and a match to light it with and go on your way.

TOOK BACK MINOR CHARGES

Methodist Insisted on "Presbyterian," But Retracted "Robber" and "Liar" Statement.

a a certain town of we chusetts, relates Harper's Weekly, two of the most prominent citizens are a Methodist brother and a Presbyterian brother. These are neighbors and, for the most part, dwell on good terms, except when they try to effect an exchange of horses or to talk religion. On one occasion the two had traded horses and although the outcome rankled in the breast of the Methodist they had met and started a discussion on the subject of predestination. As usual, an altercation ensued, when the Methodist lost control of himself. With mixed emotions concerning horse trades and John Calvin in his mind, he suddenly exclaimed

This proved too much for the Presbyterian, and a fight began, in which the Presbyterian got the best of it. As he sat upon his prostrate opponent, hump-

"You are a robber, a liar and a Pres-

ing his head against the ground, he "Take it back, take it back, or I'll

bump your foolish head off!" "I'll take it back," gasped the wanquished Methodist, "on the first two counts. You're not a robber nor a liar, but you're a blamed old Presbyterian, if I die for it!"

SHE REBUKED A CONDUCTOR

He Ordered an Aged, Infirm Woman to "Step Lively," But Scon Retracted Words.

.It was on a League Island car going south, says the Philadelphia Press, the time was high noon, and as usual there was a variegated assortment of persons inside, while out on the front and rear platforms passengers stood huddled togother like sheep. The conductor, a tall youth, who had evidently not been ringing up fares for many months, was in bad humor because people did not step lively enough when leaving or entering the car at the various stops. At one of the street crossing the car stopped and an aged woman, careworn and feeblelooking, got up and slowly, with the aid of the backs of the chairs, started toward the rear to get off. "Come, come, there, lady, step lively: we can't watt here all day," impetuously shouted the conductor. The old lady glanced up at the tail youth in a kindly manner as she massed him and in a low but pathetic voice replied: "I am moving as fast as I can, my boy, and would step livelier. but I have been sick all summer, and this is the first time I have been out since last May. Didn't you ever have a mother, lad?" It is needless to say the conductor was humility itself for the rest of the trip.

Meat of Porcupine.

It is not generally known that the common porcupine is an inhabitant of both southern Italy and Spain, and that its flesh is a regular item of consumption. As the animal is a very clean feeder, the meat is of fine quality and has a taste something between that of chicken and of pork. It is believed to have been naturalized in Italy by the Romans, fust as they probably brought the rabbit to England. In South Africa poroupines are regularly hunted at night with dogs.

To Keep a Horse Down. When a witness in an English court

the other day remarked that it was necessary to sit on a horse's head when he was down to keep him quiet, the judge replied: "Nothing of the kind. People don't seem to understand that the only thing necessary to keep a horse from kicking when he is down is to get hold of his ear and keep his nose up in the air. I have seen a lady keep a horse quiet in that way without soiling her gloves."

NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION Great Increase in the Various States Where It Is Used in

1903. Never before has the production of natural gas in the United States been so great as it was in the year 1943. This is the opening statement made in Mr. Oliphant's report entitled "The Production of Natural Gas in 1903," which the United States geological surver has just published. The year's product was valued at \$35,815,560. This is an increase in value of \$4.947.497, or 16 per cent., as compared with 1902. The increase in Pennsylvania and Ohio was especially remarkable, amounting respectively to \$1,830,651 and \$2,123,582. The value of the product of West Virginia also showed an increase of \$1,492,-

Four states, namely, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Indiana, and Ohio, produced 94 per cent, of the value of natural gas in 1903. Of these states indiana alone, had a decreased production in 1903 as compared with 1902.

The volume of natural gas produced in 1903 amounted to 235,769,967,000 cubic feet at atmospheric pressure and represented approximately 5,968,725 tons. If the density should remain the same throughout, this quantity would fill a reservoir that was 162 miles high and covered a 'square mile of cround, or it would fill a pipe that energied the earth at the equator and that had an internal diameter of 49 feet. Its heating value would equal that of 11,-938,453 tons of bituminous roal.

Natural gas was burned during 1903 by 627,047 domestic consumers and 7,222 manufacturers, a total of 634 269 persons, firms, and corporations that were supplied with light, heat, and power, A careful estimate puts the number of individuals benefited at not less than 4.500.049

A large amount of money was expended in 1963 in building mains for conveying natural gas, in equipping new compressing stations, and in drilling gas wells mainly in Ohio, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Kansas.

It is interesting to note that the United States produced 99 1-3 per cent. of the entire world's product of nat-

Mr Oliphant discusses the natural gas industry by states. The report also contains a variety of interesting facts relating to the wide distribution of natural gas in the United States, its illuminating properties and calerific value, the application and economy of the natural gas engine, and the number of companies in the various states and the value of the gas consumed in +ath. A record of well and pipe lines is also added. The report, which is published separately as an extract from the survey's forthcoming publication, "Mineral Resources of the United States, 1903. may be obtained free of charge, on an plication to the director of the United States geological survey, Washington.

THE FOUR-HORNED GIRAFFE

Species of Quadruped Discovered in Africa by an English Explorer.

Something of a sensation was produced a few years ago by the announcement that a species of animal had been discovered in Africa, resembling a small giraffe, but having four horns. Specimens which had been shot by natives were sent to England by Sir Harry Johnston, a British official on duty in Africa. By him or by others the animal was called the okapi, says the New York

Tribune. Dr J. David, of Basel, Switzerland. who accompanied a Beilian expedition to the Upper Nile, to make studies for a railway route, has published a report of his experiences in that region. He is said to be the first European to secure a specimen of the okapi with his own gun, the skins and skeletons bitherto shown having been provided by 'be natives. Dr. David may be, therefore, in an excellent position to describe the

physical character of the animal. This ruminant, he says, has not the bearing of an antelope, as many imagine, but much more nearly resembles a tapir. Its stripes are more beautiful than those of the zebra, and are usually double white within black. The back is reddish, particularly in the males; the ears are very large and adorned with tufts of hair, and the mane is erect. Some of them of both sexes have horns, while others have none, whence Dr. David infers that there are at least two species. The height of the okapi at the withers is 3.9 to 5 feet.

Three-Footed Bear.

There is at least one bear in Hancock county traveling about on three feet. Two men were out hunting where there was a bear trap set ready for the animals that made camping somewhat dangerous. During the night the men were awakened by a growl and snarling that betrayed the presence of a great bear. They found a foot in the trap, a huge foot, too, and it is thought the animal to which it belonged would weigh over 500 pounds. The bear had gnawed off its foot in its desperate efforts to escape.-Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Eyeglasses in Alaska. An Alaskan missionary asks for a "peck of spectacles and everlasses." A few years ago he made a similar request, and in response received a large quantity. That supply is running short. There are frequent applications for glasses from people to whom they would

be a great boon.-N. Y. Sun. The Mistleton Kiss. Kissing under the mistletoe is an old-English custom. The plant was held in high reverence by the Druids, who used a golden sickle with which to cut

it, and afterward divided it among the people as a charm to protect them against disease and sorcery.

GOWNS TELL LOVE OR HATE Dresses Symbolical of Emotionals Idea Bred of the Ancient

Times.

"Psychological gowns," said a nillner to a Newark News man, "were wrn by an actress in a piece that receily fell flat. The gowns were called payes. 'orical because they symbolized thing and the idea of such symbolical gowl was thought to be quite new. It is, how ever, u old as dress itself. The actress in her pay, to symbolize viciousness, attired her-aif in scariet. She wore a delicious sky hiue in a love scene to symboilse virtu-us happiness between sweethearts. Bit her garb was yelew when she mixed the poison to exinguish her unfaithfu. 10 ver. All this van considered new and caver. Wat though, could have seen older? Conder the bride as she appreaches the alv. Doesn't her white gown symbolise .. nocence and her white veil maideh mo esty? Consider the widow in blac Aren't her inky and lugubrious robe symbols of her descistion? Conside. the maid in white who is about to take the veil. Does not her snowy robe symboilze the purity of her heart? Dress. in fact, has always been symbolical. The South Sea island women wear their shells and feather with much psychological significance. The women of the Congo arrange their scanty draperies and ornaments in ways that mean: 'I desire a husbane. 'I am rich' and twenty other things. All these forms of dress may truthfully be called psychological forms. Hence I don't understand why this actress with her varied gowns gave an idea of novelty."

EVOLUTION IN HOUSE-HEAT

From Bonfires in the Main Living Rooms to the Dangerous Suction Draft.

In the primitive fireplace the moke was supposed to pass through an opeaing in the roof, but failing in this, says Country Life in America, it escaped, with the occupants, through the handiest side opeing. The middle ages set the hearth against the wall and built a projecting had of brick or stone above it to carry on the smoke Gradually the fireplace was built with two flanking ramba, which supported it, and thus the present form of fireplace was evolved. As the armorial bearing was a prominent feature of decoration in these times, its embodiment in the treatment of the fireplace became common and the already important fireplace became the central feature of the room. At a later period the fireplace was let into the wall, as is the common form to-day. At first the fireplace opening was of small dimension, but, on the theory that the larger opening meant an increase of heat, it was enlarged to great size. Then, when the tendency to draw children and furniture up the chimney or let in all the outside cold through the enormous opening found little hindrance in the iron doors employed to remedy the defect, they went back to the smaller opening as a relief.

MANY FISHING ON SUNDAY.

People of City Island Know the Day Under Peculiar Name-Early Comers Happy.

There is a certain Sunday in May that the people of City Island know as "Fisherman a Sunday," but it is not marked with red letters on the calendar, and to a plain everyday citizen of New York who happens up that way any Sunday in May or June, or July even, it would seem that he had come on Fisherman's Sunday, says Bertha Smith, in Four-Track News. To be most sure of it be must start not later than six o'clock in the morning, for it is not only the early bird that gots the worm, but it's the early worm that gets the fish, and the early man that gats the boat to cast out the worm that gets the fish. Six o'clock is none too early in May, and it is almost too late from June to September to find a sun that is not ready to pelt you with hot rays; and so, for the few minutes between that hour and the time when the first train for Bartow pulls out of the uptown station, every street car, and every elevated train contributes its mite-s man, or two, or a haifdosen-to the line at the ticket window. Later in the autumn a later start can be made.

ALL DEPENDS ON HER PAST

Cable Car on Steep Elli Arouses Suspicton of Woman Passenger to Righ Point.

A few years ago when they were operating cable cars up and down a steep hill in one of the New England cities, a middle-aged lady, who had never seen them before, entered a car one day that contained only two other people, seating herself as near the conductor as possible, relates the Philadelphia Ledeger, and when he had collected her fare she spoke to him and said:

"Is this car perfectly safe?" "I hope so, madam," replied the con-

ductor. "Have you ever had accidents on this

awful steep hill?" "Well," replied the conductor, "there have only been a few small accidents:

nothing serious." "Where would I go," she then inquired, "if this car should get away and go sliding down this steep hill?"

"Well, madam," said the conductor, "it would all depend on how you have lived your past life."

What He Did.

An Irish dairyman was recently ascured of adding water to the milk he sold and grew very indignant over it. He said that it was absolutely untrue, that he always added the milk to the

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