

Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. VI.
AUGUST 7, 1904.

God Taking Care of Elijah.—1 Kings 17: 1-16.

Commentary.—Elijah and his message (v. 1). Elijah.—This prophet comes suddenly upon the scene. "The schools of the prophets seem to have had their origin in Samaria's day, and were founded in various parts of the land and in connection with them Elijah appears."—Cam. Bib. I. Of Gilead.—The only Thibe mentioned in history is in Galilee, hence we conclude that although a native of the tribe of Naphtali in Galilee, he had become a citizen of Gilead east of the Jordan. Unto Ahab.—Probably in the palace of Samaria. What courage and faith this must have taken! As the Lord... liveth.—As Jehovah liveth. Elijah begins by giving the authority of his message. As sure as God lives, so certain it will be that the prediction I am about to make will take place. I stand.—As a servant or ambassador. Elijah was accountable directly to God. Dew nor rain.—A terrible threat for a country annually parched by six months' drought, and only saved from utter barrenness by the early rains of autumn. Rawlinsion. These years.—From Luke iv. 25 and James v. 17, we learn that the famine lasted three and a half years. From 1 Kings xviii. 1, we learn that the famine ended in the third year of Elijah's stay in Zarephath. "third year," which means perhaps the "fourth," "my word—that is, as the Lord should proclaim His will through Elijah. The things which are necessary preparation for Elijah's reform. It was a direct attack upon Baal, who was regarded as the god of all natural forces, and the text would show his impotency. H. Elijah fed by ravens (vs. 2-7). 2. Came.—How, we know not. God's object was to protect Elijah from the rage of Ahab and Jezebel. 3. Leave Samaria and "withdraw from the haunts of men." Hide thyself.—"For the king that sent to every land to find him (1 Kings, xviii. 10) would take every possible means to compel him to speak the word of power that would bring rain." "When God intended to send rain, He bade Elijah go show himself to Ahab (chap. xviii. 1)."—Com. Com. Brook Cherith.—A torrent bed, a deep ravine, which in rainy times a strong stream flowed. The situation of Cherith has not been identified.—Lumbly. "It is probable that Cherith was east of the Jordan. Eusebius and Jerome place it there."—Ful. Com. 4. Commanded the ravens.—"This plain, positive statement defies all attempts to explain the facts stated in verse six on rational or natural principles."—Whedon.

5. Did according.—He took the word of the Lord in the hand of faith, as the staff of his pilgrimage, and journeyed forward; and, whenever he grew weary he leaned upon his staff, and his strength revived; and when danger did threaten him by the way, in view of this staff he was not afraid.—Krummacher. 6. Ravens brought him.—The bringing to Elijah of suitable food was evidently miraculous.—Taylor. Bread and flesh.—Ravens feed on insects and carrion themselves, yet they brought the prophet man's meat and wholesome food. As this was the food appointed by the Lord for the prophet, we may conjecture that it was the food of the people.—Clarke. 7. After a while.—Probably about a year. Brook dried up.—If this stream had not dried up, crowds of people would have been brought thither to water, and thus his retreat would have been discovered.

III. Elijah at Zarephath (vs. 8-16). 9. Zarephath.—The Serepta of Luke ix. 26. It was a city of Zidon in the dominions of Ethbaal, Jezebel's father. "It was very much as if one flying from a lion was directed to seek refuge in a lion's den."—Guthrie. "The widow woman."—The condition of the widows in the East is helpless in the extreme, so that to receive support from such a source would be another trial to Elijah's faith. It was like leaning his weight on a support as frail as a spider's web."

10. He arose.—His course was not to season and to speculate, but to hear and obey. Gate.—The abject poverty of the widow is seen from her coming forth to pick up chance bits of wood which might have fallen from the trees outside the city walls.—Cam. Bib. The widow.—"A widow."—R. V. "It was the widow whom God had commanded but Elijah at first saw as a stranger, but not then knowing this was the one God had designated." A little water.—His first needs after a long journey through famine-stricken Israel would be water. The gift of water to the thirsty is always regarded as a sacred duty in the East." Then, to catch the water, this test would let Elijah know whether he had found the one to whom he had been sent.

11. As she was going.—She readily went at the first word. She objected not at the present scarcity, nor asked what he would give for a draught, nor hinted that he was a stranger, but left gathering sticks for herself to fetch water for him.—Com. Morse of bread.—No doubt the prophet was sadly in need of it; doubtless, too, he was listening for divine directions. 12. Thy God liveth.—She recognized Elijah as the worshipper of Jehovah, and her words indicated a reverence for God and some knowledge of His ways. Cake.—The smallest kind of bread. A flat, oval cake of unseasoned dough about ten inches in diameter. Meal.—Wheat, ground in a hand mill. Barrel.—An earthen jar. Oil.—Olive oil. To eat with bread was to butter. Cruse.—A flask for liquids. Two sticks.—As among the Germans at this day—"two" was the equivalent of a few.—Kittos. Eat it, and die.—The famine prevailed there, and she was in the last extremity.

13. Fear not.—Have no fears about the future: trust God. First.—This was a test of her faith in God, and would show whether she was worthy of the help Elijah offered. It was necessary in order to make the provision for her want a real blessing.—Poulet. Here is a faith manifested by this poor heathen woman such as was not found in Israel. Jesus found a similar faith in a woman of the same land (Matt. xv. 18). 14. Barrel.—... not waste, etc.—A special miracle, God's common way of providing for man's common wants is a wonder daily repeated. The teeming earth is like one vast granary which keeps ever full.—Gurney. Until the day.—It is supposed that he was in Zarephath about two and a half years. 15. Went and did.—The increase of this widow's faith was as great as a miracle in the king-

dom of grace as the increase of her oil in the kingdom of providence.—Com. Com. Wasted not.—Here was an exhibition of that same divine power that in the person of Jesus multiplied the loaves and fishes.

"This wonder-working prophet," says one, "is introduced to our notice like another Melchizedek, without any mention of his father or mother, or of the beginning of his days—as if he had dropped down from heaven." The Scriptures state that he was "a man of like passions as we." The time of Elijah's appearance was during the darkest days of Israel's domination from God. Ahab had been reigning over twelve years, and it is enough to brand him as a wicked man when we are told "that he was none like unto Ahab which did sell himself to work wickedness in the sight of the Lord, whom Jezebel his wife stirred up." The altars of God were thrown down and the prophets were slain. The judgment pronounced by Moses in Deut. xi. 16, 17 was about to come upon Israel for their sin.

Elijah a man of prayer. James says he "prayed earnestly." Elijah says that it needed some extraordinary means to bring Israel back to God. "Extraordinary manifestations of wickedness demand extraordinary manifestations of the power of God." Elijah's boldness as he appears before the wicked Ahab demands our attention. Armed with a message from God, he declares, "As the Lord God of Israel liveth, before whom I stand, there shall not be dew nor rain these years, but according to my word." Having delivered his message he hears the command, "Get thee hence, and turn thee eastward, and hide thyself by the brook Cherith; and thou shalt drink of the brook; and I have commanded the ravens to feed thee there." God has often hidden his servants: Jeremiah was thus hidden; Noah was shut in; Josiah, the child king, was hidden seven years, and even Christ at times passed through the throng unrecognized by his enemies.

God's care for his servants was wonderfully illustrated in the case of Elijah, as recorded in our lesson. God's promises and their fulfillment always move on "schedule time." The best managed railroad systems often fail in making the connections as given in their time tables, and passengers are put to many inconveniences by the failure. Not so with God's promises. For a year that crook flowed on; every morning and evening the ravens obeyed the command of their Maker, and Elijah never failed to have his meals on command. This lesson teaches us the need of implicit faith in God, and that if we are willing to obey the commands of God he will not fail to protect us in the hour of danger, and that all our needs will be supplied. "Trust in the Lord, and do good; so shalt thou dwell in the land, and verily thou shalt be fed."

Samuel K. J. Chesbro.

The Markets

British Cattle Market.
London, July 27.—Cattle are steady at 11 to 13s per lb.; refrigerator beef, 11 to 11 1/4c per lb. Sheep, 11 to 12s, dressed weight.

Leading Wheat Market.
New York ... Sept. Dec. 92-7 92-8
St. Louis ... 88-5 88-8
Duluth ... 90-1 89-1
Toledo ... 92-5 93-8
Detroit ... 93-1 94-2

Cheese Markets.
Stirling, July 30.—At the Stirling cheese board to-day 1,000 cheese were boarded. Sales: Magras, 1,000 at 7-5-8c. Wodstock, July 30.—There was no change in last week's prices at the meeting of the cheese market here to-day. In all 2,680 boxes were boarded, all the make of July. The highest bid on the board was 7-5-8c. At this figure 200 boxes were sold to Booth. On the street 1,000 boxes sold at 7-9-16c.

Pieton, July 30.—At our cheese board to-day 13 factories boarded 1,305 boxes, all colored. Highest bid, 7-5-8c; 1,275 sold. Buyers, Sessmith and Baillie.

Toronto Farmers' Market.
The market continues dull for grain. One load of goose wheat sold at 80 1/2c, and one load of oats at 39c.
Hay in moderate supply, with sales of 25 loads at \$11 to \$13 a ton for old, and at \$8 to \$9 for new. Straw is nominal in absence of offerings.
Dressed hogs are higher owing to small receipts. Light ones bring \$7.50 to \$8.
Wheat, white, bushel, 95c; red, 94 to 95c; spring, 87 to 89c; goose, 80 to 80 1/2c; oats, bushel, 33c; barley, 45c; hay, old, per ton, \$11 to \$13; do, new, \$8 to \$9; straw, per ton, \$10 to \$11; dressed hogs, light, per cwt., \$7.50 to \$8; eggs, 20 to 21; butter, dairy, per lb., 15 to 18c; creamery, 19 to 21c; chickens, spring, per lb., 16 to 18c; turkeys, per lb., 13 to 15c; potatoes, per bag, 90c to \$1; beef, hindquarters, \$8.75 to \$9.50; forequarters, \$5 to \$6; choice, carcass, \$7 to \$7.75; medium, carcass, \$6 to \$6.50; mutton, per cwt., \$6 to \$7.50; veal, per cwt., \$5.50 to \$8.50; lamb, spring, lb., 10 1/2 to 12c.

PILOT WAS AT FAULT.

Officers of Steamer Exonerated for Grounding of Vancouver.
Montreal, Aug. 1.—The finding of the Court of Enquiry, held here last week by Capt. Salmon, wreck commissioner, into the grounding of the Dominion Line s.s. Vancouver, on July 14, in Lake St. Peter, was announced to-day. The court found that the pilot was responsible for the mishap, which happened from an error in judgment. The pilot, while the boat was swinging to starboard, gave the order to starboard the helm still further, with the result that the vessel set a sheer and brought up on the mud bar outside the channel. No penalty was imposed on the pilot, but he was cautioned. The officers of the steamer and the Dominion Line were entirely exonerated.

Buffalo.—The firm of Heathfield & Washburn, grain dealers, with offices in the Board of Trade building, have filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy in the County District Court. Washburn recently murdered his family and committed suicide, as the result of business troubles.

ASSASSINATION OF VON PLEHVE, RUSSIAN MINISTER OF INTERIOR.

Mangled by a Bomb While Driving in a Carriage to Station.

Was on His Way to Visit the Emperor—The Assassin Arrested—Driver of the Coach Also Killed—The Minister's Servant and Two Officers Also Wounded—Murderer Chose a Spot for the Deed Where the Coach Had to Slow Up—The Czar Almost Broke Down When He Heard of the Tragedy—Conjectures as to the Assassin's Identity.

A St. Petersburg cable says—Minister of the Interior Von Plehve was assassinated this morning while driving to the Baltic Station to visit the Emperor at the Peterhof Palace. A bomb was thrown under the Minister's carriage, completely shattering it. M. Von Plehve was terribly mangled. The crime was committed at 10 o'clock. The assassin was arrested.

The coachman was killed, and the wounded and mangled horse dashed wildly away with the front wheels of the carriage, the only portion of the vehicle remaining intact. Immediately there ensued a scene of the wildest confusion. Police and gendarmes hurried up from every direction and vast crowds gathered about the spot where the body of the Minister lay.

The Associated Press correspondent was at the scene of the tragedy within five minutes after it occurred. M. Von Plehve's body was lying in the middle of the road. It had been partially covered with a police officer's overcoat, with the left arm, the bone of which was broken off, projecting. A policeman came up and raised the overcoat in order to rearrange it, revealing for an instant the strong features of the dead Minister, whose head was battered almost beyond recognition. The roadway was strewn for a hundred yards with the wreckage of the carriage, and pieces of the red lining of the Minister's overcoat. A few yards from M. Von Plehve's body lay a shapeless heap of the coachman's remains.

The tragedy took place on the Zalkonski Prospect, a broad thoroughfare leading up to the Warsaw Depot, whence the road turns sharply to the left towards the Baltic Railroad station. The exact spot is just before the bridge spanning the Circular Canal on the other side of which both stations are situated. The bomb thrower must have known that Minister Von Plehve would pass the spot this morning, for the Minister makes his report to the Emperor every Thursday.

The infernal machine was thrown with deadly accuracy, and the assassin was favored by the fact that traffic here is always of the heaviest, owing to the crossing of lines of surface cars and the continuous stream of heavy trucks. M. Von Plehve was always apprehensive of attempts upon his life, and used to drive as rapidly as possible. His coachman, however, was compelled to go slow at this point.

The assassin, in laying his plans, evidently foresaw this circumstance, and while the Minister's coachman slowed down, threw the bomb.

The explosion was terrific, and practically annihilated the woodwork of the carriage. The horses took off, dragging the axle and the front wheels. The animals, though infuriated by the wounds they had sustained, had not galloped far before they fell, with pools of blood under them.

The Minister's servant, who was wounded on the carriage, was badly mangled, and two officers, who were driving by in a cab, were injured by flying splinters. The assassin himself was wounded in one eye. He took to flight, but, according to the latest reports, was overtaken and is now under arrest.

Passengers by the Peterhof train began to arrive upon the scene. Among them were the Duke and Duchess of Oldenburg, who stopped their motor car within a couple of paces of M. Von Plehve's remains, and were told by a policeman the terrible tidings. They were much affected. The news of the tragedy spread like wildfire throughout the city, causing consternation everywhere. Police reserves were hurried to the scene from all parts of the city, and the various departments were instantly notified. When the Associated Press correspondent arrived at the telegraph office fifteen minutes after the tragedy occurred he was informed of telegrams had already been received from all parts of the empire, the law requiring that this formal duty be observed before the remains could be removed. After this official had viewed the body it was placed in a carriage, covered by a robe, and joining the railroad station, and thence to the deceased's magnificent town residence, adjoining the Ministry of the Interior. The carriage, surrounded by mounted gendarmes, passed through the crowded streets, the sidewalks being a solid mass of people. Even the cross streets were black with spectators for blocks. As if by magic everybody in the city seemed

to have suddenly become aware that a frightful catastrophe had occurred and to have hurried to the scene.

SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

Disliked by the People, He Was the Power Behind the Throne.

Von Plehve was appointed Minister of the Interior on April 18, 1902, succeeding M. Sipiaquine, who was assassinated April 16, 1902, by a student named Balmashoff. He had formerly been director of the Department of Police. Plehve conducted the prosecution of the assassins of Alexander II. in 1881, and from that time on his power increased until it became only second in importance to that of the Emperor. Several plots to assassinate him have, according to reports, been discovered during the past two years. The educated youths of Russia are said to have been bitterly opposed to M. Plehve, owing, it is said, to his turning on his own people, and to the drastic changes which he inaugurated or advocated. He is said to have regarded the common people as either dangerous criminals to be repressed, or if innocent to be ignored. Von Plehve was largely of Polish blood, yet it is alleged no man in Russia has so signally distinguished himself for his services as M. Von Plehve. He was regarded in many ways as being the power behind the throne, and was dreaded on account of his control of the third (secret) section of police, and also owing to the fact that he controlled the press of Russia through the censors, who, it has been understood, did M. Von Plehve's bidding without question.

What part, if any, M. Von Plehve actually played in the Kishineff massacres will probably never be known; but his enemies have claimed that he had full knowledge of the events leading thereto, through his political friend and agent, Kronshevan, known as the most extreme anti-Semite in Russia, and proprietor of the Bessarabets, a newspaper of Kishineff.

It should be added that the allegations against M. Von Plehve have never been proved. It is only just to assume that the charges were unfounded. The last great public work of Von Plehve, so far as known, was the drafting of the peasant code, early this year, which is a scheme for peasant reform ordered by the Emperor in his recent manifesto.

On June 13 of this year it was announced from St. Petersburg that the Council of the Empire had approved M. Von Plehve's decree for the repeal of the law under which Jews are forbidden to reside within thirty miles of the frontier. This measure has been approved by the Emperor.

A EUROPEAN BEHEADED.

He Was Put to Death by the Chinese at Mukden.

The London Daily Express of July 16 had the following from its correspondent at Paris:

A Moscow paper prints extracts from a letter written by Captain Kineff, of the Russian army, in garrison at Mukden, giving a circumstantial account of the execution of a European at the hands of the Chinese.

Captain Kineff states that in consequence of it having been reported by a Chinaman in the market place that a European had been that morning put to death by the Chinese authorities, together with a number of Chinese bandits, he was deputed to make inquiries into the matter.

He sent for the Chinaman, who conducted him to the scene of the execution, and there the captain was horrified to discover that one of the headless corpses was that of a European, as the Chinaman had stated. A search was made for the head, but it had been evidently taken away by the Chinese executioner to avoid trouble.

On being questioned, the Chinaman said that, seeing a crowd gathering that morning at the place of execution, he had stopped to see what was going on. Four condemned men were attached to stakes and the Chinaman at once recognized one of the men as European. His body was so enclosed in a sack that it was impossible to see his clothes, but he was long black hair, and had evidently been a long time in prison.

The man cried out frequently in despairing accents, and raised his head as far as the wooden "cangue" in which it was enclosed would allow him. He called out the Mandarin to approach, and shouted several times, "I am a European." Then he began to recite in a foreign tongue, as though praying, but before he had finished the executioner struck off his head.

The Russian authorities are instituting an inquiry into the matter.

MUST HAVE IDLE SEASON.

Why French-Canadians Leave the Farm and Go to United States.

Montreal, Que., Aug. 1.—Rev. Father Louis Laland, of the Society of Jesus, who has just returned to Montreal from a lecturing tour in the State of Maine, and who is considered an authority on the religious, social and political conditions of his fellow French-Canadians across the line, when asked why French-Canadians emigrate to the United States, said: "I have given a great deal of study to this question, and I am convinced that the conclusion is that the American manufacturing centres go to their love ready money, and show as regards dress is a mistake. I attribute it, first, to a desire for change; for the assertion that they wander about, even in the States, from place to place. There is our great national defect, viz., a lack of persistency in working their farms. The French-Canadian, laborious undertaking, but he must have a dead season. There is no idle season for a successful agriculturist; hence the desire to escape from the farm in order to herd wood and carry water for the Americans."

BIG HARVEST IN WEST.

Official Reports Indicate Prospect of Excellent Crops.

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 1.—The Dominion Immigration Department at Winnipeg has collected reports on crops generally throughout the West. The returns are favorable, and show promise of fairly good to excellent crops. Some sections needed rain, but that demand has been since filled by fine showers.

Manitoba crops, it is expected, may be patchy, while some will be excellent. Others are medium. The crops of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Northern Alberta are good, and the cry for rain in Southern Alberta has been appeased.

The heavy rainfall has been too much for the crops in the valleys, and on certain high lands. June rains were short, though the July precipitations have to a large extent overcome this.

Vegetables are exceptionally fine, and the hay crop will be heavy.

The cattle in Alberta are in prime condition, having fattened very early.

STYLE IN HORSES' HATS.

The German Capital Now Supplies the World.

Berlin, Aug. 1.—The fashion in sun hats for horses may be said to originate in Berlin, because the largest factory of such humane headgear is situated in the Grosser Preisenzstrasse. Enormous quantities of hats are despatched from this factory to all quarters of the globe, and the majority of the societies for the protection of animals draw their supplies from it. The original idea came from Paris, and not ten years ago the establishment was modest and its "confections" primitive. Now it is more than flourishing, and its stock ranges from the simple straw hat to "tropical helmets for horses."

In preparing the hats all sorts of things have to be taken into consideration; for instance, it is generally thought that a pair cannot be trusted with headgear, because the temperature is too strong for them, and other to take a bite at his master's straw. The straw is therefore coated with an inoffensive varnish, which is nevertheless distasteful to a horse.

SPIRITUALISTIC PHOTOS.

Pictures Taken at Lily Dale of Spirits of Persons Long Dead.

Lily Dale, Aug. 1.—Spirit photographers are doing a land office business here and are making all kinds of money. They charge \$35 for life-size portraits. Nobody pretends to know how these photographs are obtained, but many of the pictures hanging in the medium's galleries are marvels of workmanship.

One woman, who journeyed all the way from Wisconsin last week to get a photograph of her mother, who died some 20 years ago when in his teens, had a sitting, and apparently got a most perfect picture of him, as he appeared a few weeks before his death, and a most perfect picture of her, as she appeared in the photograph, which was life size.

Among the recent arrivals at the grounds is the Rev. Moses Hull, of White Water, Wis., and former pastor of the First Baptist Church of Buffalo. To-morrow Prof. W. M. Leonard will lecture on "Spiritualism from a Scientific Standpoint."

BRIDE-ELECT TAKES POISON.

Engagement Broken on the Eve of Her Wedding.

Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 1.—Jilted in a ball-room by her betrothed on the eve of her wedding, Miss Ella Morning, who is handsome and twenty-three years old, took a large quantity of strychnine last night. She is to-night in a critical condition.

She was to have become the bride of Wesley Lamey to-night. She sent yesterday afternoon in shopping and competing her trousseau. In the evening she attended a dance at the Sweetheart, and while at the function she broke the engagement. Several minutes later she staggered into the home of a friend and exclaimed: "It is all over. I could not stand the disgrace. I have taken poison." Physicians were summoned and efforts were made to save her life.

NEW OCEAN LINE.

To Carry Emigrants From Europe to United States.

Vienna, Aug. 1.—What is regarded in some quarters as the first decisive indication of the breakdown of the Cuno and Steamship Company's monopoly of the Hungarian emigrant traffic with the United States is the formation of the Austrian-American line, with the assistance of the Hamburg-American line and the North German Lloyd line decided to increase its capital from \$1,000,000 to \$4,000,000, for the purpose of adding thirteen vessels to its existing fleet and establishing fortnightly sailings between Trieste and New York.

The company will be known as the United Austrian Navigation Company, and will work in close harmony with the two German lines which have taken \$2,500,000 of the new stock. Herr Hallin, director general of the Hamburg-American line, and Herr Wiegand, director general of the German Lloyd line, have joined the board of the new company as directors, though the company will remain an exclusively Austrian concern.

It is said that the United Austrian Navigation Company will have the support of the Austrian Government.

VICTIMS OF STRIKES.

One Man Dies of a Shot Wound—Another Man Stabbed.

Chicago, Aug. 1.—Clarence Hall, the first victim of the stock yards strike died to-day. Last Thursday he was driving in an ice wagon past a crowd of rioters when he was shot.

Joe Wharney was found to-day unconscious in front of his home near the stock yards, suffering from several knife wounds. He had been attacked by strikers. Two arrests were made.

MINER

Scotch W...

What a sight! It is a sight to see one of our miners...

Follow the procession its sickly way along a stage of William Rae, bloodless surgeon, who, running hot foot from the Land's End, had a "plea" parade ground. His instructor, His currier one subject only—head-lights it when he sees...

One within the village as it were, written as the little place is full of from Lancashire and...

Excursions from all points. No sooner is a excursionist polished off crawling round the most of their noses are extra round the "tourists" doing their duty.

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