



LESSON VI.—FEB. 9, 1908.

Jesus and the Woman of Samaria.—John 4: 1-42.

Commentary.—I. At Jacob's well (vs. 1-6). Jesus taught the people and his disciples baptized them (vs. 1, 2). When Jesus heard of the imprisonment of John (Matt. 4:12; Mark 1:14), and that the Pharisees were endeavoring to stir up the disciples of John against his disciples, he determined to leave Judea and go into Galilee. His route lay through Samaria. When Jesus and his disciples reached Sychar they tarried at Jacob's well, and Jesus being weary sat on the well. This well which Jacob built is now about seventy-five feet deep, although formerly it was much deeper. This was the "sixth hour" noon according to Jewish reckoning, 6 p. m. according to Roman reckoning.

II. The water of life (vs. 7-15). Jesus shows great skill and originality in dealing with the Samaritan woman. He rejected all restraints of caste. His disciples were themselves surprised that he should converse with this woman, but they did not feel at liberty to object to it (v. 27). A way is found into her heart by simply asking a small favor. From the waters of Jacob's well the conversation is turned to the living waters of salvation. By living water is meant the gift of the Holy Spirit (John 7:37-39); also called "the water of life" (Rev. 21:6; 22:1-17); "clean water" (Ezek. 36:25, 27). See also Isa. 55:1; 58:11. It is received by faith (John 4:23), abides eternally (v. 14), is offered freely (Rev. 22:1, 17). Not, I, its source (John 7:37). 2. Its supply (Rev. 21:6). 3. Its freshness. 4. Its satisfaction (Isa. 12:3).

"The living waters are inexhaustible because there is no limit to the sources of supply, just as the fountains and springs are filled from the limitless ocean. There are more of the influences of God's Spirit waiting for us than we can receive. We might as well expect to breathe all of God's air, or use all his sunlight, as to exhaust the living waters of His Spirit. He is urging us to receive." Jesus said the water that he would give would be a "well of water" in the soul, "springing up into everlasting life." Christ puts new principles and affections within us. Here is an unending fountain of love, joy, peace and spiritual strength—a full salvation. Whoever has this living water in the soul already has eternal life. The water of life: 1. Is given by Jesus. 2. Is pure. 3. Satisfies the soul. 4. Is inexhaustible. 5. Is for all who thirst. He that receives the living water has a fountain opened in his soul of spiritual satisfaction, which will neither be dried up in this life nor in the life to come, but shall flow on to all eternity. The water of life is "given me" in this water." She did not fully understand Christ's meaning, but she was anxious to receive any good he might be able to impart.

III. Secrets revealed (vs. 16-19). Jesus then, in vs. 16, proceeded to make the woman see his supernatural power to show her that he knew her heart and secret life. 19. Sir—This might be read "My lord." It was a title of respect, and shows that the woman was reverent and serious. A prophet—She recognizes at once that he is inspired with supernatural knowledge. Jesus had introduced the subject of her husband, "I, to make the woman consider her own state. 2. To show her that he knew her heart, and secret life." Before she can receive living water she must be convinced of her depravity. "The five husbands had either divorced her for immorality, or were dead; to the sixth she was not married.—Geekie. At this time divorcees were very common, and a man put away his wife for any fault.

IV. The nature of true worship (vs. 20-24). 20. Our fathers—Abraham and Jacob. The Samaritans pretended to be descendants of these patriarchs. They were, however, the descendants of the Ethiopian and Babylonian colonists upon whom the Assyrian conqueror of the ten tribes bestowed the lands of the captive Israelites (see II Kings 17: 24-34). Worshiped in this mountain—Painting no doubt, to Gerizim. Although of purely heathen origin, they united the worship of Jehovah with their own idolatry. They built a temple on Mount Gerizim and established a worship in opposition to the Jews. The Jews considered the most sacred place on earth. It had been, as they believed, the seat of paradise. Between these people and the Jews a deadly hatred existed. They had no dealings of friendly intercourse. "This ill-will however, did not extend beyond familiar intercourse, for in such matters as buying and selling intercourse was allowed."—Tittmann. They were excluded by the Jews from the temple at Jerusalem. Vs. 23.—The Jews, they said, were introduced "the question that was causing the dispute between the Jews and Samaritans. If he were a prophet he could tell her whether Mount Gerizim or Jerusalem were the proper place for public worship. 21. Believe me—Suggestive of earnestness. The usual form was "I say unto you." The hour cometh—The hour has come in which spiritual worship is about to be established, and "the Jews" "Christ" decide in favor of no argument either place. The utter ruin of Gerizim and the glorious building at Jerusalem will soon be on an equality. Those who would worship the Father must leave above such distinctions of place.—Cam. 22. Ye know not what—See R. V. "Ye know not that which ye know not." A comparison of this text with Acts 17: 23 shows that the "worship of the unknown" is common to vulgar ignorance, to the Samaritan woman and to the Athenian Philosophers. "You are ignorant not only of the place, but also of the object and nature of true worship. The Samaritans believed in God, but they rejected the prophetic writings and all other books of Scripture except the five books of Moses. Their worship was a mixed worship; they feared the Lord, and served their own gods." We know what we worship—We, Jews, acknowledge God as our God, and offer to him the sacrifices prescribed in the law. Of the Jews—The Messiah is of the Jews. Even the Samaritans believed this. 23. "We shall surely be justified in attributing the wonderful words of verses 23, 24

MONTREAL FIRE.

Had to Fight it With Temperature 15 Below Zero.

Montreal, Feb. 3.—A disastrous fire broke out this morning among the wholesale warehouses on the west side of McGill street, south of St. Maurice street. The damage probably will exceed \$100,000. The firemen suffered severely during their three hours' fight to subdue the flames, the temperature being fifteen degrees below zero. The firms most seriously affected were P. D. Dodds & Co., wholesale painters, and E. F. Walters & Co., wholesale hardware and Fells, to the south, Frost and Woods, agricultural implements agency, and to the north Herman H. Wolff & Co., dry goods, sustained some damage by smoke and water. The Dodds establishment made a fierce blaze on account of the large quantity of paints and oils in the building, and the firemen were unable to prevent the fire spreading to the buildings adjoining on the other side. The Walters' firm was only recovering from a blaze that damaged their place the first week in January.

SEQUEL TO DEGRADATION.

Ominous Words at a Meeting of Natives in Bombay.

Bombay, Feb. 3.—Hindoos, Mohammedans and Parsees combined to hold a large meeting here to-day to protest against the action of the Transvaal Government regarding the registration of Asiatics. Many Europeans attended. The speakers indignantly protested against the treatment accorded Indians in the Transvaal, and they were excited and prolongedly applauded. The following samples are culled from a number of the declamations: "The word empire has lost its meaning when one subject is ill-treated by another." "The heroic service of the Indians in the South African war deserved a better reward than their present degrading treatment." "How will British statesmen carry out the Empire if 300,000,000 subjects are degraded, to-day, disaffected, perhaps to-morrow, and are ultimately rebellious?" "Indians in the Transvaal are treated worse than the Jews in Russia. Dr. James Phiroozshah Mewanjee Mehta, additional member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, was tremendously applauded when he declared the time would come when the very arguments the white races were now using to support the exclusion of the colored races, would be used against them similarly by the latter.

GIFT OF A FARM.

Dr. James Douglas' Handsome Present to a Quebec Asylum.

Montreal, Feb. 3.—Dr. James Douglas, of New York, has made the Protestant Hospital for Insane at Verdun a present of the farm on the east side of their present property, which is valued at \$42,000. The donor of the property is now living in New York, but is a native of Quebec, and is the son of Dr. James Douglas, who was prominently identified with the Beauport Asylum. Dr. Douglas has exhibited a lifelong interest in the work to benefit the insane as it indicated by his present gift to the institution at Verdun. Friends interested in the work of the hospital had for some time been anxious to increase the frontage of the Verdun property, as it was so narrow as to make the buildings impossible to build any wings to the buildings.

RESERVED FOR DETECTIVE.

Frank Richardson Fined for Breach of Medical Act.

Toronto despatch: With the aid of a woman detective, a conviction was secured against Frank Richardson yesterday for breach of the Medical Act. The defendant worked in Schofield's drug store on Elm street. Mrs. Fenn went and consulted him. She told him that she had not been feeling well, and after questioning her, Richardson gave her some medicine. He told her that he had to be careful whom he treated, and asked who sent her to him. She gave a name and address which satisfied him. Col. Denison found the defendant guilty, and fined him \$25 and costs or one month.

A SISTER FOR MOTHER'S SAKE.

Punch Sizes Up the Canadian-Japanese Situation.

London, Feb. 3.—Punch has a cartoon representing a Jap in national costume standing on the seashore; a white Miss Canada, in a sort of Indian costume, bars the way. The cartoon is styled, "Love at Long Range." Under the cartoon are these words: "Japan—Lady, I recognize that my advances are distasteful to you, but I trust I may still regard myself as a friend of the family. "Canada—If you promise to let me see as little as possible of you, I don't mind being a sister to you, for mother's sake."

NOT AIMED AT BRITAIN.

German Naval Secretary Repudiates Reason for Increasing Navy.

Berlin, Feb. 3.—The Reichstag to-day passed the Navy bill, providing for large increases, the Socialists and Poles alone opposing it. Admiral Von Tirpitz, Secretary of the Imperial Admiralty, in a winding up of the debate, repudiated the Socialist contention that the increase was aimed at Great Britain, and justified the uneasiness there. He said: "We are aiming at nobody, certainly at no particular country. The relations between nations are too indefinite to make

IT POSSIBLE TO BUILD A FLEET AGAINST ANY DEFINITE ENEMY.

We are only following in the steps of the other sea powers. So far as England is concerned there is absolutely no conflict of interests.

It is possible to build a fleet against any definite enemy. We are only following in the steps of the other sea powers. So far as England is concerned there is absolutely no conflict of interests. England, if she wishes, can leave us well behind in naval armaments."

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

5,000 Women to Parade in Gotham.

New York, Feb. 3.—Five thousand women, representing society and the workers, will parade on foot through the city streets next week in protest against the exclusion of women from the ranks of voters.

SAVED A WOMAN'S LIFE AND LOST HIS OWN.

Splendid Act of Walter J. Scott, Grand Trunk Brakeman at Strathcona, Quebec—Snatched Mrs. Legault From Under the Wheels of International Limited.

Montreal despatch: The facts connected with the death of Walter J. Scott last night show that he died in order to save the life of another. Mr. Scott was a brakeman on the local running to Vaudeuil, and among the passengers was Mrs. Legault, of Strathmore. When her station was reached she started to get off, and in some way descended on the wrong side of the train just as the International Limited from Chicago came thundering through. The Limited did not even slow down at Strathmore, and a few horrified passengers who witnessed the scene thought that the woman had stepped to certain death, for there seemed no possibility of her escape, the train being almost upon her. She stood rooted to the middle of the track with fear, and those who saw her this holy resolve to save her from certain death. The next moment, screaming with fear, Mrs. Legault was lying in the snow bank at the side of the track unharmed, while the great wheels of the engine quickly ground the life out of Brakeman Scott. He had witnessed the woman's awful predicament, and, without hesitating for a second, jumped to her rescue, and catching her in his arms, threw her to one side, and an instant later was killed by the locomotive. Those who witnessed the brave act say that Brakeman Scott must have known when he leaped to the woman's rescue that he had not one chance in a thousand of saving his own life, and that his action was one of the bravest that could be imagined. He was twenty-nine years of age and lived at 31 Ryde street, this city. The sad part of the affair is that he leaves a bride of only three months on Friday. Henry Wheatley, of St. Henri, engineer of the International, admitted that the rules had been violated, inasmuch as the station had been passed at full speed, but said that on account of the storm he did not see the train standing at the station.

SHOT HIS LITTLE SISTER.

Boy Near Rochester Killed Child With Shotgun.

Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 3.—In the absence of his mother from home this afternoon Wm. McBride, a twelve-year-old boy, of Egypt, a little place east of here, put on a belt of his father's, loaded a shotgun with cartridges of buckshot and blew the head off his four-year-old sister, Viola, who had been left by her mother strapped in a high chair. An older sister, also at home, told Coroner Killip that the boy then strutted about with the gun and even pointed it at her. At last, moved by the elder sister's fright, the boy took up the body, put it into a blanket and carried it behind a barn, where he hid it. When asked by the Coroner why he did this, he said, "Well, she was dead, and I thought she needed to be in a cold place." The mother, Mrs. Emma McBride, is a widow, and four of her eight children are in an institution in Buffalo. Her husband was killed some months ago in a train accident at Fairport.

CARIBOU ON THE MOVE.

Herd of a Hundred Thousand Cross Yukon River.

Seattle, Feb. 3.—The largest herd of caribou ever seen in the wilds of Alaska is now crossing the Yukon River, working its way southward to escape the frigid cold of the Arctic region. The herd has been moving for one hundred days now, and there seems to be no end to the string. It is estimated that more than 100,000 caribou have crossed the stream and wended their way into the fastnesses of the mountains of the lower Yukon territory.

MARKET REPORTS.

Winnipeg Wheat Market.

Following are the closing quotations on Winnipeg grain futures to-day: Wheat—Jan. \$1.06½ bid, May \$1.11½ bid. Oats—Jan. 50½c bid, May 55½c bid.

Toronto Sugar Market.

St. Lawrence sugars are quoted as follows: Granulated, \$4.50 in barrels, and No. 1 golden \$4.10 in barrels. These prices are for delivery; car lots 5c less.

Toronto Farmers' Market.

The offerings of grain on the street to-day were fairly large. Wheat stood 300 bushels selling at 98 to 99; for Fall, and at 93c for goose. Barley easy, with sales of 1,000 bushels at 75 and 76c. Oats firm, 300 bushels selling at 55 to 56c. Hay in fair supply, with prices easier; 30 loads sold at \$18 to \$20 a ton. Straw is nominal.

Dressed hogs are firmer at \$7.75 to \$8 for light, and at \$7.05 for heavy. Wheat, white, bush, \$0.98 \$0.99 Do, red, bush, 0.98 0.99 Do, Spring, bush, 0.95 0.00 Do, goose, bush, 0.93 0.00 Oats, bush, 0.55 0.56 Barley, bush, 0.75 0.76 Bye, bush, 0.84 0.00 Peas, per bush, 0.88 0.00 Hay, timothy, ton, 18.00 20.00 Do, clover, ton, 16.00 0.00 Straw, per ton, 14.50 15.00 Seeds—Alsike, No. 1, bush, 8.25 8.50 Do, No. 2, 7.50 8.00 Do, red, clover, 10.00 10.20 Dressed hogs, 7.50 8.00 Eggs, new laid, doz., 0.35 0.00 Do, storage, 0.23 0.26 Butter, cream, 0.28 0.30 Do, creamery, 0.30 0.32 Geese, dressed, lb., 0.10 0.11 Chickens, per lb., 0.12 0.14 Ducks, dressed, lb., 0.11 0.13 Turkeys, per lb., 0.16 0.18 Apple, per bush, 0.75 3.00 Potatoes, per bag, 0.90 0.00 Cabbage, per dozen, 0.40 0.50 Onions, per bag, 1.00 1.25 Beef, hindquarters, 8.50 10.00 Do, forequarters, 5.50 6.50 Do, choice, carcass, 8.00 8.50 Do, med. carcass, 6.25 7.00 Mutton, per cwt., 8.00 9.00 Veal, prime, per cwt., 9.00 11.00 Lamb, per cwt., 10.00 12.00

Toronto Wool.

Quotations are nominal at—Washed wools, 19½c to 20c; unwashed wools, 10c, and rejects, 14½c to 15c.

Toronto Hides, Tallow, Etc.

Ruling prices are—Inspected steers and cows, No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c No. 3, 3c; do, country hides, 4c to 4½c; salt-skins, 7c to 8c; veal kips, 6c; lamb-skins, 6c to 7c; horsehides, No. 1, \$2.10; No. 2, \$1.10.

Alaska—Alaska linseed, April-June, 48s per 412 lbs.

Toronto Live Stock.

Receipts of live stock at the City Market on Wednesday and Thursday, as reported by the railways, were 96 car loads, composed of 1,388 cattle, 931 hogs, 1,811 sheep and 44 calves, with 1 horse.

There were several lots of picked butchers' cattle, but the quality generally was on a par with what has been coming lately.

Trade early in the day was fairly good, especially for the best butchers', but in the afternoon prices declined fully 20 cents per cwt., the market closing full and strong, with several loads that came in late, owing to railways making poor time, being unsold. Taken altogether, the market for cattle was unsatisfactory from the drovers' standpoint.

Exporters—Few export steers were offered and they were reported as being bought for butcher purposes. Export bulls sold from \$3.60 to \$4.25. Properly finished export steers are worth from \$5 to \$5.20 per cwt.; medium would sell around \$4.75 per cwt.

Butchers—Choice picked lots sold from \$4.60 to \$5, and one lot of 8 weighing 1,100 lbs. each, sold at \$5.12-2; loads of good, \$4.35 to \$4.55; medium butchers' and good cows, \$3.60 to \$4.15; fair cows, \$3.20 to \$3.50; common cows, \$2.40 to \$2.80; canners, \$1 to \$1.50; bulls, \$2 to \$4 for butchers' purposes.

Feeders and Stockers—Messrs. Murby bought about 40 steers this week, weighing from 800 to 1,000 lbs. each, at \$3.30 to \$3.80 per cwt. The Messrs. Murby are open to buy a considerable number, but they want them to be good quality.

Milkers and Springers—Good cows generally ranged from \$45 to \$55 each, with an odd one of extra quality at \$60. Common light cows are not wanted, and sell from \$25 to \$35 each.

Veal Calves—Veal calves were scarce, and more of the good kind are wanted. Prices ranged from \$3.50 to \$6.50, and one extra fine, well-finished new milk fed calf brought \$7.50 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs—Export ewes sold at \$4 to \$4.50; cuts and rams \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt.; lambs, \$4.50 to \$5 per cwt. for common to medium, of which there are too many coming; good to choice are worth \$6 to \$6.40, with selected ewes and wethers, \$6.50 per cwt.

Hogs—Receipts light. Mr. Harris quotes market weight at \$3.40 for selected and \$5.15 for lights and fats. Prices to drovers at country points, f. o. b. cars, were reported as being \$3.15 and \$3.25 per cwt.

British Cattle Markets.

London—London cables are steady at 11c to 12-3-4c per lb., dressed weight; working beef is quoted at 10c per pound.

Woodall & Co., of Liverpool, cabled Eben James, 12,500 bbls. selling; firsts easier, seconds unchanged.

Boyd, Barrow & Co., Glasgow, cabled to-day: Our market is in good position; we are confident.

Total apple shipments since season

OPENED, 1,891,510 BARRELS; TOTAL SHIPMENTS SAME TIME 1906-07, 1,781,940 BARRELS; TOTAL SHIPMENTS SAME TIME 1905-06, 1,916,416 BARRELS.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal, (Special).—About 600 head of butchers' cattle, 20 milch cows and springers, a few small calves, 120 sheep and lambs, and 150 fat hogs were offered for sale at the east end abattoir to-day. The butchers were slow in coming out, and trade was dull, with no material change in prices. Prime beefs sold at 4½c to 5c per lb. The hogs were not extra; pretty good cattle 3½c to 4½c, and the common stock, 2½ to 3½c per lb. There were a few very good milch cows on the market, but the severe cold seemed to prevent the buyers from taking hold. Prices ranged from \$20 to \$200 each. Sheep sold at 4½c to 4¾c per lb. Lambs, at 5½c to 6c. Good lot of fat hogs sold at 4c per lb.

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW.

Montreal—General trade here continues to show something of a quiet tone. While it is yet somewhat early to state positively just what the whole sale trade of the next few months will be, it may be taken for granted that the volume of business will be hardly up to the standard set by the same season last year. Orders, however, are coming in fairly well. Continued lack of cold weather in most parts of the country has acted against the movement of winter lines. Discount sales have been general among the retail trade of this city, and outside of this business has been quiet. The drygoods trade continues to report a good outlook for the spring and summer business. Textile mills are well satisfied with the amount of orders on hand and prices still hold firm. The grocery trade is showing an improved tone although it is still somewhat behind the movement usual at this time of the year. Canned goods and sugars continue firm in tone. General business is still affected by the tightness in money. Manufacturers are still inclined to observe economy in all directions.

Toronto—There has been little change in trade here during the past week. The volume of business working does not show much growth, but the general outlook is somewhat more encouraging. Travellers are sending in a fair run of orders and they report that though buyers may, for the time being, hold off slightly, the retail trade of next spring should be good and that the re-order business should set in early. Clothing manufacturers report trade quiet. Retailers are holding many discount sales in this line. The fur business is also dull. The continued mild weather is supposed to be largely responsible for this. Clothiers look for an early improvement in conditions. Drygoods sorting trade is light and may be expected to continue so unless cold weather comes to stay. So far the season has been too open to much help the business in heavy goods. The outlook for spring trade is bright.

Winnipeg—General business holds a steady tone here although the volume has shown little improvement during the past week. Sleighing is generally good and country trade is fairly good. Collections are generally satisfactory.

Vancouver and Victoria—Wholesale and retail trade is fairly active in all parts of the province and collections are generally satisfactory. The outlook for provincial industries is good.

Quebec—Travelers, as a rule, are sending in fair orders and the outlook continues favorable.

Hamilton—Trade holds a quiet tone although retailers are making efforts to push reductions in sales. Spring goods are moving and there is a good tone to orders. Receipts of produce are light. Collections are fairly good.

London—Cold weather is wanted to help the winter movement of retail lines. Trade has had a slow tone during the past week or two.

Ottawa—General business continues quiet, but wholesalers are looking forward to an excellent business early in the spring. Collections are only fair. Country trade has a good tone.

TRIAL MARRIAGES.

They Are Advocated by French Minister of Justice.

Paris, Feb. 3.—Replying to the theme advanced by Paul Bourget in his play, "A Divorce," which was given in this city last night, Aristide Briand, the Minister of Justice and Works, practically comes out in favor of the trial marriage. He endorses the idea of the gradual evolution to the doctrine of divorce until the point is reached where a marriage may be contracted for a specified period under legal safeguards protecting the interests of both parties. He declares it impossible for those about to enter upon this relation to know the true character of their partners, and that it is unnatural and intolerable to expect an ill-matched pair to drag out a miserable existence because they blundered on entering the most vital relations in life.

POISON CAUSED HER DEATH.

Well Known London Woman Found Dead in Her Room.

London, Ont. despatch: Mrs. Daniel W. Stewart, of 445 Colborne street, well known in the city, died from the effects of a dose of carbolic acid last night. It is not known whether she administered the poison with suicidal intent or whether it was taken in mistake for some other drug.

The family supposed she had left the house after supper to call on a neighbor, but, as she failed to return at 11 o'clock, a search was instituted, which resulted in finding her in the room dead. A physician was summoned, who pronounced her death due to heart trouble, but later the family doctor discovered traces of carbolic acid on the lips. Coroner McLaren was notified, but upon investigation deemed an inquest unnecessary.

WELLAND CANAL TRAFFIC.

Grain Receipts at Port Colborne Aggregate 1,669,135 Bushels.

Welland, Feb. 3.—Interesting statistics have been compiled relative to trade on the Welland Canal during the past year. Grain receipts at Port Colborne, that is lighterages from vessels passing through, amounted to 1,669,135 bushels in 1907, an increase of 173,697 over the year previous, despite the fact that there were no receipts for April and December in 1907. There was a considerable falling off in receipts of grain for domestic use.

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