

Organ Bargains

A few Organs taken from our customers who have purchased Pianos—some of them practically brand new

- 1 Stainer-st-c 17 (Plain Case) \$96.00
- 2 Bell-st-111 (Parlor Model) \$90.00
- 3 Chute Hall & Son \$75.00
- 4 D. W. Kam \$40.00
- 5 New England \$50.00

FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED.

Come Today and Get the Pick.

The W. H. JOHNSON CO., Ltd.,

DEALERS IN

D. W. Kam, Stainer, Thomas, Shirlock Manning & Mason

& Hamlin.

Market Square, ST. JOHN, N.B.

News of a Day

Burned to Death.

Moosejaw, Sask., Jan. 22.—The remains of Martin Rach, amidst the ruins of his lonely shack, out on his homestead were all that remained when Rach's brother went to visit him today. Evidently Rach had perished while asleep. How the fire originated is not known.

Gets Damaged.

Toronto, Jan. 22.—Mrs. J. J. Rice, widow of the superannuated Methodist minister, who was killed by being struck by a street car on December 8th, 1908, yesterday got \$100 damages against the company from a jury on the ground that the motorman of the car did not exercise proper care.

To Wed Tomorrow.

Fredericton, Jan. 22.—A happy party will leave here on Monday morning for Boston, where the wedding will take place on Tuesday of Miss Faye Aiken, of this city and Ernest Howes, of St. John. Mr. Howes and his bride are to be accompanied by Boston by Miss Elizabeth Aiken, who will act as bridesmaid for her sister.

Settlement Reached.

New York, Jan. 22.—Settlement has finally been reached regarding the Hankow Szechuen Chinese railway loan of \$30,000,000. It is reported in banking circles today, and the allotment of bonds will be announced in the near future. England, France, Germany and the United States are each to share a one-quarter interest of \$7,500,000 of the loan.

Successful Carnival.

Chatham, N. B., Jan. 22.—Over 700 people attended the first carnival of the season held in the skating rink last evening, under the auspices of the Chatham skating rink. Nearly 500 people in costume and the carnival was the most successful ever held on the North Shore, crowds coming from all points up and down the river.

More Than He Bargained For.

Winipeg, Jan. 22.—John Leashon, who gave himself up to the police a few days ago in Fort William, hoping to get the winter in jail, was sentenced here yesterday to three years on the charge of burglary with violence in Winnipeg last summer. A woman whom he knocked down with a rolling pin has never recovered from the effects of the blow.

Coal Discovered.

Port Arthur, Ont., Jan. 22.—Excitement aroused by the discovery of a small vein of anthracite coal under the city by an excavation gang a week ago was heightened yesterday when a larger vein of better quality was discovered by a gang laying water mains. There are several tons in the pocket and the contractor is using the coal in his forges on the work. The coal has been tried in furnaces and gives good satisfaction.

To Tour England.

Toronto, Jan. 22.—Arrangements for the trip of the Queen's Own Rifles to England during the coming summer are being completed. The corps will leave Toronto about August 12. They will be in camp at Quebec for about a week and then proceed to Aldershot, Eng., where it will be brigaded with the other infantry corps assembled there for the summer manoeuvres. These concluded the corps will proceed to London spending four days there and leaving for Canada about Sept. 20.

A Great Wearing Satisfactory Working Boot

Heavy Tap Soles, Hand Bot-tomed, Upers of Soft Pliable Oil Grain.

A waterproof Boot that will keep your feet warm and dry.

Oil Grain Blucher, Plain

Tue, medium weight, \$2.50

Urus Calf Blucher, Plain

Tue, roomy and wide \$2.75

Oil Grain Blucher, Duck,

Lined Vamps, extra

heavy soles \$2.75

Store closes at 6.30 during Jan-uary and February.

FRANCIS & VAUGHAN,
10 KING STREET.

WHERE QUALITY CAN LEADS TO A CERTAINLY DOES NO GOOD

Objects of Oriental Priest Who Beg Abroad for Missions Exposed in Letters to Immigration Department.

The cities and towns of Canada are frequently visited by strange looking strangers in clerical dress who beg for schools or churches in far distant parts of the Turkish dominions, where it is reported Christians are persecuted and in need of the aims of Westerners to procure these blessings.

The Superintendent of Immigration at Ottawa was applied to recently to deport one of these persons as a fraud, and in the course of the correspondence which ensued was furnished with a copy of the following interesting statement from an eastern missionary, addressed to the American consul at Trebizond:—

"October 27th, 1909, Milo Jewett, Esq. The American Consulate, Trebizond.

Dear Sir:—Doctor Reynolds has handed me the letter that you wrote to him on Oct. 13th, 1909, asking for information concerning Mar Sergius, Bishop of the Chaldeans, of Marthia Jello, Kuristan, Mesopotamia. Mar Sergius, said to have been authorized by the said Mar Sergius to collect subscriptions for the church in question.

1.—Mar Sergius, (the title is used and literally meaning 'Lord') is undoubtedly a Bishop of the church called 'Assyrian,' 'Nestorian,' or 'Chaldean,' whose members are found for the most part in the district known as Kuristan. Locally, the last of the three names is confined to those Christians of the met in question, who are in communion with Roman Catholics, but Mar Sergius is not one of that branch, but of the older independent church. He resides at a place properly called 'Mata Mar Zola,' (village of St. Zola) and colloquially 'Mata Mar Zola,' in the mountain district of Jilu, Haklari. The nearest centre of government is Julamork, distant one day's journey, but there is little law or order of any kind in the district. The age of the bishop is about 23 years.

The Letters. "This bishop does often give letters, commending the bearer to the charitable and giving him more or less of authority to collect for the church in the countries to which he goes. The bearers represent themselves as collecting for church-building, schools, orphanages, &c. In no case have I ever known any of the money given to be spent on anything but the benefit of the collector himself, nor could the Patriarch of the Church (who is known as Mar Shimun, and who resides near Julamork) tell me of such a case. All churches in Jilu are ancient; there are no orphanages, and such schools as exist are the property of foreign missions. The money who go out thus collect simply for themselves, though the bishop in question may so far forget himself as to accept a small share of the plunder.

The Patriarch has made efforts to stop this traffic, both because of the scandal, and because he knows that the money thus given would be used to supply all the schools etc., that his church needs, if it were spent for the purposes for which it is given. He has sent letters to the government and the British authorities, asking them to stop this traffic, but they have been unable to do so. The Patriarch has also written to the American government, if requested. He has not, however, been hitherto able to control his colleagues.

There are of course excuses for those who practice this traffic. The people are poor and the bishop makes them willing to adopt any means of earning money.

2.—The fact that for generations, neither property nor life has been safe in the country and these men only collect contributions with a letter instead of a gun. There is no very clear distinction between robbery and swindling, and in this country, robbery is, and always has been, fair play.

3.—The folly of those in every country, who have apparently more charity than brains. A man in utter poverty knows that by going to America and 'pitching a yarn' he will not expect to be expected to work in his own land, he can collect £3,000, which is a fortune, and live well meantime. It will be seen that the temptation is very great. If people in America or elsewhere wish to help the individuals who come to them there is no more to be said, for their personal need is often real enough. If, however, they wish, as is usually the case, to help the church, then let them give their contributions 'marked for any purpose' which will go to some of the prisoners at work in the land, and they will have some security that the money will be expended for the purpose for which it is given. If the 'collector' objects to this course, he thereby confesses himself a fraud.

These missions are: 1.—American Presbyterian mission at Urmil, Persia, and the Congregational mission at Van, Turkey; 2.—English, the English Church Mission (Archbishop of Canterbury's Assyrian Mission) at Urmil and Van; 3.—French, The Lazarist Fathers at Urmil and the Dominicans at Van; 4.—Russian, The Orthodox Church Mission at Urmil. One or other of these will suit most religious idiosyncrasies. I doubt if prosecution of the 'collectors,' franks though they usually are, would be of any use, for they are usually genuine, though used with fraudulent intent. B. Impressionism is no deterrent to those men, for the prisoners at work in the land give board and lodging far superior to any that they can get at home, and conviction is no deterrent to them, for they usually afford a presumption of innocence, and only proves that the defendant did not bribe! Confession of the letters and the bearers as 'undesirable aliens,' is preferable if it is possible by American law, as it is, by English law. What is needed for the abating of a custom that is at once a scandal and a nuisance, is that the charitable should be more careful in their giving. While their carelessness makes a law form of swindling profitable, poor men will not do it. I do not defend Mar Sergius or his collectors, but I do not think of Canterbury, to Assyrian Christians.

Example of Dominion Followed in Great Britain in Disposing of Irish and Home Land Problems.

One of the greatest issues in the British campaign is the question of the land-owners, and how to deal with him. Shall he continue to hold the land and leave to the man who tills the ground? Or shall he be compelled to surrender his ownership, and thus give others an opportunity to become proprietors?

In the treatment of this problem there are rival proposals. says the Toronto Mail and Empire, that of the Government, which was launched by Mr. Lloyd-George, and the proposal of the owner until he is glad to sell, and to the naturalization of the land. The budget contains the germs of these principles. The taxation idea is presented in the proposal calling for the surrender to the state of a portion of what is termed the 'unearned increment,' and, again, the scheme to tax vacant land a half penny in the pound per annum. The naturalization idea is found in the provision that if the owner does not want to pay his taxes, he may give up to the state a portion of his property equal in value to the amount demanded.

Once again is the nationalization principle presented. In the Liberal plan of great land owners, instead of this plan the municipality helps the farmer to get away from his land, but does not allow the farmer to buy. The ownership of the lands rests in the municipality and the farmer becomes the tenant of his fellow taxpayers. The Unionists are opposed to these propositions, and here is a vital difference between the parties is exhibited. No higher tax should be placed on real estate, they say, than is placed upon other forms of property. The man with stocks or bonds shall pay as much as the man with land, and the man with land shall pay no more than the man with stocks or bonds. The Unionists are again at variance with their opponents on the small holding scheme. They say that if the tenant is aided to get away from one landlord, he should not be placed under another, but should own the freehold himself. To this end they propose that the land of the great land owners, instead of being taxed out of the ownership of the present proprietors, should be acquired, not for the municipality, but for the action of the state.

It is interesting to remember that the latter process has been applied to Ireland, with important results. The land law of Ireland is the most advanced in the world. If the tenant wants to buy, all he has to do is to appeal to a court, which fixes the price he has to pay and buys out the landlord. Then the tenant pays for the land on the instalment principle. While Ireland has this policy, it is interesting to remember that the land law of Ireland is the most advanced in the world. If the tenant wants to buy, all he has to do is to appeal to a court, which fixes the price he has to pay and buys out the landlord. Then the tenant pays for the land on the instalment principle. While Ireland has this policy, it is interesting to remember that the land law of Ireland is the most advanced in the world. If the tenant wants to buy, all he has to do is to appeal to a court, which fixes the price he has to pay and buys out the landlord. 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