NEW IMMIGRATION AND INDUSTRIAL POLICY FOR NEW BRUNSWICK

Premier Robinson, together with several other members of the local government, was at the Royal yesterday. Speaking to a Sun reporter last evening, the Premier outlined the new policy of the government with regard to immigration and the establishment of industries in the province. Mr. Robinson said that the provincial government had decided to put immigration matters under the care of two men. An official would also be appointed to look after the encouragement of the establishment of industries in New Brunswick.

Mr. Robinson referred to his conference with General Booth and Colonel Lamb of the Salvation Army, which took place during the general's visit to Moncton. The result of that conference has been that Colonel Lamb has prepared a proposal to be submitted to the government at an early date. The proposal will be to bring out from England emigrants of a good class and settle them on crown lands. The Premier said that the lands along the line of the Intercolonial Railway and also those in the tract in Carleton County, recently acquired from the New Brunswick Land Company, were considered to be suitable for settlement. The Salvation Army immigration will be assisted by government loans.

The province itself will have a system for the encouragement of immigration and that coupled with the elaborate machinery of the Salvation Army, in the opinion of Premier Robinson, will bring about the settlement of much of New Brunswick's vacant territory. Already the Army has chartered several vessels to bring parties to Canada. Some of the ships will land the immigrants at the ports in the Maritime Provinces. This is considered necessary as those landed at Quebec have a tendency to work quickly toward the West. So far the emigration system of the Salvation Army has worked admirably. People of a good class have been gathered in the Old Country, and brought to Canada. Many have been located in the West, some in Ontario. In the latter province the government has aided this class of immigration by loans to the Salvation Army in the same way that the New Brunswick government proposes to adopt. In many instances the settlers are provided with houses and are advanced money, by the Army, all on the understanding that repayment is to be made as soon as possible. During the past year the Salvation Army immigrants have prospered to such an extent that the repayments have been fifty per cent. grater than was expected. Premier Robinson looks for great success to attend the Salvation Army immigration work in this province.

The system by which the establishment of industries throughout the province may be encouraged is not yet perfected, but competent men are now working upon it. "I do not see," said Mr. Robinson, "why New Brunswick is not suitable for the establishment of many industries both large and small."

When asked concerning the rumors of a general election this fall the premier laughed and said "It is the prerogative of the lieutenant governor to dissolve the house whenever he sees fit. Of course he usually acts on the advice of the government, but then he does not have to."

MILLIONAIRE LEAMAN ACCUSES CHRISTIAN SCIENCE OF BEING CAUSE OF DIFFERENCES WITH HIS WIFE

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Because he preferred Maeterlinck to Mrs. Eddy and refused to accept Christian Science, Frank Seamn today said his domestic life was broken and he was compelled to leave his home. At the same time he denied a report that he had established a nominal residence in San Francisco to bring an action for divorce.

Mrs. Seaman, when seen in her home in Yonkers, refused to discuss her domestic difficulties.

Seaman has accumulated a large fortune as an advertising man, a banker and in railroads. For four years the differences between him and his wife have been discussed in this city, in Yonkers and in Napanoch, where he is turning a score of farms into a Japanese baronial estate. Only a few days ago the report became definite that he or his wife was seeking a divorce.

Since her separation from her husband, Mrs. Seaman has taken a prominent part in the work of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Yonkers, of which she is a member, as well as of the mother church in Boston.

She has been one of the largest contributors to the building fund, and by some is credited with an intention of guaranteeing to Yonkers a church building that will be a credit to that city.

Mrs. Seaman, with her two sons, George, 17 years old, and Julian, 16, is living on her beautiful estate near Greystone, once the home of Washington Irving. Seaman is making his home in a picturesque log cabin on his estate at Napanoch. There, under the direction of Mrs. Olive Soare, he is building a Japanese castle, which he thinks will not be finished within ten years.

Mrs. Soare, as Olive Brown, is well known as a designer and student of things Japanese. Mr. Seaman yesterday consented to tell why he was separated from his wife, and said it was the first time he had discussed the subject for publication.

In addition to charging that Christian Science was the cause of his separation from his wife, he said that threats have been made to him by the members of that church to make public scandalous charges against him in the event of his taking any action that might in any way reflect on the church or any of its members. He was careful to absolve Mrs. Seaman from any blame for, or knowledge of, these threats.

"Because I was reading that chapter in Maeterlinck's 'Life of Abee,' describing the nuptial flight, when Mrs. Seaman thought I should be devoting myself to a study of Mrs. Eddy's teachings, I was denounced as unclean of spirit and was told that I had been mentally unfaithful," said Mr. Seaman.

"How any person can read evil into Maeterlinck's writing I cannot understand.

"We had been married 20 years before this misunderstanding came into our lives. At first I thought Mrs. Seaman's mind had been temporarily affected and I lived in the hope that time would bring about its ordinary correction. But I was wrong.

"Our trouble was all due to Christian Science. That is the case in a nutshell. There will be no reconciliation.

"I will not ask to be forgiven for something I have not done, and as for joining the church, I will go elsewhere first.

"There have been various stories, all of which seem to have come from one source, about my affairs here and in Napanoch. One person, a Christian Scientist, has threatened scandalous disclosures if I took any action.

"This person, however, I do not think was working with the approval of Mrs. Seaman, nor did he seem to be working for her interests. The threat was made that if anything was said or done reflecting on or involving Christian Science or Scientists, these disclosures would be made.

"I told him to go ahead. More recently these reports have again become acute. I consider the one source responsible for all.

"There is nothing in Napanoch that is wrong or decadent. It is the most moral and beautiful place in New York, and it will be more so when our plans will have been worked out."

On the part of Mrs. Seaman, William D. Chase, president of the Insurers' Agency Company of 76 William street, and Miss Perdita Wolffe, former first reader of the church in Yonkers, her close friends, said the trouble, which culminated in the separation, had its origin long before Mrs. Seaman became a member of their church.

ANOTHER BIG RAILWAY PROJECT IN THE NORTH

MONTREAL, Sept. 30.—Mr. R. A. Lowther, one of the directors of the Klondike Mines Railway, passed through Montreal yesterday, on his way to New York. He intends returning shortly to go to Ottawa and interview the Government in regard to an ambitious project of the English owners of the railway, namely, the extension of their line down to Edmonton.

Mr. Lowther does not intend asking for a subsidy, but merely for the Government's endorsement of the railway bonds. He thinks, so he states, that the Government should not hesitate to do this, if it has the same faith in the Greater Northwest that the English owners of this road have shown in the expenditure of several millions.

ACROSS STEWART LAKE.

According to this project, the railway will run from Dawson across the Stewart Lake country, down by the Great and Lesser Slave Lakes, tapping the Mackenzie district, and reaching Edmonton, a distance of 1,400 miles. The project has been endorsed by Commissioner Henderson, and the Dawson Board of Trade, and will, if carried through, open up an enormous tract of country. It would be, so Mr. Lowther states, a paying investment from the start, as from 700 to 800 miles north of Edmonton there is as good a wheat district as any in the Northwestern provinces.

At the present time the Klondike Mines Railway is only between 30 and 40 miles in length. It starts from Dawson City, and runs in a southerly direction. To continue it down for 1,400 miles down to Edmonton is a scheme worthy of an empire builder, for it would open up a large portion of a magnificent domain, as yet absolutely remote from civilization.

Among those who registered at the Canadian high commissioner's office, 17 Victoria stret, London, S. W., during the week ending September 17 were: Major C. F. O. (R. C. R.) and Mrs. Fiset, Fredericton; William Louis Wright, Moncton; Mr. Justice Gregory, Fredericton; Mr. and Mrs. Foster, Halifax, N. S.

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PRACTICABLE WAR BALLOON FOR ENGLAND

Example of France and Germany is Quickly Followed—Mechanism a Close Secret.

LONDON, Sept. 27. — England has quickly followed France and Germany with a practicable war balloon. After two years' experiments in rigid secrecy, the army balloon corps made the first public trial of the dirigible military balloon, "Edward VII.," near Aldershot, and demonstrated that it was a successful answer to the French and German airships.

The airship sailed around Farnborough Common without accident, answered its helm perfectly, and proved a complete success. In the car were Colonel Capper, the army balloon expert, and Mr. F. S. Cody, who hes successfully experimented with man-carrying kites for military purposes.

The new British airship, which is claimed as an improvement on any yet built in England, is shaped like a fat cigar or short sausage, and propelled by a 50-horsepower motor. It is a combination of the balloon and aeroplane systems, having a series of wings or "gliders," besides the gas bag to support it in the air.

The mechanism is kept a close secret, but it is said that the balloon can travel at twenty to thirty miles an hour. The balloon is 80 feet long and 30 feet in diameter, the car and motor suspended from its appearing like tiny toys compared with the huge inflated cigar.

"Ouida," one famous novelist, who has recently been rescued from dire poverty in a little Italian village, is determined to end her days as "Ouida," and drop her real name, Louise de la Ramee, entirely. To this end she has had inserted in a London paper the following "agony" advertisement:

"All correspondents, public and private, are requested to address me as undersigned, and by no other name whatever: Ouida, Mazzarosa, presso, Viareggio."

King Edward has decided views on the marriage-with-deceased-wife's-sister question, and has been at variance with the Archbishop of Canterbury thereon.

When the bill was passed making it legal for a man to marry his sister-in-law word was sent around from the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops to all the clergy of the Church of England that they should refuse to perform such marriages; that they should refuse to lend their churches for such ceremonies, and that the holy communion should be denied to all taking part in such ceremonies.

King Edward was not too busy with his "cure" at Marienbad to write to His Grace of Canterbury pointing out that in his opinion this was a mistake in tactics and one calculated to bring the church into disrepute, besides greatly strengthening the cry for disestablishment of the church.

His Majesty, although he urged Lord Lansdowne to get this bill through, and though he himself, when Prince of Wales, presented a petition from the Norfolk farmers in favor of the bill and made a neat speech himself in support it in the air.

His Grace of Canterbury, however, fearing trouble with his bishops, replied to the King, pointing out "in all humility" that the feeling among his bishops and clergy was entirely antagonistic to the principle of the act, and that to run counter to their wishes would, he feared, bring only disaster upon the Church. He held that the act was opposed to Holy Writ, which was the supreme guide for the conscience of His Grace.

To pursue the correspondence would not have been in accordance with kingly dignity. But Edward means the people to see plainly what his wishes are. He has, through his court officials, sounded the secretary of the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill committee, which has been agitating for many years, as to whether a knighthood would be acceptable, and in all probability this will be conferred at the next Privy Council.

King Oscar

EDEN'S POPULAR KING AND TWO OF HIS SONS

Thus we have the unique spectacle of King Edward VII., Defender of Faith and titular head of the Church, going one road, while his servant whom he has appointed as spiritual head of the Church goes another.

The Archbishop, however, is a "trimmer." Probably he will find means of calming the clerical tumult, smoothing the agitation into peaceful quietude and viewing the situation in the same spirit as the "Vicar of Bray" of ancient renown.

The uninvited guest was very prominent in society during the past London season. Women were the most audacious in forcing themselves where they were not invited, and many unpleasant scenes marred the success of exclusive functions.

One incident of the kind took place durng a garden party given by a wealthy man famed for his hospitality. Royalty were among the guests, so great vigilance was taken to keep out illicit guests.

When the party was at its height a footman "spotted" two unknown ladies entering the private rooms of the house to look at some famous pictures. He informed his master, who followed the intruders and politely inquired their names.

On hearing them, the host said, "As I have not the pleasure of your acquaintance I am under the disagreeable necessity of asking you to withdraw."

The ladies appeared very indignant, and one of them exclaimed rudely: "I suppose this is a specimen of what the society papers call your unrivalled hospitality!"

"Madam," replied the host, with a courtly bow, "I regret to confess that my hospitality, unlike your self-confidence, has its limitations." The pair of intruders were then promptly shown out.

A soft-hearted burglar, like the hero of a children's magazine story, has been up before the magistrate at Thirsk in Yorkshire. George Sharp gave himself up to the police, saying he had broken into a schoolmaster's house and stolen nearly $45.

On the way to the police court Sharp asked whether the copper coins he had taken out of the box belonged to the children. "I think they did," he said plaintively; "And it troubles me a lot. When I am in bed at night I think I can hear the kiddies saying: 'You've stolen our money!' If it had not been for that I wouldn't have given myself up."

Sharp explained to the magistrate that he had intended to put the pennies back, but in the hurry he forgot to do so.

INCREASED TRADE BETWEEN CANADA AND WEST INDIES

MONTREAL, Sept. 30.—Increased trade between Canada and the West Indies was the theme of an address delivered by Sir Daniel Morris, the Imperial Commissioner of Agriculture, to the West Indies in an address delivered in the reading room of the Board of Trade at noon today. Sir Daniel thought steps should be taken to make the service between Canada and the West Indies a weekly one, as this would be a very large factor in increasing the trade.

He also suggested that the board support the resolution that had been passed by various boards recommending the appointment of a commercial agent for Canada in the West Indies.

NOMINATIONS FOR THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN WESTMORLAND CO.

MONCTON, N. B., Sept. 30.—From the present outlook there will be a fight in at least four parishes in this county for municipal honors at the county council board. Nominations took place today. In Moncton parish the candidates are A. H. Mitton, J. J. Bourgeois, Thos. Hennessy and D. D. Legere, the two former running as a ticket. In Shediac, R. C. Tait and Dr. Belliveau are again candidates, A. T. LeBlanc also being in the field. C. S. Hickman and Dr. Gaudet go in by acclamation in Dorchester. In Sackville the candidates are ex-Coun. B. C. Raworth and Bliss Anderson one ticket, and ex-Coun. C. Campbell and J. W. S. Black opposition. Westmorland, Chas. Head and Edgar Brownell and Robert Prescott and Wm. Trueman. Botsford sends Fred Magee and William Peacock, old councillors, by acclamation.

Local lumbermen report the English Lumber market to be so stagnant that the output will be curtailed over one-half this year. It is reported that the Richards Company, which ships exclusively to Great Britain, will hold over from five to seven million feet and that several small operators who cut from two to three million feet will not operate at all this winter

CANADA'S REVENUE HAS REACHED THE RATE OF $100,000,000 YEARLY

OTTAWA, Sept. 30.—The Japanese consul general for Canada, T. Nosse, has received word from the Japanese consul at Vancouver, that the immigration authorities in British Columbia had detained Japanese entering Canada who were not provided with regular passports from the Japanese government. Mr. Nosse has protested that such action on the part of Canadian officials is in violation of the treaty between Canada and Japan, which guarantees to the subjects of either country the right of free entry in the other country. He has also called attention to the fact that there is a provision in the treaty which may be construed as setting aside Japanese understanding that immigration to Canada was to be limited by the Japanese government.

The financial position of the Dominion was never before as good as it is today. The end of the present fiscal year will see Canada with a revenue of a hundred million dollars, or three times what it was when the Laurier government began business in 1896. For the first six months of the fiscal year the revenue has reached the remarkable figure of $50,341,208. This is thirteen million dollars more than the revenue for the whole of the first year of the present administration's control of affairs when Mr. Fielding made his first budget speech. This great increase in revenue has been made under a lower rate of taxation at customs ports.

Public works which will promote the development of Canada are being benefited by the great revenue and at the same time the debt of the Dominion is being reduced. Under the late Conservative administration of affairs the debt was increased on the average of six million dollars a year.

For the first six months of the current year customs collections totalled $31,412,735, or six millions more than during the similar period the year previous.

The treaty which has just been signed in Paris on behalf of Canada and France will not only affect the rates of duty on articles from France, but also from Japan and from other countries which have the benefit of the "most favored nation" arrngement with Canada. The countries which have this most favored nation provision are all British possessionns, Argentine, Austria-Hungary, Bolivia, Columbia, Corea, Denmark, France, Algeria and French colonies, Japan, Liberia, Morocco, Persia, Russia, Sweden Salvador and Venezuela.

The details of the new French treaty have not yet been published but it is understood that the principal concessions to France will be on wines, champagnes and silks. These are the articles which Canada now obtains most largely from France. In 1906 the value of silks imported from France was $678,262 and the value of the wines $1,019,839. In the same year Canada imported silks from Japan to the value of $471,565. This was the chief item of Canada's imports from that country. The Japanese treaty contains the most favored nation prorvision and therefor Japanese silks will get the same benefit from the new French treaty that French silks will receive if the silk industry of France is stimulated by the new arrangement and that of Japan should be similarly benefited.

It was announced that Spanish wines would share in the benefits which are understood to have been given to the wines of France, but a study of the British treaty with that country leads the officials at Ottawa to the conclusion that this will not be the case. Owing to the nature of their products the other favored nation countries are not likely to receive much benefit from the new treaty.

SKIPPER SAYS HE SAW SEVEN BIG WHALES

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—Capt. Wood of the steamship Georgian, from London, which arrived at this port today, reported that when approaching Boston harbor the watch noticed some low lying lights in the water, which as the steamer swept up proved to be those of a dory fishermman taking in his nets. Only a short distance beyond on the starboard bow were seven whales all spouting vigorously. Frightened by the approach of the steamer, they took to flight, four disappearing and the three others diving directly under the steamer and coming up on her port side. They rose directly in the midst of the fisherman's nets. No report is made as to the condition in which they left his nets.

MECHANICS WILL GO OUT IN SYMPATHY WITH THE MINERS

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 30.—Three hundred mechanics are going out on strike at Springhill Wednesday in sympathy with the miners. The Cumberland Coal and Railway Company has notified the provincial government that it will not be able to keep the pumps going and that the government must be prepared to operate the collieries. This notification was given in a letter to the government from the company on Saturday, and the government will determine immediately what action will be taken.

General Manager Cowans, asked what steps the company had taken to keep the pumps going, stated that the government had been notified that the mechanics would likely go out and that they must be prepared to keep the pumps in operation.

He would not state whether the section of the Lemieux act, prohibiting sympathic strikes, would be brought into effect in the present case.

"We have made no plans," said he, "and we have not made up our minds as to what we will do yet."

In the event of the company not being able to operate the pumps the government step in and operates the pumps, and they can order the striking pump men back to their places.

HON. JOHN COSTIGAN'S HOUSE AT CONNORS BURNED

A brief message received by the Star this morning contains information that the beautiful summer residence of Hon. John Costigan, situated at Connors, N. B., had been totally destroyed by fire. The fire was discovered shortly before three o'clock this morning. The message, however, stated that practically all of the furniture and stoves had been saved. The efforts of the occupants of the house and of neighbors prevented the spread of the fire to the barns. The house was a very fine one and completely new. So far as the Star can ascertain it was not insured in any of the St. John agencies.

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MIGHTY GREETING FOR THE KAISER

Whole Channel Fleet to go Out to Sea to Meet Him.

The British People the More Ready to Cheer Their Imperial Guest Because His Power is Checked.

LONDON, Oct. 1—Every possible nerve, I hear, is being strained to give the German Emperor and Empress a reception the like of which they have never experienced outside of their own country when they come to England in November. The court officials are co-operating with the civic, naval and military authorities to insure a cordial reception, and the result will probably be such as even to impress the imperial visitor and his consort.

Not very much can be done to impress the Emperor in a military way, but he is to be honored with a naval welcome of imposing dimensions. The whole channel fleet, under Lord Charles Beresford, will go out to sea to meet him, and more than a hundred pennants will fly at Spithead to salute Their Majesties on their arrival.

There is no doubt this royal visit is intended to mark in a dramatic and picturesque way the better understanding between England and Germany, on which this country is now congratulating itself. Since the Kaiser last made a state entry into the city of London many things have happened, including the notable limitation of his own influence in the field of European diplomacy. The Kaiser has kept the peace through everything, but so long as he remained a dominant figure in European politics the world had an uneasy feeling that it was too much at his mercy. When he comes back to London a few weeks hence the popular welcome will be all the more enthusiastic because by force of circumstances this feeling has passed away.

The city is going to exceed itself in the cordiality and splendor of its hospitality. The main reception to the Emperor and Empress at the Guildhall will be on familiar lines, but the details will be filled in with quite exceptional solicitude and lavishness.

THE SUPPOSED CORPSE SAT UP IN THE COFFIN

Funeral Service Was Broken up by the Thoughtless Conduct of the Dead Woman.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—A despatch from Wheeling, W. Va., says:

"Relatives of Mrs. Frederick Hartsell, the young wife of a farmer living near Huntington, were bemoaning her death yesterday, a few minutes before the minister arrived to conduct the funeral rites, when she suddenly sat up and climbed out of the coffin. There was a rush of mourners for the open air, windows being used as exits. The minister swooned when a pale faced woman over whose body he had been called to conduct services met him at the door. The family was too poor to have a physician, and the woman fell into a swoon in which state she remained for four days. Her husband believed her to be dead and sent for the undertaker. He prepared for the interment without discovering that life lingered in the body."