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GROUNDS FOR DIVORCE

In Various European Countries—Some Countries Permit Separation Only and Re-marriage Prohibited.

London, April 26.—A remarkable contribution to material for study of the divorce question is the tabulated analysis of the divorce laws of the various European countries, and the self-governing colonies of the British Empire, submitted to the royal commission on divorce by its secretary. The salient features of these laws may be briefly summarized.

Austria permits to Roman Catholics separation only, but has different laws for other sects. Protestants may obtain divorce on several grounds of misconduct, malicious desertion, an attempt on the life of the consort, and "insuperable aversion"; while separation is permitted on the grounds of ill-treatment, inducement to an immoral life, for mutual agreement. Eleven grounds for suit are open to Greeks resident in Austria, among which are the unfounded accusation of misconduct against the wife, high treason, entry into a monastic order, malicious desertion, cruelty, conspiracy against the life of the consort and "irreconcilable hatred." No separation is permissible. Jews have nine grounds for divorce open to them, amongst which are malicious desertion, immoral living, cruelty, the agreement of both parties and the fact that one of the spouses has become a Christian.

Belgium recognizes as grounds for divorce, misconduct of the wife, misconduct of the husband if he shall have kept the co-respondent in the common residence, violence endangering life, cruelty, grave indignities, sentence on one of the parties involving loss of civil rights and "mutual and unwavering consent of the parties expressed in the manner prescribed by law." Separation is permitted, but on the demand of the respondent divorce must be granted after three years unless the petitioner agrees to the cessation of the separation.

Ten grounds for divorce are recognized in Bulgaria, these including misconduct, cruelty, threat or designs against the life of the consort, the absence of the husband for four years if his whereabouts is unknown, or if in the case of its being known, he fails to send his wife the means of support, insanity, sentence to severe punishment for theft, fraud, embezzlement, or homicide, unsubstantiated charge of misconduct, made by one party against the other and "restraint on religious liberty."

Leprosy is Cause.

In Denmark the grounds for judicial divorce include misconduct, bigamy, desertion, leprosy, absence for five years where the presumption is that the absentee is dead, and imprisonment for life. Administrative divorce is obtainable on grounds of insanity, separation for three years, or sentence for three years. Separation can be granted by the minister of justice, usually on the grounds which entitle to divorce.

In France the grounds for divorce are misconduct, violence endangering life, cruelty, grave indignities and the condemnation of either party to an "afflictive and degrading" punishment. Separation is permissible, but where separation has continued for three years it can be converted as a right into divorce on the application of either party.

Divorce in the German empire is obtainable on either absolute or discretionary grounds. Absolute grounds include misconduct, bigamy, attempt on life, malicious desertion for one year and insanity of three years' duration, "destroying intellectual communion between the parties, and holding out no hope of recovery." Separation is allowed on grounds similar to those already mentioned, but on the demand of the defendant divorce of a divorce must be granted. Discretionary grounds of grave violation of marital duties, or of "dishonouring or immoral conduct rendering marital relations so strained that the continuance of the marriage ought not to be expected."

Greece allows the husband eight grounds for divorce and the wife only seven. For the husband the grounds embrace misconduct, an attempt on the husband's life, non-disclosure of her knowledge of a plot against his life, non-disclosure to the husband of her knowledge of a conspiracy against the sovereign, staying the night at another house excepting the house of her parents, attending races, theatres or sports without her husband's consent, or attending dinners or banquets in the company of men against her husband's wish. A wife may allege as grounds for divorce the husband's conspiracy against the sovereign or his failure to denounce such a conspiracy after it has come to his knowledge, an attempt by the husband on her life, or his failure to denounce it or prosecute in respect of it after becoming aware of plots against her life, his endeavor to procure misconduct on her part, his persistent misconduct in the same town.

Prison Sentence is Ground.

Hungary specifies as absolute grounds for divorce misconduct, bigamy, malicious desertion, an attempt

upon the life or serious maltreatment, endangering the safety or health of the other party, and sentence of death or five years' imprisonment. Discretionary grounds of divorce embrace willful violation of marital obligations other than the above, an attempt to induce a child of the family to a criminal act, or to an immoral life, and stubborn persistence in an immoral life. Separation is permitted.

In the Netherlands, misconduct, malicious desertion for five years, sentence to imprisonment for at least five years and grave injuries or ill-treatment endangering life are the recognized grounds.

In Italy, Spain and Portugal only separation is permitted.

Norwegian law recognizes divorce not only by process of law on the grounds of misconduct, bigamy, malicious desertion for three years, assault and cruel treatment endangering life, absence for seven years, or for three years if death can be presumed, and imprisonment for life after the innocent party has waited seven years. By royal decree divorce can be obtained by the grounds of insanity, imprisonment for three years or of continuation for six years and reconciliation is impossible. The law recognizes separation which by royal decree may be changed into divorce on certain grounds.

Roumania grants divorce on the grounds of misconduct, abuse or ill-treatment, an attempt on the life of the consort, or the failure to warn the other party of any attempt by a third party, and the mutual consent of the parties in the manner prescribed by law.

Russia adapts her divorce laws to the various classes of her subjects. Old believers may obtain divorce for misconduct, bigamy, absence for five years without news, and the condemnations to the loss of civil rights or banishment to Siberia. Lutherans have more than a dozen grounds available to them, including misconduct, attempt to poison, five years' desertion, madness, depravity of life, cruelty and offensive treatment grave crimes involving sentence of death or a punishment in substitution, and penal exile. In the case of Jews the rabbi may grant divorce on a large number of grounds based on Mosala law.

Grounds Few in Scotland.

In Scotland divorce is granted either for misconduct or for four years' malicious desertion. Judicial separation may also be obtained for either of these reasons, or for statutory habitual drunkenness.

In Sweden grounds for judicial divorce are misconduct, illicit intercourse with a third party after betrothal, malicious desertion for one year, provided the absentee has left the kingdom, absence without news for six years, attack on life, life imprisonment and insanity where it is of three years' duration and is pronounced incurable. Divorce by royal prerogative may be based on condemnation for a gross offence or for one involving temporary loss of civil rights, imprisonment for at least two years, "prodigality, drunkenness or violent disposition," and "irreconcilable aversion and hate" lasting after one year's separation.

In Switzerland the grounds of divorce include cruelty, base conduct, malicious desertion for two years, insanity rendering married life impossible, and after three years' duration pronounced incurable, and "incompatibility of temper rendering married life unbearable." Separation is permitted, but one of the parties can demand a divorce if reconciliation does not take place. After three years this demand for divorce may be put forward as a right. In regard to desertion, an action cannot be brought until after six months from the decree calling on the absentee to return.

Where the laws of the British colonies differ from those of England it is chiefly by the inclusion of such delinquencies as desertion, cruelty, habitual drunkenness, imprisonment for a period of years and lunacy.

Veterans' Scrip

Ottawa, April 29.—The House put in a busy and consequently an uneventful session today, and made considerable progress in disposing of business pending on the order paper. Mr. Oliver's bill to extend the time for the location of grants of land to South African veterans passed after a brief discussion. Mr. Oliver declined to accept the amendments which were suggested by a number of members of the Opposition when the bill was last before the House. The proposal to allow veterans who had selected poor lands to change their locations would, he said, add to the opportunities for speculation, and would be unfair to ordinary settlers competing with holders of scrip in a land rush. The Minister declined to restrict the extension of time to the actual holders of scrip. The idea, he said, was to place purchasers of scrip on the same footing as ordinary grantees. To adopt the amendment would be to provide opportunities for "perjury and forgery."

Mr. Barker's proposal that holder of scrip might perform his settlement duties through his agent was declared to be contrary to the principle of the Act. The Minister also brushed aside for the same reason the proposals to extend the Act to Canadian civil surgeons, unenlisted men and persons who died or were disabled before reaching the field.

An American company is planning to establish wireless telegraph stations at Manila, Hongkong, Singapore and Bangkok.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

MANY GREET CHAMPION

Weston Makes a Triumphant Entry Into New York—Completes His Wonderful Walk Across the Continent.

New York, May 2.—Cutting his way through a living mass of twenty thousand cheering people, and his locks bare to the breeze, and his shifting feet keeping time to the strains of the Star Spangled Banner, Edward Payson Weston today brought to a triumphant end his ocean to ocean walk. He ascended the steps of the city hall at 3:10 p.m., completing the transcontinental journey of 3,483 miles in 77 walking days, a feat without parallel in the annals of pedestrianism. The grizzled athlete was welcomed to his home city by Mayor Gaynor, who presented him with a purse of \$400, hurriedly raised by a handful of his admirers in the last hours of his spectacular walk.

This and the admiration and applause of the thousands who have followed his tramp since the day of his inception at Los Angeles on Feb. 1st, is all the reward that comes to the intertidal septuagenarian after his three months of trudging through heat and cold across the continent. No talent of professionalism, no bargain for the advertising of this, that or the glory of the old man's performance. He has refused dozens of offers of the parties in the manner prescribed by law.

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Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

THE MARKETS.

Winnipeg, May 3.—There was a general and sharp reaction in the wheat markets of the world, apparently on increasing bad crop news from the winter wheat states; rains could not be denied but insect pests were made to do duty and shorts got uneasy and there was considerable covering and a sharp advance. Liverpool spot September showed an advance of 1d to 1 1/4d; the actual trade was light; export was out of the question as bids were 1 1/2 cents out of line at the opening and the advance of the morning was 1 1/2 for May, 1 1/2 for July and 1 to 1 1/4 for the morning were 2 1/2.

Receipts for the morning were 241,000 bushels of wheat against 91 last year. This was the first day for deliveries in May contracts and deliveries amounted to 200,000 wheat, 200,000 flax and good export trade in oats. American markets, like Winnipeg, had only a light trade, but the advance was very sharp. In Chicago May jumped 2 cents; July 1 1/2; September 1 1/2. In Minneapolis, the jump was 1 1/2 to 1 1/4 for May, 1 1/2 for July, and 1 to 1 1/4 for September. The world's wheat stock decreased to 8,000,000 bushels against 7,944,000 bushels last year.

Winnipeg Cash Prices

No. 1 Northern	100%
No. 2 Northern	98%
No. 3 Northern	96%
No. 4	94%
No. 5	92%
Oats—	
No. 2 White	34

Winnipeg Options

Wheat—	Open	Close
May	99	100%
July	98	101%
October	95	95%
Flax—		
May	92	93%
July	93	93%
October	89	89%
Butter—		
May	208	
July	160	

American Options

Chicago—		
May	108 1/4	111
July	108 1/2	104 1/2
September	101 1/4	102 1/2
Minneapolis—		
May	107 1/4	108 1/2
July	107 1/4	109
September	100 1/4	101 1/2

Winnipeg Stock Market

Choice export steers,	5.50@5.75
freight assumed	5.50@5.75
Good export steers,	5.25@5.30
freight assumed	5.25@5.30
Choice export heifers,	5.50@6.00
freight assumed	5.50@6.00
Choice butcher steers and	5.25@5.75
heifers, delivered	5.25@5.75
Good butcher cows and	4.50@5.00
heifers	4.50@5.00
Medium mixed butcher cat-	3.50@4.00
tle	3.50@4.00
Choice hogs	10.00@10.50
Choice lambs	6.00@6.50
Choice sheep	5.00@5.50
Calves	4.00@4.50
Medium calves	3.50@3.00

No More Corners

Washington, D.C., May 3.—The Chicago board of trade has given to the "corners" a severe rebuke. It will not tolerate "corners" or attempted "corners" in foodstuffs, such as the Patten, wheat deal, and will not permit the luring of lambs into speculation in the Chicago market. These and other reforms conducive to the public welfare are announced by the board in letters sent in the last few days to every member of congress. Change is a direct result of the move.

The action taken by the Chicago board in Congress to effect legislation aimed at the eradication of deals in futures on boards of trade. At hearings held by the agricultural commission of the house of representatives on the Scott bill, the officers of the Chicago institution exhibited genuine alarm over the move and contended that the elimination of future dealing would wreck the legitimate business of the market.

Flood Caused by Jam.

Kenora, May 3.—Reports that gettier at Starved and Spooner, Man., are greatly exercised because of floods and that they threaten to dramatize the dam here as the contributory cause, is discounted here. The water here now is lower than in June, 1907, and the dam here was inspected by three United States commissioners several years ago, who found that the dam was in several feet lower than the Lake of the Woods, and that with stop logs out as at present, the dam has a greater water capacity than the gorge above, and therefore could not be responsible for floods in the lower Rainy River.

It is stated that a jam of logs in the rapids above Ft. Francis held the water back, and when this was broken the flood resulted.

BISLEY TEAM

Members Selected and Will Sail in June

Ottawa, May 2.—The members of the Bisley team this year were announced tonight after a meeting of the B.R.A. executive. The team was selected as usual from the highest scorers in the Bisley aggregate competition at the last B.R.A. matches at Rochelle in September. Of the first twenty men only two, namely, Sergeant Major Dymott R.C.R. and Sergeant Major Utton R.C.R. will not be on the team. Their places will be taken by the next two on the list, Lieut. J. G. Rowe, 46th Regiment, and Lieut. Drysdale, 11th Regiment.

HERO OF THE NORWEGIANS

Was Known As the Victor Hugo of the North—Author, Journalist and Statesman—Advocate of Universal Peace.

Perhaps it is because his name is so much harder to pronounce that the outside world did not know Bjornstjerne Bjornson as well as it did Bjorn; or it may have been because the dramatist loses less by translation than does the poet and novelist. While Ibsen was a pessimist, Bjornson was an optimist, a vigorous, early-rising, cold-plunging genius, who never ceased to take a hopeful view of things, who was a true man, not wrapping the mantle of cynical philosophy about him, and grinning at the world as it passed by, but stepping into the throng himself and by voice and hand encouraging his comrades. This was Bjornstjerne Bjornson, beloved by the people of Norway as no living poet is beloved by his countrymen. Well might Brandes say that the mention of Bjornson's name among a group of Norwegians was "like the running up of the national flag."

The "Victor Hugo of the North" was born in 1832, the son of a parish priest in the Dovre Mountains. There inspired by the rugged scenery, he wrote his first poem, when a boy of 11. Before entering the University of Christiania he wrote an historical drama, which was accepted by the Christiania Theatre; but before it could be produced he withdrew it, being more conscious of its faults than the manager. While still a student, he became the author of many sketches and verses, and when, on graduation, he entered journalism, his friends had no doubt as to his ultimate success.

In 1856 he became editor of a little weekly paper, in which appeared next year the first of his great series of peasant novels, "Trust and Trial," ushering in a new era in Norse literature. About the same time there appeared the first of his dramas, "Between the Battles." Thenceforward, novels and plays issued from his pen at a remarkable rate, considering their high standard, and it was not long before the author was recognized as the leading novelist of Norway, her leading poet, and with Ibsen, her leading dramatist. Nevertheless, in the earlier years of his literary career Bjornson was so poor that at one time he had almost decided to emigrate to Minnesota and take up farming. Before he could put his purpose into operation the influence of Ole Bull secured for him the position of director of the National Theatre in Bergen, thus enabling him to travel through Europe for three years. By the time he relinquished this post his fortunes had mended, and he died a very wealthy man.

Bjornson entered politics when his fortunes began to mend, and unlike most poets and novelists, he added to his reputation. From the first he was a strong influence in the movement that eventually separated Norway from Sweden. He became the leader of the Republican party, and there was no talk of insurgency while he was at the helm. His political ideas soon began to deeply tinged his writings, and after 1876 he produced very little poetry; his stories and plays dealing chiefly with political or social questions of the day. His most popular play was "A Bankruptcy," and his best drama, according to Robert Buchanan, was "Sigurd Stenme." Of real problem novels from Bjornson's pen there were only two, namely, "The Heritage of the Kurts," dealing with redemption from hereditary taint through education, and "In God's Way," a strong denunciation of religious bigotry.

The swayer of a large estate in Norway, he spent most of his time in Paris, Rome and Nice. He was, nevertheless, genuinely fond of his country. He almost invariably spent the summer at his beloved Aulestad, in Norway, among the sturdy peasantry, whose life and character he so well described in his books. Here he was a familiar figure, tramping about his farm, entertaining guests on his veranda or taking his daily plunge in the river that flows through his estate. He was always an early riser, and had regular hours of work and recreation. He had the figure of an athlete, with the head of a sage, topped with a great white mane of hair, half hiding a deep-cut, powerful face. His sparkling eyes seemed to read his companion through and through. He was the great man, as well as the great poet of his people; and in his death the world at large has lost one of its most powerful and eloquent apostles of universal peace.

BISLEY TEAM

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Ottawa, May 2.—The members of the Bisley team this year were announced tonight after a meeting of the B.R.A. executive. The team was selected as usual from the highest scorers in the Bisley aggregate competition at the last B.R.A. matches at Rochelle in September. Of the first twenty men only two, namely, Sergeant Major Dymott R.C.R. and Sergeant Major Utton R.C.R. will not be on the team. Their places will be taken by the next two on the list, Lieut. J. G. Rowe, 46th Regiment, and Lieut. Drysdale, 11th Regiment.

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- The Calgary Fire Insurance Company.
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- The Saskatchewan Guarantee and Fidelity Company.

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TENDERS

Tenders will be received up to the 15th day of May, 1910, for the purchase of the accounts and book-debts of the Western School Supply Company, Limited, in liquidation.

For particulars apply to George S. Peacock, Box 4, Regina, Saskatchewan, Huelstetter, or to Embury, Watkins & Scott, Barristers, Regina. 2-6

NOTICE

Offers will be received by the undersigned up to and including the 27th day of May, 1910, for the purchase for cash of the following property, namely: Lots 8 and 9 in Block 10, subdivision City of Victoria, Province of British Columbia, being the northerly 18 acres of that portion of section 8A, Victoria District (now city) lying north of Lansdowne Road. The highest or any offer not necessarily accepted.

J. H. SPOONER,
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Northern Bank Building, REGINA.

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THOS. WATT

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TEMPORARILY REMOVED to Watt Block, Broad Street

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ALL KINDS OF AERATED WATERS.

P. O. Box 454. Phone 16.

President, John McGregor; vice-president, H. Leppington; secretary, G. W. Irwin. Committees were also elected for the various appointments throughout the district.