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Ceylon Natural GREEN tea is superior in infusion to the Japan tea grown. It has the advantage of being cleanly prepared and absolutely PURE. Sold only in lead packets the same as the celebrated "SALADA" Black tea at 25c. and 40c. per lb. By all grocers.

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**LAWN HOSE, CLIPPERS**  
AND EVERYTHING TO BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, AT

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Do not pay the high prices you have been paying,  
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He will save you money and his goods  
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WELLINGTON Lodge,  
No. 46, A. F. & A. M.,  
G. R. C., meets on the  
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Drafts bought and sold. Collections  
made on favorable terms. Interest  
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Money to loan on Mortgages—Company  
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## DIVORCE IN CANADA

STATISTICS WHICH SHOW THE AT-  
TITUDE OF THE DOMINION.

Pre-Confederation Divorce Courts in Nova  
Scotia, New Brunswick and British Co-  
lumbia—Parliament Handles the Sub-  
ject for the Remainder of Canada—  
Marriage Tie Emphatically Sacred in  
This Country.

In the matter of divorce Canada occupies a unique position. So far as the greater part of the Dominion is concerned there is no divorce Court. No authority can dissolve the marriage tie in Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, and the Territories save Parliament, which is required to investigate each case independently, and pass a special Act whenever a divorce is deemed justifiable. The demand for a Divorce Court, coming from a small and unimportant section of the people, says the Mail and Empire. When it was presented in Parliament a few days ago it was met with the same prompt refusal it had elicited on former occasions. It appears, therefore, that the policy of Canada, so far as any policy can be considered fixed, to refrain from establishing a Divorce Court, and to adhere to the costly, cumbersome, but eminently safe method that now prevails.

Our Divorce statistics. The marriage tie has a good strong hold in this country. There are divorces nearly every year by Parliament, and there are in certain provinces Divorce Courts, but the number of divorces is relatively small. Altogether three hundred divorces have been granted in Canada since Confederation. Thus there have been less than one divorce a year in the Dominion, whereas the yearly average in the United States is from 25,000 to 30,000.

But the bulk of Canada's divorces have been in three small provinces having Divorce Courts. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and British Columbia have had 1739 divorces, whereas the rest of Canada has had only 71. In other words, there have been three divorces in the provinces named to every one in the rest of Canada, and those provinces do not contain one-third the population of the Dominion. This seems to indicate pretty clearly that Divorce Courts mean more divorces, and diminished regard for the sanctity of the marriage tie.

Further light is thrown on the divorce question in Canada by the recent census. This shows that there are in Canada 661 divorced persons. To each hundred thousand of population the provinces have the following divorces:

Ontario.....	10
Prince Edward Island.....	13
Manitoba.....	14
Nova Scotia.....	20
New Brunswick.....	24
Quebec.....	35
Northwest Territories.....	38
British Columbia.....	50

Provincial Divorce Court. It is rather remarkable that although divorce is solely within the jurisdiction of the Federal authority, for of the smaller provinces have Divorce Courts. These, however, are the survivors of pre-Confederation times. In three of the provinces the power of granting divorces was originally vested in the Governor and his advisers. Nova Scotia was the first colony to obtain authority to dissolve the marriage tie. As far back as 1759 an Imperial Act conferred upon the Governor, or commander-in-chief, and the Executive Council of Nova Scotia the power to grant divorces. A year before Nova Scotia entered Confederation the Legislature transferred the power to the judiciary. Similarly New Brunswick had a court of divorce, acquired in the reign of George III, which consisted of the Governor and his advisers. Its judicial character was established in 1860. Prince Edward Island still preserves a Divorce Court nearly in its original form. It consists of the Lieutenant-Governor and five or more of his council, but the Lieutenant-Governor may deputize the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to preside in his place. Since Confederation no divorce case has arisen in Prince Edward Island, but still it has its full share of divorced persons. Prince Edward Islanders go abroad for their divorces. Another province which has a Divorce Court is British Columbia. There the Supreme Court exercises the same powers as the English courts by virtue of an ordinance passed before Confederation. Thus at the eastern and western extremes of Canada divorce is obtainable by legal process, whereas in the rest of the Dominion Parliament reserves the power to itself.

Divorce Court Proposals. Several efforts have been made to induce Canada to establish a Divorce Court. The first of these was the despatch which the Imperial Government addressed to the Governor-General in 1859. At that time Great Britain had just adopted a divorce law, the authority having been previously exercised by Parliament, and the Secretary for the Colonies suggested that it would be advisable for Canada to enact similar measure. This was advanced with a view to securing uniformity in the marriage and divorce laws of the Empire. But the suggestion was respectively pigeon-holed.

The temper of the Canadian Parliament touching the subject was revealed in 1870 when an Imperial measure making provision for the better administration of the New Brunswick Divorce Court, already established, was submitted by the Government. It was contended that the bill would be a recognition by Parliament of a Divorce Court, and therefore might lead to a general court of divorce for the whole Dominion. So strong was the opposition aroused that the Government was compelled to withdraw the bill. In Parliament the first direct proposal to establish a Divorce Court was made in 1875. The motion originated from the Premier Mr. Alexan-

## The Barometer

Of the body is the secretion from the kidneys. When that is clouded, or shows a brick-dust deposit, look out for trouble in the human system. Heed the warning, or soon it will be too late. Keep the kidneys in good working order if you would have health and vigor. The best kidney regulator is

Trade-Mark  
**Bu-Ju**

It stimulates weakened, clogged or overworked kidneys to healthy action and the result is soon manifested in the improved condition of the entire system.

At all druggists; box of 50 pills 50 cents  
Refuse substitutes

The Cluff Chemical Co.  
NEW YORK, N. Y., AND  
WINDSOR, ONT.

der Mackenzie, and from the Conservative leader, Sir John Macdonald, emphatic declarations that while they were not opposed to the granting of divorces by Parliament, they were of opinion that additional facilities should not be given. Again in 1879 a bill to introduce a Divorce Court in Ontario was overwhelmingly negatived.

Another effort was made in 1888 to change the Canadian policy. On that occasion Sir John Macdonald pointed out to the English experience, which showed that the establishment of a Divorce Court meant the increase in the number of divorces, the corruption of society and the increasing degradation of the public mind. He concluded that he preferred a system which offered very few inducements to the granting of divorces. To the same effect are the declarations of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the latest of which was given only a few days ago.

Advantages of Impediments. Canada, therefore, adheres to its present system because it offers special impediments to divorce. We do not have to look further than the United States to obtain a living example of the consequences of cheap and easy divorce. It means that the marriage tie is easily discarded; that all the relations of the family, of husband, and wife and parent, the sacred safeguards which Christian civilization has for nineteen centuries been building up, are undermined and weakened.

Women have a knack of saying little things which mean a great deal.

## Sick Headache— Lack of Appetite.

Its glorious to feel right in the morning—ready for work. But how seldom one does. Sick headache, lack of appetite, disagreeable taste in the mouth—these are the usual morning feelings of most people—even of careful-livers. This morning illness shows that the organs of digestion are not working properly. They need a tonic. Take a teaspoonful of

## Abbey's Effervescent Salt

in half a glass of water as soon as you rise—you'll be ready to do justice to a good breakfast.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt cleanses the bowels and intestines, invigorates the fagged-out stomach and energizes the torpid liver. At all Druggists.

## HIS

Young wife was almost distracted for he would not stay at home with her. LAUNDRY done by us, and now he ceases any more to roam.

Parisian Steam Laundry Co.  
TELEPHONE 20.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

## THE VICTORIA CROSS.

History of the Decoration Since its Inauguration Forty-Six Years Ago—Aristocracy Was Then Aristocracy.

The Victoria Cross was born Jan. 29, 1859. Forty-six years ago, when there was much less talk about democracy than there is to-day, when aristocracy was frankly regarded as aristocracy, and the people were less feverish than we are to add letters of distinction to their names, it entered into the head of a far-seeing leader of men to recommend the institution of a distinction to convey honor upon and to recognize that quality of mankind which is more to be admired than any other. Moreover, it was a quality which is in no sense reserved to the possession of the high and mighty. Quite the contrary, in fact. The ordinary soldier has probably a greater opportunity of manifesting "conspicuous bravery in the sight of the enemy" than have his officers. And amid all the criticism which has been leveled at the English military system, no fact stands out more plainly than the number of ordinary privates who have been decorated. Here there is no question of nepotism, or petticoat influence, or toadyism. The most coveted honor in English heraldry is given with a catholicity of recognition which cannot but be appreciated by those who pause to think.

It is said that it was the genius of the late Queen to hit upon bronze as the material for the adornment which should bear her name for all time. We have heard of the Iron Cross and the Iron Eagle, but the bronze cross has a wider significance. At once we associate it with the cheapest coat of the realm. It is the act which wins the Cross, and not the metal of which it is made which represents the value. Birth may bring a Garter; diplomatic success may bring an Order; but the one decoration which can be earned by merely personal valor is the Victoria Cross. It is well that we should recognize the price at which it is purchased. That simple bronze which adorns many a breast means that the wearer offered his life in one consummate act to his King and country. The little motto—"For valor"—includes a fullness of meaning which no phrase of the College of Heraldry designing ever could include. Whitaker places the honor behind page after page of decorations and glitter more in the heraldic eye. But the great public know the V. C. They know that it connotes all that England is and can be.

When we look back upon the history of such decorations we find that it took the world a considerable time to open its eyes to the value of personal bravery on the field. No doubt had Julius Caesar established some such honor, we should be led to realize that the Roman Republic cared more for the common soldier than history leads us to believe. In those days the soldier of the legion was a unit, and no more. If he was called upon to show personal valor of a high order it was recognized, to use a common phrase of to-day, as "all in the day's work." We remember that when the Victoria Cross was instituted certain cavaliers—there are always such cavaliers—argued that it was lowering to the dignity of the soldier to be specially rewarded for doing a soldier's duty. The cavalier argued that Napoleon needed no mere adornment to lure his soldiers over the Alps in the thick of the winter's snow. We have a reply to all this ready to our hand. The soldier of the British Empire does not need the decoration to lure him to valor. It is the Empire itself which yearns for a method of recognition of more than common valor. Imagine Xerxes, or Hannibal, or Barbarossa, or Napoleon offering their soldiers a tribute!

But in the Victoria Cross we have an honor for which even the King is practical. It is a tribute, since he can never be permitted to risk his person in the presence of an enemy. We may look through the list most carefully and we shall find very few exalted persons. This is not to insinuate that exalted persons are lacking in bravery, but that the work of generative and administrative necessarily handicaps them. Yet there is one Field Marshal—need we say it is Lord Roberts?—there is one Admiral of the Fleet, Sir N. Salmon. Coming a step nearer to the rank and file we find a handful of Generals and a similar number of Rear Admirals. The list is headed by a Chaplain; it contains seamen and privates in considerable numbers, and it closes with the names of four who, but for an untimely end, would now be wearing the coveted distinction.

It is well for us in times of peace to cast our minds over such a list. The public memory is painfully short. A year ago, and we spoke of heroes and had great regard for the virtues which are manifest on the battlefield. Alas, to-day we are busy once more with political and domestic enterprises, and the writer of the latest novel is more to us than the defenders of the Empire. In Grecian days, year by year, the roll of honor was read out to the people. It was not such a roll of honor as this which we commemorate on Jan. 29, for in those days of intellect and speculation the mere ordinary man was but his country's asset and slave, think we as highly of Greek civilization as we may. We might do worse than read out the Victoria Cross roll annually in the market places of our great towns. It seems hardly fair to confer so great an honor, adding to it the somewhat paltry pension of an annual £20, and then to banish the names of those who are thus adorned to the oblivion where all men, even the greatest, must go nowadays. Even Whitaker, that kindly monitor of the public mind, only retains surviving recipients in his list. How proud would we all be of a permanent list, in St. Paul's, for example, a public eminence to all time of those who served us and offered their lives in our service!—London Globe.

Men have scarce learned to treat their friends with the love Christ showed His foes.—Iain's Horn.



## The Gate to Health

is a hale heart, and the better the blood pump the more vigorous the vitality. Some know they have weak hearts; others only know that they're ill and don't suspect the heart.

But cure the heart cures every part. No heart is too sound; ninety-nine out of a hundred are disordered or diseased. Doctors do not get to the heart of the subject to be effective that is what medicine must do.

**DR. ACNEW'S HEART CURE** restores the digestive system and the heart of the disordered apparatus. Hearty vegetable and mild, forty doses for ten cents. One-fifth the price of the next best competing pill.

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Correct color combinations come to women by instinct.

Coughs, colds, soreness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Cressoline tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists.

No man wants to be considered as lacking in generosity.

Lifebuoy Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases.

Wisdom often consists in keeping our thoughts to ourselves.

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM Colonist Excursions

One way tickets at low rates on sale until June 15th, 1903, to points in Montana, Colorado, Utah, Washington, California, and British Columbia.

## SERVICE TO 1 E. EAST.

Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
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22.23 p.m.	18.15 p.m.	18.30 p.m.	19.33 a.m.
25.08 p.m.	19.30 p.m.	18.50 p.m.	19.35 a.m.
18.50 p.m.	19.35 a.m.	18.50 a.m.	19.33 a.m.

2 Daily. 1 Daily except Sunday.  
The Eastern Flyer at 5.08 p.m. has Cafe Parlor Car to Toronto; through Pullman sleeper to Montreal, and sleeper Toronto to Ottawa.  
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## CANADIAN PACIFIC

## SETTLERS' ONE-WAY EXCURSIONS

To Manitoba and Canadian North-west will leave Toronto every TUESDAY during March and April, 1903, if sufficient business offers.  
Passengers travelling without Live Stock should take the train leaving Toronto at 1.45 p.m.  
Passengers travelling with Live Stock should take the train leaving Toronto at 9.00 p.m.  
Colonist Sleeper to be attached to each train.

For full particulars and copy of "Settlers' Guide," "Western Canada" or "British Columbia," apply to your nearest Canadian Pacific Agent, or to A. E. NOTMAN, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, 7 King St. East, Toronto.  
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## WABASH

## The Wabash Railroad

WILL SELL ROUND TRIP TICKETS TO

## CALIFORNIA

at LESS THAN the FIRST-CLASS ONE WAY RATE. Tickets on sale May 3rd and May 12th to 18th inclusive, good to return until July 15th, 1903.  
Tickets on sale via all direct routes. This will be the greatest opportunity ever given to visit this golden land of sun-shine and flowers at a very low rate.  
One way Colonist Rates at big reductions on sale daily until June 15th.  
All tickets should read via Detroit and over the Great Wabash Route.  
For information as to rates, routes and sleeping car berths address any ticket agent or

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