The Colonist.

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DIVORCE GRANTED.

Mrs. Francis Bourchier Secures a Decree Nisi Separating Her From Her Husband.

Grounds Upon Which the Petition Was Based—No Defence Made by Respondent.

Through her counsel, Mr. R. F. Elliott, Mrs. Clara Ann Bourchier Chilcott Bees presented a petition before Mr. Justice Drake Monday in the Supreme court asking for a divorce from her husband Sydney Francis Bees, better known in Victoria as Francis Bourchier. The petitioner in her evidence stated that she had been married to respondent in England near Bristol, he then going by the name of Sydney Francis Bees, and doing business as a wine merchant. In 1885 they removed to Victoria, where her husband under the name of Francis Bourchier carried on a real estate business, and in the spring of 1892 they lived on Rockland avenue. Shortly after that her husband advised her to go to Banff, saying it would benefit her health. She went there, and returning a couple of weeks later, found her husband had gone camping to Cadboro Bay, and was living with Miss Bertha Genn. Her husband had not lived with petitioner since. He had gone away, and did not send her any money, though he had written to her for some.

A former resident of Bristol, Mr. E. Walter, swore that Francis Bourchier, of Victoria, had been Sydney Francis Bees in Bristol.

Captain McCallum had received a letter from respondent dated from Poughkeepsie, New York, 1894, in which Bourchier had said he was arrested and sentenced to six months' imprisonment for not paying his hotel bill. Sentence would be suspended, he wrote, by the judge if the writer could show that at any time he was a useful member of society, and for that reason Captain McCallum was asked to show that Bourchier occupied a good business position in Victoria. Bourchier wrote that he had a daughter now, and the only bright spot was that Bertha and the baby were allowed to stay in the jail with him. Captain McCallum had met Bourchier in Vancouver in 1892, and Bourchier had said he would stick to the little girl (meaning Bertha Genn), who was in Vancouver with him. The couple came over to Victoria on the boat, and occupied the same stateroom.

Other evidence was put in to show that Bourchier had lived in Portland with Miss Genn and said he was married to her. That was at the end of 1892 or beginning of 1893. It was also shown that Bourchier had camped out at Cadboro Bay with some companions in the summer of 1892 and that Miss Genn was one of the party. Bourchier and Miss Genn occupied one of the tents together. Evidence was also put in as to Bourchier and Miss Genn living together at the Rockland avenue residence while Mrs. Bourchier was away at Banff.

His Lordship granted petitioner a decree *nisi*, and leave was reserved to move in respect of settlement and separate estate as counsel may advise. At the end of six months Mrs. Bourchier will have an absolute divorce.

A Brutal Burglar.

BELLEVILLE, Nov. 17.—Early this morning the room of Mrs. Adam Saunders at Sidney, eight miles from here, was entered by a burglar, who upon being discovered shot at the woman, putting a bullet through her nose. After the ruffian had secured all her money, some $15, he fired again, putting a bullet through her left ear. He then left the house and the frightened woman rushed into a neighbor's house, where her wounds were attended to. There is no clue to the man's identity.

All on Account of a Soldier.

HALIFAX, Nov. 17.—Ada Sheppard hanged herself. She was in love with a soldier who told her he was going away.

Mercier's Seat.

QUEBEC, Nov. 17.—The writ for the Bonaventure election has been issued. The election takes place on December 11. Mr. Asenault is the government candidate, and a Liberal has to be chosen yet.

A VERY pleasant social was given at St. Aidan's church last night, Rev. Mr. Murison presiding. A capital literary and musical programme was given and addresses were delivered by Rev. Messrs. MacRae and McMillan.

JOHN KNOX and the Reformation in Scotland was the subject of Rev. Dr. Campbell's lecture in the First Presbyterian church on Sunday evening.

CORRESPONDENTS IN KOREA.

Organized Advance of the First and Second Army Corps of Japan.

Capture of Kiuren Castle—Evidences of Japanese Advanced Civilization—The Foreign Powers.

"The newspaper correspondents who are following the war have a hard assignment to handle," said Julian Ralph, the well known member of Harper's staff, who returned from the Orient by the Empress of China yesterday. "For weeks they hung about Tokyo, exerting all their energies and trying every means at hand to secure permission to go to the seat of war. The authorities were, however, hard of heart and deaf to all arguments upon the necessities of journalism. Finally they did relent and the correspondents rushed to Korea. They arrived there as best they could, by trading steamer, transport or cattle boat. But what was it to find? When after all their weeks of waiting they reached the seat of war—why the seat of war had gone. Korea was deserted, and the scene of action had shifted to Manchuria, just as far away and as difficult of access to them as ever. When the Japanese government permits them to go forward you may depend upon it that the action is over, and all that is written must be told in the past tense."

Thus summarized was the situation when the Empress left the "other side" ten days ago. Rumors of sea fights and land engagements were as plentiful as ever, but each announcement of battle has its sequel contradiction. At last advices both the first and second army corps of Japan were moving actively—the former under Field Marshal Count Yamagata; the latter in command of Count Oyama, to whom the people of Japan look for their next great victory. Communication has been established between the two divisions, and each is working in perfect accord and harmony with the plan of the other.

Very different is the position of the Chinese. After their forces at Fung-whang had been routed one body fled northward to Moukden, another hurried towards Newchwang, and a third and much smaller body of fugitives turned to the south along the road which later skirts the southeastern coast of the Regents' Sword peninsula. With the exception, therefore, of the last mentioned body, which is insignificant, the whole country between the two army corps is free from Chinese soldiers. Telegrams from Shanghai report that Kinchow has been taken; that Tallenwan has been shelled by the Japanese; that many torpedo boats have been captured; and that Port Arthur will be assailed by the Second army corps in the very near future.

Few foreigners realize the extent to which superstition is still rooted in the Japanese mind, but the natives of the Mikado's kingdom have for weeks united in the belief that naval and military plans had been so formed that the Emperor's birthday should be the signal for important events. The forward movement which was initiated on that auspicious day—the 3rd instant—may at any time result in a momentous conflict, for the Chinese ships are reported to have left Wei-Hai-Wei for some definite purpose. If Admiral Ting does not strike now for the defence of China's only sea fortress, he may as well adopt the advice tendered him by the Japanese comic artists and drag his ships into the remotest valleys for safety.

Meanwhile in the north Count Yamagata has taken formal steps for the administration of the country already under occupation. A regular system of government has been formed; Mr. Komura, late of the legation at Peking, has been appointed its acting head, and the people have been reassured by the circulation of notices avowing the peaceful intentions of the Japanese towards non-combatants. No word is heard of any further advance towards Moukden, and all eyes are for the present directed to the peninsula.

At the hour of the writing of his last reports Field Marshal Count Yamagata, of the First corps, was comfortably quartered at Kiuren Castle. From there at 2:20 p.m. on November 3 he addressed the following communication to Count Ito, the minister-president of Japan:

"The brigade under General Tachimi entered Fung-Whang Castle on October 31 One portion of the enemy fled thence in the direction of Moukden, the other in the direction of Hsi Ching and Taiko San. The principal officers were among those who fled towards Moukden. The people of the place are wearied of the violence and plunder of the Chinese army, and show respect and love toward our army. The number of killed and wounded of the enemy in the battle in the vicinity of Kiuren Castle, who have been picked up by the Japanese army, was over 300. The arms and ammunition captured by the portion of the Japanese army under my command up to this date comprise 55 cannon, 1,500 small arms, 20,000 cannon balls, and 2,500,000 rifle cartridges.

"Having entered the dominions of the enemy I deemed it necessary to reconcile the people, and for this purpose have posted placards at several places to the effect that, as the Japanese army never harms non-belligerents, all people are advised to be at ease and carry on their business as usual. This step gave satisfactory results. The people who had run away to escape the supposed danger have come back gradually, and many have offered to work for the Japanese army. I have given exemption from payment of all taxes for this year, and it having become necessary to separate the military from the general administration, I have established a local government for administering the general affairs of the people at An-tong, and appointed Mr. Komura, secretary of legation (former charge d'affaire of Japan at Pekin), to attend to native affairs, and a notification has been issued to that effect. (Sgd.) "YAMAGATA."

"Commander of the First Army Corps."

The total number of Japanese killed and wounded in the taking of Kiuren was, according to the Surgeon-Inspector in charge of the ambulance hospital of the corps, but 127. Of this number one officer and fifteen non-commissioned officers and men were killed. Three officers and seventy-six non-commissioned officers and men of the Third division, and two officers and twenty-six non-commissioned officers and men of the Fifth division were under treatment in the hospital, as were also seven Chinese wounded prisoners.

While the First Army corps was thus employed planting the Japanese standard on the walls of Kiuren the Second Army corps effected a safe landing in Shing-King province with the intention of pushing on thence to the capture of Kingchow and Port Arthur. Their advance to these important points was, it was arranged, to be covered as far as possible by the simultaneous descent upon and bombardment of Tallenwan by the Japanese navy.

The debarkation of the army was completed on October 29 at Kwa-yen-ko, where the poor and squalid dwellings of the natives were found to be entirely deserted, the population having fled in terror to the hills at sight of the banners of Japan. Their deserted dwellings gave ample accommodation to the invading army, while the supply of cows and oxen, fowls, pigs, large yellow beans, firewood and charcoal was found to be surprisingly abundant in the neighborhood. On landing at this point Count Oyama issued instructions to the troops of his command to the effect that

"It is a right generally admitted by various powers for the army of a belligerent in a hostile country to levy contributions of all articles required by the army, but such right only appertains to the army, and should not be exercised by private individuals, either officers or men. There is a rule for levying articles for the use of the army. Nothing can be more injurious to the prestige of a belligerent in the enemy's country than the unlawful plundering of the people in that country. For this reason it is strictly prohibited for anyone to seize the private property of the inhabitants of the land, except in accordance with the rule for the levying of articles for the use of the army. In case of officers or men requiring anything for their private use, they should negotiate with the owners of the articles wanted and purchase them at a proper price. They are not allowed to resort to threats, and infringement of this rule will be followed by prompt punishment. These instructions should be strictly observed by all officers, men and followers of the army."

Supplementing this noteworthy headquarters order, was a second, still more plainly illustrating the development of Japan along the lines of civilization. It read:

"To the officers and men of the Second Army Corps:

"Our army is to act under the guidance of humanity and justice and to fight in strict accordance with the principles of civilization. Our enemies, therefore, are the armies of the hostile country, but not the private subjects of China. In view of this principle, it is understood that we must be gallant and steadfast in the face of the troops of the hostile country, but we must be kind to prisoners and the wounded, as previously instructed by the minister of war. This principle must be observed in treating the non-belligerent people of the hostile country; they must be treated with the utmost humanity so long as they do not offer any resistance, and not the smallest article must be plundered from them. In case of need arising for clothing or other personal necessaries, a proper price must be paid for them. Non-belligerents must be treated with civility. I am well aware that all soldiers under my command are well disciplined and fully understand this principle, but as most of the coolies are uneducated it is necessary to teach them to strictly observe military discipline. Anyone violating this principle will be punished without leniency. Now that our army is about to enter upon the land of the enemy, I have specially given these instructions. The officers commanding the various arms of the service are requested to inculcate this principle upon the men in their respective commands and so display the humanity of H. M. the Emperor abroad more than ever."

From China it is learned that Prince Kung, since his return to power, is calling around him his old colleagues who still survive, as witness the summoning of Wang-Wen-shao, the governor general of Yunan and Weichou, who takes a statesmanlike view of all subjects. The present foreign office has smashed the cup on the floor, and the sixth Prince is called to piece it together. This is the Prince's own illustration of the state of the case as he assumes control. He has, however, had experience in war, and it is thought he is the one man of the Yamen who understands matters. Since he assumed the reins of power his first efforts seem to have been directed toward the attainment of peace, but it was a foregone conclusion that Japan would not sheathe the sword until she had substantial guarantees that China would no longer meddle in Korea and for the payment of a war indemnity. Matters have not yet gone far enough, he thinks, to make peace possible, and no battle, either by land or sea, has been so decisive as to discourage China from prosecuting the war and tiring out the enemy.

As to Li Hung-chang and the part he is next to play in the war drama, reports differ. Some are to the effect that he is hurrying to the front with 14,000 of the Jun army; others say that with Major von Hanneken—who is to reorganize the army on the German system—he has been summoned to Pekin for a personal consultation with the Emperor. By desire of the Emperor, Princes Kei-Gun (vice-president), Li Hung-Tsao, Yu-rek, and So-lei have been appointed strategetical counsellors to Prince Kung in his capacity as president of war affairs.

The following official Chinese statement was published in Shanghai on November 2:

"The local native authorities have received telegraphic dispatches from the high authorities of the Pelyang to the effect that a Japanese army has landed about 140 li distant from Toltenwan, at a place called Pitsowo, where they have erected an entrenched camp. The utmost vigilance and watchfulness are exercised by the Chinese troops at Port Arthur and Talienwan bay, so that the enemy have reaped no advantage yet since landing. All the forts and entrenchments of our troops are safe and the men in excellent spirits."

With reference to the taking of Chiullencheng (Kiuren) the Pei-yang high authorities about the same date set in circulation the following telegram: "Chiulien-cheng, on the Yalu, has been recaptured from the enemy, the Japanese losing between two and three thousand men. Details are wanting."

The China Gazette learns that the German mail steamer Bayern has been searched at Singapore, and a large number of rifles, etc., for China taken out of her. She was released after two days' delay, but on arrival at Hongkong, the Japanese consul insisted upon her being searched again, when a much larger quantity of arms consigned to China in the name of a leading firm of German arm dealers was discovered and seized. The arms seized at Singapore were brought out by an Austrian dealer and the secret was given away by his business rivals in Tientsin, who thought to spoil his deal, little suspecting that their own arms, which were stored lower down in the vessel, would ever come to light until they were landed safely at the wharf in Shanghai, where no questions would be asked. The whole story is typical of Tientsin intrigue and it is expected that more will be heard about it very soon. The second and more important seizure was made by special order of the Governor of Hongkong. China anyway loses the rifles through the petty jealousy of the people who had expressed a keen desire to serve her in her time of trouble."

"There seems to be an immodest desire to take a hand in the game," says the Singapore Free Press, "on the part of some of the other powers. Only the United States of America has made a declaration of independence and of its intention not to interfere. On the other hand, Russia is crowding north all her unpronounceable warships and impossibly-named torpedo boats, under some 'Toff' of an admiral, and England is forwarding ships that pass in the night, and secret-destination men-of-war. The Spartan and Edgar are in the meantime mysteries—their real destination certainly cannot be Singapore. They are probably to await the balance of events in Korea and Siam respectively, and 'act accordin'.'"

Under the headline "After the War" the Hochi Simbun entertains no doubt whatever as to the final success of Japan in the present war, considering it an easy task for her to crush the Chinese army at any place or in any force. But after the war is over there may still be difficulty to ensure the peace of the East. China may gather strength and seek for revenge, or, on the other hand, foreign powers may take advantage of the war to make aggressions on China. To avert either of these unpleasant contingencies the Hochi proposes alternative courses for Japan. The first is to put the whole Chinese empire under the rule of Japan—in other words to annex it. The second scheme is to form a union of Japan, China and Korea, the Japanese government retaining control of the army and navy of the three states on a similar basis to that adopted by the Austro-Hungarian and German governments.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Morning Post will publish the following advices from Tientsin: "The viceroy has ordered that troops be posted north and south of the foreign quarters of the city to protect them against the inroads of disorderly soldiers. The Chinese fleet, which remains at Wei-Hai-Wei, has been greatly strengthened with additional guns and men."

A Tientsin dispatch says that part of the Japanese fleet is cruising between Talien Wan and Port Arthur and the remainder of the squadron is cruising in the gulf of Pechili watching Wei-Hai-Wei.

BLAKE CRITICIZED.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—(Special cable)—In a leader this morning the Morning Post deals somewhat severely with the member for South Longford and his connection with the Home Rule party. Mr. Blake, says the Post's informer, for years did not shine as a brilliant success among the Canadians, and now as a collector of subscriptions from Irish-Americans he has again distinguished himself as a complete failure.

A CLEVER BLACKSMITH.

QUEBEC, Nov. 17.—(Special)—Allard, a blacksmith of Louis, who lately discovered the secret of hardening copper, has invented an aluminum cannon and is now making one three feet long to weigh six and a half pounds, to be tested by the Royal Canadian Artillery.

MONTREAL, Nov. 19.—A mandement was read in all the Roman Catholic churches yesterday warning the faithful against table turning, planchette and other so-called spirit agencies.

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About 1000 Acres of which is Ploughable Prairie of First-class Quality.

120 Head Cattle 1 pedigree Hereford Bull.

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Ploughs, Harrows, Reaper, Wagon, Sleds and usual Farm Implements.

Double Harness, Chain Harness, Bull Chains, Saddles (ladies and gent's), Bridles, etc.

Blacksmiths' Bellows, Anvil and Tools and Carpenters' Tools.

9-Room House (shingle roofed; Stable for 10 horses, with hay loft above; Stone Roothouse, Store Buildings, Dairy, Cow Sheds, etc., etc.

7 Miles (about) Standing Fences, in good order; Corralls, &c.

Small Lot Household Furniture, Stove and Pipes, Cooking Utensils, Crockery, etc., etc.

This Property is within easy distance of many of the most important Gold, Silver and Coal Mines in West Kootenay. The soil is the best bottom land, and the locality is one of the few places in the Province where so large a piece of good farm land can be found in one block. A river runs through the property, and rainbow trout are plentiful and afford capital sport. Deer abound in considerable numbers. Bear, Wolf, Coyote and other large game are to be found in the hills. There are two creeks recorded and belonging to the estate, one flows all the year round. Limestone and brick clay are to be had in the valley.

The Cattle are well bred; a much larger herd could be fattened with the place. The bunch grass on the hills in the vicinity covers many thousands of acres, and is available to the few land owners in the valleys.

The Climate is not severe, the station was for many years the winter quarters of the H. B. Co.'s pack trains.

The Title is Crown Grant. Immediate possession can be given.

The South West Kootenay and Osoyoos Divisions of Yale District, British Columbia, judging from the actual ore products of the mines to date, are destined in the next year or two to be the richest and most important mineral centres in the world.

These localities are rapidly settling up and as farm land is limited great inducement is offered to any person or corporation having capital and knowledge necessary to develop and work these estates. A store, hotel and blacksmith shop could be run in connection with the farm.

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