

BULLER ADVANCING.

Was at Paarde Kop, Thirty-one Miles from Standerton on Wednesday.

Transvaal Government Said to be Reduced to Severe Financial Straits—Captain McDonnell's Condition Improved.

GOOD WORK OF OUR MOUNTED MEN.

TORONTO, June 19.—The Globe has received the following despatch from its special correspondent, John Ewan, with the Canadian Mounted Rifles:

KROONSTAD, May 13, via London, June 18.—A, B, C and D squadrons, Canadian Mounted Rifles, came into Kroonstad yesterday after seven days' hard marching and continuous fighting. A squadron, under Major Forester, being among the first of British troops to enter the town. They were a portion of the advanced guard of Lord Roberts's main army, and fought daily from Brandfort to Zand River, a distance of almost a hundred miles. Among the plucky feats performed by some of the Canadian force was the swimming of Vet River by Lieuts. Horden and Turner with five men, who put forty Boers to flight. Lieuts. Taylor, Van Struening and Crosby were in a tight place on no less than three separate occasions, but extricated their men with miraculously good luck. The only casualties so far sustained are Capt. Pierce, Lieut. Vanluven, and Troopers McCulloch, Ferguson, Brown and Wildman, all wounded. None of them, however, was more than slightly, a marvellous record, considering the fighting in which they have been engaged. Four troops of C and D squadrons, under Capt. MacDonell, undertook to blow up a culvert north of Smalldele, a few nights ago, and succeeded after overcoming great difficulties, but the Boers have succeeded in removing their guns and baggage, which would otherwise have certainly fallen into our hands. As it was, the achievement was a brilliant one, though without the hoped-for result. The troops engaged in this undertaking were in saddle continuously for twenty-four hours. Certainly the pluck and endurance of our men are everything that could be desired.

KROONSTAD, May 20, via London, June 18.—Two battalions of the Canadian Mounted Rifles started for Pretoria this morning. They again constitute a portion of the advance guard of the invading army. Col. Herchmer, who has been ill at Cape Town, came up just before we started, ready to resume command, but because of the colonel's age, his recent illness and the arduous nature of the work in which the Mounted Rifles were likely to be engaged, Major General Hutton decided to maintain Col. Evans in command. Major Howe remains behind in the remount depot.

TOWN GUARD SURRENDERED. VOLKSRUST, Transvaal, June 18.—The town guard of Volksrust has surrendered to the British and a number of Mausers, with several rifles of American manufacture, have been handed in. Gen. Hildyard has returned here.

PROM LORD ROBERTS. LONDON, June 20.—The war office has received the following despatch from Lord Roberts: "PRETORIA, June 20.—Hunter's advance column occupied Krugersdorp without opposition June 18. Methuen, who was escorting a large convoy to Heilbron, yesterday, routed a force under Christian Dewet, who endeavored to prevent him from entering the little town. Methuen had only three casualties. "Baden-Powell left this city today on his return to Rustenburg. The country is quieting down in that direction. This satisfactory state of affairs will be materially assisted by the capture between here and Rustenburg,

June 19, of two guns by Hutton's Mounted Infantry from a body of the enemy under Duplessis. Railway and telegraph communication with Cape Town is now completely restored. "All is quiet here and at Johannesburg. The shops are open, and the markets are daily becoming more crowded and business-like."

CANADIAN CASUALTIES.

OTTAWA, June 20.—The following cablegram reached the militia department today: CAPE TOWN, June 18.—Regret to report that Lieut. Blanchard, second mounted infantry, was wounded at Roovalva June 5.

CAPE TOWN, June 18.—Regret to report the following casualties: Capt. A. C. McDonnell, second mounted rifles, dangerously wounded in the abdomen; 103, Private W. Frost, second mounted rifles, dangerously wounded, since dead; 46, Corp. H. E. Baines, second mounted rifles, slightly wounded; 199, Private P. Grealah, second mounted rifles, slightly wounded near Pretoria June 12.

Lieut. H. G. Blanchard died of wounds June 15. 208, Private G. W. Laford, wounded at Zand River May 10, died of wounds; 7329, Private J. McElhinney, missing May 29—both Canadian regiment of infantry. (Signed) MILNER.

(Private Walter Frost was of Calgary, originally from Crief, Perthshire, Scotland; Private H. Hewitt Baines of Calgary, originally from Lancashire, England; Private Frank Grealah comes from Calgary, originally from Shrewsbury, England; Private G. W. Leonard, 22nd Oxford Rifles; Capt. McDonnell was inspector of the Northwest mounted police.)

Pte. J. McElhinney of 2nd St. John Fusiliers was drafted into P. Co., Cuyaba, along with several other maritime province men, to fill up the quota from that city when no more volunteers could be obtained there. McElhinney is 23 years old, unmarried, and lived with his parents on Waterloo street, St. John.

OTTAWA, June 20.—Capt. Blanchard of the Mounted Rifles, reported dead in South Africa, enlisted in Victoria. In the house this afternoon Col. Prior asked Hon. Mr. Borden if Blanchard was the same man who joined in Victoria. Dr. Borden replied in the affirmative.

Hon. Mr. Fielding said he had been a resident in British Columbia but was a native of Windsor and the son of an eminent barrister there.

LONDON, June 22.—The sudden death of Count Muravioff is a startling event, which has an important bearing upon the China question and Russian policy. He was the most pacific minister of foreign affairs Russia had known during recent years, and exercised a restraining influence over the ambitious generals. The Tsar called him from Copenhagen when a successor for Prince Lobanoff was needed. It was at that quiet capital that the minister had easily been convinced that Russia and Great Britain ought to get on comfortably together. Muravioff not only took up the Tsar's project for peace at the conference at the Hague and carried it through in a sympathetic spirit, but he also practiced peace in his relations with European powers, and declined to take advantage.

OF ENGLAND'S HEAVY WORK in South Africa. The European concert in China was more likely to prove ineffective when so moderate and pacific a statesman was in charge of the Russian diplomacy. His death has come

at an inopportune moment for the settlement of the great question connected with the impending dissolution of the Chinese empire. His successor may be more easily influenced from Paris and less cautious in dealing with Germany and England.

The situation in China continues most gloomy, and there is no communication with the legations at Peking for nine days or for a week with the admiral commanding the relief force, nor with Tien Tsin for five days. Chinese reports from the capital are reassuring, but there will be anxiety in every European legation office as to the definite information that the legations are safe, that the relief column has arrived at the capital, and that order is restored. The allied powers have proclaimed their intention of making war only upon the Boxers, who may persist in opposing the march of the marines to Peking. They will order an advance to Tien Tsin from Taku as soon as they have a sufficient force. Rumor-mongers have been busy at the seacoast and foreign capitals, and especially at Yokohama, where it has been reported all the ministers at Peking had been killed and that Admiral Seymour was dead. These

RUMORS ARE UNTRUSTWORTHY as the stories about Seymour's first battles on the way to Peking. The only certainty seems to be a continuance of the fighting near Tien Tsin, but there is increasing probability that the legations are safe and that the marines are in Peking.

By the advance to Sandhurst is almost the only fresh point in the military situation in South Africa. His march in the direction of Standerton, which commands the road northward from Vrede. Lord Roberts has announced his plan of operations. He is ready and the occupation of Heilberg by forces from Johannesburg may confidently be expected within forty-eight hours. Remnants of Kruger's and Steyn's armies will then be separated and gradually hemmed in and disarmed. The process might not be quite so quick as the British forces in the two sections cannot number more than 30,000 men. Military men are not surprised by the delay on the British side. They assert that the business of feeding over 200,000 soldiers in a country where food is scarce is a

A MOST SERIOUS UNDERTAKING. The magnitude of the British army is a hindrance to mobility and decisive operations, since the settlement effected in one of enormous difficulty and prevents rapid work. Roberts and Buller, moreover, are compelled to go slow and disarm burghers day by day. Immense districts are to be pacified and arms must be secured from every house on the line of march. Roberts is one of thoroughness and requires time. Rumors have been revived that Botha and DeWet will surrender their forces if they can gain any points by negotiation, but these appear premature. DeWet was never yet thoroughly broken, and Botha's troops during the last battle. The story that the bridge on the Delagoa railway was blown up by the premature explosion of a mine is hardly credible.

Authentic news with regard to the situation in East Africa. Botha's reports about Seymour's force is still wanting. Kiung Yu Wei, the famous Chinese reformer, interviewed by an Express correspondent in Singapore, has expressed the opinion that Russian intrigues are at the bottom of the present troubles. England he believes has great opportunity now of showing her supremacy if she will enable the emperor to get to Nanking and assist him to

ESTABLISH A NEW CAPITAL there. Permanent reforms can be guaranteed. A Shanghai message to the Times says great destruction was caused by the Boxers on the night of the fifteenth in the native quarter at Tien Tsin. The foreign troops, however, were sufficient to protect the foreign settlement. Li Hung Chang has decided to remain at Canton in consequence of the representations of the Chinese community.

Smart skirmishing continues to be reported between the Boers and the forces under Dundie in the Orange River colony, but

NO IMPORTANT OPERATIONS appear to have taken place. The burghers are believed to be without artillery. From Lourenco Marques comes news that the telegraph wire has been cut for two miles beyond Komati Poort and communication with Machadodorp is in consequence difficult. The Boers claim to have made another successful raid on the railway north of Kroonstad.

I. N. FORD.

CAPT. McDONNELL IMPROVING. OTTAWA, June 21.—Lord Roberts cables from Pretoria to Lord Montagu: "Please inform Mrs. McDonnell, Peterborough, that the bullet has been extracted from her husband and he is doing well and practically out of danger."

BULLER ADVANCING.

VOLKSRUST, June 21.—Gen. Buller

has arrived at Sandpruit station and camped two miles further on the eastern side of the railway. Many Boers met Gen. Buller on the road and surrendered their arms and horses. PAARDEBOP, Transvaal, June 21.—The British column arrived here today. The presence of the army has induced many burghers to lay down their arms. The retreating Boers have destroyed a bridge and culverts, but the Zandspruit bridge is little damaged.

WAR SUMMARY.

LONDON, June 22, 4 a. m.—Gen. Buller is pressing his advance. On Wednesday he followed the Johannesburg railway to Paarde Kop, thirty-one miles from Standerton. About 300 Boers, singly or in small parties, have surrendered.

The war office has issued a list of casualties in engagements around Heilbron, previously undisclosed. Lord Roberts has adopted the Transvaal mining regulations for military administration.

A despatch from Lourenco Marques says: "The Boers have printed and posted at every corner the following: 'MACHADODORP, Monday.—The Paris exhibition has closed and France has declared war against England. Fifty miles of railway has been destroyed in the Free State and 30,000 British have surrendered.'"

Five miles of telegraph between Komati Poort and Koop Maiden are down and native runners traverse the distance. The Boers continue to assert that they have successes east of Pretoria.

The colonial office publishes a notification by the military government at Johannesburg of the stoppage of a check for £40,000 drawn for the French Bank in South Africa upon the National Bank of the South African Republic, and warning all persons against dealing in the check, as the funds of the National Bank are the property of Her Majesty's government.

The Transvaal government, according to the Lourenco-Marques correspondent of the Times, is reduced to severe financial straits, and is endeavoring to meet the emergency with treasury bills, but the people refuse to accept them.

The first train for Pretoria left Cape Town yesterday.

MANITOBA.

Premier Macdonald Declines to Interfere With School Law.

He Shows the Authority of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, that This Vexed Question was Settled in 1897.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 20.—A Winnipeg special says: Premier Macdonald has just written an article to the members of the Catholic schools committee who had waited on him to lay before him their views regarding the present position of the school question and to assist him to bring in legislation for relief of the Catholics in the matter of education.

"I have given careful thought and attention to the question, and I am sorry to say that I fear it will be impossible to meet the wishes of the delegation which waited upon me. The public have been informed both by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, premier of the dominion of Canada, and the Hon. Thomas Greenway who, at the time, was premier of the province of Manitoba, that the settlement had been reduced to writing and made law in the amendment to the School Act, which was passed in 1897. Such being the state of the case assumed by the party during the last election, it is difficult for me to see how we can properly move in the direction you desire."

On receipt of this letter a meeting of the committee was held, and it was decided to at once lay the matter before the dominion authorities, and a memorial has been sent to Laurier. Catholics say the burden is becoming insupportable and they must have relief.

WINNIPEG, June 20.—The separate school supporters of Winnipeg have petitioned the Laurier government to secure them their school rights. A petition forwarded to Sir Wilfrid Laurier states that the settlement effected by his government in the Greenway government has failed to secure the rights the Catholic people are entitled to have in districts where they are in a great majority. The petition cites that amendments made by Greenway to the School Act at the instance of Laurier were only of value as long as the government sympathetically administered them. Since the change in government the petitioners went to the public school board with requests founded on their rights, and were refused on the grounds that there was nothing in the law to empower them to grant them. An appeal to Premier Hugh John Macdonald met with no better success, and therefore Laurier's petitioners pray him to pass a remedial bill bringing the decision of the privy council into effect.

FILIPINOS TIRED OF WAR.

MANILA, June 21, 6:55 p. m.—Two hundred Filipinos met this morning in Manila to determine honorable and decorous methods for securing peace. The results were submitted this evening to Gen. MacArthur, who accepted them.

The leaders of the meeting will use their influence to induce Aguinaldo to accept the arrangement. If they are successful, as they hope to be, they believe Aguinaldo will issue orders in conjunction with the American authorities for the cessation of hostilities.

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CHINESE SITUATION.

No News from Peking—Grave Fears Expressed for the Safety of the Europeans.

LI HUNG CHANG HAS NOT GONE TO PEKING—Kang-Hu-Wei the Reformer, Says Russia is at the Bottom of the Trouble.

LONDON, June 21, 3:50 a. m.—The reports of Admiral Seymour's arrival at Peking and of the safety of the foreign legations, originating from Chinese sources and cabled to this city from Shanghai, are still unverified. However, the Italian consul at Shanghai has wired to the Italian foreign minister, Marquis Visconti Venosta, that the legations are safe.

The rebellion is spreading far and wide. There is an impression in diplomatic circles here and on the continent that the allies have not yet grappled with the situation effectively and that even 50,000 troops would be powerless to do much to control 4,000,000 square miles.

The latest story sent out by the Shanghai press is that Prince Tuan, president of the Yung Li Yamen, has burned the imperial palace at Peking and murdered the emperor, and that the emperor's dowager has committed suicide.

The effect of the bombardment of the Taku forts, as described by the Shanghai correspondent, was gory in the extreme—nothing less than a river of blood, and mutilated corpses piled up inside the forts.

Wire communication between Tien Tsin and Peking is impossible. The foreign officials here are totally ignorant of the state of affairs in the north.

LONDON, June 21.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Times, telegraphing yesterday, says: "An American transport from Manila is due at Taku today. Countless rumors emanating from native sources add to the local tension and the wealthy native merchants are panic-stricken."

LONDON, June 22, 6:30 a. m.—The United States gunboat Monocacy was two miles up the Pei-Ho river when the international fleet began the bombardment of the Taku forts. According to the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, she was shot through the bows. The correspondent says that Chinese riflemen on both sides of the river attacked her, but unsuccessfully, yesterday, and cleared her for action while passing the forts as a precautionary measure.

ed out that Admiral Seymour had insufficient supplies to enable him to get to Peking or to get back. "We are hopeful," says the semi-official announcement, "that since he has not done the latter he has done the former."

A despatch to the Associated Press from Shanghai, dated yesterday, says: "The consuls met today to consider the situation which, in the absence of news from Peking, is looked upon as particularly threatening. Grave fears still exist as to the safety of the Europeans in Peking. It was agreed to wire to the senior consul at Chefoo to communicate with the senior officers at Taku asking for immediate assistance in communicating direct with Peking, which they believe can be brought about through Sheng, director of telegraphs. They advise that Sheng be asked to explain the interruption of communications."

The stoppage of trade has thrown 10,000 coolies out of work at Shanghai. All the English ladies at Tien Tsin left there Saturday by a train for Taku. Shanghai wires that they had some exciting experiences and would not have gotten through except for the assistance of the Chinese troops.

The Boers made several desperate attempts to attack the train. Taking advantage of the present disorders, bands of robbers are pillaging in the vicinity of Sam-Chuen. The Chinese authorities are powerless. Precipitations have been taken to prevent disturbances in British territory.

The explanation given at Hong Kong of the failure of Li Hung Chang to go to Peking is that there is a rising on the border of the Kowloon Hinterland. The Singapore correspondent of the Daily Express, telegraphing yesterday, says: "Kang-Hu-Wei, the reformer, asserts that Russian agents precipitated, if they did not entirely organize, the present disturbance, for purely Russian purposes."

A despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Shanghai says that the missionaries from Tsang-Chou have safely arrived at Wei-Hai-Wei.

MCKINLEY AND ROOSEVELT

Unanimously Chosen as the Candidates of the Republican Party.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—President McKinley was unanimously re-nominated for president of the United States by the republican national convention at 1:45 o'clock today, and an hour and ten minutes later Governor Theodore Roosevelt of New York was unanimously selected to stand beside him in the coming battle.

The scenes attending the selections were tumultuous. Such unanimous demonstrations in honor of the nominees of a national convention have never been equalled perhaps in the history of politics in this country. It was a love feast, a jubilee, a ratification meeting.

At 2 1/2 the convention, which had done the unparalleled thing of nominating both candidates unanimously, adjourned. Governor Roosevelt drove from the convention hall with Mr. Odell seated in the rear of an open landau. He lifted his broad brimmed hat to the continuous salvo that greeted him as he passed through the densely packed streets like a conquering hero fresh from the victory. Tonight the faces of McKinley and Roosevelt are on all the badges and their names are on every lip.

MARINE MATTERS. Schr. Madura, bound from a Newfoundland port to Halifax with a cargo of fish moss, was wrecked on the Newfoundland coast on Tuesday and is a total loss. Crew were all saved.

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