SOUTH AFRICAN WAR ENDED

Thirty-Three Months' War Brought to a Conclusion on Saturday Night. Boers Accept Terms.

KITCHENER'S MESSAGE.

PRETORIA, May 31.—(11.15 p. m.)—A document containing terms of surrender was signed here this evening at half-past ten o'clock by all the Boer representatives, as well as by Lord Milner, the British High Commissioner in South Africa, and myself. KITCHENER

KITCHENER TO MINTO.

OTTAWA, June 1.—His Excellency the Governor-General received the following cable to-night: Pretoria, June 1st.—Peace was signed last night. KITCHENER.

London, June 2.—Peace has been declared after nearly two years and eight months of war, which tried the British empire to its uttermost, and which wiped out the Boers from the list of nations. The war has come to an end with Lord Kitchener's announcement from Pretoria that he, Lord Milner and the Boer delegates had signed "terms of surrender." This announcement has been anticipated for several days, and it was definitely forecast in these despatches; but its receipt on Sunday afternoon took the nation by surprise, as everybody has confidently believed that the House of Commons would hear the first news to-day.

THE KING'S MESSAGE.

The edge of the anticipation with which Great Britain awaited the promised statement in the House of Commons from Mr. Balfour, the government leader, was still further dulled by the following message from King Edward to his people, which was issued after midnight:

"The King has received the welcome news of the cessation of hostilities in South Africa with infinite satisfaction and His Majesty trusts that peace may speedily be followed by the restoration of prosperity in his new dominions, and that the feelings necessarily engendered by war will give place to earnest co-operation on the part of His Majesty's South African subjects in promoting the welfare of their common country."

How greatly King Edward's insistence that peace in South Africa be secured prior to his coronation influenced the present agreement will probably never be known until the private memoirs of the present regime are given to the public.

KRUGER IS SURPRISED.

According to a despatch from The Daily Express from Utrecht, Holland, Mr. Kruger was informed that peace had been declared, shortly after eight o'clock last night. Mr. Kruger had been asleep. "My God," he said, "It is impossible!" Mr. Kruger and his entourage, the despatch continues, hope to be permitted to return to the Transvaal. This, however, is quite unlikely.

The news which Great Britain was so anxiously awaiting came characteristically on an entirely pacific and uninteresting Sunday afternoon, when London presents a sadly dead and deserted appearance. Very late Saturday night, a despatch was received from Lord Kitchener, in which he said the Boer delegates were coming to Pretoria, that they had accepted Great Britain's terms, and that they were prepared to sign terms of surrender. Mr. Brodrick, the War Secretary, personally communicated this message to King Edward, who was at Buckingham Palace. But the government declined to take any chances, and nothing concerning the receipt of this message was allowed to leak out.

OFFICIAL MESSAGE.

At about 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon, the War Office received the following despatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, Saturday, May 31, 11.15 o'clock p. m.:

"A document concerning terms of surrender was signed here this evening at half past 10 o'clock by all the Boer representatives, as well as by Lord Milner and myself."

The clerk on duty at the War Office transmitted this message to Buckingham Palace, where King Edward was lunching.

At about 5 o'clock word was received permitting the publication of this message, and the small notice which was stuck up outside the War Office consisted of a copy of Lord Kitchener's cablegram. A similar notice was put up outside the Colonial Office. Beyond these two skimpy bits of paper, London knew nothing of the great event.

SPREAD LIKE WILDFIRE.

In the clubs, the hotels and the newspaper offices, which were almost all deserted, the momentous news was ticked out on the tape. Then, like wildfire, about 6 o'clock and without any visible means for the transmission of the news. London awakened to the fact that the South African war was over. The inhabitants of the east end flocked to the Mansion House, that mecca of the boisterously patriotic, just in time to see the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Joseph C. Dimsdale, come to a balcony on the front of the municipal headquarters and announce that terms of surrender had been signed in South Africa. Amid many cheers the Lord Mayor made a short speech, in which he expressed his hope that London would show its appreciation of the good news by behaving itself decently and in an orderly manner.

GEN. LORD KITCHENER.

FOR A HAPPY PEACE.

"Let us," said the Lord Mayor in conclusion, "now pray for a long and happy peace."

At this statement the assembled crowd, which was in no humor for praying, yelled lustily, and at the instance of the Lord Mayor gave hearty cheers for King Edward, followed by cheers for men who died in South Africa since the war commenced.

CITY WENT WILD.

By 8 o'clock last night the news had become generally known. A few belated extra editions of newspapers were peddled about the streets, but before their appearance the enterprising hawkers, who for a long time past had kept Union Jacks, feathers and horns, stored up in anticipation of the present event, were much in evidence. The efforts of the hawkers received lucrative rewards, with the result that until long after midnight the national flags were waved indiscriminately by well-meaning roysterers. There was scarcely an omnibus or a cab which was not adorned with the national emblem. Improvised processions marched up and down the Strand and Piccadilly. Sporadic cheering and much horn-blowing atoned for the slimness of the crowds, which, had their volume been greater would doubtless have rivalled "Mafeking Night." As it was the demonstrations of the night resulted in a genial and harmless sort of jubilation, which continued long after midnight.

Outside of Buckingham Palace, where King Edward kept himself in wise seclusion, a crowd of fairly good proportions gathered and here, as elsewhere, the national anthem was sung lustily.

SENTRIES GUARDED MESSAGE.

Two sentries and many policemen guarded the historic message outside of the War Office, which could scarcely be read by the flickering gaslight. After reading this notice the people passed on in eager crowds into the more eastern districts of London, where there were no illuminations such as made the clubs on Pall Mall noticeable.

"Good Old Kitchener," and "We're blooming glad it's over," were among the phrases shouted by the crowd.

A large number of those who had relatives at the front participated in to-night's street scenes and lent a serious and often pathetic touch to what would otherwise have been an amusing jollification. "Dear Old Bill" or some such name, would be called out by some one in the crowd, with an added "He'll soon be 'ome."

SOCIETY CELEBRATED.

While the general public celebrated the news of peace in the streets, society was equally joyous, although perhaps, not quite so demonstrative.

At the fashionable hotels and restaurants, patriotic airs were played, and those present repeatedly stood up and cheered when the bands played "God Save the King." In the meanwhile, the news had been conveyed to most of the churches, whose bells clanged out the message of peace. Preachers stopped in their prayers and their sermons to read Lord Kitchener's laconic message to their congregations.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed June 8th a day of national thanksgiving, in which Cardinal Vaughan will join, in behalf of the Catholics.

BRITAIN'S GREAT NAVY.

35 Ships Completed During Past Year.

A London despatch says :—In a discussion of the navy estimates in the House of Commons on Thursday, the Secretary of the Admiralty, Mr. Arnold-Forster, refuted Sir Charles Dilke's suggestion that the Government shipbuilding programme was so small as to create a bad impression abroad. The Secretary said that during the past year 35 ships had been completed, 75 vessels were now under construction, including 20 armored cruisers, and the Admiralty contemplated immediately proceeding with upwards of 27 other ships. The vote for the construction of vessels alone, he said, during the present year, would amount to over £9,000,000.

A BOMB FOR THE CZAR.

Young Woman Arrested With One in Her Handkerchief.

A despatch to the London Central News from St. Petersburg, dated Tuesday, says:

"Secret service officers arrested a young woman at Tsarskoe Selo, the summer residence of the Czar, carrying an infernal machine concealed in her handkerchief. The identity of the woman has not yet been established."

THE MARKETS

Prices of Grain, Cattle, etc in Trade Centres.

GRAIN.

Toronto, June 3.—Wheat — The market is unchanged. No 2 white and red quoted at 79 to 80c middle freight. No. 2 spring steady at 77 to 78c middle freight, and No. 2 goose, 69c east. Manitoba No. 1 hard steady at 85½c Toronto and west; No. 1 Northern at 82c, and No. 2 Northern at 80c, Toronto and west. Grinding in transit prices 2½c higher.

Flour—Ninety per cent. Ontario patent quoted at $2.95 middle freights, in buyers' sacks. Straight rollers, in wood, quoted at $3.25 to $3.55. Manitoba flours are steady; Hungarian patents, $4.05 to $4.25 delivered, on track, Toronto, bags included, and strong bakers', $3.80 to $3.95.

Oatmeal—Car lots in bbls, $4.85 on track, and in sacks, at $4.70. Broken lots, 25c extra.

Millfeed—Bran is steady at $17 to $17.50 outside. Shorts, $19 to $20 outside. At Toronto bran is $19 to $19.50, and shorts $20.50. Manitoba bran, $20 in sacks, and shorts, $23 in sacks. Toronto.

Barley—Trade quiet; No. 2 quoted at 54c middle freight, and No.3 at 52c middle freight.

Buckwheat—The market is firm at 61 to 62c east.

Oats—No. 2 white sold at 45c low freights to New York, and No. 3 white nominal at 43½c.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, 63c west, and No. 2 mixed, 62c west.

Peas—Few offering; No. 2 quoted at 77 to 79c west.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Dried Apples—Trade is very dull, with offerings at 5c per lb. Evaporated, 10½ to 11c.

Hops—Trade quiet, with prices steady at 12c; yearlings, 7c.

Honey—The market is dull; comb, $2 to $2.25 per dozen.

Maple syrup—Market quiet, with prices unchanged. Pure new make, Imperial gallons, 90c to $1; old, as to quality, 70 to 80c. Sugar, 9 to 9½c per lb.

Beans—The market is dull, with little demand. Prices rule at $1 to $1.25.

Hay, baled—The market is firmer, with fair demand; timothy, $10.75 to $11, the latter for No. 1.

Straw—The market is quiet. Car lots on track quoted at $5 to $5.50, the latter for No. 1.

Poultry—Supplies are small, and the demand fair. We quote:—Turkeys, young, 13 to 13½c per lb.; old, 11 to 12c; chickens, 80 to 90c per pair.

Potatoes—The market is unchanged. Car lots are quoted at 80c per bag, and small lots at 90c.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs are firmer. Hog products in active demand at unchanged prices. We quote:—Bacon, long clear, 11 to 11½c, in ton and case lots. Mess pork, $21.50; do., short cut, $23 to $23.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, 13½ to 14½c; breakfast bacon, 14½ to 15c; rolls, 11½ to 12c; backs, 14½ to 15c, and shoulders, 11c.

Lard—The market is firm, with good demand. We quote:—Tierces, 11¼c; tubs, 11½c; pails, 11¾c; compound, 9 to 10c.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—The receipts are moderate, and prices are steady. The supply of rolls is ample. We quote:—Fine 1-lb. rolls, 16 to 17c; choice large rolls, 14 to 15c; medium, 13c; low grades, in tubs and pails, 10 to 12c; creamery prints, 19 to 20c, and tubs, 18 to 19c.

Eggs—The receipts are moderate, and the demand less active. Case lots sell at 13½ to 14c a dozen.

Cheese—Market is quiet, at 12½ for old. The market for new is 11 to 11¼c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Milwaukee, June 3.—Wheat—Weak; Close—No. 1 Northern, 78 to 78½c; No. 2 Northern, 77 to 77½c; July, 72¼c. Rye—Steady; No. 1 59½c. Barley—Dull; No. 2, 71½ to 72c; sample, 65 to 71½c. Corn—July, 62⅞c.

Duluth, June 3.—Close—Wheat — Cash. No. 1 hard, 77c; No. 1 Northern, 74c; No. 2 Northern, 72c; May, 73¾c; July, 74c; September, 71½c; Manitoba No. 1 Northern, cash and May, 73c; No. 2 Northern, 70½c. Oats—Cash. 44½c; September, 29¾c.

Minneapolis, June 3.—Close — Wheat—May, 74⅛c; July, 73⅞c; September, 69⅞ to 70c; on track, No. 1 hard, 77⅜c; No. 1 Northern, 75⅛ to 75⅜c; No. 2 Northern, 73⅞ to 74⅛c. Flour—First patents, $3.80 to $3.90; second patents, $3.60 to $3.70; first clears, $2.90 to $3; second clears, $2.30. Bran—In bulk, $14 to $14.25.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, June 3.—At the Western cattle yards to-day the receipts were only 42 carloads, including 658 cattle, 375 sheep and lambs, 400 hogs, 250 calves, and a few milch cows. Cattle was, if anything, a shade easier, but the market can be fairly described as unchanged all round. Good to choice export cattle sold at from $5.75 to $6.25 per cwt., with from ten to twenty cents more paid for selected lots. There was a fair enquiry, though trade might have been more brisk. Good to choice changed, but there is an upward tendency in sheep. Sheep are worth from 4 to 4⅛c per lb. For bucks the price is 3½ to 3¾c per lb. Spring lambs fetch from $2 to $4 each. Extra choice will sell up to $5 each. For yearlings the price is from 5 to 5½c per lb. Thin yearlings are not wanted here. The top price for hogs is $7 per cwt.; light and fat hogs are $6.75 per cwt. Hogs to fetch the top price must be of prime quality, and scale not below 160 nor above 200 lbs.

Following is the range of quotations:

CATTLE.		
Shippers, per cwt.....	$5.25	$6.35
Do., light	4.50	5.50
Butcher, choice	4.75	5.50
Butcher, ordinary to good	4.00	5.50
Stockers, per cwt...	3.00	4.00
SHEEP AND LAMBS.		
Choice ewes, per cwt ...	3.75	4.60
Yearlings, per cwt... ...	4.00	5.50
Spring lambs, each	2.00	4.00
Bucks, per cwt	3.25	3.75
MILKERS AND CALVES.		
Cows, each	25.00	50.00
Calves, each	2.00	10.00
HOGS.		
Choice hogs, per cwt ...	6.75	7.00
Light hogs, per cwt.	6.50	6.75
Heavy hogs, per cwt.	6.50	6.75
Sows, per cwt	3.50	4.00
Stags, per cwt	0.00	2.00

THE FIRST VISITOR.

King of Barotseland Calls on King Edward.

A London despatch says :—The first of the black monarchs to reach London for the coronation ceremonies is Lewanika, King of Barotseland. He had an interview with King Edward on Friday, after which he sent a cable despatch to his son, saying :—"To-day is the day of my life. With my own eyes I have seen and saluted a chief, who, besides being a great King, is a kind man."

On Thursday Lewanika was on the point of starting on a driving tour through the West of England, when King Edward sent him a message saying that he would be glad to meet him. Lewanika came to London and called at Buckingham Palace, where he shook hands with the King and conversed with him. During the visit he received some of his Majesty's cigars, and they smoked together.

HORSES KILL TIGER.

Fierce Battle on Circus Train While on the Run.

A Poughkeepsie, N.Y., despatch says :—A two-year-old Indian tiger was killed in a fight with horses on a circus train while en route from Goshen to Poughkeepsie, early on Friday. The tiger, which had been recently imported, escaped from its wagon-den while the train was in motion. It crawled over the tops of four wagons, and entered a car containing 30 draught horses. A fierce battle ensued, the panic-stricken horses plunging and kicking at the savage intruder. When the train reached here the tiger was found dead and mangled under the hoofs of one of the horses. Six of the horses were badly scratched and bitten.

CHINA'S REBELLION.

A Battle in Which the Losses Numbered 1,500 Men.

Cabling from Shanghai, the correspondent of the London Daily Mail says the southern rebellion is in full activity, and that a severe battle has been fought at Chutuhsien, in which the rebels were defeated by the Government forces, with losses amounting to 1,500 men in killed or wounded. The Government troops pursued the rebels to their entrenched villages and cut off their supplies. The insurgents, continues the correspondent, who included boys and women, made desperate sorties from the villages and forced the Government troops to retreat. The rebel leader, Ching Ting Pin, was killed. The rebels are increasing in strength, concludes the Daily Mail's despatch, and Boxers are gathering in large numbers in Shantung Province.

PROVINCIAL DEATH RATE.

Figures for April Show Little Over 14 per Thousand.

A despatch from Toronto says :—The monthly report of the Provincial Board of Health gives the total deaths from all causes in April as 2,490, as compared with 2,427 for April of last year. This makes the death rate 14.4 per thousand. Deaths from contagious diseases for April of this year and last are as follows :—Scarlatina, this year, 13, last 17 ; diphtheria, this year 36, last, 39 ; measles, this year 10, last 14 ; typhoid, this year 24, last 12 ; tuberculosis, this year 233, last 236. Ninety-one per cent. of the total population reported, while last year the percentage was ninety. Seven hundred and fifty municipalities reported out of seven hundred and seventy, while the total number reporting in April last year was seven hundred and forty-five.