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Catalogue

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NTREAL, P. Q.

York, May 25, bark W W McWells, from Macoris, N. S. B., Mass, May 25, sch Reporter, from St. John, N. B., and... HAVEN, May 27—Ard, sch from New York for Windsor; Parmpson, from St John for Washington...

Clears. York, May 25, sch Harry, for Gypsum King, for Hantsport;... BENEFIT, Faulkner, for Charles-Henson, Lawson, for St. John's...

Orleans, May 27, str Kelvingrove, Cape Town. York, May 27, schs Three Sisters, for S. J. Soley, for Sackville, N. B.

Island, May 25, sch Phoenix, for... Island Breakwater, May 24, str from Sydney for St. John's;... Bona, May 26, bark Low Wood, for Buenos-Ayres.

Warner, for Bellevue Cove. Arrabelle, May 26, sch Helen E for Antipole. York, May 26, brig Alice, Innes, coast (came to anchor at City Island).

MEMORANDA. to Salem, May 25, schs Sarah O and E M Sawyer, sailing from Liverpool, May 25, schon for Sheldiac, N. B., was enroute, May 25, ship Charles, from Liverpool.

Ydney Light, May 27, 6 p. m., Cable, from Sydney for St. John's. Table Bay, April 21, ship S. B. for Bermuda, May 22, bark Peardis.

Hong Kong, April 9, ship Anson, for San Francisco. Port Spain, May 7, sch Delta, Azua and New York.

Light, May 28, Otterspool, in St. John's for Sydney; sch Fred Publicover, from Sydney for St. John's.

Cape Henry, Va., May 27, str from Port Antonio for Baltimore, Dyer, from Shields for do.

NOTICE TO MARINERS. TON, DC, May 27—Notice is the Lighthouse Board that on or 10 light vessel No 72 will be reder station, about 3 miles off the Massachusetts coast, 1 1/2 miles from the tip of Cape Cod, and to the northward of the P. Blue entrance to Nantucket...

Mass, May 27—Notice is given the Lighthouse Board that Entrance No 3, a black spar, Great Woods Pt., Mass., has been moved, and the buoy of its former position now in 15 feet of water, on the approximate (magnetic) bearings and ledge beacon, E 3/4 N, Middle on, SSW 1/2 W; east tangent of 85° 35'.

GLAD TIDINGS!

Peace Terms Signed By All the Boer Delegates.

King Edward's Message to the British Nation—Kitchener's Laconic Cablegram—Kruger a Surprised Man.

How the News Was Received in London, Ottawa, Washington, Toronto, Montreal and Other Cities—St. John Pastors and Congregations Joined in the Universal Thanksgiving.

LONDON, June 1.—An official cablegram from Lord Kitchener, dated from Pretoria, 11 o'clock last (Saturday) evening, states that a document containing terms of surrender was signed there at 10.30 p. m. by all of the Boer representatives as well as by Lords Milner and Kitchener.

LONDON, June 2.—Peace has been declared after nearly two years and eight months of a war, which tried the British Empire to its utmost, and 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 had been anticipated for several days, and it was definitely forecasted in these despatches, but its receipt Sunday afternoon took the nation by surprise, as everybody had confidently believed that the house of commons would hear the first news today.

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 a message from King Edward to his people. The message, which was issued after midnight, follows: At about 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon the war office received the following despatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, Saturday, May 31, 11.15 p. m.: "A document concerning 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 and myself."

KING EDWARD'S MESSAGE. "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'S AMAZEMENT. According to a despatch to the Daily Express from Utrecht, Holland, Mr. Kruger, shortly after 9 o'clock last night was informed that peace had been declared. Mr. Kruger had been asleep. When he was told the news he said: "My God, 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 a peaceful and uninteresting Sunday afternoon when London presents a particularly 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.

LONDON WILD WITH JOY. 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 of the colonial office.

Beyond these two skimpy bits of paper, London knew nothing of the great event. In the clubs, the hotels and the newspaper offices the momentous news came on the tape. Then like wildfire, at about 8 o'clock and within an hour, the good news was spread to the fact that the South African war was over. The inhabitants of the east end flocked to the Mansion House, the Mecca of the boisterously patriotic, just in time to see the lord mayor of London, Sir Joseph C. Dimdale, come out on the 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 the hope that London would show its appreciation of the good news by having itself in an orderly manner.

"Let us," said the lord mayor in conclusion, "now pray for a long and happy peace." At this statement the 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 others for the men who had died in South Africa since the war commenced. 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, with the result that until long after midnight the national flags were waved indiscriminately by well meaning roysters. There was scarcely an omnibus or a cab which was not adorned with the national emblem.

LONDON SOCIETY CELEBRATES. LONDON, June 2.—While the general public celebrated the news of peace in the streets, society was equally joyous, although not quite so demonstrative. Many references were made to the coincidence of the declaration of peace in South Africa, with the "famous first of June," ever memorable in Great Britain's history by reason of Howe's victory over the French fleet in 1794.

At the Carlton Hotel a particularly brilliant assemblage of fashionable people celebrated the news from South Africa in this manner. Among the people at the Carlton were a good many Americans who good naturedly joined in the enthusiasm. In the meanwhile the news had been conveyed to the churches, whose bells clanged out the message of peace. Preachers stopped the services to read Lord Kitchener's laconic message to their congregations. The cabinet will meet this morning and will probably discuss the wording of the statement to be made by Mr. Balfour, the government leader, in the house of commons. This statement is eagerly awaited, as it is understood Mr. Balfour will enlighten his hearers in regard to the terms of the Boer surrender. On this important point no further information has been forthcoming other than the intelligent anticipations with which the papers have been filled for the past week.

LATEST FROM PRETORIA. Cablegram from Pretoria, the correspondent of the Daily Mail, after announcing the signing of the terms of surrender, says that the Boer delegates absolutely rejected the suggestion of the Boer delegates that the terms of surrender should be ratified by Mr. Kruger, and declared that the Boers in Europe had no hand in the settlement.

"The terms will show," continues the correspondent of the Daily Mail, "that the British government carried its contentions on every vital point, while the Boer concessions, particularly those in regard to general financial treatment, will greatly appeal to the Boers in general. The value of Lord Kitchener's personality as a factor in the conclusion of peace can never be overestimated."

"There is no doubt that peace will be popular among the Boers." Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the liberal leader in the house of commons, said in an interview of the announcement of peace: "The whole country will rejoice over peace. I know nothing of the terms or conditions, but I hope they are such as will be full of promise for the future."

LOT COLONISTS PROTECTED. In an editorial article on the news from South Africa, the Times points out that there can be no treaty, but merely, as Lord Kitchener names it, a document containing terms of surrender.

INTEREST ON TRANSVAAL BONDS. PRETORIA, June 1.—A proclamation which was issued yesterday, in connection with the signing of the peace terms last night, declares that notwithstanding the proclamations of Mr. Kruger that interest on the bonds of the Transvaal Republic would be suspended so long as the war lasted, such interest shall begin to accrue June 1, June 28 and June 27, the days of King Edward's coronation, have been proclaimed public holidays here.

THE MESSAGE AT WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, June 1.—The officials of the British embassy here share the jubilant feeling existing in London over the termination of the war in South Africa. They view with much satisfaction the close of the long struggle. Official notice of the signing of the terms of surrender came to Mr. Ralke, the British charge here, in a cablegram from the foreign office. It was very brief and was in accord with the statements contained in the Associated Press despatches. It probably will be communicated formally to the United States government tomorrow.

the cessation of hostilities will result beneficially to American exports to South Africa, the reports issued from time to time by the foreign commercial bureau of the state department showing that they have suffered considerably since the beginning of the war.

JOY IN ST. JOHN. The cable from London announcing the termination of the long and bloody war in South Africa reached St. John about four o'clock yesterday afternoon. It being Sunday, with no papers to disseminate the news, the glad word traveled slowly and did not reach the general public until between seven and eight o'clock in the evening, when from several pulpits in the city it was announced and received with expressions of joy and thankfulness. This announcement was made possible by the C. P. R. Telegraph Company, which furnished a copy of the peace bulletin to nearly all the city churches.

In many of the churches the pastors read their addresses on the great news they had announced, and voiced the jubilation of their congregations, which was otherwise expressed by special hymns and prayers of thankfulness, and in one church at least by a spontaneous and hearty outburst of applause. After the evening service the long awaited news was the topic of conversation and many and deep were the expressions of happiness heard on every side. But for the restraint of the Sabbath the joy of the people would have found immediate vent in a tumultuous and jubilant demonstration such as followed the news of two years ago of the gallant relief of beleaguered Ladysmith. As it was the war was quietly if not the happily received and more forcibly expressed on the delight postponed to the following day.

IN STONE CHURCH. In St. John's Church the announcement was accompanied by a prayer of thanksgiving and the hearty singing of hymn 46. "Now thank we all our God." The pastor, John deSoyres, said that in reviewing the importance of the news the sermon which he had prepared for the evening would be laid aside and in its stead he would voice a few unpremeditated thoughts before in accord with the present mind of his congregation. For the text of his impromptu, but feasible and eloquent address, he chose Psalm 147. "David," he said, was not only a poet but a man acquainted with the affairs of state—with the making of peace and war. This is the scope of which he speaks in the lofty hymns of praise to God was not a temporary thing, not a spout of words which a breath might shatter. So might all feel when they read the names of two of the strongest and ablest Englishmen signed to the document which, that day made peace throughout the British Empire. Now that the war which for exercise, sacrifice and joy was unparalleled by any except those preceding the great revolution of the hundred years war had been closed, it remained for the completion of the success to transform what had been heroic enemies into hearty friends. The Boers, rude, uncouth, uncivilized descendants of Dutch and Huguenot blood—not the noble and heroic in history—had been made a British subject, Dane and Norman had been, into the great resultant which is the strength of that magnificent empire which we are proud to own. What was the nature of the terms of peace, he said, had not yet been made known. He believed that they would be magnanimous. In a situation like the present there was a temptation to make the conquered pay for the ruin their conquest had caused. The sentiment "Vae Victis," was natural, but he ventured to think that the two great Englishmen who had given the full power to carry out the negotiations would, so far as was accordant with safety to the empire, grant magnanimous terms—terms that in the near future, if not now, would give the conquered the same of self-government without which men were slaves. They had been brave enemies and the best way to complete the conquest was to make them proud of the empire of which they now must be a part. But further generosity than this, he said, should be shown. The saddest of the exigencies of the war had been the terrible devastation—the systematic burning of houses and the removal of women and children to guarded centers. Even the soldiers whom discipline compelled to carry on this process of wiping out civilization felt the horror of it, but it had to be done. To repair the damage harsh justice would demand industry and parsimony on the part of the sufferers. But to secure peace in our borders, generous treatment was necessary. The returning prisoner, going back to the charred remains of what was a homestead, should be advanced the necessary money to rebuild and to restock his farm. It was, self-interest for us to do this, for they were members now of the body of which we were also were parts. The treasury should be opened. If it increased the national debt, never was debt increased for such a Godly purpose. This would be a final answer to the lying slanders that had been hurled at us and would show the world that England understood the responsibility as well as the privileges of Empire.

Complaining Mr. deSoyres discussed other difficulties confronting the consummation of peace, among them being the treatment of those who had never faced us on the field, but in our general and unreasonably worked against us. In closing, he spoke of the additional joy and glory the peace proclamation would give to the coming Coronation, and foretold that in the great procession on that day there would be side by side with our great general and cheered with them by the bravery loving populace, those sturdy warriors, conquered but not disgraced, who could not have been there before yesterday. Then would the glory of the English monarchy be in-

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creased. "The King will rejoice in his strength and all will give thanks to God, to whom we owe everything in our institutions, our government, and above all the peace which he maketh in our borders."

CENTENARY CHURCH. After the first anthem by the choir of Centenary church last night, as the congregation stood, the pastor, Rev. G. M. Campbell, read the bulletin which gave the assurance that peace was declared in South Africa. All joined in singing the national anthem, which appeared to have under the circumstances a new and stronger meaning. Then the doxology, the words of which are so appropriate to the event, was sung, and Rev. Mr. Campbell led the people in a prayer of thanksgiving for the bestowal of peace.

Later during the service, in the course of his sermon, he again referred to the subject and said: "The struggle has been a long and cruel one, and we have felt that a great truth has been vindicated. We have been asking ourselves, as we read the despatches, that have come in: 'Was this a righteous war? If Great Britain went down to South Africa simply to avenge some wrong done her, or her subjects, it was not righteous; if it was to display her military power or to paint another part of the map red, it was not righteous; but if the old land, as I thoroughly believe, went down to South Africa to give the best product of Christian civilization to a people who had an old and noble civilization, to give liberty of speech and of action, it was righteous. It was a blessed announcement which was read tonight that the war drum throbbed no more, and the battle flag was furled. But let us remember that in the purchase of peace there are vacant chairs in many homes and many saddened hearts because loved ones have poured out their lives for king and constitution and these other things which we hold highest."

"The old land has come out of the war and: Old England still throve with the muffled fire of a past age can never forget; And still shall she banner the world up For there's life in the old land yet. The avalanche trembles, half-launched, half-living. Her voice it in motion will set; On ring out the tidings ye friends of heaven, Hear ye the life in the old land yet!"

GERMAIN STREET CHURCH. Before beginning service for the evening at Germain Street Church, Rev. Mr. Freeman said that he had a welcome announcement to make. For three years, he said, Britain had been engaged in a war which Mr. Kruger correctly predicted would stagger humanity. In this war Canadians took their share and many of them gave up their lives for the cause of their country. Mr. Freeman then read the despatch. This, he said, meant that the war for whose close we have hoped and prayed has really come to a happy end. It was a day of gladness and the pastor continued: "If you feel like cheering there are no policemen here to prevent it." The clapping of hands which followed was general, but not noisy, and Mr. Freeman expressed the opinion that this news was no less deserving of a cheer than the report of a great victory of British arms. This was a victory of peace and right reason. Now let the congregation sing as they never sang before, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." Sing it again," said the pastor, as the first singing concluded. After this was done Mr. Freeman led the meeting in a prayer of thanksgiving, and then took up the regular service.

ST. PAUL'S (VALLEY) CHURCH. Rev. Mr. Dicker, the pastor, during the service made the pleasing announcement that peace had been declared. At the close of the service the choir and congregation sang the national anthem.

AT ZION CHURCH. The good news was not received by Rev. Dr. Wilson until after the evening service. Dr. Wilson said he regretted that he had not been notified earlier, but expressed himself as deeply grateful that the end had come.

PORTLAND METHODIST CHURCH. Rev. Geo. Steele, the pastor, read to his congregation the cablegram announcing that peace had been declared and expressed his thanks to the telegraph company for sending him the bulletin. The congregation then arose and sang the doxology. In prayer Rev. Mr. Steele voiced again the thankfulness of the people that the war was over.

MAIN STREET BAPTIST CHURCH. The pastor, Rev. Mr. White, read the message announcing peace and made a prayer of thanks, after which the congregation sang the doxology.

FAIRVILLE CHURCHES. At several of the Fairville churches the peace bulletin was read and was fittingly acknowledged by clergy and congregations.

ST. JOHN BAPTIST MISSION CHURCH. At St. John Baptist Mission church, Rev. P. Owen-Jones announced that peace had been declared, and the choir and congregation joined in singing the well known hymn, All People That on Earth Do Dwell. In his sermon Mr. Jones made a brief reference to the matter.

ST. MARY'S. Prior to his sermon, Rev. Mr. Raymond referred in feeling terms of thankfulness to the declaration of peace. The courtesy of the company who had tendered the telegram was also mentioned. After the announcement, the doxology was heartily sung by the congregation, many of whom remember the war as directly affecting their homes. No reference was made in the preacher's address to the peace declaration.

TRINITY CHURCH. Rev. Canon Richardson, the pastor, read the announcement of the peace negotiations and spoke a few words with reference to the same. The doxology and the national anthem were sung. The new curate, Rev. G. R. E. McDonald, preached his first sermon.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH. Rev. A. D. Dewdney, the pastor, after reading the announcement, gave utterance to a few remarks about the war. The national anthem was sung.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH. The pastor, Rev. L. G. Macneil, last evening read the cable announcing the completion of the peace negotiations. The reverend gentleman expressed the gratitude of the congregation to Providence for the happy solution of the great problems. The grave question had been settled on the principles of justice and liberty and the rights of our fellow subjects in South Africa had been fully maintained. The war had lasted a long time. Rev. S. B. Hillock, who preached on this occasion, returned thanks in prayer for the news of peace.

ST. STEPHEN'S. In St. Stephen's Presbyterian Church after the peace bulletin had been read the congregations rose and joined with heartiness in the doxology. Rev. D. J. Fraser spoke of the gratitude with which the news must be received not only throughout the British Empire, but by all lovers of humanity throughout the world. He had met fighters worthy to be the opponents of British soldiers. The qualities which had made the Boers such sturdy foemen, their passion for independence, and their magnificent physical characteristics, would make them once their loyalty was won among the best of British citizens. In closing, Mr. Fraser announced that a formal thanksgiving church service would be held in St. Stephen's Church next Sunday. The service was concluded with the National Anthem.

ST. DAVID'S. In St. David's Church after the reading of the news, the congregation gave vent to their enthusiasm and thankfulness by a vigorous singing of the doxology. In reading the announcement, Dr. Morrison expressed his thanks to the C. P. R. Telegraph Company for their kindness in furnishing the bulletin. One would be lacking in patriotic feeling and emotion, he said, who did not hear such grand news with delight and gratitude. He justified the presentation of reports of war in the house of peace by the fact that this war had been begun and carried on in the interest of civilization. It had been a righteous war in the result of which men could replace not only as Britons, but as Christians.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST. The glad news was conveyed to the congregation of St. John the Baptist Church (Broad street) at vesper last evening. In a brief address after reading the announcement, Rev. W. C. (Continued on Page Eight)

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