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Centennial of the University of New Brunswick. Last week, in connection with its anniversary exercises for the current year, the University of New Brunswick celebrated its centennial. Strictly speaking the centennial just celebrated is rather that of the work of higher education in New Brunswick under Provincial auspices than that of the present University of New Brunswick, which was not established as such until 1859. But as the present institution may fairly be regarded as the successor and heir to the College of New Brunswick established in 1800, and of Kings College, which occupied the field from 1829 to 1859, it seems entirely fitting that the century of collegiate work under Government direction in the Province should be celebrated under the auspices of the University of New Brunswick. The celebration took place under the most favorable conditions as to weather, and representatives of many Colleges and Universities of Canada and the United States were present to extend their congratulations. The collegiate institutions of the Dominion were very generally represented by their delegates, also the following institutions of the United States: Bates, Bowdoin, Brown, Colby, Cornell, Harvard, and Maine. Representatives were also present from Cambridge, Dublin, Edinburgh, Oxford and St. Andrews. Many of these gentlemen gave verbal expression of their personal good feeling, and that of the institutions which they represented, toward the University of New Brunswick, and their congratulatory words were heard with deep interest. One of the ways in which the University has marked its centennial is in conferring the degree of LL. D. upon some forty-two gentlemen, many of whom were present as the representatives of institutions of learning with which they are connected, and others who are prominent either in the educational or public life of the country. Among prominent Baptists who have received the degree we note the names of Prof. Calvin Goodspeed, D. D., of McMaster University; Prof. L. E. Wortman, M. A., of Acadia, both of whom are alumni of the University of New Brunswick, and Hon. H. R. Emmerson, Attorney-General and Premier of the Province, a member of the Board of Governors of Acadia, and President for the current year of the Maritime Baptist Convention. We desire heartily to congratulate these gentlemen upon their honors. The degree was also to have been conferred upon the late Dr. Rand, and as noted elsewhere he had taken his seat in the meeting at which the degrees were conferred, when suddenly there occurred the sad event which must have been to all his compeers a most forcible reminder of how brief and transitory are any and all honors which this world can bestow.

Down With the Lotteries. There are indications that the better class of the French people in the Province of Quebec, are becoming quite thoroughly aroused to the tremendous evils of the lotteries which, in defiance of the law or by a total evasion of its spirit, have been for years past corrupting the people of that Province, and exerting an evil influence to a greater or less degree over all parts of the country. Under the guise of an association for the encouragement of art, the spirit, if not the letter, of the law has been entirely evaded, and a very widely extended lottery business, with Montreal as its centre, has been carried on. It is wise no doubt, to encourage art by legitimate means, but neither art nor any other good thing is to be promoted by associating it with a vice which is one of the most demoralizing which operates in human society. It is a hopeful indication too, that some of the leaders in the Roman Catholic church

of Quebec are speaking out against the employment of lotteries by the church for the purpose of raising money. It would have been well if such voices had been raised with authoritative emphasis long ago, for there can be no doubt, as we have more than once pointed out, that the sanction which the R. C. ecclesiastics have given to lotteries for church purposes, has done not a little indirectly to encourage the passion of gambling among the people. Praise is due to Senator Dandurand and to others for the vigorous efforts they have made, and are making, to secure such legislation in the Dominion Parliament as shall effect the suppression of the lotteries. But, as the Montreal Witness points out, the promoters of lotteries have enough at stake in the business to prompt them to fight very vigorously the reform which it is sought to effect, and they are prepared to spend a good deal of money for the sake of perpetuating the iniquitous business whereby they have their wealth. The Witness says: "There never was in our parliament a more-distinct issue between good and evil, between right and wrong, between principle and interest, between patriotism and money. It is painful to admit that in such an issue we should have any misgivings as to the result. To save our country from the disgrace of a surrender to vicious interests this would be a time for the leader of the Opposition to join hands with the leader of the government in putting down a heavy foot on this attempt."

Prompt Justice. The Welland dynamiters, Nolin, Walsh and Dullman, have had their trial, have been convicted of the crime with which they were charged, have been sentenced to imprisonment for life and are now incarcerated in the Kingston penitentiary. Their sentence is deservedly severe. If their nefarious scheme had succeeded, the result would have been the destruction of a great amount of property, and probably of much life also, which would have been swept away by the waters of the broken lock. The two men Nolin and Walsh were clearly convicted of the crime, and the chain of circumstantial evidence against Dullman was so strong as to leave no ground for reasonable doubt that he was connected with them and indeed the chief agent in the villainous business. But the questions as to the instigators of the crime and the motives by which they were actuated have not been answered. Probably no one supposes that the men who did the deed which has cost them their liberty were alone in the business. They were doubtless the tools of others,—but of whom? The theory that the crime was instigated by persons interested in the grain business of Buffalo has been generally abandoned, and it is regarded as pretty certain that the men were the agents of some anti British society which, provoked and maddened by the eager spirit of patriotism exhibited by the Dominion in connection with the South African war, had planned this outrage, and probably others as well, in the spirit of diabolical revenge. The Province of Ontario, and especially the people in the vicinity of the scene of the crime, are to be praised for the calmness and promptness with which they have dealt with the matter. Within little more than a month after the crime was committed the men had had their trial by judge and jury, and with the advantage of able legal counsel, and having been found guilty, they had been removed from the county jail to be placed within the more secure prison walls of the Penitentiary. It is to be hoped that the prompt dispensation of stern justice in this case will operate as a discouragement upon any other ambitious scheme which Anglophobist societies may have conceived for the punishment of Canadian loyalty.

The War. The latest news we were able to present last week in reference to the war situation left Lord Roberts at Klip River station, about 18 miles south of Johannesburg, while Generals French and Ian Hamilton were believed to be fighting the enemy some ten miles to the westward. That was on Monday. On Tuesday evening Lord Roberts had advanced to Germinston, a few miles south of Johannesburg, while the left wing under French and Hamilton, having beaten back the opposing Boer forces, had reached a position just west of Johannesburg. On Wednesday Lord Roberts, having summoned the city to surrender, acceded to the request of the Boer commandant for 24 hours delay, and on Thursday formally occupied Johannesburg. Lord Roberts reports that the occupation passed off quite satisfactorily and good order prevailed throughout. He was met by Dr. Krautz, the Boer Commandant, on his entrance and accompanied by him to the Government offices, where the heads of the several departments were seen, and all acceded to Lord Roberts' request that they would continue to carry on their respective duties until they could be relieved. The town was found very empty, but a large crowd of people had assembled in the main square by the time the British flag had been hoisted. A royal salute was fired and three cheers for the Queen were given. Only three of the Boers' guns were found in position, which indicates that they have made good use of their opportunities to remove their artillery. Lord Roberts also announces that the proclamation announcing the annexation of the Orange Free State was made known at Bloemfontein May 26 by General Pretymann (military governor). The troops under General Kelly-Kenny formed a square, the royal standard was hoisted, the troops saluted, a royal salute was fired and the Queen was cheered. The name "Orange River Colony" was well received. Lord Roberts' latest despatches—Friday and Saturday—were sent from Orange Grove, a farm 4 miles northeast of Johannesburg. At present writing the condition of affairs at Pretoria is clouded in uncertainty. On Thursday last despatches supposed to be worthy of credence intimated that both Johannesburg and Pretoria were in the hands of the British, and the announcement gave rise in many parts of the empire to demonstrations which were later learned to be premature. At this writing no direct news has been received from Pretoria of a later date than Thursday. If the despatches of that date were correct, President Kruger had left the Capital for Watervalboven, a place on the Delagoa Bay railway, and on the borders of the Lydenburg district, in which it is expected the Boers will make their final stand. The Boer troops had been dismissed from the forts of Pretoria, the burghers were in a panic, believing that Lord Roberts' forces were near at hand, and the town had resolved to surrender with its arms. It was not an unreasonable inference from this situation that the British troops would be in Pretoria before nightfall on Thursday. Just what prevented this is uncertain. Probably French and Hamilton have met with more opposition than was expected, and it may be that President Kruger's intention—if such was his intention—of abandoning the forts of Pretoria was not carried out. For some reason Lord Roberts has thought best that a veil should be drawn over the operations of the past few days in the Transvaal, but it is probable that the facts of the situation will shortly be made known. In the northeastern part of the Orange River Colony the Boers have showed themselves in considerable force with the design, it would seem, of reaching the railway and cutting Lord Roberts' line of communication. In this they have not succeeded, but General Rundle's troops have had some hard fighting in the vicinity of Senekal and Lindley, and as a result 182 casualties are reported. Gen. Hunter and Gen. Baden-Powell are reported to be moving toward Pretoria from the western border of the Transvaal. Nothing of importance appears to be taking place in connection with General Buller's forces in Natal. As we go to press official intelligence as to present situation at Pretoria and its vicinity is still lacking, but from such despatches as newspaper correspondents have been permitted to send, it would seem that the Boers have in a measure recovered from the panic which had seized them at the rapid approach of the British forces, and that, though President Kruger has fled from Pretoria, the military leaders are not yet ready either for fight or for surrender, and have determined to defend the Capital. The news received is, however, more or less conflicting, and the whole situation is clouded in uncertainty. It may be that the Boer generals have determined on a stubborn defence of Pretoria, but under all the circumstances this seems hardly probable. It may be that they have concluded that they can make terms with Lord Roberts with greater dignity and advantage there than elsewhere.

—Official despatches, received since going to press, say Pretoria was occupied by the British 12.30 Tuesday.