

safest and most commodious in New Zealand. Wellington is hemmed by surrounding hills, which has necessitated large areas of land being reclaimed from the harbor or bay, on parts of which some of the finest buildings are erected. Most of the fine residences are perched on the hill sides, which gives the city a very picturesque appearance, as one approaches it from the sea. At the Thorndon end of the city is the residence of the governor of the colony—a handsome building of the Italian style of architecture. Adjoining are the houses of Parliament, and nearer the business part of the city are the general government buildings, which enjoy the distinction of being the largest wooden structures in the world. Elder Gardner and I went all through these buildings, which are full of government offices and the depository of the most valuable books and documents. How the government of New Zealand can feel at ease with the government documents in a wooden building, is more than I can comprehend. Even the Parliament library which is the largest and best in the colony is arranged in a large building of wood. There are a number of interesting places around Wellington, one of which is Mount Victoria, on which is located the naval signal station. From its top a full view of the harbor entrance, the strait and the open sea beyond is obtained. Immediately behind Wellington lies the suburban town of Karore, where the first branch of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in New Zealand was organized.

The actual settlement of Wellington began in 1839, in which year the ship *Tory* arrived from England, having sailed from Plymouth May 12th, 1839. It arrived at Port Nicholson September 12th, 1839. Two native chiefs—Eponi and Wharepori—soon went abroad and offered to dispose of the harbor and lands adjacent. Several days were spent in discussing conditions, and on the 25th, these were agreed upon, and the deed was signed the day following. It is related that the principal goods given by the Englishmen for the site of Wellington and the harbor were 135 stands of arms, 21 kegs of gun powder, a cask of ball cartridges, a gross of Jew's harps, 1200 fishing hooks and some night caps, pipes and sealing wax. On the 30th of September, 1839, the New Zealand flag was hoisted on shore and aboard the *Tory*. The town was first named *Britannia*, but in November, 1840, this name was dropped in favor of Wellington, in compliment, it is stated, to the great duke of that name. Among the vessels following the *Tory* were the *Cuba*, *Aurora* and *Oriental*, all bringing more settlers, and several of Wellington's streets were named after these vessels, and others in honor of some of the first settlers. The population of Port Nicholson (the name of the harbor) in 1840, is estimated as about 1,300 Europeans and 800 natives. Wellington was first declared a borough, August 4th, 1842, by Governor William Hobson, who also declared that the place had about 2,000 inhabitants; but the town government only lasted for a short time. In 1863 the next attempt at local municipal government was made and a regular town board appointed; in 1864 it was made the capital of the colony. It succeeded Auckland in that distinction, being more centrally located than its rival city of the north. Wellington was again made a

corporation by what is called the Municipal Corporations Act of 1867. The population of Wellington was estimated at 8,000 in 1871; this had increased to 21,000 in 1881, and to 32,000 in 1891. Now Wellington claims a population of 40,000.

ANDREW JENSON.
DUNEDIN, New Zealand, Dec. 9, 1895.

THE WADE GENEALOGY.

PROVO, UTAH, April 13, 1896.

The accompanying letter I have just received. Of course the gentleman has been misinformed as to my connection with the Wade family; but I thought perhaps others of the name in the State would be very glad to communicate with the gentleman, and you might deem it of enough importance to let the matter be made public through the *News*. I know of no other way to reach those most interested.

Thanking you in advance.

I am your friend

SUSA YOUNG GATES.

CHICAGO, March 23, 1896.

Mrs. Gates, Provo City.

Dear Madam—At the request of several members of the Wade family I am compiling, with a view to early publication, an exhaustive history and collection of pedigrees of the family. This, while mainly dealing with the lives and descendants of Jonathan Wade, who arrived in New England as early as 1632, in the ship *Lion* of London, George and John Wade who settled for the colony of Virginia in 1635, and the revolutionary patriots of the family who fought at Bunker Hill, is intended to include an extended pedigree of each and every family of the name, and to comprehend extracts from the Herald's visitation of the various English and Irish counties, entries from church registers, and wills from all parts of the United Kingdom and the United States. Especial care will be bestowed on the part of the work relating to the American Wades. It is hardly necessary to recall to your attention the distinguished members of the family. Their fame is without doubt more than national.

It is only by the co-operation of members of the family that the necessary material for such a work can be collected. I would therefore respectfully invite you to send me a full pedigree for inclusion in the work. All family portraits, historic documents, especially relating to the Revolutionary and Civil War periods, will be of inestimable value at later date, and can easily be copied by photography.

In case you are so kind as to take an interest in the projected work, I shall be glad to send to you shortly a printed and tabulated set of questions to enable me to construct the pedigree of your branch of the family.

Soliciting the favor of your correspondence, I am,

Very respectfully,

STUART C. WADE.

MISSIONARY REPORT.

In his duties as president of the Southern States mission, Elder Elias S. Kimball directed certain changes in procedure to be made in the missionary work of various conferences, with a

view of having the Gospel preached more effectively. To know how the changes operated in practice, he directed reports to be made, and the following, which is typical thereof, and gives a good idea of the improvement made and the method used, is published in the *News* at the request of Elder Kimball, that other conferences may have the information contained:

GRAYSON, Carter Co., Ky.

March 23, 1896.

President Elias S. Kimball, Chattanooga, Tennessee:—Your kind favor bearing date of the 14th at hand and contents noted. With much pleasure we comply with your request for an outline of the work being accomplished in the West Virginia Conference.

The brethren have confined themselves to the first principles exclusively, and, themselves not studying mysteries, therefore the questions have been nearly all on the first principles.

We are of the opinion that an equal number of men could not do with less money than we have. Those that had the least money have been doing the finest work, and this upholds the counsel for no purse and scrip.

Before commencing our meeting-holding, we drew up a course of grammatical studies, and these have been sent to all the Elders. All are now presenting the principles systematically, and much more good and effective work is being done now than formerly. At the same time that the brethren were requested to be systematic we showed them the value of adding life to their talking. A decided improvement is noticed, and instead of dreading talking the brethren are beginning to like to preach.

Much good work has been done by Elders Tulman and Langston and Higginson and Elder by careful revisiting of friends; not revisiting for purposes of resting but to preach the Gospel. These brethren say that their very best work has been done in this way.

Elders Higginson and Elder have been foremost in disposing of books. They have loaned, given and sold many. They have first loaned the *Voice of Warning* and in nearly every instance the borrower would become a purchaser. Then they have offered the books for sale in public meetings and many have been disposed of this way. When friends desired still to inquire farther and Orson Pratt's works has been loaned and sold. These brethren have been doing a good work in the book line. They have been letting the people read into the Gospel and most excellent results are the reward, as the baptisms we performed in Carter county will show.

In traveling through the counties of the conference, we have found that a much warmer feeling exists toward the brethren than we anticipated. This condition has been the result of the number of meetings held. In proportion to the number of meetings held, is the good feeling to the brethren and our people. We are firmly of the opinion that county lines do not change the character of people and it is a noticeable fact that in a county where few meetings have been held, a cold wave of prejudice dashes you full in the face, while in a county where many meetings have been held,