

# THE DAILY WHIG.

VOL. LVIII.

KINGSTON, CANADA, MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 1, 1889.

NO. 77.

## REMINDERS.

**MONDAY.**  
TENDERS received till 9 p. m. by J. B. Reid.  
MONTHLY meeting of Maiden Lodge.  
**TUESDAY.**  
PARADE of "B" Company at Drill Shed.  
ANNUAL meeting of St. George's society at 8 p. m.  
ASSIZES at 9 a. m.

## DIED.

**ASHLEY**—In Kingston, March 31st, John W. Ashley, aged 63 years.  
The funeral will take place from his late residence, Centre street, on Tuesday at 12 o'clock noon, to Gananoque cemetery.  
Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

## WANTED.

A **COOK**. Apply to **LADY CARTWRIGHT**, 13 King street west.  
AN **OFFICE BOY**, who writes well. Apply to **D. A. GIVENS**, Barrister.  
**IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD COOK**. Apply to **MRS. CAMERON**, Corner of King and Union Streets.

## TO LET.

HOUSE IN VAUGHN TERRACE. Possession May 1st. Apply at WHIG OFFICE.  
OFFICE, large, central, well fitted. Terms reasonable. Possession immediately. Apply "Box," Whig.

A SHOP ON KING STREET, with dwelling above, near Market Square. Apply at 45 Earl Street.

NO. 4 COLBORNE STREET. Hot and cold water baths; six rooms; extension kitchen. Possession 1st May. Apply to J. B. McIVER.

THAT DESIRABLE BRICK DWELLING, 120 Earl Street, at present occupied by W. H. Wormwith. Possession May 1st, or sooner if desired.

NEW BRICK HOUSE, EARL STREET, In Earl Terrace, near Barric Street. Apply to B. BARNEY, 39 Princess Street, or at 251 Earl Street.

THE SHOP AND DWELLING on King street, occupied by John Henderson as a wholesale liquor store. Apply to JOHN REEVES, Brock street.

FROM 1ST MAY, that good, substantial house on Ontario Street, near Union, at present occupied by Mrs. Deacon, apply to E. T. STREACY, Walsh & Steacy.

A BRICK DWELLING AND A STONE DWELLING, with or without furnaces and all modern improvements. Both are near the corner of King and West streets. Apply to MACDONNELL & MUDIE.

TO RENT—WHOLESALE STORE—Corner of Clarence and Ontario Streets. Apply to W. H. SULLIVAN, Solicitor, Clarence street, or J. B. MURPHY, Telephone No. 170.

DEVONSHIRE TERRACE, No. 2 Sydenham Street. Extension kitchen. Water and taxes included, \$9 per month. Enquire at C. LIVINGSTON & BRO' S, Possession 1st May.

HOUSE with eight rooms and extension kitchen hard and soft water, with good stabling; convenient to Queen's College; immediate possession. Apply on the premises, 128, or at No. 14 Union Street, between Gordon and Alfred Sts.

A SMALL HOUSE on Centre Street, Victoria Ward. Rent, including taxes, sixty dollars per annum. Also a Small House on West Street, Sydenham Ward, opposite the gaol. Houses in good order. Apply to A. McCORMICK, Princess Street.

## FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A FINE FARM OF 75 ACRES. East Part of Lot No. 15, 1st Concession, Township of Kingston, beautifully situated on the Lake Shore, one mile from the Penitentiary. Good large house, outbuildings, orchard, &c., suitable for a farmer or gardener. Apply on the premises to JOHN GRAHAM, P.O. address, Fortsmith.

## CENTRAL DISPENSARY NOTICE.

THE DRUG BUSINESS heretofore carried on by me, at 124 Princess Street, will in future be conducted under the firm name of CHOWN & MITCHELL, at the old stand. Thanking the public for the kind patronage extended to me in the past, and soliciting for the new firm a continuance of the same, I would like an early settlement of all outstanding accounts, as I am desirous of closing my books to date.  
A. P. CHOWN,  
Druggist.

We hope by careful attention to business, keeping a stock complete in all its branches, and by catering to the wants of our customers to merit a large share of public patronage.  
CHOWN & MITCHELL,  
Druggists, 124 Princess Street.  
A. P. CHOWN, | E. C. MITCHELL.

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

I HAVE PLEASURE in notifying my many friends and customers that I will REMOVE TO THE STORE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY MESSRS. M. H. WALSH & CO., one door west of McAuley & Co's Bookstore, King street, on 1st April. In thanking my friends for the patronage so generously extended to me for over thirty years, I beg to state that I will be in a position to

## SHOW THE LARGEST AND BEST RANGE

—OF—  
**ENGLISH, FRENCH and CANADIAN SUITINGS,**  
Spring Overcoatings and Fine Diagonals  
ALL AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.  
**THOMAS MOORE,**  
MERCHANT TAILOR.  
Kingston, March 16.

## BRISCO HOUSE, NAPANEE, ONTARIO

**C. A. CORNELL - PROP.**  
This House has just been re-modelled, and refitted, and no pains will be spared to secure the comfort of Guests.  
Commodious Sample Rooms for Commercial Travellers.  
The best yard and stables in town.  
**ONE DOLLAR PER DAY.**

## HOTEL AND STORE

FOR SALE OR TO LET; finest in the county; situated in the Village of Harrowsmith, 16 miles from Kingston, on the line of the K. & P. R.R., and another line of railroad coming into the village this summer, thus making it one of the finest business places in the county. Apply to WM. GRIFFITH, Sydenham.

## CITY FLOUR STORE.

**CHOICE FAMILY & BAKERS' FLOUR SHEED GRAIN, PRESSED HAY, OILY AND TIMOTHY BLEND.**  
**O. D. FRANKLIN**  
MARKET SQUARE

## B. BARNEY & CO.,

39 PRINCESS STREET, Kingston.  
HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD IRON (cast or wrought), Brass, Copper, Lead, Rope, Bones and Hags.

## DR. MARION LIVINGSTONE.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 253 BACON STREET, Two doors from Brock's.

## CUNARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SAILING from New York every Saturday. Authorized Agent, F. A. Folger, Ferry Dock, foot of Brock St., Kingston.

## JAMES REID,

THE LEADING UNDERTAKER, PRINCESS STREET.

## THE PITH OF THE NEWS.

The Spice of the Morning Papers And the Very Latest Telegrams.

Harry Bethune, sprinter, has gone to Australia.

The Belleville police arrest all wheelmen who ride on the sidewalk.

Ed. Rooney, Prescott, has at present a string of eleven trotters at his stables on the Wisser track.

Under recent legal rulings all the concert halls in New York, where liquors are sold, were closed yesterday.

Elisha Bassett, Boston, has held the position of clerk and deputy of the United States in that city for 50 years.

The church missionary society, the London, has received information that the missionaries in Nyanza and Usagara are safe.

The eldest son of John Bright, a liberal unionist, will contest the seat in Birmingham made vacant by the death of his father.

The *Daily Telegraph* says Count Bismarck has made a definite offer, on the part of Germany, to cede Damorland to England.

The secretary of the navy has cabled to Auckland that the men of the wrecked naval vessels who are sent home are to come to San Francisco.

The Duke of Northumberland is the proud and happy possessor of \$2,750,000 worth of jewels, while his gold and silver plate weighs about 12 tons.

The queen has sent a despatch to Emperor William expressing regret for the loss of the German men-of-war at Samoa and her sympathy with the relatives of those who lost their lives in the disaster.

Sir Edwin Chadwick, knighted by Queen Victoria, is the oldest man ever admitted into the ranks of chivalry, being in his ninety-first year. He wrote an article for the *Westminster Review* sixty years ago.

All the leading preachers of London, Eng., referred to Mr. Bright in their sermons yesterday. Mr. Gladstone and other prominent statesmen attend a memorial service in the Chapel Royal where Bishop Hipon preached.

The bogus priest, sentenced to five years in the penitentiary, at Toronto, before leaving for Kingston, handed Detective Cullen \$15, with the request that it might be given to his mother in Montreal, who is in very poor circumstances.

## JAY GOULD IN CONTROL.

The Missouri Pacific's Rival Gathered in by the Great Railroad King.

New York, April 1.—Jay Gould is credited with having accomplished the object toward which he has been bending his energies for two years or more. The object is the control of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad company, the chief of Jay Gould's foes. Its competition was powerful enough to menace the Missouri Pacific with speedy bankruptcy. Gould became so much agitated that he issued proclamations of war against his aggressive rival. He was hesitating in advising his friends to sell Atchison stock short.

"It's selling for twice as much as it will bring a year hence," he said, while Wall street marveled. Jay Gould kept his word. Those speculators who acted on his Atchison tip got an early opportunity to reap big profits. A year ago the capital stock of the Atchison company was selling in the market at \$90,000,000. It has dwindled since to \$30,000,000. This amazing shrinkage in its market value has been attended with abundant sensations. Many of the staunch friends of the company have been ruined. One report says that in a bargain completed yesterday Gould has secured 35,000 shares of Atchison stock. It is stated, too, that other large blocks are to be delivered soon. Enough is added to the enormous purchase he is supposed to have made under cover, to give Mr. Gould an influential place in the Atchison company's affairs, if not, indeed, complete control.

## HALSTEAD AND HIS OFFICE.

The President and Mr. Harrison are Vexed Because He Did Not Get It.

New York, April 1.—The *Sun's* Washington says: "The president and Secretary Blaine feel very much outraged at the action of the senate in rejecting Mr. Halstead, and the senators who voted against him will not find the atmosphere of either the white house or the state department healthful for some time yet. A gentleman who was driving for two hours with Mr. Blaine on Saturday said he talked of nothing else than Halstead's rejection, that he seems to feel worse over it than he did over his own defeat for the presidency. It seems that there were several republican senators who did not vote for Halstead, but only four voted against him. The senators say they cannot understand why the president should show so much feeling over Mr. Halstead's rejection. Said one: 'He has rejected our nominees, and we have just as good a right to reject his under the constitution. The senate assumes the responsibility of the appointing power with the president. We advise and consent that certain people shall be appointed to office.' It is believed by some that the president will re-nominate Halstead and give him another chance."

## A MOTHER'S CRIME.

Herself And Children Are Suffocated to Death in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, April 1.—Mrs. Margaret Kimlein and her three children were burned to death in their home on Fifteenth street early this morning. The house is a small two story frame and Mrs. Kimlein with her children occupied the rooms on the lower floor. There was every indication that the mother had deliberately burned herself and her children to death. They had all occupied the same bed. The smoke from a fire built beneath it had smothered them all. Mrs. Kimlein's husband, who was a carpenter died ten months ago, and she supported herself by taking in washing.

Appointments of the President.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The president sent the following nominations to the senate to-day: James N. Huston, Indiana, to be treasurer of the United States; Ellis H. Roberts, New York, to be assistant-treasurer at New York; W. F. Wharton, of Massachusetts, to be assistant secretary of state; George H. Shields, Missouri, to be assistant-attorney-general; L. Bradford Prince, of Santa Fe, N.M., to be governor of New Mexico.

## NEW ZEALAND'S LOOKS.

### A LETTER WHICH CONVEYS GREAT DEAL OF NEWS.

The Appearance of Land Ajar Off—The People Who go to New Zealand, and What They Expect to Do—Opportunities For Success Not What They Were.

Correspondence of the *Star*.

The voyage to New Zealand is attended with the usual routine of storms and calms, with variations of intense cold and heat, until at last the shores of the long desired haven loom in sight. Every one is on the qui vive, boxes are corded, trunks are packed, hope swells high in every breast, whether it be that of the humble artisan, who has come to make a new home for his wife and children, or that of his more sturdy brother, the English farm hand, standing on his rights, that of the capitalist who seeks in a new country new outlets for his growing wealth, or again that of the pining invalid who looks to the influence of a more congenial climate to restore him to the health he has lost in the old country. And when at length the anchor is dropped in Auckland harbor, what a spectacle is disclosed! Hills and lofty mountains tower above us; on some of them we notice sheep and cattle grazing; tasty little houses with latticed verandahs, over which native lilies and fuchsias hang gracefully; then comes a large plot of garden, both ornamental and useful, the whole enclosed by a thick hedge of geraniums in place of the English hawthorn. But supposing that we have landed and have had a little time to look around us. We find there is nothing after all very peculiar about the people; they are very much of the same flesh and blood as ourselves. Their dress is a little different from our own; for instance, you never see a full blown colonial without a big hat and pair of spurs. The houses are smoothly built of wood; each shop has an awning fixed in the front to protect the goods from the sun; this is made of tarpaulin, so that in rainy weather people can walk from one of the streets to the other without getting wet. There are many handsome streets and buildings in Auckland, and on Saturday night the main street, Queen's street, looks very much like St. Lawrence Main street, Montreal.

The opportunities for getting on in New Zealand are very good, but not so good as they were, for trade is dull there at present. Clerks in banks get from two to three guineas per week, artisans get ten shillings a day, and sometimes more. Living is cheap, the best meat being obtainable at 2d per pound, and every one indulges in meat three times a day. Most young men club together, "bachelorizing" as it is called. This bachelorizing costs each individual about eight shillings per week and is mostly adopted by clerks and others to save hotel expenses.

The Waikato is the agricultural district of Auckland, the general character of the soil throughout being light and porous and a little sandy. The open land is at present covered with fern and native grass. It is very easy to cultivate, as can be understood from the fact that the average price paid for the first plowing is from 8 to 10 shillings per acre. Many persons devote their entire attention to fruit farming. All the English fruits thrive wonderfully well, especially peaches. The sugar beet thrives well, and is found to contain much more sugar than the same plant in Germany. Tobacco, hops, maize, figs and almonds, lemons, olives give abundant and regular crops. The vine also grows well and ripens in the open air. This part of the country is on the whole very level, though surrounded by lofty hills. Most of the land is covered with manuka, a sort of low shrub, and more with bracken. The manuka is burnt and cut down about the month of February, and on good land grass seed is simply sown in the ashes and will in a short time fatten a bullock to the acre. The price of government land in this district is £2 per acre. Land fenced into fields fetches from £2 to £10 per acre, while for a farm fenced and sown with English grass seed £10 per acre is asked. Small suburban farms lying within one to four miles of any of the six provincial capitals would now generally realize from £20 to £30 per acre.

Sheep-farming forms one of the principal industries in New Zealand. This is chiefly developed in Hawke's Bay, which province is justly celebrated throughout the world for the fine sheep that are reared there, and for the fine wool they grow. This is accounted for by the dryness of the atmosphere and the height of the land above sea level. Some of the sheep runs in Hawke's Bay are very large, averaging from 10,000 to 250,000 acres. But the difficulty of access to any of the runs in Hawke's Bay is very great. The main road from Napier to Tamupo is indeed a problem. A broad river, the Waioea, has to be crossed no fewer than thirty-two times, and a creek of the same river 23, besides which the road is very precipitous, breaking round sharp corners with a view of cattle grazing 500 feet below, and performing other similar eccentricities. The road is mostly traversed by bullocks, capable of dragging the heaviest burdens with the greatest ease over the most difficult and dangerous places, and hardly ever known to stumble. I had to wait three weeks in Napier before the rivers could be forded, and even then it was with the greatest difficulty that I could get the horse through as the current was so strong.

Having reached my destination, which was that of a run of 18,000 acres called the Rakomona block, and being fully installed as a cadet or pupil, on the following day I was initiated into the mysteries of "working the dogs" and the use of the stock whip, a whip with a stock about 1 ft. long and a lash ten feet long, in which latter accomplishment I nearly cut my head off, as to make it crack it has to be swung in a peculiar manner. I generally rose at 5, and was in the saddle the whole of the day with the exception of half an hour in the middle of it. Shearing is to the New Zealand sheep farmer what harvest is to his English brother. Rams and ewes, wethers and lambs, are drafted into the sheep yard amidst the howling of dogs, cries of shepherds and other discordant noises. The rams are then singled out and drafted into a separate pen, the same being done with the rest. Shears are sharpened, and the work begins. The Maories or native inhabitants are most expert shearers. I have known a great many Maories shear a hundred sheep a day at a £1 per 100; not bad pay according to English ideas. The Maori men are strong, well limbed, muscular fellows, 5 feet 10 high, weighing 10 or 12 stone, and are not very much unlike Gypsies. The women are for the most part small, and are by no means as good looking as the men. They very often lead a dissolute life from childhood

marry early, and then perform a large share of field labour. They soon become bent and broken, are old at forty, and repulsive at sixty. A few of the high-born Rangitara girls are, however, very beautiful in complexion and figure.

I may here say a word about frozen mutton, as it is undoubtedly one of New Zealand's most important exports. The best mutton comes from a place called Tomona in Hawke's Bay, where it is frozen. There are large freezing works there where as many as a thousand sheep a day are frozen. They cut off the heads and feet, as these are deemed useless, and the carcasses lie there till some one takes compassion on their loneliness and carries them off. I have often thought what a pity it is that the poor elsewhere have not the same chance of getting a meal as this affords. The meat having been properly frozen, is done up in sacks, sent down to Napier by rail, and suffers nothing by the journey. It is then sent off in small launches, fitted up with freezing machinery, to the ships lying at anchor in the bay, and thus transferred to England.

After my experience of sheep farming I was offered a position on the railway survey. This, as many have imagined, is not the most easy work in the world. We used to walk sometimes thirty miles a day chaining through thick bushes, levelling and taking sights, etc. This was not all manual labour, for when we came home and the "Billy" was boiled and tea made and taken, plans had to be formed and the day's work talked over. The survey on which I was engaged extended seventy miles on one side of the Wellington road and forty miles on the other, and the object of the survey was to form a railway through the bush from a place called Taharata to Wellington railway. Surveying I may here mention is a very interesting and remunerative employment, but whoever takes it up must be prepared to undergo a large amount of bodily fatigue. The bush scenery is lovely; some of the tall ferns stand twenty or thirty feet high; the ferns branch out a considerable distance. The kauri of New Zealand, it is common in the Hokianga and Haipara districts and produces large quantities of resinous gum. The gum diggers camp generally on the edge of the bush. They arm themselves with long iron rods, which they thrust into the ground, and they at once can tell whether the soil is formed of decayed kauri or otherwise. A good deal is sometimes made at gum digging. It is very rough, hard work, but if you are lucky money is made out of it. The gum diggers are, as a rule, the most dissolute set of men in the country. Twice a year they come down from the bush to town and do not leave till they have spent all their money. They generally hand over to the landlord or "boss" of the hotel at which they stay a big sum of money, say sixty or seventy pounds, and request him to let them know when that is gone and they will find more.

The rimu comes next to the kauri in point of quality. It is a most graceful pine, much heavier than the kauri and more durable. Iotara, or mahogany pine, is a fine tree, works well and splits freely. It mostly abounds in the South Island of New Zealand. Single trunks are hollowed out and form the largest native canoes. New Zealand contains about 80,000,000 acres or nearly 2,000,000 more than Great Britain and Ireland. From the experience which has been gained by working a small portion of it 54,000 acres of available land would probably be reduced to cultivation at a clearing cost of £1 to £5 per acre and its productive capability under the roughest makeshift, farming, might be taken as equal to the permanent grazing of four sheep or to the growth of twenty five bushels of wheat per imperial acre.

As to the climate of New Zealand I think we may say it is a climate favourable alike to the preservation of robust health and most congenial to the development of all pastoral pursuits, and one in which every English grain, grass, fruit and flower thrives. Here we have a country with splendid climate, fine land and pastures well watered, and grand mineral resources. New Zealand is undoubtedly a fine country, and to the man who has a little capital and is not ashamed to turn his hand to whatever turns up it opens a wide and endless sphere for the exercise of those talents which will enable him to earn his daily bread.

I think it would be a profitable undertaking for the legislators of Canada to hasten the consummation of the idea proposed by the Orient steamship company to run a fast line of steamers between Plymouth and Halifax in connection with the Canadian Pacific railway, and by so doing to bring the countries of Australasia into touch with Canada. Where would be then the tedious and often dangerous journeys round Cape Horn or the sailing vessels filled with wool and mutton from Australia and New Zealand. The Canadian Pacific route would be the great commercial highway to the east; it would be the favourite route of travellers from England who wished to avoid the burning heat of the Red Sea or the dreary voyage round Cape of Good Hope.

Now that the Panama canal scheme seems under a cloud, I venture to predict that if the public see their hopes realized in favour of a quick ocean service between Canada and England and also if the railway and marine authorities on this side facilitate this arrangement, the Canadian Pacific route will become the desideratum of a considerable section of travelling humanity.

## A. HEATHCOTE.

Killed For His Principles.  
LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 1.—At Burksville, Thursday, Matt Baker was shot and mortally wounded by his uncle, Dr. Sandige, and his cousin, Sandige's son. The town is under the local prohibition law. Sandige keeps a drug store. When he refused to give Baker whiskey Baker followed him to his house and became very abusive. After ordering Baker away several times Dr. Sandige fired upon him and his son followed with further shots.

The Lateness of Easter.  
Only seven times in the past century has Easter Sunday been later than this year, April 21st. The earliest on record in the century was in 1845, when it occurred on March 23rd. The latest in the century was in the year 1812, when Easter came on April 29th. In 1866 and 1878 it occurred on April 21st—making with 1889 three times in the century that it has fixed itself at this date.

Prairie on Fire.]  
HUBOX, Dak., March 30.—Terrible prairie fires are reported from all parts of the country. On Thursday night, between here and Cavour on the west, and for several miles north of that place, the country was almost entirely burned over. Many farmers lost houses, barns, hay and grass. South and southwest of here the settlers have suffered quite as severely.

## HE REFUSED TO SIGN IT.

### THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR WILL NOT ATTACH HIS NAME.

The Condition of Affairs in France Over the Proposed Arrest of Boulanger—The Indictments Published—Latest Points of the Case.

PARIS, April 1.—The cabinet decided on Friday to ask the chamber of deputies Saturday, to prosecute Boulanger who attended Saturday's sitting. The refusal of Bouchez, the public prosecutor, to sign the indictments against Boulanger on the ground that there was not sufficient basis for a charge of conspiracy caused a great sensation. If Bouchez should persist in his refusal he will be suspended.

The *Dix Neufieme Siecle* published the indictment against the members of the Patriotic league, a copy of the document having been obtained surreptitiously. One rumour states that Bouchez furnished it to the paper, while another report is that the Boulangists divulged the information.

New York, April 1.—The *Herald's* Paris says the proceedings which the government seems decided to institute against Boulanger on the charge of conspiracy against the safety of the state, form the burning question of the moment. It was expected that the chamber would have been met with a demand for the authorization of the contemplated prosecution, Saturday, but it seems certain that on the morning of that day M. Bouchez refused to put his signature to the demand. In consequence the government was for the moment placed in the presence of an obstacle which, however, it is credited with the intention of overcoming by asking Bouchez to resign. This misunderstanding between the government and the magistracy, at the outset of the affair, is of the gravest character and causes many doubts as to the wisdom and utility of prosecuting Boulanger. At present all that has been made public is that the charges against Boulanger are similar to those on which the leaders of the League Des Patriotes are arraigned before the tribunal correctionnel. The dominant impression remaining, after the perusal of this document, is that the counts of the indictment are sufficient to justify the prosecution for illegal association and even for participation in secret societies, but that they are flimsy and feeble as grounds for accusation of conspiracy against the state. The greatest charge against the league is that of having planned the mobilization of the league forces, but the object they had in view has not been ascertained with precision, nor does it necessarily follow from the isolated fact that a document containing instructions, in view of a street uprising, was found at the house of the league that any such plan had been concerted or definitely determined upon. There is no indication, moreover, that Boulanger had had any personal connection with the league, save the fact that he gave a subscription of 3,000 francs which would be difficult to assimilate with an attempt against the safety of the state. It is impossible not to suppose that the government has in its possession other proofs which it refrains from making public at the present juncture, otherwise the prosecution which it contemplates would be a grave piece of imprudence.

## ASKING FOR TRANSFERS.

The Clergymen Who Want to Leave the Montreal Methodist Conference.

Rev. J. W. Sparling, president of the Montreal Methodist conference, left for Toronto this afternoon to attend a meeting of the transfer committee. The following have asked to be removed from the Montreal conference: Rev. J. Aude, Prescott, called to Brampton, and whose place will probably be supplied by Rev. S. P. Rose, now at Brampton; Rev. S. Bond, Montreal; Rev. W. G. Henderson, Stanstead, and Revs. J. Mussell, S. P. Brown, J. W. Runions, and John Stewart who desire to go to the North-West. Rev. J. W. Sparling will also be transferred to the Manitoba conference. Rev. Dr. Ryckman may be transferred into the conference having been invited to Dominion church, Ottawa.

## IN MEMORIAM.

The Late John W. Ashley.  
John W. Ashley, lately a resident of Pittsburg, and formerly of Kingston township, died on Sunday morning at his residence on Centre street, in the city, whither he moved two years since to enjoy rest and invigorate his health. He has been ailing for several weeks, partly from organic trouble and partly the result of being thrown by a runaway horse. A member of an old and highly respected Frontenac family, upright and industrious, neighborly and kind, nothing but good can be said of him, and his name will be carved down in memory fragrant with esteem. The funeral takes place on Tuesday at noon to Gananoque cemetery.

## Services in the Churches Yesterday.

Mr. Schiverea, holding revival services in Picton, has concluded the work. On his leaving he was presented with a purse containing \$325.  
On March 22nd the parishioners in Perth waited on the Very Rev. Dean O'Connor and presented him with a purse containing a handsome sum of money, accompanied by a feeling address.  
St. Paul's church, (Presbyterian) Smith's Falls, was re-opened yesterday after undergoing enlargement and repairs. Rev. Malcolm Macgillivray, Kingston, and Rev. James Ross, of Knox church, Perth, preached.  
The services yesterday in St. James' church were well attended. Two admirable sermons were preached by the incumbent in the morning upon temple building and in the evening on penitence. The choral service was hearty and Miss Ermatzger's offertory solo very fine. The pews are being allotted this afternoon and evening. On Sunday morning next, the Bishop of Niagara will hold confirmation.

## A Hard Earned Honour.

The gold medalist of the Royal medical college, as announced to-day is Fred Harkness, formerly of Picton, latterly of the WHIG staff. During three years of his studies he carried on his regular work in the composing room and his success is, therefore, all the more creditable. He is pronounced by the professors one of the best students they have graduated. His brother, Jeff Harkness, also of the WHIG, is taking an arts course.

Messrs. T. M. Cornett, Jas. Watt, and J. C. Linklater have been ordained elders of the Presbyterian church, Gananoque.