

back to Lata. On Sunday I went there to preach and she was very ill indeed. On Monday she died.

A man whose name I do not know was brought to this house about three months ago in a dying state. He had been picked up in a taro patch between my house and Lata by some Samoans, and told them by signs that he had been lying there four days. He was not able to speak when he arrived; six or seven hours afterwards he died. It was my people who found the man. They said he was dead. I sent to Tu, and asked him what I should do. He asked me to look after him, so I brought him to my house. Moors made no inquiries about the people from me, but he offered six dollars to me through Tu for burying them. I refused the money.

Lata, 23rd April, 1878.

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Mr. F. CORNWALL states:—

The labourers arrived at Lata on the 27th November. They were brought down in two trips by the cutter "Bertha." The second load was brought down about a month after the first. That is the entire list of labourers now given in.\* The list was taken on the 14th to 16th of January.

I came down with the labourers on the first trip of the "Bertha." There were women and children amongst those taken down on the first trip. The people were landed on the beach.† There was no house ready for them. We brought materials to build one. Seventy people came down on the first trip. The "Bertha" is 15 tons register. I stopped here four days. The people were engaged immediately landing cargo and weeding ground, and about twenty in putting up a house. We had one house completely finished by 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the day we landed. We continued to put up houses on the next day. I left Mr. Moors in charge, and myself left Lata four days after arrival. Before leaving I arranged to form a settlement higher up, and not on the coast.

The Samoans made no opposition with regard to the landing of the people.

I brought maize, rice, beans, and beef for the use of the labourers. No one died before I left. One man was apparently sick; I believe he was shamming. There were bananas, breadfruit, and cocoanuts on the ground when the people arrived. I was down here again about the 16th of January, 1878, for four days. I found that the station had been moved to a spot I had chosen, and two large houses were built. There were about one hundred and thirteen labourers. Twelve acres were cleared. Mr. Moors reported that the labourers were very sickly, and some of them had died. *I do not know how many.* Mr. Moors was about to remove the station again, as he had found a better position, and because the ground was too rocky. There was a large waterhole and a large lagoon close to the station. The weather was very rainy, and many of the people were sick. I brought down with me plenty of rice, maize, and beef. I had on the plantation since the commencement 112 lb. salts, a bottle of Dovers's powders for dysentery, eye-water, nitric acid, acetic acid, mercurial powder, and quinine; no chlorodyne. A Native Judge named Mana came down with me to take possession of the land, and there was no difficulty whatever with the Natives. Mr. Moors continually reported to me, and said that the labourers were sickly. I left the punishment of the labourers entirely to Mr. Moors, but I told him that there was to be no flogging on account of failure to do work. I did not say anything about the women. When I came down Mr. Moors told me that he had flogged some of the men.

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Mr. H. J. MOORS states:—

I arrived in the "Bertha" on the 27th November. Seventy labourers came with me. I brought 60 bags of corn weighing 240 lb. each, 45 bags of rice weighing 56 lb. each, 25 bags beans, and 1,200 lb. beef. The rations are rice or beans four times a week, sometimes five times, half-pound each; man, woman, and child get the same. The workmen have corn in any quantity they require, and one cocoanut each per day. Cocoanut, molasses, and salt is cooked with the corn. Water is taken to the labourers in the field at nine, one, and half-past two o'clock. They go to work half an hour after daylight, and continue until ten o'clock. No food is served out in the morning, but there is enough remaining from the night before to give a slight repast. From ten to twelve the people rest and get their food, and then resume work until three-quarters of an hour before sunset. A second ration is then served out. They are allowed what breadfruit and bananas can be found on the plantation. I have planted none. No water is carried to the labourers' houses—they have to do that themselves. There is no work done on Sunday, except as punishment. I do not supply fish, but distributed a number of fish-hooks among the people. One day a week is fixed for building houses, but only one family is released from work at a time. Two houses, capable of holding all the labourers, had previously been built.‡ Six large buckets of water are brought to the labourers in the field each time water is served out. I do not know how many people I have flogged. I gave two persons a regular flogging. I have hit others with my hand or with a stick. The two to whom I gave a regular flogging had com-

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\* This list was very imperfect.—A. P. M.

† Beach: Lava cliff.—A. P. M.

‡ Previous to the removal to the present site.—H. J. M.