

who is to be in charge of the Mission of Help in New Zealand, arrived at Wellington on Wednesday from Sydney by the Warramoo. The Rev. Mr. Pollock, who is accompanied by his wife and family, has come out at the wish of the English Committee to make arrangements for the work of the visiting clergy. He will be in the Dominion some three or four months.

A large number of friends will regret to hear that Sergeant McPhee, one of the most popular officers in the Auckland police force, and officer in charge of Newmarket, died last week as the result of ptomaine poisoning. The sergeant had been ill for ten days or more, suffering from what was at first supposed to be influenza, but which was subsequently diagnosed as ptomaine poisoning. The deceased officer was in the prime of life, and had been in the service for about eighteen years, having been stationed successfully at Thames, Te Awamutu, and Auckland, while for the past eighteen months he had been in charge of the Newmarket sub-district. His death will be a decided loss to the Department. The late sergeant is survived by his wife, but had no family.

Owing to the fact that Mr. Maurice Priestley, of Waikiekie, has been appointed to the position of headmaster of the Model Country School in connection with the Auckland Training College, the residents of Waikiekie tendered to Mr. and Mrs. Priestley a banquet in the Public Hall on the 25th ultimo. Some two hundred well-wishers attended to say farewell to the guests, who have been residents in Waikiekie for a period of eight years. Mr. Alex Stephen, sen., J.P., the pioneer settler of the district, and a chairman of the district school for thirty-three consecutive years, presided, and in flattering terms touched on Mr. and Mrs. Priestley's services to the district in various capacities, and asked them, on behalf of the residents, to accept as a token of their esteem and appreciation a very handsome marble clock suitably engraved. Mr. Priestley in a fitting manner, thanked the residents for their kindness and consideration shown to him and his family, and assured them that whatever he and his wife had done for the district had been done from a deep sense of duty and not from hope of reward. The handsome present made that night, however, would ever be valued as a link binding them to the place where they had spent the first years of their married life. The evening was spent in a social manner, Mr. Connold officiating as M.C. After the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" good-byes were said, and the guests departed.

Mr. W. G. Grace, of London, arrived by the Main Trunk train on Saturday and is staying at the Star Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Dance, of Dunedin, were arrivals by the Main Trunk train on Saturday, and are stopping at the Central Hotel.

Captain Newton, of the ill-fated Wairare, has been chosen for the position of harbourmaster at New Plymouth, from amongst over 30 applicants.

Messrs. C. H. Seville and W. Angus, of Wellington; Herbert Roland, of Dunedin; and A. Kaye, of Christchurch, are at present in Auckland, stopping at the Star Hotel.

Mr. H. Wollerman arrived by the Main Trunk express from Wellington, and is at present staying at the Grand Hotel. He is pleasure-seeking, and proceeds shortly to Rotorua.

Miss Ingalls, matron of St. Helens Hospital, Christchurch, has been appointed matron of Cambridge Sanatorium, says a Christchurch message, which also states that Miss Ludwig, sub-matron at St. Helens Hospital, Christchurch, has been appointed matron of St. Helens Hospital, Auckland.

Mr. W. Fishwick, L.A.B., accompanied by his wife and family, left Auckland by the express on Friday to take up a position as organist at Trinity Church, Timaru. Mr. and Mrs. Fishwick were presented with an elaborate silver tea set as a mark of esteem. A good programme, consisting of songs, recitations, solos on piano and violin, and graphophone selections was gone through, and a very enjoyable evening was spent.

The death took place at his residence, Stanlake, Mauku, on Thursday, of an old and well-known colonist, Mr. Heywood Crispe. The deceased gentleman arrived at Auckland in the ship Victory on February 2, 1851, and has been a resident of the Mauku district for 52 years. In 1859 he joined the first volunteer corps formed at Mauku, and later served as a sub-lieutenant during the trouble with the natives in the district in 1863, receiving the New Zealand war medal. Afterwards he served in the Orahuhu troop of the Royal Cavalry Volunteers, under Colonel Nixon. The late Mr. Crispe was an active worker of St. Bride's Church and Sunday School, having been Sunday School superintendent for nearly 20 years, and till within a year or two of his death a lay reader in the Church. He was also keenly interested in local public matters, having been in the past chairman of the Mauku Road Board for about 15 years. About three years back he underwent an operation, from which he never fully recovered. A widow, three sons, and three sisters survive him.

German Samoa.

AN INTERESTING INTERVIEW.

POSITION OF THE ENGLISH.

Dr. Solf, Governor of the German colony in Samoa, who is spending some time in Wellington after a nine years' absence, was seen by a representative of "The Post," and in the course of an interview gave some interesting information on German methods of administration in Samoa.

It was gathered that the staple native product of Samoa had been, and would continue to be, copra. The Government was trying to improve, and had already largely succeeded in improving, the cultivation of copra, and the traders, as well as the planters, were absolutely satisfied with what was being done in this direction.

Dr. Solf was asked if there had not been some dissatisfaction with the methods of the Government in this matter.

"Oh, yes," he readily replied. "There are, you know, traders, but not of high standing, who take a very narrow view of the ethics of trading. They are reluctant to adopt what shall I say? Well, good morals in trade. They wish to cheat the natives. But I am glad to say that the Government, assisted by the leading white traders, English as well as German, is doing its best to establish a better code of commercial

morality, and the natives themselves are quick to see what is good for them, and are willing to co-operate also.

RUBBER PROSPECTS.

"You wish to know to what the whites can turn their attention? Well, rubber cultivation is one thing; and in that they are already most successful. Indeed, there is much English and New Zealand capital invested in it. The trees are expected to show excellent returns in two years. Almost every kind of rubber is thriving well. I am very optimistic as to the success of rubber cultivation. As to the price of rubber keeping up, well, the world's visible supply is not yet equal to the demand.

"Great success, too, has been experienced in cacao culture—for making cocoa."

"You have some difficulty, do you not, with regard to labour?"

"We did have. That has been met by importations of Chinese, who, generally speaking, work well. If masters and coolies understand each other better, the friction that sometimes arises would disappear."

"The Samoan native, though, has a reputation for laziness, has he not?"

"FAA SAMOA."

"They do not like to work on contract labour for white men; but I can tell you that the stories you may hear of lazy Samoans must be taken cum grano salis. The natives have to grow their own coconuts, yams, taro, kava, bananas, and tobacco; they have to fish for their own tables; they have to build and repair their canoes; and they are their own architects and builders—and very fine houses they build, too, most artistically decorated in the native manner. I can assure you. No, the native is not so lazy as he is represented to be. Moreover, there is a communism among the natives, which stands in the way of individual effort. Each member of the race owes some duty to the other members, and must contribute to the common weal. If, then, he works for a white man, his labour is a loss to the community. So they regard it. Therefore, they think and maintain that what a native may earn by working for a white man, he should put into the communal purse. So you see, working for white men in plantations must necessarily be unpopular."

NATIVE LAND POLICY.

The land policy of this German-governed colony was referred to, and Dr. Solf explained its working. It was calculated that every native required three acres of fertile land for his own use, and after that had been provided then the balance could be available for cultivation by whites. "This system gives ample room for the increase of the natives," said Dr. Solf, "and I am glad to say that the natives are increasing, although slowly, and this our statistics prove. The policy satisfies both whites and natives. A native cannot sell or lease any of his three acres of land. But leases which were granted to whites for thirty years in international times and after the hoisting of the flag, may become freeholds of the whites. The reason of this is plain. It was recognised that the land which had been kept in a state of high cultivation by whites and greatly improved should not revert to

the native who would have the advantage of thirty years of a white man's labour."

UNDER THE GERMAN FLAG.

The status of British residents under the German flag was referred to, and Dr. Solf at once made it clear that all who were not natives were distinguished as white. "Now," he said, "the British have equal protection with the Germans, and equal consideration. We have no preferential tariff. There is one Customs tariff and, it does not favour any one—German or otherwise. The Government has given great consideration to the historical development of Samoa, and has continued to regard all whites, be they Germans, Englishmen, or Americans, under the one heading of foreigners as distinguished from Samoans. New Zealand feels the benefit of this, and directly, for New Zealand products are admitted to the group on exactly the same footing as German, in so far as the Customs duties are concerned, as there is no preference for Germans. Consequently, now that the Oceanic Steamship Company has ceased sending their steamers from San Francisco to Samoa, there is no competition in canned goods from America, but they come from New Zealand. Butter and frozen meat—the latter in not such large quantities as ought to come—and canned meats and timber, come from this country in considerable shipments."

THE RIGHT OF BRITISHERS.

"Would it be correct, then, to say that the British have political rights equal with the Germans?"

"Certainly, that is so. Why, I have on my Advisory Council two Englishmen. There is not, nor has there been any trouble between the Germans and the English because of the difference of nationality. The British have been given no reason to find German rule irksome, and have not found it so.

"I am glad to say that in Samoa there is not, as it seems there is in other parts of the world, any ill-feeling between Englishmen and Germans. In Samoa they dwell together harmoniously, and during the whole of my term in the islands they have never done anything else. I cannot speak much about the present high tension of feeling between Englishmen and Germans in Europe, except to regret it as all thinking Englishmen and Germans must regret it; and I do think that if it is much exaggerated by the inflammatory section of the British and German newspapers, I do not really think that bitter feeling is characteristic of the people of England and the people of Germany. Each needs to know the other more."

There is no reason why the national forces of Australia should not make their standard of efficiency on a par with, if not higher than, those of the military Powers of Europe and elsewhere, but you cannot expect immediate results.—*Lord Kitchener*, speaking in Melbourne.

In no other country in the world do the young men show such natural qualifications whereon to build a military career. A great deal of the training that in the ordinary course is necessary to obtain an efficient soldier is already part of their daily life.—*Lord Kitchener*, speaking in Melbourne.

King's College, Auckland.

Boarding & Day School for Boys

Visitor:

REV. WM. SKATTY, M.A.
(Vicar of St. Mark's).

Headmaster:

C. T. MAJOR, M.A., B.Sc.,
Senior Mathematical Scholar N.Z.

VISITING MASTERS for
PIANO, VIOLIN
SINGING, etc.

Assistant Masters:

Upper School—

F. STUCKEY, M.A.
J. U. COLLINS, B.A.
H. T. REVELL, M.A.
H. R. WALLACE, M.A.

Lower School—

R. H. BAYLY (C. Certif.)
J. K. FAGAN, B.A.
E. MOUSLEY (C. Certif.)
W. F. BALHAM (Univ. of N.Z.)
T. M. WILKES (Univ. of N.Z.)

The College, which is built in the highest part of Remuera, is an ideal spot for a BOARDING SCHOOL. The grounds are ten acres in extent, and laid out in playing fields, lawns and shrubberies. Boarders have the use of a good SCHOOL LIBRARY, GYMNASIUM, Dark Room for Photography, Carpenter's Shop. Their comfort and well-being is made the first consideration in the house.

TELEPHONE 202.

The Curriculum includes all the subjects required for the UNIVERSITY AND CIVIL SERVICE Examinations. There is, in connection with the College, a well-equipped Science Laboratory.

All boys, unless specially exempted, are required to play Cricket and Football, and to enter for Gymnastic and School Sports.

The Religious Instruction is under the direction of the Visitor.

Prospectus from Messrs. Upton & Co., or from the Headmaster.