

MORE HARM THAN GOOD. One Mr. Thurber, of New York was called upon to give his opinion as to Trusts, whether they were beneficial or injurious to the people.

It may be incidentally remarked that Mr. Thurber is somewhat of a dabbler in Trusts himself and is disposed, therefore, to find whatever of good there may be in such institutions and to make the most of it.

But admitting, for the sake of argument, that Trusts do lower prices, as asserted, can they therefore claim to be benefactors, that should be hailed as such and meet with popular approval instead of condemnation?

But there is another view of it, something more important than cheapness, for cheap goods are not the chief end of man. When all things are taken into account and duly considered cheap goods may prove to be the dearest kind of goods.

The essential idea, the cornerstone that underlies the Trusts is monopoly. They cannot succeed unless they become monopolies.

It took him a good while to think of it, but that Kansas man has come to the conclusion that it is about time that prosperity struck him and he wants it all in a lump.

There is one county in Maryland in which the muskrat is extensively cultivated. It has produced as many as two hundred and fifty thousand of them in one year.

When Mr. Armour works up that \$20,000,000 Gule Trust which he is manipulating he will stick it to the gule consumer.

labor they need at the very lowest figure they can. This will result in agricultural depression and in impoverished labor, and these in time will bring business prostration, and the Trusts will invoke their own destruction, for they cannot prosper and live when those upon whom they depend are prostrate.

This is why we say that the "cheap" Trust goods may in the end be the dearest kind of goods. Monopolies are dangerous things whether they furnish cheap or dear goods, whether they be known as Trusts or by some other name.

HERE IS SENSIBLE TALK. We have frequently in these columns called attention to and quoted the utterances of Booker T. Washington, President of the Tuskegee, Ala., Colored Institute.

"Booker T. Washington, president of the Tuskegee Normal and Agricultural Institute, and, perhaps, the most widely known colored man in the United States, answering the request of a prominent colored man in North Carolina as to what should be done to allay the present conflict between the races, says:

"I have been asking myself lately some rather serious questions and I want to put one or two of them to you. Is there any reason why the negroes in the South should continue to oppose the Southern white man and his politics? Is this not the source of nearly all our troubles?"

"Unconsciously we seem to have gotten the idea into our blood and bones that we are only acting in a manly way when we oppose Southern white men with our votes.

"In some way, by some method, we must bring the race to the point where it will cease to feel that the only way for it to succeed is to oppose everything suggested or put forth by the Southern white man."

"This I consider one of our real problems. I believe that there are thousands of white Democrats in North Carolina who are 50 per cent. better friends to the negro than Governor Russell. I see no necessity in continuing to follow Governor Russell, who has no power to protect, or if he has the power does not exercise it, rather than those other white men who can protect us if we cease continually and forever to oppose them."

As Booker T. Washington knows his own race and its weak points pretty well, it may be no matter of surprise to him that the negroes with such few exceptions should for so many years permit themselves to be led and controlled by men, white and black, who have not a particle of interest in them, who use them simply for their own gain, keep them in a condition of antagonism to the majority of the white people among whom they are thrown and on whom they are dependent for employment and the means to earn their daily bread, and for relief, should misfortune come to them. They know this, for they have every day object lessons in it.

And yet they permit themselves to be put in antagonism to the best element of the white people, by unscrupulous mountebanks of their own race, and the veriest white trash that worms in among them to use them for gain. There is no State in the South where this has been more pointedly illustrated than in North Carolina, a fact with which Booker T. Washington seems to be familiar, as shown by the above dispatch.

IN A BAD MUDDLE. The penitentiary has been in a pretty bad muddle for some time, but the decision of the Supreme Court in favor of Captain Day puts it in a worse one, unless he decides to resign and retire; but this he is not very likely to do, as that would be giving up the salary, which could have been the only motive for his accepting an office that in itself has no other attraction in it.

Under this decision he continues to be superintendent and can proceed to draw his salary, although his office will, to all intents and purposes under the circumstances, be a sine cure.

He will be without funds to meet the current expenses of the institution, for it seems that the \$200,000 appropriation by the Legislature had a string to it, the condition being that Capt. Day pull out, but instead of pulling out he has pulled in, and that's the way the matter stands now.

Notaries Fowler and Wallace presided over the court, and Misses Shrier and Struthers were court stenographers.

Mr. Dockery was represented by Oscar J. Spears, Esq., and Jno. P. Cameron, Esq., of Rockingham, N. C. Mr. Bellamy's counsel was Julius Davis and Geo. L. Peschau, Esqs.

Mr. Bellamy began his testimony yesterday morning at 10 o'clock and was continuously on the stand, except for a recess of one hour and a half at noon, until last night at 8 o'clock. In response to a question as to whether he had read the testimony of one I. M. Cole, of Old Hundred, in Richmond county, in the present case, in which it was stated by Cole that he (Bellamy) had said that the Democrats were going to have the election if they had to carry it at the point of the bayonet, Mr. Bellamy testified that he had read the testimony, but that the statement in question is absolutely and positively false; he did not entertain or express such a thought and furthermore he would have been opposed to any such idea if he had thought that his party even desired or expected to resort to such a thing.

He was next asked if he had read the depositions of a man named Secrest, a witness for contestant at Monroe, Union county, N. C. Upon being asked to state the substance of the testimony of Secrest, witness stated that it was hardly necessary to contradict the statement of Mr. Secrest, as his character has been shown by a number of witnesses to be very bad. Secrest testified that in a speech at A. Stout's school house, in Union county, he (Bellamy) had said that the people of Wilmington were armed with Winchester rifles and were going to carry the election if it was necessary to shoot down the negroes. Mr. Bellamy testified that the statement of Secrest was absolutely false; he said that upon the conclusion of a discussion of the policy and principles of the Democratic party and its position upon national questions, he came down to the question of bad government in North Carolina under Fusion rule in State affairs, and then finally came down to local matters. Mr. Bellamy further testified that he stated to the assemblage as one reason why the fusionists should be hurled from power and control in North Carolina was that they had subjected the citizens of Wilmington, Newbern and Greenville to the horrors of misgovernment and negro domination, and all that implied, and, after briefly stating how the town of Greenville had been gerrymandered and put under negro control, he came to Wilmington, the place of his residence, and recited the terrible conditions here. He told of a negro burglar having been caught by a white lady in her own residence and turned over to fusion city authorities, who subsequently released him on straw bail; of the commission of six burglaries within ten days within eight hundred feet of the City Hall and of the non-arrest of a single offender; of six murders having been committed within a year; of the destruction by negroes of a hospital for infection of diseases in the outskirts of the city; of the impossibility to convict a negro by a New Hanover jury where a question of credibility arose between white witnesses and negro witnesses; of the brutal assault upon Mr. R. P. Hamme, a gallant and reputable citizen, by Richard Holmes, a negro policeman and the resulting trial in the Criminal Court, which was not pressed by a fusion solicitor without consent of the associate counsel; of the hundred and one insults offered to white ladies by insolent negro brutes and the utter inefficiency of the Republican authorities to suppress it; of the subsequent meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, presided over by a Republican, which passed resolutions declaring the inability of the Republican city administration to preserve law and order, substantially calling upon the people of Wilmington, as a matter of business and self-preservation, without regard to politics, to change the existing state of affairs.

Mr. Bellamy then stated that in the speech referred to by Secrest he stated that in consequence of this demoralization he had been informed that the white people of this city had ordered several thousand Winchester rifles to protect the lives, the property and the welfare of the people, and that he deplored any conflict and hoped no one would come, but if it did come and a riot ensued that a very fair result would come to the negroes. He did not state in that speech or in any of the campaign that the whites were going to carry the election by force or fraud or any illegal means, and so far as his knowledge went there was no such intent upon the part of Democrats. The statements he was then making, Mr. Bellamy said, and the statements made in his campaign speeches were a true statement of the condition of affairs in Wilmington at the time the speeches were made and that if he had failed in the statement, it was in not stating other and greater wrongs, which actually occurred and which he forgot to mention.

The cross examination was by

ANOTHER HEARING.

More Testimony Taken in the Contested Congressional Election Case.

AN INTERESTING SESSION.

Hon. John D. Bellamy, the Contestee, On the Stand—Denies Statement and Depositions by Witnesses at Old Hundred and Moncure.

Hon. Jno. D. Bellamy, the contestee in the contested Congressional election case, was examined as a witness for himself before the Notary Court assembled yesterday morning for the hearing of testimony in behalf of the contestee. The taking of his testimony consumed the entire day, and is by far the most interesting evidence yet heard during the progress of the entire investigation.

Notaries Fowler and Wallace presided over the court, and Misses Shrier and Struthers were court stenographers.

Mr. Dockery was represented by Oscar J. Spears, Esq., and Jno. P. Cameron, Esq., of Rockingham, N. C. Mr. Bellamy's counsel was Julius Davis and Geo. L. Peschau, Esqs.

Mr. Bellamy began his testimony yesterday morning at 10 o'clock and was continuously on the stand, except for a recess of one hour and a half at noon, until last night at 8 o'clock. In response to a question as to whether he had read the testimony of one I. M. Cole, of Old Hundred, in Richmond county, in the present case, in which it was stated by Cole that he (Bellamy) had said that the Democrats were going to have the election if they had to carry it at the point of the bayonet, Mr. Bellamy testified that he had read the testimony, but that the statement in question is absolutely and positively false; he did not entertain or express such a thought and furthermore he would have been opposed to any such idea if he had thought that his party even desired or expected to resort to such a thing.

He was next asked if he had read the depositions of a man named Secrest, a witness for contestant at Monroe, Union county, N. C. Upon being asked to state the substance of the testimony of Secrest, witness stated that it was hardly necessary to contradict the statement of Mr. Secrest, as his character has been shown by a number of witnesses to be very bad. Secrest testified that in a speech at A. Stout's school house, in Union county, he (Bellamy) had said that the people of Wilmington were armed with Winchester rifles and were going to carry the election if it was necessary to shoot down the negroes. Mr. Bellamy testified that the statement of Secrest was absolutely false; he said that upon the conclusion of a discussion of the policy and principles of the Democratic party and its position upon national questions, he came down to the question of bad government in North Carolina under Fusion rule in State affairs, and then finally came down to local matters. Mr. Bellamy further testified that he stated to the assemblage as one reason why the fusionists should be hurled from power and control in North Carolina was that they had subjected the citizens of Wilmington, Newbern and Greenville to the horrors of misgovernment and negro domination, and all that implied, and, after briefly stating how the town of Greenville had been gerrymandered and put under negro control, he came to Wilmington, the place of his residence, and recited the terrible conditions here. He told of a negro burglar having been caught by a white lady in her own residence and turned over to fusion city authorities, who subsequently released him on straw bail; of the commission of six burglaries within ten days within eight hundred feet of the City Hall and of the non-arrest of a single offender; of six murders having been committed within a year; of the destruction by negroes of a hospital for infection of diseases in the outskirts of the city; of the impossibility to convict a negro by a New Hanover jury where a question of credibility arose between white witnesses and negro witnesses; of the brutal assault upon Mr. R. P. Hamme, a gallant and reputable citizen, by Richard Holmes, a negro policeman and the resulting trial in the Criminal Court, which was not pressed by a fusion solicitor without consent of the associate counsel; of the hundred and one insults offered to white ladies by insolent negro brutes and the utter inefficiency of the Republican authorities to suppress it; of the subsequent meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, presided over by a Republican, which passed resolutions declaring the inability of the Republican city administration to preserve law and order, substantially calling upon the people of Wilmington, as a matter of business and self-preservation, without regard to politics, to change the existing state of affairs.

Mr. Bellamy then stated that in the speech referred to by Secrest he stated that in consequence of this demoralization he had been informed that the white people of this city had ordered several thousand Winchester rifles to protect the lives, the property and the welfare of the people, and that he deplored any conflict and hoped no one would come, but if it did come and a riot ensued that a very fair result would come to the negroes. He did not state in that speech or in any of the campaign that the whites were going to carry the election by force or fraud or any illegal means, and so far as his knowledge went there was no such intent upon the part of Democrats. The statements he was then making, Mr. Bellamy said, and the statements made in his campaign speeches were a true statement of the condition of affairs in Wilmington at the time the speeches were made and that if he had failed in the statement, it was in not stating other and greater wrongs, which actually occurred and which he forgot to mention.

The cross examination was by

HEARING IS FINISHED.

Evidence for Contestee in Congressional Election Case Concluded.

COL. ATKINSON'S TESTIMONY.

With Regard to Col. Waddell's Speech in the Opera House, the Most Interesting of the Session—Two Other Witnesses Examined.

The hearing of testimony for contestee in the Bellamy-Dockery case was concluded in the United States Court room yesterday afternoon at 7 o'clock.

The first witness examined was Mr. Ed. Warren, who was examined by Geo. L. Peschau, Esq. He testified as to having been a registrar in the First precinct of the Second ward, the election was fair and quiet; he saw no indication of violence whatever. His testimony was not shaken by a rigid cross examination by attorneys for contestant.

Mr. Matt Bremer, the next witness, was also examined by Mr. Peschau. He was a poll-holder in the First precinct of the Fifth ward. His testimony as to intimidation and violence on the part of the white people was virtually the same as that of Mr. Warren. No developments were elicited from a tedious cross-examination.

The examination of Col. Jno. W. Atkinson, the next witness, was conducted by Hon. Jno. D. Bellamy, the contestee in the case. He gave most interesting testimony, which must have been very discouraging to counsel for contestant. During the progress of the investigation, from time to time, there has been a persistent effort on the part of contestant's counsel to attribute a certain incendiary utterance to Col. Waddell, alleged to have been used by him in his speech during his campaign in the Wilmington Opera House, in substance being that the Democrats of New Hanover were determined to carry the election if the Cape Fear river had to be choked with the dead bodies or carcasses of negroes.

Col. Atkinson testified that he occupied a seat on the stage on the occasion referred to and heard the speech throughout. Col. Waddell made no such statement. He did say in his speech, after recounting the innumerable insults publicly offered to white ladies by insolent negro brutes and the terrible conditions existing here at the time, that if such outrageous conduct was persisted in by lawless and insolent negroes the white people of the city in righteous indignation would put a stop to it, if the Cape Fear river had to be choked with carcasses. The expression was not used in connection with any discourse relating to the carrying of the election, and in Col. Atkinson's opinion had no political significance whatever.

On cross examination he was questioned by Mr. Spears regarding an agreement said to have been made by Democrats with Governor Russell to the effect that if Messrs. Peschau and Kerr would come down from the legislature ticket and two other representative business men substituted in their stead, the Republicans would put out no county and legislative ticket, and thus threatened bloodshed be prevented. Col. Atkinson testified substantially that he knew of no such agreement for the prevention of bloodshed, but that there was some political understanding with leaders of the parties about the county and legislative tickets reported during the campaign.

In response to inquiries he replied that Col. Waddell presided over a mass-meeting of citizens at the Court House after the election, in which a committee was appointed, in view of the defamatory article published by Manly in his paper, the duties of its members being that they should see that Manly and his printing material were removed from the city, but that no violence was authorized or resorted to in carrying out these designs, except by irresponsible parties, who set fire to the printing office, after a committee of leading negroes, whose assistance was asked in having the press and material peaceably removed, failed to report to the committee of white citizens with them to this end. These events, Col. Atkinson explained, transpired subsequent to the election.

He further testified that he belonged to no political party, but generally voted the Democratic ticket, was an old line Whig more than anything else. The principal feature of the entire examination was the long and complex questions by Mr. Spears, counsel for Col. Dockery, and the vigorous objections and exceptions filed by Mr. Peschau, counsel for Mr. Bellamy.

A part of the forenoon and the entire afternoon session of the court was taken up with the examination of Col. Atkinson, upon the conclusion of which an adjournment was taken.

HEARING IS FINISHED.

Evidence for Contestee in Congressional Election Case Concluded.

COL. ATKINSON'S TESTIMONY.

With Regard to Col. Waddell's Speech in the Opera House, the Most Interesting of the Session—Two Other Witnesses Examined.

The hearing of testimony for contestee in the Bellamy-Dockery case was concluded in the United States Court room yesterday afternoon at 7 o'clock.

The first witness examined was Mr. Ed. Warren, who was examined by Geo. L. Peschau, Esq. He testified as to having been a registrar in the First precinct of the Second ward, the election was fair and quiet; he saw no indication of violence whatever. His testimony was not shaken by a rigid cross examination by attorneys for contestant.

Mr. Matt Bremer, the next witness, was also examined by Mr. Peschau. He was a poll-holder in the First precinct of the Fifth ward. His testimony as to intimidation and violence on the part of the white people was virtually the same as that of Mr. Warren. No developments were elicited from a tedious cross-examination.

The examination of Col. Jno. W. Atkinson, the next witness, was conducted by Hon. Jno. D. Bellamy, the contestee in the case. He gave most interesting testimony, which must have been very discouraging to counsel for contestant. During the progress of the investigation, from time to time, there has been a persistent effort on the part of contestant's counsel to attribute a certain incendiary utterance to Col. Waddell, alleged to have been used by him in his speech during his campaign in the Wilmington Opera House, in substance being that the Democrats of New Hanover were determined to carry the election if the Cape Fear river had to be choked with the dead bodies or carcasses of negroes.

Col. Atkinson testified that he occupied a seat on the stage on the occasion referred to and heard the speech throughout. Col. Waddell made no such statement. He did say in his speech, after recounting the innumerable insults publicly offered to white ladies by insolent negro brutes and the terrible conditions existing here at the time, that if such outrageous conduct was persisted in by lawless and insolent negroes the white people of the city in righteous indignation would put a stop to it, if the Cape Fear river had to be choked with carcasses. The expression was not used in connection with any discourse relating to the carrying of the election, and in Col. Atkinson's opinion had no political significance whatever.

On cross examination he was questioned by Mr. Spears regarding an agreement said to have been made by Democrats with Governor Russell to the effect that if Messrs. Peschau and Kerr would come down from the legislature ticket and two other representative business men substituted in their stead, the Republicans would put out no county and legislative ticket, and thus threatened bloodshed be prevented. Col. Atkinson testified substantially that he knew of no such agreement for the prevention of bloodshed, but that there was some political understanding with leaders of the parties about the county and legislative tickets reported during the campaign.

In response to inquiries he replied that Col. Waddell presided over a mass-meeting of citizens at the Court House after the election, in which a committee was appointed, in view of the defamatory article published by Manly in his paper, the duties of its members being that they should see that Manly and his printing material were removed from the city, but that no violence was authorized or resorted to in carrying out these designs, except by irresponsible parties, who set fire to the printing office, after a committee of leading negroes, whose assistance was asked in having the press and material peaceably removed, failed to report to the committee of white citizens with them to this end. These events, Col. Atkinson explained, transpired subsequent to the election.

He further testified that he belonged to no political party, but generally voted the Democratic ticket, was an old line Whig more than anything else. The principal feature of the entire examination was the long and complex questions by Mr. Spears, counsel for Col. Dockery, and the vigorous objections and exceptions filed by Mr. Peschau, counsel for Mr. Bellamy.

A part of the forenoon and the entire afternoon session of the court was taken up with the examination of Col. Atkinson, upon the conclusion of which an adjournment was taken.

FIERCE FIGHT

WITH SAMOANS. A Force of British and American Ambushed by Mataafa's Warriors.

ON A GERMAN PLANTATION.

Three Officers and Four Seamen Killed. Bodies Beheaded—German Consul Charged With Inciting the Natives to Fight.

By Cable to the Morning Star. AUKLAND, N. Z., April 12.—Dispatches received here from Apia, Samoa, April 1, say that a party of 105 Americans and British sailors were forced to retreat to the beach, after having been caught in an ambush on a German plantation that day. The expedition was led by Lieutenant A. H. Freeman, of the British third class cruiser Tauranga. Lieutenant P. L. Lansdale, and Ensign P. Monaghan, both of the United States cruiser Philadelphia, were left dead on the field. Ensign Monaghan remained to assist Lieutenant Lansdale, and was shot by two British and two American sailors were also killed.

The natives engaged were some of Mataafa's warriors, estimated at eight hundred, they were the heads of the British and American officers killed. Priests of the French mission afterwards brought the heads into Apia.

The manager of the German plantation has been arrested and detained on board the Tauranga, on affidavits declaring that he was seen urging the natives to attack the British and American forces.

In a previous engagement twenty-seven of Mataafa's warriors were killed; there were no casualties among the European forces.

Further advices from Apia say that the British and American ships, the Tauranga at Apia, the British and American consuls issued a proclamation to give Mataafa a last chance and that the French priests also used their influence to urge the natives to attack and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed and bridges and roads were barricaded. On March 29th the enemy was sighted at Maguigi and machine guns and a seven pounder were used. The friendly also attacked the enemy during the latter's retreat and several rebels were killed or wounded. The friendly carried one dead through Apia, which was taken by the British and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed and bridges and roads were barricaded. On March 29th the enemy was sighted at Maguigi and machine guns and a seven pounder were used. The friendly also attacked the enemy during the latter's retreat and several rebels were killed or wounded. The friendly carried one dead through Apia, which was taken by the British and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed and bridges and roads were barricaded. On March 29th the enemy was sighted at Maguigi and machine guns and a seven pounder were used. The friendly also attacked the enemy during the latter's retreat and several rebels were killed or wounded. The friendly carried one dead through Apia, which was taken by the British and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed and bridges and roads were barricaded. On March 29th the enemy was sighted at Maguigi and machine guns and a seven pounder were used. The friendly also attacked the enemy during the latter's retreat and several rebels were killed or wounded. The friendly carried one dead through Apia, which was taken by the British and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed and bridges and roads were barricaded. On March 29th the enemy was sighted at Maguigi and machine guns and a seven pounder were used. The friendly also attacked the enemy during the latter's retreat and several rebels were killed or wounded. The friendly carried one dead through Apia, which was taken by the British and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed and bridges and roads were barricaded. On March 29th the enemy was sighted at Maguigi and machine guns and a seven pounder were used. The friendly also attacked the enemy during the latter's retreat and several rebels were killed or wounded. The friendly carried one dead through Apia, which was taken by the British and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed and bridges and roads were barricaded. On March 29th the enemy was sighted at Maguigi and machine guns and a seven pounder were used. The friendly also attacked the enemy during the latter's retreat and several rebels were killed or wounded. The friendly carried one dead through Apia, which was taken by the British and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed and bridges and roads were barricaded. On March 29th the enemy was sighted at Maguigi and machine guns and a seven pounder were used. The friendly also attacked the enemy during the latter's retreat and several rebels were killed or wounded. The friendly carried one dead through Apia, which was taken by the British and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed and bridges and roads were barricaded. On March 29th the enemy was sighted at Maguigi and machine guns and a seven pounder were used. The friendly also attacked the enemy during the latter's retreat and several rebels were killed or wounded. The friendly carried one dead through Apia, which was taken by the British and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed and bridges and roads were barricaded. On March 29th the enemy was sighted at Maguigi and machine guns and a seven pounder were used. The friendly also attacked the enemy during the latter's retreat and several rebels were killed or wounded. The friendly carried one dead through Apia, which was taken by the British and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed and bridges and roads were barricaded. On March 29th the enemy was sighted at Maguigi and machine guns and a seven pounder were used. The friendly also attacked the enemy during the latter's retreat and several rebels were killed or wounded. The friendly carried one dead through Apia, which was taken by the British and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed and bridges and roads were barricaded. On March 29th the enemy was sighted at Maguigi and machine guns and a seven pounder were used. The friendly also attacked the enemy during the latter's retreat and several rebels were killed or wounded. The friendly carried one dead through Apia, which was taken by the British and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed and bridges and roads were barricaded. On March 29th the enemy was sighted at Maguigi and machine guns and a seven pounder were used. The friendly also attacked the enemy during the latter's retreat and several rebels were killed or wounded. The friendly carried one dead through Apia, which was taken by the British and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed and bridges and roads were barricaded. On March 29th the enemy was sighted at Maguigi and machine guns and a seven pounder were used. The friendly also attacked the enemy during the latter's retreat and several rebels were killed or wounded. The friendly carried one dead through Apia, which was taken by the British and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed and bridges and roads were barricaded. On March 29th the enemy was sighted at Maguigi and machine guns and a seven pounder were used. The friendly also attacked the enemy during the latter's retreat and several rebels were killed or wounded. The friendly carried one dead through Apia, which was taken by the British and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed and bridges and roads were barricaded. On March 29th the enemy was sighted at Maguigi and machine guns and a seven pounder were used. The friendly also attacked the enemy during the latter's retreat and several rebels were killed or wounded. The friendly carried one dead through Apia, which was taken by the British and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed and bridges and roads were barricaded. On March 29th the enemy was sighted at Maguigi and machine guns and a seven pounder were used. The friendly also attacked the enemy during the latter's retreat and several rebels were killed or wounded. The friendly carried one dead through Apia, which was taken by the British and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed and bridges and roads were barricaded. On March 29th the enemy was sighted at Maguigi and machine guns and a seven pounder were used. The friendly also attacked the enemy during the latter's retreat and several rebels were killed or wounded. The friendly carried one dead through Apia, which was taken by the British and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed and bridges and roads were barricaded. On March 29th the enemy was sighted at Maguigi and machine guns and a seven pounder were used. The friendly also attacked the enemy during the latter's retreat and several rebels were killed or wounded. The friendly carried one dead through Apia, which was taken by the British and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed and bridges and roads were barricaded. On March 29th the enemy was sighted at Maguigi and machine guns and a seven pounder were used. The friendly also attacked the enemy during the latter's retreat and several rebels were killed or wounded. The friendly carried one dead through Apia, which was taken by the British and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed and bridges and roads were barricaded. On March 29th the enemy was sighted at Maguigi and machine guns and a seven pounder were used. The friendly also attacked the enemy during the latter's retreat and several rebels were killed or wounded. The friendly carried one dead through Apia, which was taken by the British and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed and bridges and roads were barricaded. On March 29th the enemy was sighted at Maguigi and machine guns and a seven pounder were used. The friendly also attacked the enemy during the latter's retreat and several rebels were killed or wounded. The friendly carried one dead through Apia, which was taken by the British and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed and bridges and roads were barricaded. On March 29th the enemy was sighted at Maguigi and machine guns and a seven pounder were used. The friendly also attacked the enemy during the latter's retreat and several rebels were killed or wounded. The friendly carried one dead through Apia, which was taken by the British and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed and bridges and roads were barricaded. On March 29th the enemy was sighted at Maguigi and machine guns and a seven pounder were used. The friendly also attacked the enemy during the latter's retreat and several rebels were killed or wounded. The friendly carried one dead through Apia, which was taken by the British and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed and bridges and roads were barricaded. On March 29th the enemy was sighted at Maguigi and machine guns and a seven pounder were used. The friendly also attacked the enemy during the latter's retreat and several rebels were killed or wounded. The friendly carried one dead through Apia, which was taken by the British and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed and bridges and roads were barricaded. On March 29th the enemy was sighted at Maguigi and machine guns and a seven pounder were used. The friendly also attacked the enemy during the latter's retreat and several rebels were killed or wounded. The friendly carried one dead through Apia, which was taken by the British and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed and bridges and roads were barricaded. On March 29th the enemy was sighted at Maguigi and machine guns and a seven pounder were used. The friendly also attacked the enemy during the latter's retreat and several rebels were killed or wounded. The friendly carried one dead through Apia, which was taken by the British and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed and bridges and roads were barricaded. On March 29th the enemy was sighted at Maguigi and machine guns and a seven pounder were used. The friendly also attacked the enemy during the latter's retreat and several rebels were killed or wounded. The friendly carried one dead through Apia, which was taken by the British and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed and bridges and roads were barricaded. On March 29th the enemy was sighted at Maguigi and machine guns and a seven pounder were used. The friendly also attacked the enemy during the latter's retreat and several rebels were killed or wounded. The friendly carried one dead through Apia, which was taken by the British and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed and bridges and roads were barricaded. On March 29th the enemy was sighted at Maguigi and machine guns and a seven pounder were used. The friendly also attacked the enemy during the latter's retreat and several rebels were killed or wounded. The friendly carried one dead through Apia, which was taken by the British and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed and bridges and roads were barricaded. On March 29th the enemy was sighted at Maguigi and machine guns and a seven pounder were used. The friendly also attacked the enemy during the latter's retreat and several rebels were killed or wounded. The friendly carried one dead through Apia, which was taken by the British and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed and bridges and roads were barricaded. On March 29th the enemy was sighted at Maguigi and machine guns and a seven pounder were used. The friendly also attacked the enemy during the latter's retreat and several rebels were killed or wounded. The friendly carried one dead through Apia, which was taken by the British and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed and bridges and roads were barricaded. On March 29th the enemy was sighted at Maguigi and machine guns and a seven pounder were used. The friendly also attacked the enemy during the latter's retreat and several rebels were killed or wounded. The friendly carried one dead through Apia, which was taken by the British and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed and bridges and roads were barricaded. On March 29th the enemy was sighted at Maguigi and machine guns and a seven pounder were used. The friendly also attacked the enemy during the latter's retreat and several rebels were killed or wounded. The friendly carried one dead through Apia, which was taken by the British and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed and bridges and roads were barricaded. On March 29th the enemy was sighted at Maguigi and machine guns and a seven pounder were used. The friendly also attacked the enemy during the latter's retreat and several rebels were killed or wounded. The friendly carried one dead through Apia, which was taken by the British and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed and bridges and roads were barricaded. On March 29th the enemy was sighted at Maguigi and machine guns and a seven pounder were used. The friendly also attacked the enemy during the latter's retreat and several rebels were killed or wounded. The friendly carried one dead through Apia, which was taken by the British and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed and bridges and roads were barricaded. On March 29th the enemy was sighted at Maguigi and machine guns and a seven pounder were used. The friendly also attacked the enemy during the latter's retreat and several rebels were killed or wounded. The friendly carried one dead through Apia, which was taken by the British and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed and bridges and roads were barricaded. On March 29th the enemy was sighted at Maguigi and machine guns and a seven pounder were used. The friendly also attacked the enemy during the latter's retreat and several rebels were killed or wounded. The friendly carried one dead through Apia, which was taken by the British and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed and bridges and roads were barricaded. On March 29th the enemy was sighted at Maguigi and machine guns and a seven pounder were used. The friendly also attacked the enemy during the latter's retreat and several rebels were killed or wounded. The friendly carried one dead through Apia, which was taken by the British and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed and bridges and roads were barricaded. On March 29th the enemy was sighted at Maguigi and machine guns and a seven pounder were used. The friendly also attacked the enemy during the latter's retreat and several rebels were killed or wounded. The friendly carried one dead through Apia, which was taken by the British and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed and bridges and roads were barricaded. On March 29th the enemy was sighted at Maguigi and machine guns and a seven pounder were used. The friendly also attacked the enemy during the latter's retreat and several rebels were killed or wounded. The friendly carried one dead through Apia, which was taken by the British and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed and bridges and roads were barricaded. On March 29th the enemy was sighted at Maguigi and machine guns and a seven pounder were used. The friendly also attacked the enemy during the latter's retreat and several rebels were killed or wounded. The friendly carried one dead through Apia, which was taken by the British and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed and bridges and roads were barricaded. On March 29th the enemy was sighted at Maguigi and machine guns and a seven pounder were used. The friendly also attacked the enemy during the latter's retreat and several rebels were killed or wounded. The friendly carried one dead through Apia, which was taken by the British and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed and bridges and roads were barricaded. On March 29th the enemy was sighted at Maguigi and machine guns and a seven pounder were used. The friendly also attacked the enemy during the latter's retreat and several rebels were killed or wounded. The friendly carried one dead through Apia, which was taken by the British and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed and bridges and roads were barricaded. On March 29th the enemy was sighted at Maguigi and machine guns and a seven pounder were used. The friendly also attacked the enemy during the latter's retreat and several rebels were killed or wounded. The friendly carried one dead through Apia, which was taken by the British and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed and bridges and roads were barricaded. On March 29th the enemy was sighted at Maguigi and machine guns and a seven pounder were used. The friendly also attacked the enemy during the latter's retreat and several rebels were killed or wounded. The friendly carried one dead through Apia, which was taken by the British and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed and bridges and roads were barricaded. On March 29th the enemy was sighted at Maguigi and machine guns and a seven pounder were used. The friendly also attacked the enemy during the latter's retreat and several rebels were killed or wounded. The friendly carried one dead through Apia, which was taken by the British and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed and bridges and roads were barricaded. On March 29th the enemy was sighted at Maguigi and machine guns and a seven pounder were used. The friendly also attacked the enemy during the latter's retreat and several rebels were killed or wounded. The friendly carried one dead through Apia, which was taken by the British and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed and bridges and roads were barricaded. On March 29th the enemy was sighted at Maguigi and machine guns and a seven pounder were used. The friendly also attacked the enemy during the latter's retreat and several rebels were killed or wounded. The friendly carried one dead through Apia, which was taken by the British and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed and bridges and roads were barricaded. On March 29th the enemy was sighted at Maguigi and machine guns and a seven pounder were used. The friendly also attacked the enemy during the latter's retreat and several rebels were killed or wounded. The friendly carried one dead through Apia, which was taken by the British and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed and bridges and roads were barricaded. On March 29th the enemy was sighted at Maguigi and machine guns and a seven pounder were used. The friendly also attacked the enemy during the latter's retreat and several rebels were killed or wounded. The friendly carried one dead through Apia, which was taken by the British and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed and bridges and roads were barricaded. On March 29th the enemy was sighted at Maguigi and machine guns and a seven pounder were used. The friendly also attacked the enemy during the latter's retreat and several rebels were killed or wounded. The friendly carried one dead through Apia, which was taken by the British and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed and bridges and roads were barricaded. On March 29th the enemy was sighted at Maguigi and machine guns and a seven pounder were used. The friendly also attacked the enemy during the latter's retreat and several rebels were killed or wounded. The friendly carried one dead through Apia, which was taken by the British and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed and bridges and roads were barricaded. On March 29th the enemy was sighted at Maguigi and machine guns and a seven pounder were used. The friendly also attacked the enemy during the latter's retreat and several rebels were killed or wounded. The friendly carried one dead through Apia, which was taken by the British and the rebels continued