



# EVENING BULLETIN

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HONOLULU, H. I., SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1899.

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## WORK ON PEARL HARBOR

New York, March 29.—A Washington special to the Herald says: Preparatory to the establishment of an important naval station at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, steps are being taken by the War Department to improve the harbor.

Rear Admiral Walker, while in command of the Pacific station, made a careful survey of the harbor, and with dredging, which he suggests, it is apparent ample water can be secured leading to a spot well protected where he recommended the naval station be located. In the river and harbor act there is a provision appropriating \$100,000 for completing the improvement of the harbor. Rear Admiral Walker's report will be turned over to General Wilson, Chief of Engineers.

I understand Rear Admiral Endicott, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, will recommend that Congress authorize the construction of a stone dock at Pearl Harbor, with the necessary repair shops, so that repairs can be made to any vessel of the United States navy arriving in Hawaiian waters.

General Wilson has also taken measures to secure information respecting the fortifications of Porto Rico and additional fortifications which should be constructed so as to protect the island.

## Stock Sales for Past Week.

NAME OF STOCK.	No. Shares Sold.	High-est.	Low-est.
Am. Sugar Co., paid up	21	200	
Ewa Plantation Co.,	62	400	
Hawaiian Agricul. Co.	20	200	
Hawaiian Sugar Co.,	47	230	
Honolulu Sugar Co.,	40	205	200
Kahuku Plantation Co.,	60	200	
Kihei Plan. Co., Ltd.,	1550	20	16
Maunaloa Sugar Co.,	20	20	
Oahu Sugar Co.,	11	275	
Ookala Su. Plant'n Co.	5	125	
Paauhau Su. Plant'n Co.	10	40	
Waialua Agr. Co., Assa.	50	105	
Waialua Agr. Co., p'd up	50	175	
Wailuku Sugar Co.,	40	400	
Waimea Mill Co.,	30	125	
Hawaiian Electric Co.	5	200	
Mutual Telephone Co.	173	15	
Oahu Ry. & Land Co.	17,500	102	
Total Shares sold.....	2194		

## SUNDAY SCHOOL RALLY

The Sunday School rally is now well under way. All the necessary arrangements are now covered in the instructions to the five committees having the work in hand. These committees are made up of all the religious bodies to be represented on that day and the chairmen are as follows: Committee on Program, W. A. Bowen; Order of March, H. E. Coleman; Music, Wray Taylor; Decoration, P. H. Dodge; Finance, W. C. Weedon.

The work of these committees will be suggested by the following order of arrangements: The various schools including foreign, Hawaiian, Portuguese, Chinese and Japanese, will meet in and around the green in front of the drill shed on Saturday, May 6, at 3:30. The marshal of the day and his aides will then set in motion the various schools in order and they will march down Richards street to King and thence Waikiki ward passing the receiving stand, which through the courtesy of Mr. Giffard the representative of W. G. Irwin will be placed immediately in front of the Opera House. It will contain the heads of all the religious bodies represented in the rally.

While passing this stand each Sunday School will sing its own peculiar song and pass on through the gate of the Kawaiahaeo church yard to positions assigned each body. Then after the banners and emblems have been brought together in some conspicuous place there will be a short service.

A song, which it is planned shall be new, will be sung by all the schools, then the Lord's Prayer in the five different languages, and after it a very brief speech. The song that follows will virtually close the day although there will be some united cry or call which will be the signal for "break-ranks."

The best show in the city is the Quakers show. Free to everybody.

## BOMBARDMENT CONTINUES

Berlin, March 30.—A brief official dispatch from Apia, Samoa, dated March 30, says:

The bombardment continues. In pursuance to military orders the whites have evacuated many houses.

The chiefs of the Tano party who were exiled to other islands, have been brought back from Upolu. The fire-arms and ammunition taken from Tano on January 2 have been returned.

Will Mautala Kautz.

Washington, March 30.—The State Department has not yet received official advice relating to the occurrences in Samoa. The demonstration is regretted, but the opinion is expressed that Admiral Kautz acted on what was his best judgment and information. The State Department acknowledges that no permanent agreement can be reached under the treaty unless all three powers agree, but the hope is that some settlement of the difficulty may be brought about when it becomes apparent that the present conditions cannot exist indefinitely.

Admiral Kautz acted within his instructions. There is no doubt, with the facts now at hand, that Admiral Kautz will be sustained by the United States Government. No word has been received from Rear-Admiral Kautz, although a cablegram is momentarily expected. The officials at the Navy Department hardly believe a contingency could arise which would result in an actual clash between the naval forces.

## SEWELL SPEAKS OF COLONY.

The Examiner of the 29th gives the following interview with Special Agent Sewall:

"Yes, it is true that the people of the Hawaiian Islands are opposed to having their country treated as a colony by the United States. They want to be given a territorial form of government, the same as exists here in the case of New Mexico and Arizona. I am heartily in sympathy with them in that matter.

The people of the islands are intelligent and capable of self-government, as everybody knows. They expect, and should receive, liberal treatment at the hands of the Federal Government. For my own part, I do not think the authorities at Washington have ever seriously considered treating the islands as a colony. I do not think President McKinley favors such a proposition. Such a course would be a serious blunder."

Mr. Sewall would not admit that he is going to Washington to officially represent to the President the strong opposition in the islands to a colonial form of government.

## The Orpheum.

A change of program will be given this evening. Jim Post's fertile imagination has evolved a new farce entitled "Decapitation" which will be placed on the boards for the first time.

Van Gofre, the no bone equilibrist, and Emma Cotrelly, the lady juggler, will present some new features.

Miss May Ashley, the ever welcome all round artist, the versatile Mr. Pollard, Boyd and Oro, song and dance men, and the entire strength of the company, including Dora Mervyn who will contribute some choice ballads, will appear.

The family matinee takes place today at 2 p. m., when the young folks will have a treat.

## Engineers Practice Shooting.

For the past week sixty soldiers of the Engineers corps in charge of officers, have been shooting at the Kakaako range. They march in every morning, shoot up to lunch time, eat what they have taken along with them and then begin the shooting again. This practice will be continued.

David Dayton, Jr., is able to come down town after a long siege of illness.

## LIFE IN THE TRENCHES AT MANILA

Incidents with Co. K, First California--Acting as Gen. King's Body Guard--An Interrupted Game of Whist.

Life in the trenches before Manila has its interesting phases which are given an interesting description by A. F. Lundberg, Co. K., First California. Lundberg was a head salesman Shreve & Co., San Francisco, and is well-known to many Honolulu people. The following letter is dated IN THE TRENCHES, Sunday, the fifth of March, 1899:

It is just one month (4 weeks) today since we were called out, and ushered into the thickest of the fight, for our company was body-guard to General King, and we escorted him to the front through a galling fire.

General King is a dear man (I know that by the way he writes books) and the boys would follow him to the end of the earth, if it were necessary. When we left him to charge over the rice fields and green meadows of Santa Ana, he sat on his horse and took off his cap, cheered us and said, "give them hell, boys"—and we did, for H company of the Washington's and K company of the California's charged on a Filipino barracks, and captured the barracks, two Krupp guns, and many Mauser rifles for Uncle Sam, besides many for ourselves.

I have a Mauser rifle, and my only hope is to get it home safely, as I think this is the greatest souvenir of the war.

I cannot begin to describe the awful scenes on the battlefield among the dead and dying, for they were slaughtered by the thousands, and more were wounded. We saw too plainly, the terrible effects of the Springfield bullets as they almost tear one apart; while the Mauser makes but a little hole.

We were stationed at Santa Ana for two days, and took charge of some prisoners, and nineteen of the unfortunate wounded. Our doctors treated them humanely and found time to dress their wounds and relieve their pain as much as possible, and the next day two of my company boys washed and redressed their wounds and cared for them till the ambulances took them away. I can still hear their pitiful cries for "agua."

From Santa Ana we marched over dusty roads under the blazing tropic sun, and arrived at San Pedro de Macati where some of the other companies has had a hard time. Here we were quartered in a typical "Teatro Filipino," and I was interested in their crude decorations and attempts at art. We slept on the stage, something I had not thought of ever doing. Here we would line-up for our mess of musty rice or burned beans, or, oh horrors, canned-horse, and he off to the dress circle to eat. Of course as we would enter these Filipino towns, we boys would

have great sport catching chickens and pigs, and for a while we enjoyed these luxuries, but it does not take long for a regiment of hungry boys to clean out the place of everything eatable. From San Pedro de Macati we climbed the hill and took quarters in an old church that bears the great date of 1610, and until we put the natives to rout, services were still being held here. Can you imagine or realize how massively and solidly these places are built to withstand the storm of centuries. The convent portion has long gone to decay, but decay is interesting, and I cannot begin to describe the delightful hours I spent in wandering through this old pile.

The convent walls covered with moss and great trees growing in the crevices, the garden rank and overgrown, the bell-tower with its brass bells, the cloisters; the church yard with its bleached skulls and bones strewn about—all these would long detain you.

A wierd sight at night was to look from the church windows out on the graveyard, and see the red glow of the camp-fires and the boys eating their evening meal with the dead. I have slept in church before, but never did I dream I should ever unroll my blanket and lie on the floor of a church and sleep the sleep that only a sailor or soldier knows. We would wander to our bunks with only the dim light of an altar candle to guide us among the dead, for the walls and floor are full of the "long-departed." The sunrises and sunsets from here are far too glorious for this poor pen of mine to even attempt to describe, so I shall leave the church and journey through the fields and pass the curious hay-stacks all mounted with a cross. Nothing can be done down here without the cross being in, or having prominence, and I think there is where all the trouble lies. We slept for two nights in a sunken road back of the firing line for we were reserve, and it was a grand sight to see and hear the splendid volley-firing of Los Americanos.

From this sunken road we marched to the front, and built our trenches under a fire from the enemy, and here we have been for the last three weeks, and being fired on every day. We are campaigning in earnest now, and undergoing some of the hardships of war—no baths, no clean clothes, poor water, irregular meals, lying in the trenches with little covering from the hot sun, and at night the dampness; I am afraid we are storing up aches and pains for later years. Try and picture some of our unique situations, both humorous and thrilling, for being a special target (as we often are) for the native is not the pleasantest of feelings, is it? I walked twenty miles to have a bath and change of clothes, so there are not exactly "all the comforts of home."

I was look out in a tree, when some Filipino sharp shooters spied me, and ping, ping, sang the nasty little Mausers all around me, but I managed to come down untouched. We boys grew tired of the trenches, and dropped back from them about fifty feet and thought we would have some sociable games of whist. We finished one game, and started in on another, when we heard the too-familiar sound of the Mauser bullet around us. Of course we were back in the trenches in about three jumps, and again when it quieted down, we tried to continue, but were interrupted same as before, and later when I went to get my hat and collect the cards, I found two bullet holes in

## ROUND ABOUT MALOLOS

Manila, March 30.—10 a. m.—The American forces began the advance from Giguinto at day-break this morning. While crossing. While crossing a bridge about half a mile from that place they were attacked by the insurgents, who were gathered in force. They gave desperate battle. The engagement lasted fully two hours.

The Americans' loss is unofficially reported as ten killed and thirty wounded. They were crossing the bridge in two columns of four, the Pennsylvania Regiment in advance, closely followed by the Kansas Volunteers. When half way over the insurgents, who were concealed in the brush, opened a galling fire. The men never wavered and maintained their steady advance.

A Colt rapid fire gun was hurried to the scene and the jungle was literally raked. The insurgent loss in killed alone is upwards of 100.

The insurgents finally retreated upon Malolos in great disorder. It is thought they are on the way to the mountains. At least three thousand were engaged in this morning's skirmish. Evidences on every hand are that the Americans will find Malolos deserted.

The army is now resting and will advance upon Malolos this afternoon.

The Utah Battery was also engaged in this morning's brush and had one killed. The Pennylvanians suffered heavily.

## Close Upon Aguinaldo.

Washington, March 30.—With the American forces within three and a half miles of the insurgent capital, interest in the military movements north of Manila has about reached the culmination point. It was stated at the War Department today that the march of three and a half miles might take all of today, in view of the successive lines of rebel entrenchments and the strong earthworks which it is believed the insurgents have thrown up immediately around the city. In that event the storming of the city itself would not begin until tomorrow. There is no certainty, however, that the short distance may not be compassed early today, so as to permit an assault late this afternoon or during the night. General Corbin was of the opinion that the attack would begin today.

## GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

Brig. Gen. D. W. Flagler, chief of ordnance, U. S. A., is dead.

Ex-Secretary Sherman has arrived home and is said to be free from pneumonia.

Trouble is said to be brewing in the island of Negros. Americans have been attacked.

Admiral Dewey has asked for more ships.

## Okolehao Capture.

Antone Machado was arrested by Kaapa and others early this morning. Demijohns and bottles of okolehao supposed to have come from his place in Kalihi were found concealed in a milk wagon of a fellow countryman.

Mrs. W. T. Monsarrat left for Kona in the Mauna Loa this morning.

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