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MEASURES OF RELIEF

All Day Sunday the Work is Going On--Church Will Soon Be Cleared--Camps Established for Fugitives--Asiatics Calmly Accept Situation--All Nationalities Helping.

It was not until late yesterday afternoon that the last of the people of the infected district burned out by the fire were marched out on King street and taken to Kawalahaoh church. Then it was that the men in charge found that some of the people would have to be taken to other places on account of the crowded condition of the church grounds and the church proper and there was immediately a move toward procuring other places of quarantine. Several places were named but it was finally concluded to take some people to Waia kamilo, others to Kakaako and still others to the drill shed, Hackfeld's warehouse and the house opposite Kawalahaoh church on Punchbowl street.

When the work was completed it was found that there were 1077 Chinese men, women and children left on the church premises. In the meantime supper had been prepared, and volunteers and others were set to work at this. Contributions of rice, bread, condensed milk, meat and other eatables poured in from different people. All but the rice was consumed, the Chinamen refusing absolutely to eat any of their national dish prepared by foreigners.

Men were soon busy with the work of putting up tents to shelter the vast number of people in the yard. The women and children were removed to the church proper, and in this place they spent the night. The men made themselves as comfortable as possible in the tents outside. This morning the church was found to be in a very bad condition, and some very thorough cleaning will have to be done.

Today's operations are progressing rapidly at the church, under the supervision of George Carter. A commissary department with several young men of the city, have put up a tent arrangement in the Lunaliilo tomb yard, and it is from this place that the food for the people is distributed. Further than this, gangs of ten Chinamen each have been organized, and to these rice, meat and other eatables suggested by the head men of the gangs, are distributed. Rough sanitary arrangements have already been made. It is understood that about 500 people will be removed from Kawalahaoh church this afternoon.

This will relieve considerably the situation at the church. It has not yet been decided what will be done with the remainder of the Chinese but it is certain that they will be removed, to Waia kamilo in the near future as the working force on the buildings at that place has been doubled, every available carpenter in town having been secured. The Chinese seem very well satisfied and the men doing guard duty are having no trouble whatever. Little sickness has been found.

It was about 6 o'clock that the exodus from the church yard began. The Japanese were the first to attend to and it was about 5 o'clock before the last of these were removed. Minister Cooper was placed in charge and in a short time he had arranged accommodations for these, 956 in all, in the drill shed. Military guards were put around the place at once and the people began preparations for the night. Later on 275 Chinese were marched over and these were placed in the quarters recently erected for the men of 6th Artillery.

The people of this camp were very quiet during night and this morning bright and early they were out on the parade grounds in a very happy mood.

Today a lot of carpenters are at work on the grounds. Water closets have been put up to the right of the drill shed and on the other side is aboard fence calculated to protect the property to the rear. As the Bulletin goes to press a force of men is busy with the work of putting up a barracks which will run from the Ewa side of the drill shed almost to the road and from that position to one near the recently erected quarters of the 6th. Artillery, making a complete L. This being done to facilitate the keeping of the Japanese and Chinese within the bounds. It will take at least a couple of days to complete this work. Seen in regard to the camp this forenoon Attorney General Cooper had the following to say:

"Although I do not know positively, I believe it is the intention of the Board of Health to keep these people here until the

time their quarantine elapses. They certainly cannot find a better place and the barracks now in process of construction will give us absolute control over the people."

Later on few over 150 Chinese were removed from the church premises and marched, under guard, to the top story building on Punchbowl street opposite the church localities. This camp is in charge of secretary Coleman of the Y. M. C. A. and things there are progressing nicely today. Guards are distributed about the place so that there is no danger of the escape of any of the refugees. How long these people will remain there is not yet known as the whole thing depends on the rapidity with which the work at Waia kamilo proceeds.

Some 500 natives were taken to Honoukaha last night and this morning about half the number was removed to the Kakaako warehouse detention camp. With this lot went about 200 Japanese from Hackfeld's warehouse.

The natives remaining at Honoukaha are being taken care of today by the Hawaiian Relief Society and a number of others.

There are about 60 natives in Prince Jonah Kalaniana'ole's place opposite Kawalahaoh church on King street. These and the other natives are being well cared for.

Aftermath of the Saturday Fire

Chinatown that was a scene of desolation today. Every frame building, the Independent office excepted, has been burned to the ground. That the fire did its work well is attested by the fact that not a stick of the buildings remains standing, and it is hard, even for a person perfectly acquainted with Chinatown, to pick out the places where various buildings stood.

It is usual in the case of buildings burned to see people standing about watching the smouldering ruins, or searching amongst the debris for articles of value that might have been spared by the unsparing flames, but with the Chinatown ruins today it is different. The occupants have been taken to various places in town, and none but the guards stand by.

It was not until between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon that the raging fire was got under control, and then the flames probably ceased their work because there were no more frame buildings in Chinatown to attack.

The last wooden structure was the Independent building, and the firemen concentrated all their efforts on this, for, had the flames spread across the street, the Iron Works might have been destroyed, and even the brick buildings as far as Nuuanu might have suffered greatly.

When darkness stole over the city there was a lurid glare from Chinatown, and many thought the flames were still on their way towards the business part of the city, but the glare was caused by the burning of the remains of the Chinatown buildings. This continued until morning, but now the fire and all but a very little smoke have ceased.

The brick part of Kaumakapili church, No. 3 engine house and a couple of buildings in King street are all that stand between a clean sweep from Smith street to the river.

A committee was sent down into Chinatown this morning to attend to the work of gathering up what personal effects had been spared. Of these there were not many. Special attention was turned to the safes around in different localities and these, together with the other things, were carted in drays to the burned parts in the vicinity of the Ahlo premises.

The committee started from the rear of Kaumakapili church and here are some of the things done and noticed along the way:

Back of Kaumakapili church and close to the building, where the firemen started yesterday's conflagration was a dog, badly burned and dying. Dr. Pratt, one of the committee, soon put the poor animal out of its misery.

On all sides were dead dogs, cats and rats. The committee commented on this fact and expressed the opinion that

probably a lot of danger had been prevented by this wholesale burning of the animals of Chinatown. It is certain that not many escaped for the fire was altogether too hot and the flames spread altogether too quickly.

Stepping into the ruins of Kaumakapili church the committee found the heat from the walls altogether too intense to remain long and came out past the place where the bells of the Kaumakapili chimes had fallen. These were found to be completely destroyed, most of them being burned beyond recognition.

A little beyond and in the place where the steps of the church stood was a pile of melted glass. This, it was explained, was the remains of several thousand soda water bottles taken to the place by the Consolidated Soda Water Works when Block 10 was burned.

Near the place where the gate stood were the remains of several bicycles, evidently left in a hurry by people who had work in the fumigating headquarters and the rendezvous of the Japanese inspectors.

Running along from the church yard to No. 1 engine, lying in a crippled mass near by, was a trail of white ashes showing where the hose attached to the engine had been burned.

The committee then went across the street and roamed among the ruins, directing the operations of the carts employed to take away personal effects and the men at work on the water pipes.

Upon reaching the remains of No. 3 engine house one of the members of the committee said: "I saw a very funny thing here yesterday. In the midst of the excitement a fireman ran to the second story of this engine house and soon appeared on the veranda with a rope, at the end of which was an iron bedstead. Using all his strength he soon had this lowered to the street and out of harm's way. Nothing else was let down, and this led me to the conclusion that the bed must be an heirloom."

On River street, near the wall were the remains of bicycles, machines and household furniture taken out of the houses by the panic stricken people in the lower part of Chinatown when they saw the flames spreading in their direction. In the river were a lot of trunks and chairs thrown in when it was found that even the things along the river would be sacrificed.

On King street the whole force of the Mutual Telephone Co. was found at work straightening up some hundred and fifty wires burned from the poles and left lying in the street. This work will take quite a long time. Superintendent Cassidy is personally directing operations.

It being thought by that committee that, on account of the rapidity of the spread of the fire some children or even grown people might have been burned to death the committee kept an eye open for any dead bodies, but none were found.

The military guards have been removed from posts along the river and Board of Health men have taken their places. Their business is, of course, to keep out people without passes and keep those people still within the limits of the infected districts from digging among the ruins, but this morning it was noticed that the guards themselves were doing a little digging.

As all hands are busy today with the people from Chinatown not much is being done in the infected district but tomorrow the scene among the ruins will undoubtedly be an extremely busy one.

C. R. COLLINS DID IT. C. R. Collins is the man who, during the most critical time yesterday, suggested to Fire Commissioner Crozier that he call out what members of the Citizens' Guard he could find.

CONTRIBUTIONS. Contributions of food and clothes will be willingly accepted at all the camps mentioned in this issue. People were forced to leave their homes in Chinatown on such quick notice that they left with hardly anything but their valuables.

SIXTH ARTILLERY. Captain Haynes of the 6th Artillery, is in charge of the men on guard at Kawalahaoh. There are seventy-five of these divided into three reliefs of twenty-five.

NO MORE RICH. It is expressly requested by the men in charge at Kawalahaoh that no more cooked rice be sent there, as the Chinaman will not eat it. Other contributions will be willingly accepted.

TROUBLE AT WAIKAMILLO. The report comes of trouble at Waikamilo this morning between Japanese and natives. The guards on duty separated the contending parties. The Japanese were the aggressors.

A ROBBERY. It is reported that goods and valuables estimated at about \$10,000 was taken from the store of Wing Mow Chan on King street, near Murray's carriage shop last night.

Dr. Wood Speaks of the Situation

2:30 p. m.—As days go these times, this Sunday may fairly be claimed as offering an improved outlook.

At the Board of Health office, no plague cases or deaths are bulletined. There is one suspect case. It is that of a Chinese baby dead when discovered at Aala, near the Chinese theatre. The body lies at the morgue awaiting post mortem.

Dr. C. B. Wood, president of the Board of Health, was asked this morning for his views on the situation as affected by yesterday's fire, and he answered:

"I consider the situation as more encouraging than at any time since the first case of plague was discovered.

"We have things just as we had wanted all along. The inhabitants of the infected districts are corralled right under our eyes and, although as yet in the heart of the city, will be removed outside to comfortable quarters as soon as possible.

"The Board of Health will no longer be under the necessity of concentrating all its energies in looking after Chinatown. There is no more Chinatown. Its infected buildings and merchandise are burned. Having its late inhabitants practically all under supervision, there is no fear that any new case of plague will become a center of infection.

"Another most valuable point gained is the arousing of the whole community to energetic effort for stamping out the plague. The thorough inspection by the citizens' committee gives assurance that all cases of sickness will be promptly reported. Moreover, the inspectors have now been educated regarding symptoms of the plague, so that the chances of the concealment of cases are next to impossible."

The Pickhandle Brigade. Will E. Fisher, the real estate and stock broker, gave a reporter a graphic account of the mustering of the pickhandle brigade.

"I was going into the citizens' headquarters with my inspection report," said Mr. Fisher, "when Mr. Tenny met me and told me to never mind the report, but collect all the men I could and assemble them at the fire to prevent the inhabitants of the infected district from scattering all over town.

"I started on the dead run, calling all the men I knew to follow me, and headed for Castle & Cooke's. Here I met Mr. Bowen and sung out to him to get all the men about the place, and every one of them to arm himself with a pickhandle. Grasping a pickhandle myself I started for the front, Mr. Bowen ordering every man within hearing to follow me.

"Others having in the meantime taken the same cue, there was quickly seen what I suppose was the first pickhandle brigade ever organized in Honolulu. You know all the rest, of how the crowds from the burning district were gathered and directed under sure control to the camping grounds.

"When this work had been carried out, I volunteered amongst the firemen, and have been running on special errands and carrying hose ever since."

Mr. Fisher's story is only given as a sample, scores of citizens having acted with similar promptness and energy. They were seen on all sides, as the battle with the flames was ending, disguised with the war paint of muddy water and smoke.

It may not be invidious, amidst such a mass of credit due, to mention the brave work of Fred Harrison, the contractor and builder. While the interior of the large warehouse between King street and the foundry was a raging volcano, Mr. Harrison stood upon a shaky stage at the very brink of the crater, and for a solid hour took buckets of water from a line of helpers, throwing the contents now upon new points of ignition and again upon the men handling the hose, to keep them from roasting.

THE PLAGUE SITUATION. 3 p. m.—The situation is very much improved today and the Board of Health is more hopeful. There have been no assured cases today. In the morgue at the present time is an eight months' old Chinese child from Aala that has been posted as a suspect case. The post mortem is no longer held and the result will not be known until later on.

GALICIANS CALLED IN. Several Galicians under Edward Damon did very efficient duty at Kawalahaoh last night. They marched the Chinese and Japanese along like old hands at the business.

BIG CITIZENS' MEETING

President Wood Speaks Hopefully of the Situation--Suggestions to Inspectors--Infected District Pau--Epidemic Can Be Prevented by Exercise of Constant Watchfulness.

More than two hundred men attended the meeting of sanitary inspectors and sub-inspectors at Progress hall at 11 o'clock this morning. L. A. Thurston presided. The meeting lasted until 12:40.

Mr. Thurston opened the meeting with remarks, strongly emphasizing the necessity of thorough inspection. Poor inspection was worse than none. The sub-inspectors must not permit themselves to be bluffed from the performance of their duties. He called on Dr. Wood, president of the Board of Health, to address the meeting on the situation.

DR. WOOD'S REMARKS.

Dr. Wood said the main thing now was the discovery of cases. At the outset of trouble the fire proposition of the Board of Health was to get the people away from the infected districts. It had been a fearful problem how to get the people out of Chinatown. They were almost in despair the other day when they appealed to the Council of State. Now Providence or somebody else had stepped in and wiped out Chinatown. Now if they did not stamp out the plague, or at least the epidemic, it would be their own fault. He admitted, however, that there were unclean places outside of Chinatown to be watched. Wherever inspectors found a case of sickness without a reputable physician in attendance, it should be at once reported.

Unsanitary conditions were the cause of plague wherever it appeared in the world. There had been much alarm about the plague in a white residence district where a case had occurred. He did not consider the danger there very bad. It would be wiped out the same as places in Chinatown. Cases appearing in the better residence quarters of the city could be handled, but nothing like the conditions of Chinatown should ever again be tolerated.

Never mind business for a week while the work of thorough inspection was being carried out. The people from Chinatown would all be moved out to Kailhi. Places where they were then might be disinfected, if not they must be burned out. There was no great danger from those people. It was not often the disease was communicated from person to person. He wanted to impress them that it was not the people but the localities that were dangerous, and to a minor extent the belongings of infected people. A reference to the may showed many cases all from the center of Ah Hee's carpenter shop.

Not only because Chinatown was wiped out should they take courage, but the inspectors had been educated to a knowledge of the symptoms of the plague. They knew what it was they were fighting. They had organized themselves into an army with competent officers. In answer to a question, Dr. Wood described the symptoms, not differently from what they were stated in the instructions to inspectors.

W. R. Sims asked if it was advisable to institute a campaign against rats.

Dr. Wood answered it was a hard thing to do. Rats became very wary when pursued. It was not advisable to poison them, as they might die and putrify in concealed places. If they could trap them, all right. Should any of them find a dead rat, handle it at the end of a long pole and burn it. He saw no reason, answering another query, why a cat should not take infection. Ceavinging was not a safe occupation, plague or no plague—this with reference to a remark about the explorations of children and others amongst rubbish.

The layman inspector should not attempt to diagnose suspicious cases. If no reputable physician be in attendance, report the case at once to the Board of Health. There was no medical remedy for this scourge, but antitoxine was proving very efficacious in other countries. He did not know how early infection developed from a case. The patient did not seem to be so dangerous as material infected from him. As to garbage, anything raked up on the surface of the ground should be disinfected with a dilution of sulphuric acid. Creoline and formaline were rather expensive for ordinary use. A sufficient quantity of lime would kill all germs.

MEANS FOR DISINFECTING.

Geo. W. Smith being called upon gave further information about disinfectants. Sulphuric acid must be put in the water, not water in the acid or there would be an explosion. Disinfectants for the use of the poor could be had on official orders through him.

Mr. Thurston, in reply to A. B. Wood, said disinfecting must be done compulsorily where it is not voluntary.

MR. WATERHOUSE'S RESOLUTION. Henry Waterhouse moved a resolution, that it is the sense of this meeting that the business of the town be suspended, for the next ten days so as to give the citizens an opportunity to stamp out the plague.

W. W. Hall held that business houses have orders to fill that are peremptory, and moved an amendment that business houses open at 10 a. m. and close at 3 p. m.

Mr. Waterhouse explained that his idea was that the young men should not be prevented from doing inspection work by the demands of their employers. He accepted the amendment, which was then put and carried.

A. V. Gear suggested that a supply of disinfectants should be placed at stores or other suitable places in outer districts, as it would happen that there would not be time to procure the materials from town the same day that inspectors ordered disinfection of premises.

Mr. Thurston, answering questions, said there was no personal quarantine to be enforced by inspectors, but only a prohibition of change of residence. Landlords were as much liable as tenants for failure to disinfect premises. The garbage carts were swamped with work, yet attention would be paid to requests for the removal of garbage.

Mr. Ballou received applause for saying that every inspector on leaving that room should be impressed with the idea that there was a case of plague from the infected district lurking or being concealed somewhere on his rounds of inspection.

A general discussion ensued on reports of "persons not seen," absences from inspection, room into room visitation, etc. The speakers were S. M. Ballou, Lorrin Andrews, A. V. Gear, Henry Davis, Mr. Crook, J. M. Vivas, F. J. Lowrey, R. W. Shingle, E. E. McClanahan. Mr. Gear hit the general sentiment by saying that danger of friction would arise from making exceptions to the rule or thorough inspection of persons and houses.

A. B. Wood had heard that the Sharpshooters' Co. was ordered out for night guard duty. He believed every member of the company was an inspector, and feared the two duties would conflict.

Mr. Thurston maintained that the duty of inspection was above that of guard duty under present circumstances. In reply to E. O. White, who said the hours of guard duty came after those of inspection, Mr. Thurston said that the guard duty was liable to make the inspectors late for their work next morning. He thought that no inspectors should be required to act as guards.

President Dole, before the meeting adjourned, was called on and said he had watched the proceedings with much interest. He thought the ground had been fully covered. It had been felt that the Board of Health was running the Government, and this was true now the same as during the cholera visitation. The Government was standing at the elbow of the Board of Health and helping it by every means possible.

PEOPLE FROM CHINATOWN. It is estimated that 3,831 people were taken into Kawalahaoh from Chinatown last night and that about 1,500 went the other way out to Kailhi. The majority of this latter lot were Japanese, but there were also a goodly number of natives and Chinese.

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