

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Eggs are quoted at five cents each.

More volunteer inspectors are wanted.

There are no limes or lemons in the city.

Disinfect the water used by the street sprinklers.

The infant child of Madame Verleye died yesterday.

Consul Charles T. Wilder is acting as a volunteer inspector.

New blanks for the official cholera reports were issued yesterday.

Native carpenters can secure work by applying to the Board of Health.

The work of mapping out the city and numbering every house is progressing rapidly.

The Leilani and Myrtle boat clubs have brought their boats back from Pearl City training quarters.

Horsford's acid phosphate is a good thing to use these times; it is sold by the Hollister Drug Company.

The extensive tract of land back of Oahu College has been suggested as an admirable place for golf links.

The Government offices are pretty well emptied at present. Employees are doing duty for the Board of Health.

Claims against the Government for the month of May, if filed prior to June 5th, will be payable on Wednesday, September 18th.

Frank Godfrey was released from the cholera hospital yesterday. He was kept busy all day relating what he saw, heard and felt while there.

Quite a number of persons are fearing that they will not be able to get away on the Alameda, due here on the 19th from the Colonies.

The Citizens Sanitary Committee earnestly requests reports of neglect of duty by sub-inspectors, giving name and locality. All such will be treated confidentially.

The Salvation Army tent has been placed in position on the old Dudoit premises, corner Beretania and Alakea streets. Services will not be held for some time.

Parties desiring to spend a few days at the beach should go to Sans Souci. Excellent rooms and board. A number of people are now domiciled at that popular resort.

The Roberts ozonator is a germ destroyer and is highly recommended as such; they are both cheap and effective. For sale by the Hawaiian Hardware Company.

George Houghtaling was arrested again yesterday on the charge of selling spirituous liquors without license. This is the second time he has been held to answer that charge.

The band boys are making use of their time by getting in a lot of practice among themselves. They will be fully prepared for series of excellent concerts when the cholera epidemic is over.

The ambulance men have named their cluster of tents on the Government building grounds "Camp Wayson," in recognition of the kindness which Dr. D. W. Wayson has shown them since their employment in the present work.

The Salvation Army has ceased holding meetings in the hall over John Nott's store. They purchased the large tent used by the Rev. Garvin and will spread it on the vacant lot corner of Beretania and Alakea. A number of the Army members were engaged yesterday in placing the frame work. The tent will seat several hundred people, and was used by Mr. Garvin before he secured Harmony Hall.

The Japanese inspectors were out in force yesterday. A wheelbarrow containing three tubs of diluted carbolic acid was carted through the streets. Behind this followed a train of inspectors carrying small watering pots. Japanese houses in the city were visited and a supply of disinfectant furnished the inmates. Many questions regarding the queer-looking outfit as it paraded through the streets were asked by various persons.

Another meeting of the citizens of Pearl City was held in Ewa court house yesterday morning for the purpose of modifying the stand taken on the previous day with respect to allowing trains from Honolulu to go through Pearl City. It had been decided to allow only one more train to go through on Tuesday morning until further notice. This precaution was taken to assure the people of the place of perfect freedom from the contamination existing in certain parts of the city of Honolulu.

The greatest size to which a horse has been known to grow is 20 1/2 hands high. This is the record of a Clydesdale which was on exhibition in England in 1889.

COURSE OF NUUANU STREAM.

(Continued from page 1.)

10. Said superintendent, with the aid of his clerks, will sort out and warehouse such goods and deliver a receipt therefor to the master of the vessel discharging at the dock.

11. Steamers, whose crews have undergone the quarantine required by the Health authorities, will be allowed access to said wharf for the purpose of receiving freight and plantation supplies.

12. The consignee or owner of goods stored upon said quarantined premises will supply the superintendent with a memorandum of such merchandise as he may have disposed for the shipment to plantations, and shall further supply said superintendent with the name of the purchaser, mark and address, as is customary.

13. The superintendent, with his aids, will thereupon make record of the transaction for account of said owner or consignee, and will mark and address such packages of supplies as he may have been required so to do. Steamer receipts for all goods placed on board will be taken by the superintendent and handed to the owner.

14. When goods are required to be delivered from the Pacific Mail dock to the Likelike wharf, the latter wharf will have guards stationed around same to prevent shore communication.

15. Goods required for use in the city may be delivered by the superintendent on the Likelike wharf, and there received by owner or his representative. The owner will thereupon receipt to a special delivery clerk in attendance on said Likelike wharf.

APPROXIMATE COST OF PROPOSITION.

Thirty men at \$2 per day.....	\$60
Three clerks and superintendent at \$5 per day.....	15
Provisions, per day, at 50 cents each.....	15
	\$90

per day, or \$2700 per month, to be divided amongst the various plantation agents, proportionately, as may be agreed upon.

President Smith said the work on the wharf had already begun, and was nearly ready for the reception of the men who would be employed to work on the place. He thought the proposition of the Planters' Labor & Supply Company a most excellent one.

Dr. Day thought the men who intended to do the work on the wharf should be quarantined before allowing them to handle freight from foreign vessels which would be landed there. It would be a very serious matter if cholera should break out among them while freight was on the wharf.

President Smith read the following petition from Japanese merchants of the city:

TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

GENTLEMEN:—We, the undersigned Japanese merchants of Honolulu, respectfully ask the Board of Health to make such reasonable rules for the landing and disinfecting of freight from steamers coming to this port from Japan as shall be sufficient to prevent the introduction of disease, but, at the same time, not so stringent as to be practically prohibitory.

(Signed) by twenty-seven of the most prominent Japanese business houses of the city.

The following letter from A. G. M. Robertson, as attorney for the Japanese merchants who sent the petition, was read by President Smith:

Referring to the enclosed petition, the merchants composing the Japanese Commercial Union of Hawaii beg to represent that the cutting off of Japanese supplies in which they deal works a great hardship on them and their customers, and they beg to enlist your assistance in their attempt to secure a modification of the recent rule adopted by the Board in regard to Japanese imports. They are anxious to cooperate with the Board in endeavoring to prevent the introduction of disease, and are willing to submit to and assist in carrying out all reasonable regulations as to quarantine, fumigation, etc.

They hope that the Board may see its way clear to make such modification in its regulations as will be satisfactory to all concerned.

Very respectfully,
The Japanese Com. Union of Hawaii,
by their attorney,
A. G. M. ROBERTSON.

President Smith said he had called upon Consul Shimizu to talk on this very point. He had learned that the Japanese did not wish to convey the idea that they were acting in hostility to the Board of Health. They simply wanted to see if it was not possible to make some arrangement by which freight from Japan could be landed, subject to strict fumigation and distributed to the various consignees in the city.

President Smith informed the Board that the plans for the disinfecting plant were nearly completed. A plant for disinfection of cargoes from foreign ports was one of the most urgent needs of the city. If freight from Japan could be brought into the city in an absolutely harmless condition, everything should be pushed to attain that result. He thought it a matter of great difficulty to handle properly the great amount of freight which would be brought on steamers from Japanese ports. It had been suggested by A. G. M. Robertson that these steamers come and remain in port for such a length of time consistent with the complete and thorough disinfection of the freight.

President Smith said, in view of the fact that the water of the city had been considered infected, the committee on quarantine had made

investigation into the matter and had a verbal report to present. It had been suggested to make arrangements to prevent the water from Nuuanu stream flowing into the harbor.

Dr. Day, as a member of the quarantine committee, said he had visited the grounds in the vicinity of the stream near its mouth yesterday. Mud sewage and all kinds of filth had been emptied into the harbor. Nuuanu stream was a source of danger whenever an epidemic would arise, the contagion of which is due to water. In regard to the nature of the present contagion, Pettenhofer had at one time signified his contempt of the cholera by swallowing water which was infected with the germs of the disease. He asserted that certain soil conditions were necessary to the development of the germs. Dr. Day thought Honolulu was a very favorable spot for the cholera. If the harbor could be kept clean, it should be done at any price. It could be protected by deflecting the present course of the stream. It had been proposed to build a retaining wall along from a position near the old fishmarket to another near the railroad wharf, for the purpose of turning the water of Nuuanu stream over on to the flats near Iwilei. The water could in this manner be distributed over a large area of shallow water. A lot of valuable land would thus be left to the eastward. The committee thought such improvement should be carried out in order to better the sanitary condition of the city.

Dr. Day, in referring to the disinfection of Nuuanu stream, said that 5 1/2 tons of acid sulphate of soda had been emptied into the stream at different points. After sufficient time had been given for the dissemination of the disinfectant, tests were made to ascertain the amount of acid at different points. At King street bridge not enough acid was found to turn litmus paper. Farther up the stream there was a sufficient amount to kill the fish and crabs.

L. A. Thurston said he did not wish to differ from the findings of the committee as suggested by Dr. Day. He had given a great deal of attention to the matter himself, and was prepared to make a few remarks on the subject. There were two distinct branches to the report of the committee, the sanitary and the engineering. In regard to the first, he could not see what the matter of a few hundred yards difference in the emptying place of Nuuanu stream would benefit. What was there to prevent infection just as before? There would be more danger from the stream by having it deflected in the manner proposed by the committee than in allowing it to remain as at present. A great many persons were in the habit of fishing in the Iwilei district, over which it was proposed to let the water from Nuuanu stream flow. Formerly quantities of fish and shrimps were sent to the fishmarket from that place. It would be the same in the future, and to allow such water as flowed from Nuuanu stream to go to that place would be absolutely dangerous. In regard to the engineering part of the plan, Mr. Kluegel, a gentleman well versed in engineering subjects, was of the opinion that water could hardly be made to run over the course proposed on account of the bottom of the stream being so low.

Dr. Emerson had been with the committee part of the time, but was not a member. He felt a great deal as Mr. Thurston did about the matter. It would be well before proceeding to ascertain the relative salinity of the water. The water from Nuuanu stream would have to reach the harbor some time, and the sooner the better. By coming into the large body of water of the harbor the water from the stream would be cleansed. He had no decided opinion. He merely wished to offer a few suggestions.

Minister Damon, speaking on the subject of allowing the stream to flow along its regular course, said the causeway built some time ago by the Oahu railway had interfered with the course. The water would flow naturally if it were not for the causeway.

President Smith said that although the question resolved itself into two branches, it dealt more purely with the sanitary.

L. A. Thurston believed the natural course of the stream was as at present run. He could not see any advantage to be gained by the plan proposed.

President Smith: "Your idea is, then, to leave it as it is?"

L. A. Thurston: "Yes, sir."

Dr. Day, in speaking of the disease germs, said there was not much difference in the density of the water in the different parts of the harbor. The danger was along the water's edge. If the water of the harbor could be kept clean, there would not be very much question of checking the disease. This could not be sure with a contaminated water's edge. He doubted the feasibility of deflecting the

course of the stream. The current would be toward Iwilei. If the east side was blocked up, whatever flowed from the stream would go to the west.

Dr. Emerson thought if the plan to deflect the stream was carried out there would be many regrets in the future. The shoal water at Iwilei would be infected.

L. A. Thurston suggested that the steam dredge be set to work dredging out the stream as far up as the King street bridge. There would then be salt water all the way up.

Dr. Wood thought very much the same as Mr. Thurston. Water from the stream—if it was to flow into the harbor at all, should do so abruptly. Dredging operations could be effected as suggested by Mr. Thurston. This method would do away with the fishing which is carried on by the natives at low tide. The sanitary condition of the city would be very much improved.

J. A. McCandless coincided with Dr. Wood in the matter of having the water of the stream flow immediately into deep salt water. It was dangerous to deflect it towards Iwilei.

E. C. Macfarlane was of the opinion that the Board should confine itself to the consideration of the sanitary phase of the subject. Separate the contaminated part and keep the harbor clean. If the water of the bay becomes polluted, the question will be a very serious one. If the water of the stream is polluted, why not confine the pollution to that alone, instead of letting it out into the bay?

Dr. Wood spoke of the danger of the stream near its mouth. There it becomes sluggish, and if there is any contamination it is bound to communicate itself to the water close at hand. The slow flow facilitates mixture with salt water.

President Smith suggested that another matter be taken up. The work of the Citizens Committee has been one of great value. Fewer cases were apparent. He thought he voiced the opinion of the Board when he said that the good work must go on for some time. It might be a matter of several weeks. There was liable to be a reaction at any time. Honolulu was not out of the woods by any means. There was always a reaction after a severe strain, such as the cholera epidemic had been. If there were no cases for several days, it was very probable the community would be lulled into a false security. It should be impressed upon the committee that there should be no relaxation of vigilance. It was necessary to eradicate the disease and guard against the future.

Dr. Wood said the conditions for the disease on the islands were very favorable. The cold winters of the States did not exist. It was possible there might be a lull for a while. If there was a relaxation of vigilance a fresh epidemic might spring upon the city very suddenly, and all the unpleasant experiences of the past would have to be gone through again. A great many persons had said that the present disease was not cholera, because it had not taken more hold. This idea simply showed ignorance of the conditions. Former history of cholera developed the fact that the water supply is the source of contamination from which the greater part of the disease springs. The Hamburg case was cited as an example. A number of Russians had camped on a stream and cholera had been developed. Germs were communicated to the stream and carried to the inhabitants lower down. It was a whole week before the decision was reached that the disease was cholera. Eighty cases were found at the start. After that the epidemic spread with astonishing rapidity. It was his opinion that the Citizens Committee should continue the good work it was doing.

W. A. Kinney spoke of the cases in the district of Kapalama, known as Waipiloilo. Fifteen cases of cholera had been developed in that locality. There was the first big batch, and afterward cases had been strung along by ones and twos. Four houses in a row had developed cholera. He thought the very best thing to do was to remove all the people from the immediate vicinity of the cholera infected districts.

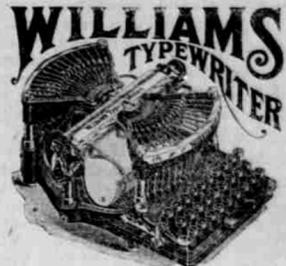
J. T. Waterhouse moved that the people be removed as soon as possible. Carried unanimously.

About fifty people from the Waipiloilo district will be removed this morning to the new house which has been put up by the Government near the cholera hospital. Here they will be made to undergo the usual quarantine as an extra precaution.

President Smith recommended that the quarantine be lifted from several places.

It was decided to make the length of quarantine in the future nine days.

Dr. Day said he considered five days sufficient. If the disease was going to show itself at all it would do so in that time.



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WELLS & RICHARDSON CO.

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