

MAUI'S PLAGUE

Dr. Armitage Makes a Statement.

Says Previous Reports Have Misrepresented Things—General Maui News Notes.

The following letter contradicting or revising statements made by the Advertiser's Maui correspondent, by George Hons and by President Wood of the Board of Health, comes from Dr. Armitage of Wailuku. It is perhaps unnecessary for this paper to say that it printed all it had in good faith and based its editorial conclusions upon news that seemed accurate:

Wailuku, Maui, Feb. 14, 1900.

Editor Advertiser: Your issue of the 13th inst. received by me today contains so many remarkable misstatements in reference to the commencement and progress of the plague on the island of Maui, that I feel constrained in justice to myself and to the public to present you with an accurate account of the epidemic.

Not only is your own editorial on the subject misleading; but the reported statement of Mr. Hons, as well as the reported official report of Dr. Wood, require very considerable alterations to make them agree with the facts. In one particular you are correct, when you state that I attended all of the cases; and now I shall endeavor as briefly as possible to make you aware of the true facts of the case, prefacing my account with the remarks, that the diagnosis of a case of plague is frequently a matter of some difficulty in the absence of bacteriological evidence, and that so far, no station for bacteriological research had been established on this island, until the arrival of Dr. Garvin.

Case No. 1. On Sunday morning, the 4th inst., I was called to see a Chinaman residing in a house situated amongst the two patches some distance below the Wailuku depot. I drove thither, taking with me my Chinese cook as interpreter. The patient, a man named Ah Tong, was in an extremely weak condition, barely able to stand, with a temperature of 104°, rapid pulse and respiration. He had come from a wash house in Kahului, where he had been taken ill on Chinese New Year's day, and my enquiries and examination led me to believe that he was suffering from malaria; but my suspicions were aroused by a considerable glandular enlargement on the right side of the neck which had arisen two days previously. His friend came to my house for medicine, but returned about three hours later, stating that the man was dead. Immediately I telephoned to Mr. Hayselden, the deputy sheriff, on his arrival I told him that I had a case which I strongly suspected to be one of plague, and requested him to find Sheriff Baldwin and Dr. Weddick, and ask them to meet me at my house as soon as possible. Some time afterwards, the sheriff arrived, and I endeavored to impress him with the gravity of the case, urging on him the necessity of a strict inquiry and examination, and stating that in my opinion the lungs would be found to be seriously affected. Dr. Weddick did not see me about the case, nor was I asked to take part in the postmortem examination which, so I have learned afterwards, was restricted to a simple examination of the affected glands, pronounced by the Government physician to be free from suspicion.

Case No. 2. On the morning of February 6th, I was called to see an old man named Sam Yeng, residing in and part owner of the wash house from which case No. 1 had come. At the time, I was on my way to see Ah Ming to whom I had been summoned that morning. It seems that the old man had been ill for some days, but had declined medical attendance, and when I saw him sitting on a stool in a semicomatose condition, I told his friend that he was dying. I had him laid on a couch, and found that beyond high fever, and rapid pulse and respiration there was nothing to arouse suspicion of infectious disease. He died before receiving medicine. Dr. Weddick did not consider autopsy necessary.

Case No. 3. Leaving him, I passed on to the Sam Sing store and restaurant, in the same block, to visit the manager, Ah Ming. I had attended him on former occasions and knew how easily he became prostrated under a comparatively slight attack of illness. He was apparently suffering from severe malarial symptoms, chills, and high fever over 105°. There were no symptoms pathognomonic of plague, with the exception of a very slight enlargement of the left femoral glands. When I took Dr. Weddick to see this case on February 7th, he did not regard it as suspicious; whilst Dr. Wood told me that the gland forwarded to him for examination did not resemble that of a plague patient, and that on receiving it, he and Dr. Hoffmann smiled, thinking that it was a false alarm. Microscopical evidence showed the bacilli. When I last saw Ah Ming, late on the night of February 8th, he was sensible, his temperature had yielded considerably to hypodermic injections of quinine, he was covered with a profuse perspiration, and was apparently suffering from cardiac syncope, for which I injected strychnine nitrate. He died early on the 9th.

Case No. 4. and 5. These were a Japanese woman and her baby, named respectively Yau and So Maki-ka. They had come from Camp 7, Sneekleville, about fifty days previously. Late on the night of February 6th having been summoned to visit them at Kahului, where they were living in the same block as the other cases, I found them to be suffering from high fever, the woman complaining of severe abdominal pain, the child showing symptoms of bronchitis. The child died during the night, the woman on the following day. In the light of the other cases, I consider both these as cases of plague, although in examination after death in the presence of the sheriff and myself, Dr. Weddick found no enlarged glands and considered that an autopsy was unnecessary.

Case No. 6. The last sufferer, Ah

Sam, came to my office on the 9th inst. He had come from the Quong Chung store at Kahului in the same block as the previous cases, and was staying at a house in Wailuku. His temperature was 100°. I gave him medicine and directed him to see me on the following morning. Next day, the 10th, he returned, complaining of pain in his right axillary region. On examination, I found two painful enlarged glands, and requesting him to wait, I telephoned immediately to the hospital for the sheriff and Dr. Weddick who were there. On their arrival I told them that we must declare that the disease was plague, and requested the Government physician to examine the case. He agreed with me, and the sheriff at once proceeded to place Wailuku and Kahului in quarantine, whilst the patient was left under guard on my office veranda until he could be conveyed to Kahului, which was done shortly afterwards. There he died.

I trust that after perusal of the above facts it will be apparent to the general public as it is to those inhabitants of this island who are aware of the true course of events, that I have not been remiss in my duty towards my fellow-citizens. (Signed.) EDWARD ARMITAGE, Diploma in Public Health of the University of Cambridge.

GENERAL MAUI NEWS.

Extracts From the New Paper Published at Wailuku.

MAUI, Feb. 22.—The following By Authority, signed by Dr. Garvin, appears in the Maui News:

The town of Kahului, Maui, is declared to be infected by bubonic plague. Strict quarantine regulations are now in force and no traffic in or out of Kahului will be permitted except by authorized passes for individuals and approved permits for freight.

Through freight from clean vessels will be landed on the Kahului wharf under strict quarantine and shipped direct into outside districts, without contact with the infected portion of the town.

No merchandise now in Kahului will be permitted to leave the town excepting a limited number of articles capable of easy and absolute disinfection.

All mail matter (local and foreign) leaving Kahului will be thoroughly fumigated. All dwellings, cesspools, closets and drains should be put into a sanitary condition, and cases of sickness be reported at once to the nearest physician.

Wailuku Water Works.

For several years past Wailuku and Kahului have been hoping for a system of water supply from Iao valley. The Legislature voted the necessary appropriation and several beginnings were made, but heretofore nothing has been accomplished. At one time the pipe was sent here, but for some unexplained reason it was reshipped to Honolulu.

Finally the people of Wailuku and Kahului became insistent, and aided by the Honolulu press have finally induced the Government to begin work. Under the supervision of Mr. J. T. Taylor, plans have been drafted for reservoirs and pipe lines, lands, rights of way and water rights have been acquired, and pipe ordered from the Coast. The pipe arrived on the steamer Cleveland and is now at the Wailuku depot.

A recent letter from Mr. Taylor brings the pleasing news that he is coming to Wailuku as soon as possible to begin the actual work of construction. There is no scarcity of labor here for that purpose, and the next few months will probably see the completion of our long-hoped-for and waited-for water works.

Miscellaneous Notes.

No stage between Wailuku and Lahaina this week.

The Wailuku sanitary sub-inspectors are doing their work well and faithfully.

The schools in Kahului, and also in all adjoining districts, have been closed temporarily.

The Honolulu Board of Health is to be commended for prompt attention to the needs of Maui.

Notable differences were observed between the bacilli of Honolulu and those of Hilo. Naturally.

Dr. Winslow is in charge of the sick on the Wailuku plantation during Dr. Weddick's enforced absence.

Central and East Maui have been receiving copious and much-needed showers during the past few days.

Dr. Garvin has splendidly vindicated the wisdom of the Board of Health in selecting him for the responsible position to which he has been assigned at Kahului.

Attorney George Hons returned from Honolulu on the Lehua last Wednesday, bringing a bountiful supply of sulphur and Rough on Rats for free distribution.

Geo. Cummings and Ed. Montgomery are authority for the statement that Dr. Boote had himself quarantined in Kahului on purpose—but they don't state the purpose.

The road being built between Hana and Nahiku by Judge McKay is rapidly nearing completion, and the Judge hopes to return to Wailuku and resume his duties as district magistrate within a month or so.

Manager Wells of the Wailuku Sugar Company states that if even one case of plague develops on the plantation, he will immediately shut down the mill and suspend operations until the district is declared free from all further contagion. A sensible resolution.

There is no lack of hotel accommodations at Wailuku, which is destined to be one of the noted health resorts of the Islands in the near future, and ample accommodations will always be found for island and tourist travel. With Iao valley and Haleakala as attractions, much of the latter may be expected.

One of the Chinamen who afterwards became a victim of the plague stated it as his opinion that it had been brought to Kahului in Chinese New Year goods which had been brought from Honolulu some months since and had remained unopened till needed for their New Year festivities. There is not much doubt but that this is the true theory of its origin as all the surrounding circumstances seem to corroborate his opinion.

WHAT WE EAT

Report on Food for Last November.

The Delay Caused by Plague—Milk Samples, Beer, Vinegar Coffee and Preserves.

Food Commissioner Shorey's report for the month of November has just been given out by the Board of Health. It was delayed because of the plague. After making a long tabulated statement of analyses of milk from various dairies, which is valueless to the reading public because the names of the dairies are not given, the Commissioner's report goes on as follows:

There have been no milk cases in the District Court this month. In the case of J. Fernandez, appealed to the Circuit Court, the sentence of the lower court—\$50 fine—was sustained.

Beer From Hilo.

Eleven samples of beer from Hilo have been examined for salicylic acid and were found free from it. The following brands were examined:

Brand	Sample
Milwaukee Bohemian Pabst	2
Export Milwaukee Pabst	2
Budweiser Lager	2
A. B. C. Bohemian	1
Wieland Draught	1
Blue Ribbon Pabst	2
Olympia Pale Export	1
Anheuser-Busch Pale	1

Vinegar Analysis.

Four samples of vinegar have been examined; result as follows:

No. 1—Acetic acid, 5.44 per cent; total solids, 2.25 per cent; phosphates, large amount. This was sold in bottles as "Family Vinegar." It is a malt vinegar colored with caramel; a good article.

No. 2—Acetic acid, 7.90 per cent; total solids, 1.42 per cent; phosphates, fair. This was sold as cider vinegar at 50 cents per gallon. It is not cider vinegar, but a mixed article made from spirit and probably wine vinegar colored with caramel.

No. 3—Acetic acid, 4.50 per cent; total solids, 0.75 per cent; phosphates, small amount. This was sold as cider vinegar at 25 cents per gallon. It is spirit vinegar colored with caramel.

No. 4—Acetic acid, 5.08 per cent; total solids, 0.55 per cent; phosphates, small amount. This was sold as cider vinegar at 30 cents per gallon. It is spirit vinegar colored with caramel.

Two samples of flavoring syrups—strawberry and raspberry—were examined, and all found to be artificial, both in flavor and color. Two were colored with carmine, one with aniline color, name unknown, and one with fuchsin. The use of this last color should be prohibited, as the commercial article generally contains arsenic.

Coffee and Preserves.

By my instruction Mr. Myhre obtained forty-one samples of ground coffee, as sold in bulk, chiefly in Chinese stores. This coffee is all sold for pure coffee at 30 to 35 cents per pound; one sample only was sold at 20 cents per pound. Twenty of the samples contained chlorella; three in very large amount; two, in addition to chlorella contained beans or some cereal.

The Snider Preserve Company of Cincinnati, manufacturers of Snider's Home-made and Sunnyside Catsups, have written to a local firm that they do not now use salicylic acid as a preservative in their catsups. Recent importations of these catsups have been examined and found to contain no salicylic acid. They are preserved with benzoic acid. This change was made prior to the outbreak of plague.

Two samples of tomato soup, the same brand in which lead was found in a former sample, were examined and found to be free from lead.

A sample of Melrose Tomato Catsup, put up by Wellman, Peck & Co., San Francisco, was examined for arsenic and found to contain a trace. This catsup is very highly colored and the arsenic is evidently carried in the coloring matter.

Five cans of Daisy Brand Condensed Milk were confiscated as unfit for food. Respectfully,
EDMUND C. SHOREY,
Food Commissioner and Analyst.

Seeks Citizenship.

A dispatch from Salt Lake, Utah, says: In 1889 the application of several Hawaiians for admission to citizenship was passed upon by the courts here, the decision being that they were not eligible, as they belonged to a prohibited race. Since that time the republic of Hawaii has been annexed to the United States, so that when George William Lam of Tooele, a native of Hawaii, this morning applied to Judge Hiles for citizenship his honor said he believed that the applicant was eligible, but wished to look up the matter thoroughly before passing upon it. The case will come up for final decision in a short time.

FOR THE BABIES.

There is no better medicine for the babies than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Its pleasant taste and prompt and effectual cures make it a favorite with mothers and small children. It quickly cures their coughs and colds, preventing pneumonia or other serious consequences. It also cures croup and has been used in tens of thousands of cases without a single failure so far as we have been able to learn. It not only cures croup, but when given as soon as the croupy cough appears will prevent the attack. In cases of whooping cough it liquefies the tough mucus, making it easier to expectorate, and lessens the severity and frequency of the paroxysms of coughing, thus depriving that disease of all dangerous consequences. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.



LIEUTENANT GENERAL SIR CHARLES WARREN. Lieutenant General Sir Charles Warren, who commands the right wing of the British forces that begin weeks ago the advance to relieve Ladysmith, has been one of the most prominent figures mentioned in South African war news lately. His command consists of the Fifth Division of the British army. General Buller is in command of the left wing.

THE CABINET

Approval of Hilo R. R. Co.'s Terminal.

The Questions of Pauahi Street Extension and the Pardon of Henry Neubaur.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The Cabinet met yesterday morning at the usual hour. There were present President Dole and Ministers Mott-Smith, Young, Damon and Cooper. Mr. L. A. Thurston was also present. The minutes of the meeting of February 21st were read and approved.

It was voted that the application of the Hilo Railroad Co., dated January 11th, 1900, as amended by its letter of February 21st, 1900, for the approval of the government of the location of the terminal grounds of the said company at Waiakaa, Hilo, Hawaii, be granted as to lots 1 and 3 according to the detailed description of the map filed with such petition; it being expressly understood that the approval by the government of the location in question does not, in view of President McKinley's proclamation concerning government land, operate to convey title to the said company, but is only effectual for purposes other than such conveyance of title. After discussion it was also voted that the said company may lay its tracks on the makai side of the government wharf at Waiakaa and approaches thereto, subject to the right of the government to cause the same to be removed on thirty days' notice; it being understood that in the use of such location and wharf the public roads and rights of way and the public use of the said wharf shall not be obstructed.

It was voted that the matter of the burnt district be referred to the Interior Department for the survey and location of streets and lands and extensions thereof.

The question of the extension of Pauahi street was taken up and after full discussion it was voted that the Minister of the Interior be requested to call a road jury for the purpose of ascertaining the advisability of extending Pauahi street to Fort street.

After considerable discussion and a review of the facts it was voted that the Cabinet advise the President to grant a pardon to Henry Neubaur upon receiving the advice and consent of the Council of State.

IT'S INDISPUTABLE.

Because It's in Honolulu and Can Be Investigated.

Like all statements which have preceded this and like all which will follow, the party interested is a citizen. In a city of about 25,000 people it is hard to hide the doings of your neighbors. It is an easy matter to find the residence of Mr. Metcalf. The reader has not to sit down after he peruses this statement, which follows, and wonder—as he would wonder were this case in San Francisco—if the facts can be credited. He has not to ask "Are they genuine?" The man is here at home. Honolulu proof should convince. Read this:

Mr. F. Metcalf of this city gives us the following information: "I was afflicted with a painful feeling in my back for over five years. The various remedies resorted to did me no good, until, falling in with the advice of a friend (Mr. W. J. Maxwell) I procured at the Hollister Drug Co.'s some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I had hardly finished taking them when the pain left me altogether, and I now feel that I have been completely cured of the terrible suffering I underwent formerly. By keeping a box of the pills in the house I am fortified against any possible return of my complaint at future times. It seems almost miraculous that the pains should have vanished so speedily. All sufferers from backache should get some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists at 50 cents a box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Relief Work.

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the Associated Charities was held in the manager's office February 20 at 3 p. m., President S. B. Dole in the chair. The manager's report for January was as follows:

Number applications for assistance	12
Number cases investigated	9
Number cases relieved by Stranger's Friend Society	5
Number cases relieved by Portuguese Benevolent Society	1
Number cases relieved by private contribution	1
Number cases relieved by Associated Charities	2
Number applications for positions	6
Number situations found	6
Number visits by manager	5
Number societies affiliating	14
Membership to date	116
Funds dispensed for Stranger's Friend Society	\$102 00
Funds dispensed for American Relief Fund	76 00
Funds dispensed by Associated Charities	8 90

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