REFUSE EMPTIED INTO HARBOR CURRENT

Commission Finds Five Hundred Feet Broken Off Sewer.

WATERS ARE FILTHY

Ready to Go After the Slaughter Houses With Ax.

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

During a five-hour trip yesterday the sanitary commission discovered the sewer outfall to be broken off five hundred feet short in shallow water and the refuse entering the harbor.

Open sewers running down Liliha street were surveyed, as were others, equally filthy, running through taro patches. On Tai tenements were inspected and tentatively condemned.

Slaughterhouse conditions in Honolulu were found to be such as would not be permitted in any other city in the country for an instant.

The most strenuous day yet spent by the sanitation committee was put in yesterday, covering, as far as possible, the Ewa side of the city as far as Fort Shafter, as well as taking a launch ride beyond the reef for a survey of the sewer outfall. The commission is down to plain, hard work, tackling the worst spots in the city with a cheerful willingness betokening the greatest interest, and, not content with "being shown," has made enough discoveries of its own to be able to "show things" to Honolulu's citizens, and has expressed its desire to do so.

The commission, which was accompanied by Governor Frear, President Mott-Smith of the board of health and Senator A. F. Judd, witnessed the sewer outfall, broken off five hundred feet from its end, the sewage of the city bubbling to the surface like a small geyser, carrying the vilest filth that could be gathered in the town, and this, caught in the current, drifted directly down the channel into the harbor, dividing between the harbor itself and an eddy which carried it back up the shallow water inside of the reef.

Worse and Worse.

And this was in the afternoon, when the sewer pumping station on the shore was not at work. In the morning, when Supervisor Low visited the scene, the plant was in operation, and it was then doubly worse. He made up his mind to see that the sanitation commission went there, and at once made arrangements to that effect, taking them out in his launch a few hours later.

What the commission saw was a pipe extending to within 1000 feet of the bell buoy and ending in forty feet of water, instead of running to the bell buoy in much deeper water as it should have done. Two breaks in the pipe, however rendered the last five hundred feet of it useless.

The sewage was therefore emptying in about eighteen feet of water. Immense schools of fish were swimming about and it might be noted that this is the favorite fishing ground for all the Japanese sampans which do not possess mechanical power. Fish traps could be seen set all around the two breaks in the pipe and they appeared to be already well stocked.

Tenement Camps.

The first stop made on the tour through the city was at the notorious Camp 2, on Vineyard street, leased by Carl On Tai partly from Theodore Richards. These tenements were erected some time ago with a philanthropic idea, but proved to be a failure from that standpoint, and the "camp" is now one of the most prominent features on the police map.

The ground was mushy from the previous night's rain and there was a pond under each house. The open wooden drain that ran the full length of the row of buildings, passing under each, was stoppered with refuse, the drainage forming little pools. The outside sanitary conditions were in just as bad shape.

The laundry in the same block was also inspected and received a satisfactory verdict, which was considerably the opposite of that bestowed on the camp tenements, the very timbers in which are rotting away. Doctor Currie made some measurements to secure the cubic air space and in a room occupied by four people found the space to come barely over the 500 cubic feet required per person.

Fierce Conditions.

Senator Judd next piloted the party down Parker lane into the heart of the taro patch district back of Liliha street, the fearful sanitary conditions of which he previously called attention to in a letter to the Governor.

On each side of Liliha street is an open stream running its full length and emptying into ditches in the neighborhood of the O. R. & L. Co. depot and from there into one of the main streams. In these little gullies the sewage matter from every tenement on the street is daily poured by their oriental and other tenants.

Conditions in the rear were little better. The buildings were constructed as a paradise for rats with no more regard for sanitation than any other tenement which has been rushed to doubtful completion under the kindly patronage of our supervisors. At the edge of the taro patches the commission surveyed acres upon acres of flooded lands through which open ditches wriggled in and out among the little groups of houses gathering the sewage to deposit in the patches along its route.

Here, and in fact, everywhere else around the city, open privy vaults were built on the little raised paths between the patches. There are no sewers in this part of the city and the conditions existing are unspeakable.

What Can Be Done.

An example of what the board of health can do under the new laws was exemplified in Camp 3, another of Carl On Tai's tenements, situated on School street. This property was the first upon which President Mott-Smith served notice under the new "nuisance act," which gives the board potential powers in dealing with just such shacks as On Tai conducts.

Immediately upon receiving the order and ascertaining that this was not a bluff, but an imperative order, he burnt off the last remnants of dirty whitewash on the shacks and had them well painted, is now practically reroofing the buildings, is putting in new plumbing connections and will now be ordered to tear out all roof-gutters and build cement drains under each building to carry the water off. He has already raked off the accumulated dirt about the premises and filled in the land underneath the buildings.

The board of health will apply the same procedure to Camp 2, and as leaky roofs in tenements, rickety stairs and numerous other things are now all declared by law to be common nuisances there will be a most strenuous time among our tenement owners in the near future.

Worst Place Yet.

One place of unspeakable filth was discovered within ten yards of Camp 3. This was three miserable buildings owned by some Japanese taro growers. The first building was an outbuilding alive with maggots, the sight of which was a severe shock to the commissioners, as it was probably the foulest place they have yet seen. Within three inches of this place ran a dirty stream that had already made the circuit of the taro patches and vegetable fields. After running three feet further it passed under the kitchen of the house, the floor of which had been torn up and out of this ditch, so handy, the occupants take their water for domestic purposes and also wash vegetables for market.

Running ten feet further it passes through another shack expressly for the purpose of washing vegetables for sale. Bunches of young onions were soaking in the filthy water at the time the commissioners inspected the premises. President Mott-Smith declares his intention of having this plague spot entirely destroyed.

From Camp 3 the party passed through the district "drained" by the Asylum road and then to King street and up the Rice Mill road, which travels through a like neighborhood.

"It is easy enough for us to sit down and draw up a plan for fixing all this," said Doctor Currie, "but the question is where is the money going to come from."

Old Cholera Center.

The Allen & Robinson tenement on King street, near the Waipilopilo pumping station, and the cottage where the case of cholera broke out during the last of the epidemic, was next inspected. Here a former inspector of the board of health had built a supposedly septic tank which was very far from serving its purpose. This cesspool being only five feet deep, has overflowed, forming a little pond directly above it, the rest of the overflow being conducted into the Waipilopilo stream.

The house where cholera broke out is drained directly into this cesspool, and it is significant that just ten days after it was discovered there were two more fatal cases a few hundred feet down the same stream, both the victims having either washed clothes in it or waded in it at the time of the other case.

"How," queried Chairman Carter, "are we going to prevent epidemics or fight them with these conditions?"

No one answered him.

Slaughter Houses.

The commission went next to the slaughter houses in Kalihikai. The slaughter house of the Hawaii Meat Company had been fixed up and is now in fairly good condition, the improvement having been commenced at the time of the beginning of the sanitation commission's activity. The entire yard has been overlaid with a six-inch bed of concrete, and while the sanitary conditions, or those related to sewerage, would not be permitted in any city on the mainland, they are probably the best that can be obtained here. All the refuse from the slaughter house is washed into a drain and poured into the Kalihi stream.

The choice specimens among slaughter houses were observed later. One of these had already been ordered closed by the board of health and was found deserted, by reason of a lack of sewerage altogether, the blood from the abattoir forming a little pool all around the premises.

On the shore of Kalihi bay is a Chinese slaughter house of small dimensions where from forty to sixty hogs are slaughtered daily. The ditch, probably ten feet broad and as many deep, which runs on the makai side of the house separated from the bay by a narrow bank, is half full of offal.

Truck Gardens.

Fifty yards down the railroad track, which runs on the mauka side of the house, is a Chinese truck garden through which is drained all the sewage from the slaughter houses mauka. This had all been caught in the gully beside the railroad and had formed a pool until the board of health had compelled the laying of pipes and had it all drained.

Fifty yards further in the same direction is the mouth of the Kalihi stream, which at this point is of no inconsiderable width, the waters murky from the excess of sewage in it. On the banks of this stream at this point is Yee Chan's slaughter house for which the board of health is sharpening an ax.

Here hogs, sheep and cattle are indiscriminately slaughtered with little or no regard for sanitation. The blood is scooped into a trough and carried off back to the hog pens where four or five hundred hogs are kept continually, not twenty feet away from the abattoir.

Pigs and Ducks.

Beneath these hog pens, which are raised about five feet from the ground, the earth is nothing but muck. Chinese are employed to continually scrape and flush the pens into troughs which carries the matter into the stream. At the same point is a flourishing duck farm, a flock of ducks continually surrounding the trough outfalls. Ten yards further down the stream it runs into a loko, or fish pond, built in between the island on the Damon estate and the shore, the pond supplying the market with a great deal of mullet. The reason this particular pond is so productive can probably be found in the stream and that which it empties here.

Puffing industriously away at tobacco to keep the worse than penetrating odor out of their nostrils, the commission discussed remedies. The balance of favor seemed to rest with a city abattoir constructed under the most favorable conditions and in the most modern manner (preferably away from the city), where all slaughtering must be done.

The commission, after inspecting the model septic tank at Fort Shafter, the finest of its kind in the Islands or probably anywhere else, returned to the city after five hours of continual travel.

SCENE NEAR WHERE GREAT FIRE ON CONEY ISLAND DESTROYED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY

SHOWING PART OF CONEY ISLAND NEAR WEST END,
Dreamland on the left, which was burned yesterday amid sensational scenes.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Coney Island's best-known pleasure resort, Dreamland, was destroyed by fire today and the great conflagration was marked by scenes that have seldom been equaled.

Six tiny babies, part of the "incubator baby show" that has attracted thousands of visitors, were the subject of a daring and sensational rescue on the part of firemen and attendants, who succeeded in getting the tiny babes out of danger in the nick of time.

Sixty animals were burned to death during the fire, among them a number of rare animals that can not be replaced, it is said. The big zoo connected with the resort was directly in the path of the flames, but by good luck a number of the inhabitants of the menagerie were saved.

During the excitement a lion broke from its cage and dashed into the crowd, causing a riot. Policemen gave chase and, drawing their revolvers, riddled the frightened animal with bullets until it dropped dead.

The burned area covers eight blocks, and two hundred buildings were destroyed. The loss is estimated at between two and three million dollars.

KUHIO TO BOOST THE PETITION

ASKS FOR OPTIONS ON IRWIN SITE PROPERTY IN BEHALF OF CONGRESS.

Stories that Prince Kuhio, Delegate to congress, is rigidly opposed to the presentation of the petition to congress for a change of the federal building from the Mahuka to the Irwin site, seem to be slightly off their base, according to the report of a conference held between the Delegate and A. L. C. Atkinson, who has been securing the signatures.

Just before Delegate Kalanianaole started for Washington on the Wilhelmina, he went to the office of Attorney Atkinson in the Judd building and looked over the petitions. He was greatly impressed by the thousands of names, and remarked to Mr. Atkinson:

"I think you've got together very well, and I tell what you do, Jack: you get the options on that property, so that I can have some figures to submit, and I'll present this petition."

This does not look very much as though the Delegate contemplated utilizing some congressional wastebasket.

Carter to Assist.

Former Governor George R. Carter, chairman of the sanitary commission, has lined up with Attorney Atkinson to assist in securing the options desired. By the time the petition is presented to congress it will be accompanied by all the figures which will help to clinch the work of the treasury department for the Irwin site, a site which the department has from the first been in favor of.

In fact, the indications are that with the presentation of the petition and figures as to cost of site, the plans for the new federal building on the Irwin site will be well under way before there would be any chance of even beginning to settle the controversy over the extension of the Mahuka site, and more and more the business men of this city, as witness their signatures on the petition, are realizing that if this city desires a federal building within a reasonable time they should boost for the Irwin site, which is just what is wanted by the treasury department.

Meanwhile communication has been opened with Mr. Irwin, who is in Paris, and an answer is expected from him before very long. It is asserted that he is in favor of selling out at a reasonable price.

Will Make Offer.

Assistant United States District Attorney William T. Rawlins, who owns the makai side of the so-called Irwin site, the end where the shacks are situated, is quoted as willing to sell to the government and will make a definite offer based on the appraised value of the land.

The Spreckels estate, which owns the greater interest in the Hawaiian opera house, has already been approached through its agents and it is understood that no obstacles will be placed in the way of securing this part of the proposed site.

And while these preliminaries are being gone ahead with those directly interested in the scheme for a city beautiful and the civic center idea, are preparing to submit plans for the widening of Palace Square.

Extending the Square.

The original lines laid out by I. Mulford Robinson for the extension of the square made the lower boundary start fourteen feet makai of the corner of the tennis court on Richards street, extending in a straight line through the opera house and between the judiciary building and the Kamehameha statue to the tomb of Lunalilo.

The new line, a modification of the old, proposes to start from the south side of the square exactly at the tennis court corner and pass mauka of the statue, which will stand on the edge of the square, the line running to just opposite the Kawaiahao church. Thus the vista from Ewa of the square, and down King street, would show the beautiful old pioneer church and its grounds at the opposite end.

"Tell my friends, our opponents," remarked Attorney Atkinson yesterday, "that when this petition gets to Washington there won't be any wastepaper basket large enough to hold it with its 5500 names."

LIGHTNING HITS IN MANY PLACES

ONE WOMAN HURT AND OTHERS ARE FRIGHTENED—DAMAGE TO HOUSES.

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

Lightning played pranks between two and three o'clock yesterday morning, but there was also an element of tragedy in its wild play for four houses in the Kaimuki district were struck and in two instances sleeping inmates narrowly escaped death.

Following a heavy rainfall after two o'clock yesterday morning, lightning forked and about two-thirty a tremendous streak shot down from the black clouds followed by a terrific clap of thunder and many persons awakened by the heavenly artillery felt that the lightning had selected an earthly point of attack. Kaimuki received the full impact.

L. T. Belliveau and wife, the latter being known generally in the islands as Princess Theresa, were asleep when their home was struck and the former was thrown from his bed to th efloor. He was dazed for a few minutes and unable to account for the shock received by the house.

Examination showed that a hole had been made in the roof about two feet square through which the rain was coming. The lightning had struck near the vent pipe of the bathroom and had followed the pipe to the bathroom, damaging the bathtub and making a hole in the ground big enough to put a bucket in. The electric lights were put out of commission and the electric meter was smashed to pieces.

Woman Struck.

Conductor Clark, of the Rapid Transit company, working on the Punahou line, and his wife were asleep. The lightning struck their roof, tore a hole in it, passed straight downward and struck the bed, setting fire to the bedclothing and scorching Mrs. Clark's shoulder, dazing her for some time. The shock caused her to almost collapse.

The home of Mrs. Dillon, at the top of the hill, near Ocean View, was struck, the lightning following the electric wire into the house, striking the electric transformer on a post opposite her house. The wire passed into the house by way of the bedroom and is just back of a dresser there. The glass was smashed, and some joists were blown off. The damage, while nominal, was sufficient to scare the occupants, and they got their neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Herzer, and all came into town.

Above the bed of the Herzers is a reading lamp. When the bolt struck

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their home they were asleep. The lightning followed the light wire into the bedroom and smashed the glass globe just over their heads, the fine bits being scattered all over their faces. The experience was enough for one night and they came to town to escape further experiences of the kind.

May Be More.

It is believed that other houses in the hills were struck, but no additional reports have yet been received.

The rainfall was extremely heavy and all the streams leading into town were swollen, the storm sewers in town were taxed to their capacity, while there was some damage to the dirt roads.

Manager Kimball, of the Haleiwa Hotel, telephoned in yesterday that although the rainfall was heavy all through the other section of the island, the road from Honolulu to Haleiwa yesterday was in excellent condition and motoring down that way today will be pleasant.

The lightning was seen playing all over the Tantalus ridge, but the heaviest effects were received in the Kaimuki section.

Superintendent of Public Instruction W. T. Pope was engaged all yesterday morning drawing up a tentative list of teachers' assignments for the next school year. The list will be passed upon by the commissioners at a meeting next Saturday.

TO PLEAD IN JULY.

LOS ANGELES, May 28.—The plea of the McNamara brothers, held here under charges of dynamiting the Los Angeles Times, will be postponed until July 5, the trial probably being held next September.

SET OF CHINAWARE.

A Honolulu Chinese has received a letter from his brother in Canton, and the news is announced that six children have been born to his wife at one birth. Two of the children have been given away to relatives, but the proud dad is trying to provide for four of the little strangers.

TRY IT ONCE.

Now is the time to get rid of your rheumatism. You will find Chamberlain's Pain Balm wonderfully effective. It is also an excellent liniment for lame back, stiffness and soreness of the muscles; sprains and bruises. One application will convince you of its merits. Try it. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

GATES EXPLAINS THE INSIDE FACTS

Tells How Carnegie Got Best of Rockefeller Interests.

DOUBLES UP CAPITAL

Sensational Testimony in the Steel Trust Hearing.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Sensations followed the appearance of John W. Gates as a witness before the house committee which is investigating the steel trust. Mr. Gates made an excellent witness for the committee, and his testimony was startling in the extreme.

During his testimony the witness stated that the steel corporation, better known as the trust, was the outcome of the refusal of Andrew Carnegie to recognize a "gentleman's agreement," whereby the Rockefeller interests were forced out of the combination at forty cents on the dollar.

Takes a Few Millions.

Carnegie, stated Gates, was given a total of $320,000,000 for his Homestead plant and other interests, which were appraised at only $160,000,000, thus doubling his capital at one stroke. At the same time the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company was forced to sell out to the trust.

Furthermore, the witness asserted that the trust property was worth from $500,000,000 to $1,000,000,000, and was organized to throttle competition.

PRESIDENT PLANS TO END TROUBLE

DE LA BARRA TO DISBAND REBELS—BANDITS ARE TROUBLESOME.

MEXICO CITY, May 28.—Provisional President de la Barra is planning to disband the revolutionists and to absorb them in the regular army.

War claims approximating twenty millions of dollars are being investigated, of which sum about one-twentieth, or $1,000,000, is claimed by Americans.

Ernesto Madero, the brother of General Francisco Madero, leader of the revolutionists, was sworn in here today as minister of finance.

Attacked by Bandits.

VERA CRUZ, May 28.—While on his way to this city from the capital ex-President Diaz and his family were attacked by bandits, who held up the train he was traveling in.

The guards on the train defended it and a band of revolutionists in the vicinity came to the rescue and drove off the robbers, killing thirty of them.

It is stated that Diaz will sail for Spain next Wednesday and that it is doubtful if he will ever return to Mexico.

Reign of Terror.

PARRAL, May 28.—There is a reign of terror throughout southern Chihuahua and Durango, bands of robbers spreading over the country and attacking small towns and haciendas. Many magistrates have been killed.

Liberal Policy.

JUAREZ, May 28.—General Francisco Madero has protested against the proposed suppression of a newspaper here which has attacked the policy of the revolutionists.

The Coahuila legislature under pressure has accepted the insurrecto governor named by General Madero, and has begged the rebel leader not to attack Saltillo, which he has agreed not to attack.

The date of the primaries for the general elections has been set for September 24. The elections will be held on October 8.

Advance on Ensenada.

SAN DIEGO, May 28.—General Pryce, leader of the rebels in Lower California, has thrown forward his advance guard until it is in touch with Ensenada. It is expected that an attack will be made on that town within a short time.

TWO NARROW ESCAPES.

Harry Waldron of Maui, brother of Fred L. Waldron of this city, met with a painful accident on Thursday night while motoring from Kahului to Wailuku. The roads were muddy and the auto skidded. It eventually turned several times in the road, during which Mr. Waldron was thrown from the auto and rendered unconscious for about fifteen minutes. He was taken to Wailuku and yesterday was to have been removed to the hospital. It is expected that he will be out in about a week. A day before that, while being driven in an auto from Lahaina, the motor had to dodge a wagon, and in order to save the wagon the motor struck a guard wall. A 600-foot precipice was just below.