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WHOLE NO. 1913.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

## BLOOD OR MONEY

### Japanese Laborers Are on the Warpath.

### MEN ARE PALI ROAD WORKERS

Have a Grievance Against Sub-  
Contractor David Watson.  
Make Pay Claim.

David Watson, a sub-contractor on the new Pali road, must be shaking in his boots at this very moment. Certainly, his recollection of a half run half slide down the Pali yesterday, with sixty Japanese laborers hot after him could not fail to make him feel a little weak on reaching the other side.

The first known of any unpleasant state of affairs between Watson and the Japanese and natives under him, was learned from Watson himself at police headquarters yesterday morning. He called on Deputy Marshal Hitchcock and said that he had been informed by some one at the Pali that twenty-eight Japanese laborers in his employ had been waiting for three days at the head of the Pali for the purpose of killing him.

The trouble, he stated, was over money matters. He owed them about \$75 and they owed him somewhat over that amount for provisions. Previous to his trip to town men had demanded their money of him and he had refused to give over a cent until they had paid what they owed him.

Watson wished to inform police headquarters of the state of affairs so that, in case of trouble, they would know what it was about. He said that it was his intention to start for the Pali at 1:30 o'clock. In case the police department saw fit to send an officer with him, it would be all right. If not he wished it understood that he was going anyway and that in case of a threatening attitude on the part of the Japanese laborers, some one would get hurt.

Deputy Marshal Hitchcock decided to send a mounted patrolman along with Watson so that the law would be on hand.

The start for the Pali was made later than first decided on by Watson. The arrival at the Pali and the events that occurred after are best told by an eye-witness.

"We knew that the Japanese were on the lookout for Watson, and we knew the reason too. He owes his 28 Japanese and several natives working under him, something like \$300. They owe him for provisions but with the cost of these deducted there is still, they claim about \$150 coming to them."

"Watson left the place about three days ago and the men wanted their money. Talking did no good so they sent a Japanese to Honolulu to hunt up Watson and another to his house on the other side on the same errand. Neither one found him so they decided to await his arrival and force him to pay."

"In the meantime, the natives concluded to go to the landing on the other side and there await Watson. He might take it into his head to make the journey by water."

"Sometimes the Japs went to work and sometimes they didn't. Frequent pow-wows were held but we could not get anything from them as they were always carried on in Japanese. The 28 Japanese were joined by the rest of the gang working at the Pali, some 60 in all. Their attitude became more and more menacing as the time went by and no Watson turned up."

"Finally this morning, a Japanese explained up here and the gang was informed that Watson intended leaving town for the Pali. The watchman on the highest peak was made to understand that he must be more vigilant than ever and at first sight of Watson, must sound the alarm."

"At about 4 o'clock, there was the most unearthly series of yells I ever heard in my life and, running out we saw the Japanese laborers running about like madmen in quest of clubs or other weapons. Work was dropped and the men rallied round their leaders."

"The excitement then abated somewhat as it was learned that Watson was a long distance away and also that he was accompanied by a mounted patrolman."

"The men dropped their weapons for a moment and held a meeting. This done, they again went to work but it was not for long. It was soon announced that Watson and the patrolman were drawing near. The Japanese sent one man to confer with Watson who, after quite a little parley, agreed to pay the men on Saturday."

"There seemed to be no further signs of trouble and the Japanese remained very quiet. This, it seems, was only a subterfuge. Watson seemed to feel perfectly safe and at 5 o'clock, told the patrolman that there was nothing more to fear and that he could get over on the other side without danger. The officer of the law left and set out for home on a gallop."

"Hardly had he gotten out of sight when I heard another blood-curdling

series of yells, and arrived outside just in time to see Watson's coat-tail fluttering in the wind down the side of the Pali and sixty enraged Japanese falling over each other in their efforts to seize the fleeing man. They had set upon him when they found the patrolman was out of sight."

"It was about a half hour later when the laborers returned. We expected to find them bringing Watson beaten to death but they said that his slides down the Pali side and his final hiding in the guava bushes, had outwitted them."

"I was much surprised when I looked at the gang for there in the midst of the Japanese was a native, as much excited as the Asiatics. He explained that he had a claim against Watson."

"I fear that the trouble is not all over yet. At six o'clock, the Japanese were all drinking heavily of sake and declaring that in case the money was not forthcoming on Saturday, as promised by Watson, there would certainly be trouble in camp. I consider that the sub-contractor's position at the present time, is perilous. His being on the other side of the island is no safeguard. He has yet to deal with the natives who went over to the landing to await him in case he arrived on a steamer. Then there is nothing to prevent the Japanese from going over. They are ugly enough to do anything."

## TOURISTS TO COME

### Outlook is for a Very Fair Season.

Mr. C. D. Chase Speaks of the Volcano Featuring—Several Excursions.

C. D. Chase, the Kilauea passenger agent, said yesterday that he anticipated a very good tourist season as the indications were at present. He is certain that if the volcano becomes active the number of visitors will be greater than in any winter for many years.

While on the Coast recently Mr. Chase induced the Oceanic company to invest in the 150,000 Hawaiian folders which have caused a good many letters of inquiry to be received here. Of course this advertising was largely for the Volcano. It was upon the suggestion of the Honolulu man that other features of the islands were given some prominence.

Mr. Chase makes the complaint that tourists have been trained to come to Hawaii for the special purpose of seeing the largest live volcano in the world belch forth fire and send streams of lava in every direction. Very few of the visitors can be convinced that the trip to the big island and to the crater is worth the while unless Pele is in anger. They are told of the drive through the forest along a road skirted with coffee plantations and of the sights near Peter Lee's house, but they saw pictures of fireworks and were told of the red lake and the fountains and will be satisfied with nothing else.

The more conservative and thinking who do make the trip are entirely satisfied with it. Every one has said that it was worth the while, greater than anything they had seen in traveling elsewhere.

In Boston Mr. Chase met the Raymond & Whitcomb people and was assured that they would as usual send two excursions to Hawaii in the winter of 1897-8. They expected that there would be a larger number of passengers for each trip than ever before.

Mr. Denby, who was down here for Cook & Sons, is no longer with the firm. It is known, however, that the famous travel promoters will send at least one excursion to Hawaii during the winter.

Mr. C. L. Wight, of the Wilder company and Captain Godfrey and John Egan of the Inter-Island said they expected a good tourist season, but expressed the wish that the volcano would flare up. Mr. Wight remarked that activity in Kilauea would mean quite a flood of visitors. From private citizens it is learned that many residents of Honolulu expect visits from friends in the United States and even in Europe during the winter.

### Still a Favorite.

Maud Hobson will be remembered here as Mrs. Haley and again as a member of the touring "London Gaiety" company. She is now in New York City, prominent in the casts of "In Town," a great theatrical success. The paper Judge presents an extremely fine likeness of Miss Hobson with these lines:

Yours, Maud, the grace of form and face  
Less often found than sought;  
And when at first your beauty burst  
Upon my gaze, I thought:  
How greatly would my heart rejoice,  
If I were only Hobson's choice!

### Molasses as a Fuel.

The lower grades of molasses have proved unsalable at any paying price. Many Louisiana planters dumped molasses into the bayous, until the authorities forbade it. It is now used as a fuel, being sprinkled by a machine over the bagasse, or the sugar-cane from which the juice has been extracted. This, when put into the fire, burns with a strong heat. Its coal value is greater than its value for any other use, and over a hundred thousand tons were so used last year.—Ladies' Home Journal.

## 165 FINE WARSHIPS

### Command of Gentleman Now in Honolulu.

### SEA LINE OF TWENTY-FIVE MILES

Sir Nowell Salmon, V. C., K. C. B.  
One of the Most Famous  
of Britishers.

Sir Nowell Salmon, V. C., K. C. B., is easily ranked with the most distinguished of Britishers ever in Hawaii. He is not a giant physically, is living very quietly in Honolulu for a short time. The great naval chief has received attention from Minister Damon, British Consul Walker, Admiral Miller,



SIR NOWELL SALMON, V. C., K. C. B.  
(Photo by Russell, London).

U. S. N., and a few other prominent residents. There has been no public demonstration or reception in honor of a man of world-wide fame.

Of course Sir Nowell Salmon has seen service. But the achievement for which he is and perhaps will be best known, was accomplished in time of peace. He commanded the squadron assembled at Spithead for the Diamond Jubilee celebration. His admirers can point to him and say "He was monarch

of the sea." Since men used boats no man ever had such a fleet under his orders and supervision as has this modest gentleman now sojourning in the islands made known to the world by the British sailor Captain Cook.

The world, said the London Sketch, has witnessed many gorgeous naval pageants, but never one to equal that which was seen at Spithead. Graced by brilliant sunshine and viewed by royalty, it was a record gathering of Navy vessels in a year of records. Mobilized at Spithead were one hundred and sixty-five of the most modern and efficient vessels in the British Fleet, anchored in five long lines measuring over twenty-five miles. But the significance of this great gathering lay in the fact that it was effected without weakening, even for a few weeks, the eight foreign squadrons that guard British territory and interests abroad. While these ships were being viewed by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Colonial Premiers and troops, the interests of Greater Britain in far-off seas were being protected by huge squadrons unequalled by another power.

The fleet in Mediterranean waters has never been stronger, six of the ten battleships, besides thirty-two cruisers and other vessels, being less than ten years old—launched, in fact, since the Jubilee celebrations in 1887; thirteen of the ships of the China Squadron are of the same age approximately. In North American waters there are twelve vessels. On the Cape of Good Hope Rear-Admiral Sir Harry Rawson commands nineteen vessels, while there are larger fleets than ever before in the Pacific. In Australasian waters, off the South-East coast of America, and in the East Indies—more than half of them vessels less than ten years old, efficiently armored, and most of them armed with the most devilishly powerful guns that the ingenuity of man has invented. When all these vessels, fully

### M'PHAIL SUED.

#### Judgment Against Master of Wrecked Grainsborough.

The incident of the going ashore of the British bark Grainsborough (now the Diamond Head) off Diamond Head, will be remembered by the people along the water front; also that there were certain peculiar circumstances connected therewith.

Captain McPhail told a reporter of this paper that there was no insurance whatever and that it was a case of a total loss. It turned out that there was a very heavy insurance and everything was covered.

Recently, Captain McPhail was sued by the coal company whose coal he had aboard at the time the Grainsborough went ashore, and the sum of £1,500 recovered.

### Eight Tins Hongkong.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning, Detective Chun Poon walked into the police station with Ah Chan in his custody. He had certain suspicions and, going into Ah Chan's place in Chinatown, managed to pull out eight tins of best Hongkong opium from a box of firecrackers. The stuff was at the bottom of the box and over it were placed bunches of firecrackers.

Peter Quinn was telling the boys at the police station last night about H. P. Baldwin paying him \$20.10 a day some years ago for working on a chimney 120 feet high.

maned, were remembered, something of the significance of the great fleet off Portsmouth could be understood. It consisted merely of the Channel and Reserve Squadrons and a comparatively few specially commissioned vessels, and the assembly was arranged without recourse being had to any exceptional methods.

It was a day never to be forgotten by those who were privileged to witness it. The morning broke gray and heavy, and great clouds of mist hid the fleet from view. But before noon the sun, loyal as ever to the reigning House, forced its way through the thick mist, and by half-past two, when the Victoria and Albert steamed out into the Solent, and a mighty salute from the assembled engines of war rent the air, the atmosphere was clear as crystal, and a gentle breeze tempered the sun's heat and gave life and motion to the thousands of flags that bedecked the ships.

The fact that the great pageant was a celebration of sixty years' beneficent rule, marked by naval progress unequalled by any other country, was charmingly emphasized by the presence on the royal yacht of the Father of the British Navy, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Henry Keppel, a veteran who was high up in the service when the Queen ascended the throne, and has witnessed the great naval revolutions from sails and wood to steam and steel. To do honor to the great occasion representatives of most of the crowned families of Europe were present, while in the Solent were great warships of the American, French, Russian, Italian, German, Norwegian, Austrian, Portuguese, Swedish, Spanish, Dutch, Japanese, and Danish navies, and the Siamese royal yacht. Needless to state, the French cruiser Pothuau and the Czar's cruiser Rossia were moored in close and friendly proximity.

As long as the royal yacht mingled with the long lines of fighting-ships, the sun lent brilliance to the scene, and the summer breeze fluttered the flags; but no sooner had the royal flotilla received the mighty salute of several thousand guns, and regained the shelter of Portsmouth harbor, than the breeze freshened, the clouds gathered, and lightning played fantastically among the masts and yards of the many craft, and the heavens fired a salute that dwarfed the great performance of the fleet. For half an hour blinding rain fell, but the weather-wise did not give up hope that the evening would prove fine, as befitted an illumination that has never been equalled, far less excelled. By nine o'clock the Prince of Wales was again aboard, the Solent was alive with craft, and the Southsea beaches thronged with thousands of spectators gathered to view the golden fleet of England, every detail of every ship outlined with myriads of electric lights. These phantom ships were a triumph of the electrician's art and science, as they stretched across the Solent, twenty-five miles of lanes of light. Some idea of the brilliance of the scene may be gleaned from the bare fact that about 75,000 16 candle-power electric lamps were employed in this magnificent display; but only the delicate imagery of the poet could convey any adequate impression of this gigantic fleet illuminated from end to end of the five long lines, every feature pencilled in flashing electric beams, even up to the flags of the five Admirals, which were portrayed in brilliant red and gold. It

was a scene of dazzling brilliance that will never be forgotten by the thousands who were privileged to view the crowning climax to a spectacle that dwarfed all language.

These classes are to be held for the purpose of preparing teachers for the examinations at Easter time. A large number have signified the intention of entering the classes.

Mr. Gibson's first lecture will be chiefly on the method of presenting geography and numbers in the different grades.

Bands of Mercy are to be organized in the schools of Honolulu. Mrs. Gray of Boston, who has just finished such a mission in San Francisco will introduce the work here. The bands are what might be called juvenile or junior societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals. The members take a pledge to refrain from being unkind to any dumb creature. Mrs. Gray is very enthusiastic in this work and will have the hearty co-operation of the Deputy Inspector, Mr. Gibson, and the teachers generally.

The music last evening was solo by Mr. Macurda.

Webster's Last Days.

An aged husbandman at Marshfield, Mass., who remembers Daniel Webster in his latter days very well, has given some one a very interesting reminiscence of the statesman as an agriculturist, and incidentally drawn a touching picture of his farewell to the acres and the possessions he loved so well. The Chicago Chronicle publishes them. Webster, according to this ancient, loved every tree and flower on the place. He knew all the stock and could tell the name of every animal upon the farm. He was an enthusiastic breeder, and was a fine judge of everything pertaining to farm life and live stock, although he never made a financial success of them. When the end came, and every one, including himself, realized that he had a few days more to live, he ordered the relator of this incident to drive up to the farmhouse all the stock two by two, and there he reviewed them, passing his hand lovingly over the smooth, glossy coats and patting their flanks affectionately. When the last had passed by he turned with a sigh into the house, giving one longing look behind and never spoke again. Unconsciously the old farmer has given here a picture worthy of a painter or a poet.

### HOW TO CURE BILIOUS COLIC.

I suffered for weeks with colic and pains in my stomach, caused by biliousness, and had to take medicine all the while until I used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy which cured me. I have since recommended it to a good many people. MRS. F. BUTLER, Fairhaven, Conn. Persons who are subject to bilious colic can ward off the attack by taking this remedy as soon as the first symptoms appear. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

## THAT NEW COURSE

### Mr. Gibson Will Talk on Best Methods.

### FOR BENEFIT OF TEACHERS

Classes to be Organized—Teachers and Hours—Bands of Mercy for Honolulu.

An important meeting of the Honolulu Teachers' association was held last evening. It was an annual session. There was a large attendance and deep interest was shown. An election of officers was held, with the following result:

President—T. H. Gibson.  
Vice-president—Mrs. Frasier.  
Secretary—H. M. Wells.  
Treasurer—Miss Julia Perry.

These officers constitute the executive committee.

The most prominent matter was talk upon a meeting to be held at the High School building at 2:30 next Thursday. On that occasion, Mr. Gibson will give his first address or lesson upon the new course of study, now being used for the first year. He will explain to the teachers the best methods of presenting the lessons under the improved system. All of course feel that this is of the first moment and every teacher who can possibly be present will be on hand to hear Mr. Gibson. At the same place, following Mr. Gibson's lecture, there will be taken up the project of forming classes in algebra and geometry. If sufficient numbers are willing to enter two teachers will be selected.

Other classes with teachers selected and hours of meeting are:

Prof. M. M. Scott—History, 2:30 Monday.

Dr. C. T. Rodgers—Physiology and hygiene, 2:30 Tuesday (at the Board of Education offices).

Miss Lampman—Grammar and composition, 3 o'clock Wednesday.

Miss Ross—Arithmetic for primary and grammar grades, 3 o'clock Tuesday.

Miss Kelley—Reading and dictation, 3 o'clock Tuesday.

Mr. Harker—Geography, 2:30 Monday.

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