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## TRIES TO KILL HIS EMPLOYERS

### Japanese Cook in Rage Uses a Knife.

#### E. E. HARTMAN CUT, HIS WIFE BURNED

##### Without Known Reason Servant Runs Amuck and is Shot Before He Desists.

Insane with rage, springing from an unknown cause, Mori, the Japanese cook for E. E. Hartman, yesterday morning made an effort to murder both the master and mistress of the house. Mrs. Hartman is now suffering from scalds extending from her head to her waist and Mr. Hartman has seven cuts about the head and arms, one gash in the throat coming close to the jugular vein. The Japanese is now lying in the hospital with a wound in the left shoulder, where the bullet of Hartman pierced his body.

The attack upon Mr. and Mrs. Hartman comes from a desire for revenge for some fancied wrong, which both of the injured ones are unable to understand. The man has been the cook for the young couple since their marriage and the setting up of their household goods in the School street residence where the attempt to kill them took place. He has been well liked by the family, which includes beside the young people a mutual friend, Fred West. Yesterday morning the cook was out of humor. During breakfast he seemed to be annoyed and was chided gently by the master of the house for making noises which seemed unnecessary. There was no break in the harmony which might be construed as indicative of the final outcome however.

Mr. West left the house for downtown shortly after nine o'clock. Mr. Hartman has been very ill for the past ten days and was just getting about again. He determined to sprinkle the lawn, and soon after breakfast took the hose and began to attend to the flowers. While engaged in this occupation Mrs. Hartman went into the kitchen and found that the cook was keeping up a roaring fire having three pots of water boiling. She said to Mori that as dinner would be several hours later, that the fire was unnecessary and suggested that he permit it to die out. The Japanese answered gruffly and as she turned to leave threw the contents of one of the pots of water upon her. The boiling water flowed over the back of her head and down her back, and screaming with the pain she rushed out of the house by a side door, and threw herself on the ground by the hose where the cold water would flow over the serious burns which she had received.

With the first shriek Mr. Hartman dropped the hose, started for the front of the house and saw the Japanese in the doorway with another pot of boiling water, ready to drench him. He put up his hands and cried "Pau, Mori, no pilikia," advancing all the while. Weakened with suffering he knew he was no match for the enraged Japanese, and was going for his revolver. The Japanese seemed to reconsider his intention and carrying the pot with him went back to the kitchen. Hartman got the gun and ran to the aid of his wife who was still crying for help.

As Hartman came around the corner of the house he saw sending over his wife with a butcher knife, raised ready to strike, the insane cook. Yelling, Hartman tried to shoot, but owing to the fact that there were only two shells in the revolver the trigger simply snapped on an empty chamber. The cook seeing what was to be expected left the prostrate woman and made a rush for Hartman. Before the revolver could be got around to the loaded shells there

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# THURSTON TELLS HAWAIIANS WHY REPUBLICANISM MEANS SUCCESS

## Harmony With Ruling Party Necessary to Secure Needed Legislation for the Territory.

"YOU might as well send a frog to chipper at the doors of the Court of St. James for what you want, as to send to Washington a Delegate who is not one of and in harmony with either of the great political parties."

And the crowd of people who had filled to overflowing the hall of the Orpheum, to hear former Senator John M. Thurston discuss American politics, cheered to the echo the sentiment. It was but another way of putting the thought which ran through the entire address of the distinguished orator and statesman, who coming three thousand miles for pleasure, heard and answered the call of party.

A great audience it was which gathered to sit at the feet of the eloquent Nebraskan. From the first row of the orchestra to the standing room behind the benches of the gallery, there looked up to the speaker with earnest faces. Such an audience seldom is given to any speaker, and its inspiration showed in the earnestness and eloquence with which he went into his subject, and explained the full meaning of political relations. It was a discriminating audience, too, for while the garlands of rhetoric with which the address of an hour and half was adorned met with applause hearty and prolonged, it was when the speaker came out strong and full as to the duty of a progressive electorate, that the meed of applause was given.

The front of the house had been reserved for the ladies and there were some two hundred of them with escorts, who filled the main body of the theater. Around them and rising back until the last rows merged with the lines of the building there were voters, men who sat under the spell of the eloquence, held by the word pictures, taught by the lessons of Americanism and party loyalty. The crowd did not end with the walls either for scores unable to get within, stood for the full time in the door ways listening for the crumbs of logic which came to them. All could hear who were within the doors, for the speaker, after a severe illness, was in fine voice and his ringing words, uttered clearly and forcefully were intelligible everywhere.

Around the speaker were grouped some of the leading men of the party in the Territory. Chairman Lorrin Andrews of the Young Men's Republican club, who was in charge of the meeting, had chairs upon the platform for the delegates to the convention, and in addition there were Senator Burton, who had only just arrived from Hawaii, Judge Henry Highton of San Francisco

and many representatives of the party who will have the work of the organization upon their shoulders during the coming fight. In the boxes were the officers of the club and their families and the invited guests. Mrs. Senator Thurston had a box which was filled with friends, Mrs. Senator Burton was in another box with a party, while on the other side of the theater Governor and Mrs. Dole, Mrs. E. P. Dole and Col. J. H. Boyd and Mrs. Boyd occupied one box and Col. Samuel Parker, Prince David, Prince Cupid, Archie Mahaulu, Senator Kanaha and a party of friends had the Prince's box on the left of the stage.

In the main body of the house there were men of every shade of political opinion. Democrats had prominent seats and Home Rulers elbowed dyed-in-the-wool Republicans. It was a cosmopolitan gathering, Hawaiians, Americans and Englishmen and the consuls of other powers resident here, all lent to the meeting their presence and enjoyed the presentation of the facts concerning American political conditions.

The address is full of meat. There is a dry sentence in it. The people appreciated it from the opening words to the peroration and there were pregnant utterances which mean much for the residents of the Territory. The declaration that Republicans must be on guard was cheered lustily and yet when out of the experiences already gained Senator Thurston said that he would work for the giving to the community the revenues of our port, there was a cheer. The picture of the future of Hawaii, as the outpost of American trade and commerce with the Orient again aroused enthusiasm and the prognostication that there would be millions spent upon our harbors and naval stations was heartily applauded.

There was no other speech. The address of Senator Thurston was so full that dessert was not wanted and without any attempt to translate the remarks of the speaker, the cheering audience was dismissed with the taste of his superb oration lingering.

Chairman Lorrin Andrews, in calling the meeting to order said: "We have the proud distinction tonight of opening the campaign which will be decided at the polls in November next, by the presence of a gentleman who needs no introduction on the mainland. The name of John M. Thurston (applause) is known throughout the United States, not only as one of the foremost and most prominent citizens of the great commonwealth of which we are so proud to be a part, but as one of the great leaders of the republican party (applause), which has governed our great republic for nearly forty years. All are proud to follow the lead of Senator Thurston because we know the path he points to is not only the path of success but that which leads to national honor and prosperity. Here in far-off Hawaii we can assure the Senator that the opportunity to have him in our midst is an honor that we all appreciate, and it gives me great pleasure to introduce to you the Hon. John M. Thurston. (Applause.)"

Senator Thurston arose and came forward to the speaker's table amid tremendous applause. When the demonstration had subsided the distinguished Republican orator, in a few words of introduction, began an eloquent address, which lasted for nearly an hour and a half. He said:

Ladies and Gentlemen, My Fellow Citizens—I have great pleasure and honor in appearing before you tonight. It was most kind of the Republicans of Honolulu to ask me to be present and speak to you at this meeting. My good friends have rather overdone the advertising business, however, and the press refers to me as an orator. I am not. I have never achieved that great distinction. Whatever reputation I may have earned on the public platform has come to me because I always endeavored to speak to my fellow citizens in the simplest and plainest language, and always endeavored to be fair and just in political matters.

I have no apologies to make for being on your platform here tonight. You and I are citizens of the great Republic to whose destinies we are all thoroughly committed. In its progress and in its civilization and its advancement, its triumphs and achievements, whatever glory it gives to us on the mainland, whatever glory is possible to you in these islands of the Pacific sea, will come through the mission of the great Republic. We are all citizens of a common country, and I have no doubt that although you have only recently become a part of our body politic, that you will grow to love and honor the flag of the Republic as much as those who have lived under it since their birth. To me, fellow citizens, it is a flag for which no man has yet been called upon to apologize. Wherever it floats, on land or sea, it floats for the liberties and equalities of all mankind. (Applause.) There is not a star in its azure shield that has ever yet been dimmed by an act of national dishonor. There is not a glorious stripe in all its folds that has not stood and gleamed for the elevation of the human race. The great powers of the earth are struggling and striving for commercial supremacy. They are engaged in a great battle, no less fierce than the contests that take place between armed hosts of contending peoples, engaged in this great peaceful warfare for business and for commercial supremacy. I say to you that you will live to acknowledge that I am right, that it was well for you that one of the great, progressive, liberty-loving nations of the world brought you in and gave you a place in the destinies of the American people. Had it not come as it did, you might have come under the guardianship of some other of the great powers. In some contest for mastery and right, the great empire of Germany might have seen fit to float her flag here, a great, magnificent empire of magnificent men, whose love of liberty and whose progressive spirit would have made the empire of Germany a worthy foster mother for Hawaii. Or, in the course of human events, you might have come under the

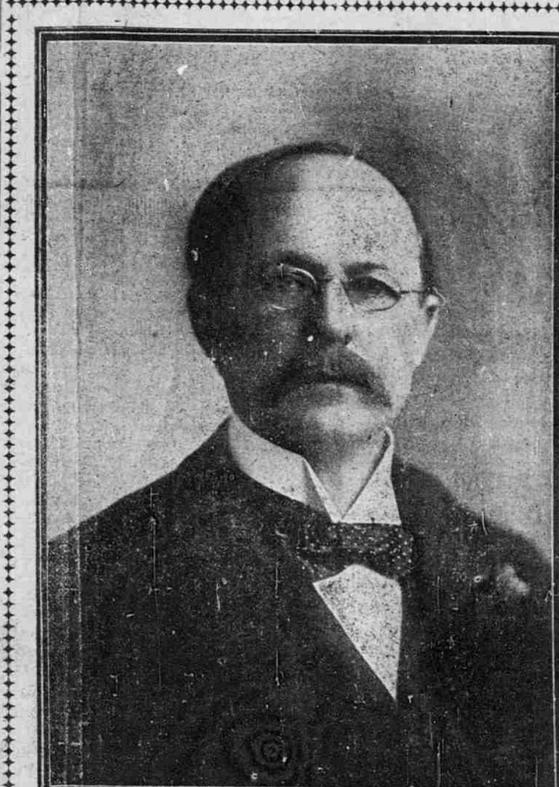
flag of the great Kingdom of Great Britain, that great kingdom which, in a measure, has civilized the whole round world, whose descendants most of us Americans are, and in whose honor we take a pardonable pride.

But it happened, and I believe, in the providence of God, I believe it was right it should happen, that your islands, the gems of the western sea, nearest the coast of the great Republic, it became natural that these islands should come under our fostering care. In the history of the American people I can assure you of one thing—no man ever came under the flag of the United States except he came under that flag standing in the sunshine of honor, with all the equalities and the power that nature intended that men should arrogate to themselves. (Applause.)

Progressive men and progressive nations never look backward. The conquerors of the world have ever kept their faces to the sun, and today if you are to achieve what you may in the destiny of these islands, it is well that you should turn your backs on the past, accept the situation in which you find yourselves, and unite with the liberty-loving people of the United States to make our common destiny a glorious and a grand one. (Applause.)

Now, in the course of the new world to govern themselves and live outside the enervating influence of despotic power. Second, in 1812, that the outrages to American ships and American sailors on the high seas might forever cease, that the deck of an American ship, like the soil upon the mainland, might be a part of the Republic. Third, in 1847, that the people of the Republic of Texas might have the opportunity of setting their lone star shining in the galaxy of stars in the American flag, that her people might become a common source of progress with us. Then again in 1891, that the Union founded by the fathers—the Union so necessary to the destiny of the world—founded upon the rights of individual men to stand equal before the law—that the Union which meant the progress and civilization of mankind—might not fade from the earth. Secondly, that the great curse of human slavery might by the decree of the American people, be forever put to an end. The world recognizes that all men and of all races and of all colors should be equal in the advancement of progress and civilization. (Applause.)

Last and grandest of all, the American people went to war in 1898 for no selfish purpose, with no intent of annexing a foot of soil anywhere upon the globe; but for humane and generous purposes, that the power and prestige of a powerful nation might go out, like the blessing of God, to lift our brothers in Cuba out of a bondage and cruelty that robbed them of all their liberties and opportunities.



FORMER U. S. SENATOR JOHN M. THURSTON.

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In the course of human events, you have become a part of this great Republic. You are recognized by the people of the mainland as equals, politically and before the law, with us.

There is not an honorable wish of the people of these islands, there is not an aspiration of an honorable kind, that you can possibly form, there is not an act of justice that you can reasonably ask, that the American people, in and out of Congress, are not willing to advocate for you. (Applause.)

You do not recall as we do the many phases of American development. You do not understand as we understand the many qualities that have been in the path of our progress. You don't know as we know what a difficult task it has been to make liberty mean what the fathers intended it should mean, even on the Western Hemisphere. It is for you now to study our history, to investigate our traditions, to familiarize yourselves with our institutions and to participate with us in all that the future hold out to us all.

My fellow citizens, in studying the history of the American people, you must understand, first of all, that all national progress is led by political organizations. There is no power to achieve greatness, there is no method by which their institutions may be advanced and preserved, except through the action of political parties. Here in these islands you may not all of you understand this fact.

## KILAUEA'S LAVA FLOW IS ON VIEW

### The Eruption Is a Splendid Sight.

#### MOST VIOLENT IN NINE YEARS

##### Upheaval of Lava From Bottom of Lake—No Flow From Sides.

HILO, August 29.—The Tribune says: The volcano at Kilauea is in the most violent state of eruption that has occurred since 1892.

An earthquake shook HILO last Monday night and within a few minutes thereafter a telephone message from Manager Waldron at the Volcano House, thirty miles away, stated that the pit of Halemaumau was reflecting a light plainly visible on the clouds. The message also stated that Mr. Waldron would go at once to the crater's edge three miles away and see what had happened.

Tuesday morning Mr. Waldron was able to report that he had looked into the pit and seen a boiling, tempest tossed lake of molten lava, 400 feet in diameter and probably 800 to 1000 feet below the rim of the great cauldron. The face of the lake of liquid fire would alternately be black and white like the gushing fluid that leaps from the furnaces of a steel plant. The oxidation and cooling of the fiery fluid would blacken the surface with a pall that would clothe the vast inverted cathedral in darkest gloom. A quiver, caused by further subterranean upheavals would break this oxide ice into a network of a thousand incandescent cracks, lighting up the smoke-charged pit with a fierce glare.

Here and there over the surface of the lake, columns of white hot lava would shoot upwards like the harmless fountains in the public gardens. The great forbidding walls of the "House of Everlasting Fire" would shimmer awhile in amazement with this unaccustomed light, and as the geysers of fire would die away, and the surface again turn black, the whole pit once more would be hidden in darkness and smoke.

All day Tuesday the same conditions prevailed. Tuesday night the light from the red hot furnace was reflected on the clouds. The same conditions held through Wednesday, and Thursday Mr. Waldron reported the volcano as "simply magnificent." Wednesday night people living near HILO could see the vivid reflection on the clouds.

The present upheaval of lava seems to be from the very bottom of the crater and not from a wound in the side as appeared in June. The liquid lava is troubled and convulsed as from powerful activity of forces below.

Large crowds of HILO people will go up Sunday.

#### ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Following is the Herald's story: Madam Pele is doing herself proud in Halemaumau and unless all signs fail the Volcano House will be the center of activity of HILO and tourist folk for weeks to come. On Monday night Manager Waldron of the Volcano House noticed a bright glare in the vicinity of the crater and as the time passed his desire to investigate grew in like ratio with the brilliancy of the illumination from nature's furnace.

At 3:30 Mr. Waldron and one of the guests of the hotel took the trail to the crater, arriving there safely an hour later. They found the crater rather full of steam, but at intervals they could plainly see the lake formed at the bottom. Mr. Waldron estimated the distance across the molten lava at 400 feet and from the view point about 1000 feet.

Two hours after reaching the crater

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