

MARCONI'S SYSTEM FINALLY A SUCCESS

The Inter-Island Telegraph About Ready for Business.

DEMONSTRATION AT DIAMOND HEAD

THERE WILL BE SEVEN STATIONS ON THE VARIOUS ISLANDS.

Fourteen Operators Finish Their Schooling in the Mysteries of Wireless Telegraphy. They Will Commence Work Next Tuesday.

"MOLOKAI! Molokai! Molokai!" cracked the heavy transmitter of the Diamond Head station of the Inter-Island Telegraph System yesterday afternoon.

Company stood breathless for a moment and then the delicate receiver began to tick and the tape from the ink machine ran smoothly from the little slot beside the machine and in an instant a pretty operator read the message.

"I am ready," came the answer.

An instant later the tape again crept from under the little wheel and the telegraphic symbols representing the desired letters, issued from the machine and the little ink signs showed that the operator on Molokai understood what was required of him and that the Marconi telegraph system was more than a dream, especially with regard to the people of these islands.

All talk to the contrary notwithstanding, the wireless telegraph is an undoubted success. The system works and messages may be transmitted from this city to other portions of these islands and can be transmitted with as much accuracy as could be had by using the regular wires in any other portion of the world.

Tuesday next the operators of the new system, will be installed in the seven stations of the company and a few days later the lines of the company will be open for the use of the public. The first few days of the actual operation of the system will be devoted to the free use of the wires and wireless system by the business men of these islands, for the purpose of demonstrating the feasibility and usefulness of the new plan of sending messages. After that the regular tolls for the use of the system.

Yesterday's trial was not absolutely perfect, but the trifling difficulties which stand in the way of perfection, are simply several little deficiencies in the instruments, which a small amount of tinkering will entirely remove. The points of contact on the transmitting instrument will have to be tightened, by the use of a file and the standard which unfolds the receiver must be made steeper and when these things have been done, there is no reason why the people of the big island should be more than a few seconds distant from the metropolis.

Only a year ago, a company was organized to put a system of wireless telegraphy in operation between the islands of this group. The company consists of W. R. Castle, president; C. L. Wight, vice-president; W. R. Farrington, secretary; James A. Morgan, treasurer; Oscar White, auditor; W. H. Hook, O. G. Trachsel, J. Marconi and R. D. Silliman, directors. These gentlemen combined in order to make communication between the islands more rapid than the old method of now in use, of trusting urgent business or personal messages to the slow cumbersome movements of sailing ships or small steamers.

With this object in view the company entered into negotiations with the Wireless Telegraph Company of London, England, a corporation which controlled the use and ownership of the marvelous inventions of Signor Marconi. A contract was drawn up between the parties and the installation of the largest wireless telegraph system in the world was made certain in these islands.

Interpreted the messages as they came across the line. One bright, pretty girl who is to be the chief operator of the system, took the message quoted above from the tape and when it was certain that the query to Molokai had been correctly transmitted and received by the operator at the other end of the line, she clapped her hands together and seemed as much delighted as the hard-worked manager of the company, F. J. Cross himself.

According to the plans of the company there will be a main-station located in this city and connected with the Diamond Head receiving station by an ordinary line of telegraph. The station at Diamond Head will be known as the Waiwai station. Then there will be a station on this end of Molokai, a relay at Lanai, another at Lahaina on the island of Maui and another station at Makaha. The station at Makaha will be connected with the big line by a long span to Mahukona. From Mahukona a telephone line will be run to Hilo by way of Honokaa. When all the auxiliary lines have been constructed the port of Hilo will be within a very short distance from Honolulu, for it will take only a few seconds' time to send a message to that city and receive an answer.

The working of the Marconi instruments is a mysterious mystery, but when these operations are examined under the telescope of the general Mr. Cross, the mysterious nature of the apparatus fades away and leaves in their stead only a wonderful sense of the greatness and capacity of the mind of the inventor.

The mechanism of Marconi's system is simplicity itself when you come to understand it. All that is apparent to the eye is tall pole supported on either side by a large cylinder of hard rubber and in reality contains the coil. On one side of the cylinder the poles of the battery are situated and as the circuit is closed or broken at the will of the operator, a snap like lightning, flashes from one pole to the other and a Hertzian wave is started from the end of the spirt, high in the air, which goes on into space with the speed of light until it finds a resting place at the other end of the relay. The sending operator uses an appliance far different than that of the ordinary Morse sender. It is almost six inches in length, but it may be moved with great quickness and the current formed and broken with sufficient speed to send twenty words a minute. One end of the wire runs up the pole and the other forms connection with the earth so that the circuit is complete.

The sender is nothing very wonderful but the other portion of the mechanism, leads one to think that the mind of man and its possibilities for ingenuity have nearly reached the limit of progress.

The instrument is enclosed in a long black-cloth case. One end of the case is open and just inside may be seen the receiving wire of the system, a pair of little coils connected with a small hammerlike arrangement which is placed so that when the current passes through the little coils the hammer will be drawn up to them and will strike a minute glass tube which lies on the top of the coils. This little glass tube is the great invention of Marconi. The tube is hollow and contains a small bar of silver or some kindred metal, which is broken in the middle. Each piece of the metal is connected through the ends of the tube with a strand of copper wire, one of which is grounded and the other attached to the end of the receiving wire on the pole.

The great difficulty experienced by inventors in perfecting a system of wireless telegraphy has always been to find some means of forming and breaking the circuit so as to give intelligent signals. Marconi has solved the problem.

In the small space between the bars of silver within the glass tube, Marconi has introduced a very small amount of silver and nickel filings which is very mobile. When a dot or a dash is signalled by the receiving line, the current runs through the little tube which is known as the coherer and passes from one of the little silver bars to the other, traversing the filings and electrifying them so that for the moment they become as much of a conductor as if they were formed into a solid wire. Then, when the signal has passed, the little coils get in their work and a still smaller current from one lonely little dry-cell causes the hammer to be drawn up against the coherer, with a sharp little click. The result of the tap from the hammer is to knock the filings from the position into which the electricity has galvanized them and the current from the receiving line, not being able to hold the dust-like substance in place, is broken and an impulse is passed along to the ink machine, which registers the signal sent from the other end of the line.

The whole operation takes but the merest fraction of a second to complete and is followed by others, until a speed is attained about equal to the speed of an ordinary long-hand penman.

The work of the experts has been well done and they deserve great credit for their skill, as engineers, but the manner adopted by Mr. Hobbs who has had charge of the station at Diamond Head, in his relations with the members of the press and with citizens generally desiring information as to the new plant, has been anything but of a nature to inspire confidence. It may be charged to him and others like him that the people of this city have strong doubts about the ultimate utility of the wireless telegraph.

CAPTAIN WILDE BOUND HOME FROM CHINA

Tells How the Battleship Oregon Went Aground.

NO SLEEP FIVE DAYS AND NIGHTS

SEVEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIX MILES FROM A DRY DOCK.

The Commander Sails Back Over His Course With Nothing But Plank and Canvas to Keep Out the Water.

Probably the most notable passenger on board the Nippon Maru is Captain G. F. Wilde, lately commander of the United States battleship Oregon. Captain Wilde is returning home, after being a little more than two years in the Orient. When seen yesterday, he was sitting on the hurricane deck of the liner, enjoying a view of the city. He said:

"I am surprised to see the way in which Honolulu has expanded in all directions. When I was stationed here twelve years ago, I little thought that in a little more than a decade Honolulu would have developed into the city it now is. While I have not been ashore as yet, and my immediate observations have been confined entirely to the waterfront, there have been many changes and improvements. The harbor when I left here did not present nearly so cosmopolitan an appearance as it does now, and judging from appearances the business portion of the city has also undergone development since I left here.

"I have been in the Far East for a period extending a little over two years. I was, you will remember, in charge of the battleship Oregon. I was in command of her when she ran on an uncharted reef, and had half a dozen holes punched in her bottom. It was an experience I shall never forget. I discovered the reef at a distance of five fathoms, and when I was in command of her she ran on an uncharted reef, and had half a dozen holes punched in her bottom. It was an experience I shall never forget. I discovered the reef at a distance of five fathoms, and when I was in command of her she ran on an uncharted reef, and had half a dozen holes punched in her bottom.

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REGISTRATION OF CHINESE OPENED AUSPICIOUSLY

Force of Deputies Thoroughly Organized—Interpreters Will Secure Data—Deputy Drake in Charge.

The first day of the Chinese registration passed off without incident yesterday in the office especially fitted up in the frame building on the parade ground. At an early hour, Acting Collector Hasson summoned his force to the quarters, where they were sworn in and took their places. The

MOLOKAI POI FAMINE TEMPORARILY RELIEVED

Board of Health Has a Fresh Difference With Wilders.

ANOTHER CEMETERY REGULATION

H. HACKFELD & CO. WILL BE PAID THEIR RICE BILL.

Williams Gets Photography Contract—Permit for Drain at Kakaako—Fire Claims Denied—Stranger to Visit Molokai.

The stringency in the supply of poi and taro consumed by the members of the leper colony on Molokai has been temporarily relieved, according to a report from Dr. Pratt submitted before the Board of Health at its regular meeting yesterday afternoon. The executive officer stated that he had entered into a contract with certain Chinese firms to supply taro at \$2.50 a bag, the term of the contract to run for four weeks with the privilege of extension for two weeks if desirable. The partial settlement of this difficulty apparently had a cheering effect upon the members present, for they dispatched the remaining business with a rush. They adjourned long before the usual time, although the meeting began half an hour late.

LAND COMMISSIONER BROWN TALKS OF HAWAII

TELLS A WASHINGTON REPORTER THAT INDEPENDENT PARTY IS STRONGEST.

Calls Attention to Great Need of Cable to the Mainland—Thinks Sugar is King and Other Industries Haven't Much Show.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—J. F. Brown, of Hawaii, has been here several days, and in talking to a reporter he said:

The independent of the native party of Hawaii is the strongest. It elected its candidates in all parts of the island at the last election. Then there are the Republican and Democratic parties, but they are not popular with the natives. Their views are not opposed to the American idea of government, but it is natural that they should prefer their own people to take care of the affairs of the country where they were born and raised.

I am here on business connected with the general land office, about matters pertaining to lands in the Hawaiian Islands. I am connected with the Public Land Office in Honolulu, and have lived in the islands for nearly thirty years. All my interests are here. Everything is flourishing in the islands. A decided improvement upward was given to everything when the Territorial act was passed; it definitely settled the status of Hawaii.

What Hawaii needs most is cable connection with the outside world. It is about the only place in the world which is inhabited by civilized people and completely isolated from all intercourse with other peoples so far as cable or telegraphic connections are concerned. Hawaii is by no means a new country; merchants and traders from the United States, England, and Germany have been established there for the past fifty years. Whoever goes to the islands today for the purpose of succeeding must possess just as many energy and hustle as in any town of the United States.

The islands practically depend on the sugar cane growing industry. All or most of all of the sugar lands are owned by large American corporations which control the whole output and regulate prices. I don't think that any other industry would succeed as well as the sugar plantation. The climate, the ground, cheap labor, everything helps to make it a remunerative investment. Coffee has been tried, but failed because it was a failure. Since the islands were annexed by the United States a great influx of people has increased the population.

A young man, to succeed in business in the Hawaiian Islands, should have some capital and lots of energy and hustle. Others will perish just as they do in the States.

Honolulu needs better harbor facilities; our shipping trade is growing rapidly and our harbor, being one of the best in the world, is getting crowded.

As we have no vote in the affairs of the United States, local issues control the politics of the islands. The Chinese exclusion act is also in force in the islands, but we are getting along very nicely without them. We are slowly adjusting ourselves and conditions are getting down to the practical American level. The Delegate from our Territory, Mr. Wilcox, is a very able man, else he would not have been sent here. Of course he has been in politics all his life, but he's all right. I was in honor of seeing snow when I came on here, but it's just as sunny here as it is in our country. I haven't seen snow for over thirty years.

ENDEAVORERS PROGRESSING.

The six striking mail clerks of the postoffice are still out on their present appearances they will remain so for an indefinite period. Postmaster Ott did not accept the offer of the deputy collector of the port of the services of two of his employees in tidying up the rough places until the positions of the strikers can be filled to the satisfaction of the department.

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REPEAL OF ALCOHOL LAW RECOMMENDED

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF BOARD OF HEALTH.

Druggist Smith and Dr. Cooper Sign the Report—Changed Conditions Under the Territory Demand This Legislation.

George W. Smith and Dr. Charles S. Cooper as a committee on methylated spirits submitted their report, together with resolutions, which were approved and adopted. The secretary was instructed to send a copy to the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. This is their report:

Sir:—Your committee to whom was referred the matter of the sale of methylated spirits with instructions to frame a recommendation to the legislature from the Board of Health, beg to report as follows: The sale of methylated and wood spirit has been repeatedly sanctioned by successive legislatures as a necessary article of commerce to take the place of pure alcohol.

The original legislation had in view the protection of the manufacture of factitious liquors from pure alcohol. At the present time under the United States' laws the importation into the Territory by anyone of pure alcohol is not and cannot be prohibited, and it is now so imported for manufacturing purposes by others than those engaged in the drug business.

The prohibition at the present time of the sale of alcohol and the consequent forced sale of methylated spirits, renders this article easy of acquisition, and while not properly a poison yet when taken in quantity of those addicted to the use of drink becomes fatal owing to its peculiarly irritating properties when introduced into the blood.

Pure alcohol is a necessity in medicine and a common domestic remedy for external application. Methylated spirits cannot be used in medicine or domestic practice owing to its irritating and offensive properties. No restriction is placed on the sale of alcohol by druggists in the United States and no provision is made in the laws for the preparation or sale of methylated or wood spirit would not be offered for sale in the Territory if the restriction on the sale of pure alcohol were removed. At no time has the sale of pure alcohol been so large as to render it dangerous to public health or morals.

In view of the above facts your committee would recommend the following resolutions:

Resolved: That the Board of Health respectfully request the legislature to repeal all that portion of Act 27 (unrepealed by the Organic Act) of the legislature, special session, 1895, and all amendments thereto, entitled, "An Act to Provide for the Importation and Sale of Alcohol for Medical Purposes, and the Manufacture and Sale of Methylated Spirits, Etc."

Resolved: That a copy of these resolutions and this report be sent to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Respectfully submitted,
GEORGE W. SMITH,
CHARLES S. COOPER, M.D.

Phillip R. Whelan has been appointed assessor for the internal revenue department and was announced by Collector Hasson yesterday.

WHOLESALE SLUMP OF INSURANCE CASES

Nineteen Suits Arising From Plague Fires Are Dropped.

MARY COFFIELD'S DAMAGE SUIT

WAH LEE CLAIMS DAMAGES OF HACKMAN WHO KILLED HIS CHILD.

Will of James A. Hopper Admitted to Probate—Day's Business at Circuit Court Chambers—Papers on File.

Nineteen of the Chinatown fire insurance cases were discontinued in the Circuit Court clerk's office yesterday. They are one each against the Aetna, Svva, Royal and Scottish Union and National companies, two each against the Greenwich and the German Alliance companies and eleven against the Alliance company.

Robert Patton by his attorneys, Holmes & McClanahan, has filed a demurrer to the amended bill in equity, for an accounting brought against him by Geo. W. Macfarlane.

Attorney General Dole for the Territory files a demurrer to the complaint of Mary A. Coffield. Plaintiff claims \$25,000 damages for personal injury received in falling into an unguarded culvert in Armpit street.

Wah Lee has brought a civil action for \$3,995 damages against Mannel Correa, hackman, for causing the death of complainant's seven-year-old daughter by driving over her with his licensed hack.

Frank Schaefer has brought an action to recover \$1000 from Dr. J. S. McGrew on account of an agreement the plaintiff alleges he had with defendant to cultivate certain land at Pearl City on the halives.

Judge Humphreys disposed of a goodly list of cases at chambers yesterday.

Accounts of the estate of Mary Kaunama Wideman were approved, and the master's report thereon confirmed, and the executors ordered discharged on filing final receipts.

A petition to place David Mannel under guardianship as a spendthrift was dismissed. W. Austin Whiting was attorney for respondent.

M. G. Silva was appointed administrator of the estate of J. Cabral Medeiros under bond of \$2,500. He was also made guardian of the six children under bond of \$300 for each one.

S. K. Kane was allowed an attorney's fee of \$25 in the Kin Yee guardianship.

The last will and codicil thereto of James A. Hopper were admitted to probate, and letters testamentary ordered to be issued to Wm. L. Hopper, E. Wells Peterson and Ellen Hopper without bonds. An inventory is to be filed within thirty days and notice to creditors to be given by publication three times in week for eight successive weeks in the Evening Bulletin, Hawaiian Star and Independent.

The master's report on accounts of J. A. Magoon, administrator of the estate of Alina, was confirmed, but the discharge of administrator deferred until notice to creditors be given.

CANAL LEGISLATION DEPENDS UPON ENGLAND

Should She Reject the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty the Senate Will Pass Bill at Once.

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