

SATURDAY PRESS.

VOLUME 11. HONOLULU, H. I., SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1881. NUMBER 20.

I saw my soul at rest upon a day As a bird sleeping in the nest of night...

Which is Best. Up to the stars you mountain seem to rise, And two are looking down on distant blue...

A Wonderful Invention. There has just been patented a most wonderful invention. The inventor is Professor Graham Bell...

In a lecture delivered by Professor Bell before the Royal Institution in May, 1878, he announced the possibility of hearing a shadow by interrupting the action of a ray of light falling upon a bar of crystalline selenium...

When a vibrating beam of light falls upon certain substances, notably selenium suitably prepared, they emit sounds, the pitch of which depends upon the frequency of the vibrating change in the light...

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ble effect. Even an apparently opaque sheet of hard rubber does not entirely do that, so that we must assume the invisible rays have also their share in the effects witnessed with the photophone...

H. W. SEVERANCE. Hawaiian Consul & Commission Merchant. 210 California St., Honolulu, H. I.

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DR. N. B. EMERSON. Physician and Surgeon. Office at Dr. Hoffman's Drug Store, 21 Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I.

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Disston's Saws, Hand Saws, One Man Saws, 4 1/2 to 6 feet; Back Saws, Great American Cross-cut Saws, 4 1/2 to 7 1/2 feet; Saw Bucks, Saw Handles.

Maydole & Cheney's Hammers, Blacksmiths Sledges, Coopers' and Masons' Hammers.

Ohio Grindstones, Family Grindstones, Grindstone Fixtures.

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H. HACKFELD & CO. OFFER FOR SALE. INVOICES OF NEW GOODS. (TO ARRIVE PER GERMAN BARK 'G. F. HAENDEL,' AND PER 'ATALANTA,' FROM BREMEN, (To be followed by the 'Kala' and 'Joani'.)

THE FOLLOWING GOODS ARE NOW IN OUR POSSESSION: DARK BLUE DENIMS: New Prints, Star Pads, &c.

TAILORS' GOODS: Buckskins, Doakings, Coatings, Diagonals, Printed Moleskins, Brown Corduroy, White Linen, Blue and Navy Flannel.

SUGAR & COAL BAGS: Woolpack, Berlage, Salt Twine, India Rubber Packing.

SADDLES--Sydney and English. Powder, Lead and Zinc Paint, HARDWARE: Fence Wire, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100.

GROCERIES: Sardines, Vinegar, Dure's Olive Oil, German Sausage, Ultra Wash Blue, Blue Mottled Soap, Table Salt, Stearine Candles, 4-7, &c.

LIQUORS: Bouillon &c. Brand, Gin, Rum, Alcohol, Mullin's Lager Beer, Pilsener Beer, Ch. Farns and Hindey Dry Monopole, &c.

CEMENT: Stockholm Tar, Fire Clay, Fire Bricks, Red Bricks, Tiles, Slates, Hoops, Blacksmiths' Coal, Steam Coal, &c.

ALSO--STEAM CLARIFIERS, AND-- Pianos from L. Neufeld, Berlin FOR SALE BY H. HACKFELD & CO.

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EMIL FRESCH'S HAMBURG TEA. IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO SAY TOO MUCH IN praise of this good old standard Family Medicine...

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Saturday Press Supplement, January 15, 1881

PLANTERS' COLUMN.

Stopping Machinery by Electricity.

An improved method of stopping engines, says the *Electrician*, has been devised by Mr. James Tate. The main object of the device is to enable any child or unskilled person in any part of a mill to stop the engine in case of an accident. The action is exceedingly simple. By touching a spring similar to the spring of an electric bell, an electric ball is set in motion, and the ball drops and shuts one of the valves, which prevents the steam from escaping, and the engine is brought to a standstill.

The Georgia Ribbon Cane in California.

This and another variety, known as the "green cane," are grown in considerable quantities around Macon, Georgia, and other uplands of the State. It is a true sugar cane, and much syrup and sugar are manufactured from it in parts of the Gulf States. This ribbon cane is so named from purple stripes on the stalks. Mrs. McClung obtained the original joints from friends near Macon, and this is the third summer that plantings have been made on Kern Island. In brief, these repeated experiments have not been entirely satisfactory, whatever the cause. But the chief trouble seems to be our cold nights, which tend to stunt the growth of the cane; possibly a more frequent application of water, and a different treatment of the soil, may overcome this difficulty, in part at least.

The joints, which I learn from Colonel and Mrs. McClung, were stored and preserved from the effects of severe frosts last winter only by the greatest care, were planted in April. By October 28th they appeared to have obtained their growth. Some twenty-five plants had from ten to fifteen stalks each. The entire plants were from nine to ten feet high, though the stalks were not more than six feet, the joints from two to six inches long, and from one to two inches through at the ground. In Georgia the stalks attain a length of ten or twelve feet and their joints are from six inches to a foot long. Until the true sugar cane, of which this Georgia kind is a valuable variety, can be made to attain a similar growth here to that in the Southern States, where the summer nights are usually warm and sultry, no experiment yet tried with it in this valley can be properly claimed as a full success. Whether this can be done is still a problem for the future to solve. As regards temperature this fall, the first frost near Bakersfield was in October 11th, the same date as in the Muscel Slough region. The thermometer at the McClung ranch indicated 43 degrees Fahrenheit at six A. M. that morning. October 17th at six A. M. it was 38 degrees. At noon, October 28th, it was 76 degrees. Our first ice, nearly a quarter of an inch thick, was November 9th. Temperature on ranch near Hanford, November 11th, at sun rise, 21 degrees.—*S. F. Post.*

Grieg's English Patent Portable Steel Railway or Tramway.

This railway is manufactured by Messrs. John Fowler & Co., of London, Leeds, Edinburgh and Magdeburgh, and in view of the arrival of Mr. Fowler by next Mail steamer, as per last advices, and in reply to numerous inquiries from planters on the other islands to whom I promised to send plans and catalogues of Portable all Steel Tramways, which I have been unable to do, owing to my having at present a limited supply which has been in so much request, as they are the only ones here, that I could not part with them. By your permission I make your valuable paper the medium of giving them a *resumé* of the various advantages of this, over any portable, or other railway in existence, for the use of planters in this Kingdom. In the first place, the success of the Portable Railway depends on the weight of all the pieces, including wagons, being kept within such a limit that each piece can be removed by men, without the aid of any mechanical appliance. Secondly, on each piece being complete in itself, without any loose bolts or spikes, or fish-plates.

This new railway is based on the principle of distributing loads on a great number of axles, say 15 cwt. on each wagon, with two axles.

The most important advantage of this railway is, that the rails are rigidly fastened to the sleepers, and joint plates; thus the line can be laid down anywhere, taken away and relaid with great expedition, and no skilled labor; it is constructed in different lengths, according to the weight of the rail used. Steel rails 10, 14 and 18 lbs. weight per lineal yard, are made specially for this system; iron rails have been found not to answer from their bending when a load passes over them. This railway is 16, 20, 24 and 30 inch gauge; the 16 and 20 is the most portable, because a man by placing himself between the rails can carry a length, the weight of which is not allowed to exceed 1½ cwt. The rails are fastened to sleepers or ties, between 3 and 4 feet apart, made of corrugated steel. The corrugation of the sleepers prevent their bending when trodden upon, and at the same time, permits the line to lay close to the ground. This railway is distinguished from all others by its extreme *solidity*, and especially by its *stability*, which is due to its bearing on the ground the whole length of the rail bottom, as well as on the cross pieces. It does not sink even when the ground is too wet for horses to pass over it. Five men take up 240 yards of railway and relay them 30 yards further on in 20 minutes, the line being moved in lengths of 20 yards, only breaking the joints every fourth section. Right and left hand curves are made in various lengths, with radii to suit all purposes.

The requisite *plant* will be sent numbered, ready for laying the line without the assistance of any skilled workman. Locomotives are manufactured specially for this system.

There is no possibility of failure in this, as there is no engineering skill required in the construction of it, and to quote from Mr. Fowler's letter to me of 9th of September. "There is no French railway or any other railway which has a chance against ours, when once seen, and the name of the firm is a sufficient guarantee for the truth of this statement, besides which it is spoken of in the highest terms in Queensland, Austrajia, where it is used in the cane-fields to the greatest advantage.

Two engines and some miles of track are on their way from England, so that planters desirous of seeing it work previous to purchasing will have an opportunity of doing so, besides the great advantage of seeing Mr. Fowler himself.

This railway is either portable, semi-portable or permanent. The 30-inch gauge seems to find most favor with the most experienced, and I recommend it. At the same time the narrower gauges work *beautifully* and of course have the additional advantage of *lightness*, and consequent *cheapness*, in their favor.

For price, &c., see advertisement. Plans and specifications to be seen on application to A. B. McCausland, Agent.

Honolulu, Jan 13, 1881.

P. S. In my letter in your last issue, for "an agent," read "as agent," and "for fields," read "flumes." These misprints are owing, in a measure, to the difficulty of deciphering some words of my writing, which is not most legible. A. B. Mc. C.

Supreme Court, January Term.

It will be remembered that in October last, Mr. Loo Ngawk a well known Chinese merchant of this city brought a charge of illegal arrest and assault by a member of the Honolulu police force. Mr. Bickerton treated the accused leniently by letting him off with a fine of \$15. The defendant, however, influenced by other members of "the force," decided to appeal, and the case was accordingly tried last week, before a Hawaiian jury and Chief Justice Harris. The facts of the case are briefly these: A police officer discovered a dead rat in Hotel street, opposite the premises of Messrs. Sin Chong & Co. He insisted on its removal, which was effected after a slight altercation with the supposed offending party. Mr. Loo Ngawk, who was in his office at the time reading a letter, presented himself at his front door, and mildly requested the policeman to "move on" and not to make such a noise, more especially on account of it being the Sabbath day. In his address to the "man in blue" he told him he was unnecessarily officious, and was also accused of introducing strong adjectives, common to the English language, but this was not proven. Thereupon the policeman sprang at him, like a cat at a mouse, clutched him by the front of his shirt, which, by the way, happened to be his night shirt, not having yet clothed himself in his Sunday apparel, and dragged him out of his own house into the muddy street, a distance of about 30 or 40 feet. He entreated to be allowed to clothe himself, but this was not permitted by the herculean policeman. He was taken to the police station in a state of semi-nudity and without a hat. A foreign constable, by name McKeague, was apparently in charge at the police station at the time, and he ordered Mr. Loo Ngawk to be detained. The arrest was performed with unadvisable severity for which Hawaiian constables are celebrated. He found himself thoroughly bruised all over from the effects of the treatment received at the hands of the policeman and his assistants. About 10 o'clock, Marshal Parke came to the station house and ordered the release of Mr. Loo Ngawk. No "charge" was found on the slate, not even that set up by the defence at the Supreme Court, viz: "Swearing." Mr. Loo Ngawk turned complainant and the offending policeman was dealt with, as stated above. Mr. Hatch conducted the prosecution and Mr. Davidson defended the prisoner. It was attempted to prove that Mr. Loo Ngawk was a wealthy man and given to high living, and in the habit of using profane language, and that he was guilty of resisting the police, but in this the defence signally failed. On the other hand, Deputy Marshal Dayton testified to the accused being one of the best and quietest men in the force; neither did Marshal Parke know him to be over officious. The Marshal also knew Mr. Loo Ngawk to be a quiet orderly person and had never heard him swear. The learned counsel for the defence considered this ease of "vital importance" which it undoubtedly is. He argued that the law provides that if a constable sees the law violated, it is his duty to arrest the offender on the spot. Mr. Hatch did not work upon the imagination of the jury, but made a clear and straightforward statement of facts, and left the case in their hands. His Honor, in summing up, told the jury that the policeman had not the right to lay a finger on Mr. Loo Ngawk. Before a man is arrested, it is the duty of the police officer to tell the offender that he is about to arrest him and also must state to him, the offence for which he is arrested. If the policeman does not do this, every citizen on whom he lays his hand has a right to resist him and even to strike him, and furthermore the friends of the arrested party have a decided right to intercede. The law was clearly laid down on this point, and in order that the jury might clearly understand it, His Honor quoted from the Penal Code Chapter 49 as follows:

"SECTION 2. Where a breach of the peace or other offence has been committed, and the offender shall endeavor to escape, he may be arrested by virtue of a verbal order of any magistrate, or without such order, if no magistrate be present.

6. At or before the time of making an arrest, the person must declare that he is an officer of justice, if such be the case. If he have a warrant he should show it if required; or if he make the arrest without warrant in any of the cases in which it is authorized by law, he should give the party arrested clearly to understand for what cause he undertakes to make the arrest, and must require him to submit and accompany him to the jail or magistrate. This done, the arrest is complete."

The jury retired but were unable to come to any conclusion as to whether the policeman was guilty or not. They were dismissed, and His Honor ordered that the policeman be discharged from the force and on no account be re-appointed, authorized by Section 286 of the Civil Code.

His Honor addressed him as follows:—"I am amazed to see this case brought up here. This man knows the law or ought to know it, and his chiefs certainly do know it. I adverted to it yesterday" (Chap. 49 Sections 2 and 6 Penal Code.) "Now there is no justification for this assault whatsoever, there is no pretense that this gentleman who was sitting in his own house on Sunday, and is a well-known citizen, was attempting to escape from anybody or anything. Nor is there any pretense that the officer, arresting him violently, even told him what he was about to arrest him for, or gave him to understand either clearly

or otherwise for what cause he undertook the arrest; nor did he require him to submit and accompany him to the jail. And even admitting that he had committed any offense, without these preliminaries, the officer had not the right to lay the weight of his finger upon him, and if he did, the person so assaulted by him had a perfect right to resist. It was a gross outrage not only on the person arrested, but on the community whose peace and sense of propriety were disturbed. This respondent was taken before the Police Magistrate who had the authority to discharge him summarily from the police force. (See Section 286 Civil Code.) But the magistrate saw fit to take the gentler course of fining him the small sum of \$15 and yet this man is here before this Court, causing us to spend nearly a whole day in investigating this very obvious fault. And now therefore in conformity with the 266th Section of the Civil Code, which enacts that policemen may be removed at any time by the Governors, Marshal, any Judge of a Court of Record, or a Police Justice, I do dismiss him from the police force and do require that he be not employed therein again."

SECTION 286. The Governors of the Kingdom shall appoint a certain number of Constables for each district in the Islands under their respective jurisdictions, who shall be under the control of the Marshal and his deputies; but they may be removed at any time by the Governors, Marshal, any Judge of a Court of Record, or Police Justice.

The policeman was lightly dealt with, but as he bears the character of being one of the quietest men in the force, it is hoped that those who are more accustomed to use brute force on unfortunate *pokes* and *hooles* will take warning by this mild reproof, and endeavor to exercise some discretion in the manner in which they handle the possibly innocent as well as the probably guilty. The Honolulu force can boast of some strong able-bodied men, but it reflects little credit on it, for ill-using and over-powering an individual. Ill usage is known to be resorted to even where there is no resistance, and the still more inhuman and barbarous acts of pinching the muscles, pressing the arteries and sickening the party arrested, is a mode adopted by some ill-trained policemen. It is high time a Commission was appointed to enquire into and report upon general action of the police throughout the kingdom.

Places of Worship.

SEAMEN'S BETHEL—Rev S C Damon, Chaplain, King street, near the Sailors' Home. Preaching at 11 A. M. Seats free. Sabbath School before the morning service. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings at 7½ o'clock.

FORT STREET CHURCH—Rev W Fear, Pastor, corner of Fort and Beretania streets. Preaching on Sundays at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 10 A. M.

ST ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL—English services: Rt Rev the Bishop of Honolulu and Rev Thos Blackburn. Hawaiian services: Rev Alex Mackintosh. 6.30, Holy Communion; 9.30, Matins and Sermon (Hawaiian); 11, Matins, Litany and Sermon (English); 4, Evensong (Hawaiian); 7.30.

KAWAIAHAO CHURCH—Rev H H Parker, Pastor, King street, above the Palace. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 11 A. M. Sabbath School at 10 A. M. Evening services at 7½ o'clock, alternating with Kaunakapili. District meetings in various chapels at 3.30 P. M. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7½ P. M.

KAUNAKAPILI CHURCH—Rev M Kneea, Pastor, Beretania street, near Nuuanu. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 10½ A. M. Sabbath School at 9½ A. M. Evening services at 7½ o'clock, alternating with Kawaiahao. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7½ P. M.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH—Under the charge of Rt Rev Bishop Maigret, assisted by Rev Father Hermann; Fort street, near Beretania. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

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AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

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And Other Fancy Goods.

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N. B.—Up Staris, over F. T. Lenehan & Co's, Nuuanu Street.

F. T. LENEHAN & CO

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The Following Goods,

EX LATE ARRIVALS.

Best Cal Hard Red Bricks,

Best Cal. Fresh Lime.

—ALSO—

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Hennessey Brandy, other brands,
Casks Hennessey Brandy,
Cases Kentucky Favorite Whiskey,
Cases O. F. C. Whiskey,
Cutler No. 1 Whiskey, O. K. Whiskey,
Casks Beck's American Whiskey,
Cases Gin, Baskets Stone Jug Gin,
Best Sherry and Port Wine in cases & wood.
Also, Ale, Porter, &c., &c.

Which will be Sold at Reduced Prices,

To Suit the Times. 19

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