Maui News

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G. B. ROBERTSON, Ed. and Prop.
MRS. G. B. ROBERTSON, Bus. Mgr.

Saturday, NOVEMBER 10,

MAUI BLUE BOOK

Hon. J. W. Kalua, Circuit Judge,	Wailuku
J. K. N. Keola, Clerk Circuit Court,	Wailuku
Judge G. H. Robertson Dist. Magistrate,	Wailuku
" Kaaumoana, " "	Makawao
" Kaauiello, " "	Lahaina
" Kalelkau, " "	Honuaula
" Joepa, " "	Hana
" Pilmanu, " "	Kipahulu
" Mahoe, " "	Molokai
" Kahoohalahala, " "	Lanai
L. M. Baldwin, Sheriff,	Wailuku
A. N. Haraalden, Deputy Sheriff	Wailuku
W. H. Kino, " "	Makawao
C. H. Lindsay, " "	Lahaina
F. Wittrock, " "	Hana
G. Trimble, " "	Molokai
W. E. Saffery, Captain Police,	Wailuku
S. Kalama, " "	Makawao
M. Kaahahaa, " "	Lahaina
Lindsey, " "	Hana
F. J. Peeary, " "	Molokai
C. H. Dickey, Tax Assessor,	Hana
W. T. Robinson, Deputy Assessor	Wailuku
W. O. Aiken, " "	Paia
G. Dunn, " "	Lahaina
J. Gross, " "	Hana

The recent election should be a liberal education to the intelligent voters of the Islands. The folly of allowing the vote of the intelligent classes to be frittered away in unseemly wrangle over national issues, while Bob Wilcox and his following runs away with the local organizations becomes painfully apparent. Now is the time to organize the American party, composed of republicans and democrats, haoles and Hawaiians, and the entire intelligent bulk of the people of the Islands. Perhaps neither party would have admitted its weakness before the election, but now we are humbled and chastened, and ready to listen to reason. And the reason why the MAUI NEWS remained neutral and made up a composite ticket which would bring all the intelligent voters together, now becomes apparent without farther explanation. Let us all, democrats and republicans alike, lay aside our prejudices and join hands in an effort to give the Islands a good government under the name of the American party, or some other name large enough to let us all in, and then what we all desire will come to pass.

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If any one man is responsible for the unhappy division of the intelligent vote of the Islands that man is one obscure and irrepressible Tim Murray of Honolulu. For some reason, best known to himself he assumed the responsibility of organizing a republican party in Honolulu, without the advice, assistance or wishes of the real leaders of that party. In self defense, the reputable element of that party had to take the offensive to head off murrayism. Pandora's box thus being opened, all these subsequent ills have followed. For the present we want no more Murrayism, no more republicanism and no more democracy in our local affairs. What we do want is a solid and harmonious union of the intelligent vote of Islands, and when we have set our own house in order, it will be time enough to divide into parties and try to settle the affairs of the nation.

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Are the independents to be blamed so much as they are to be pitied for having stood together in support of what to them was a principle? Just look at it from their standpoint. For seven years they have been denied the right of voting, and can it be wondered that they would endeavor to punish those whom they hold responsible? To them, the men for whom they voted, with the possible exception of Wilcox, cut no figure. They were voting for a principle, and that is simply what the victory of 1900 will mean to them. Their candidates for the legislature were simply just so many pawns with which they played their political game.

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Wailuku is having a delightful "spell" of weather, even for Wailuku. The air is cool and crisp and crinkly, the days are pleasant beyond description, and the night are so nice and cool that one sleeps like an infant. With the weather and the healthful climate which we have here, it is singular that some one has not already established a sanitarium at Wailuku. Such an institution would be a success here, and it is only a question of time till some one who is far sighted enough to see and appreciate the climatic advantage possessed by Wailuku, will establish such an institution.

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Discourage the calamity howlers. True, things have not gone as could have been wished, but our commercial integrity and industrial progress should not be vitiated or impeded by a little thing like this. The Islands have a bright future before them, if we do not lose hope, and the brains, wealth and self respect of the better classes on the Islands will make everything all right, if we will consent to forgot our personal and party antagonisms and stand together as the independents have shown us how men can stand together when dominated with one leading idea or principle.

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There are two things which no independent can explain. The first is why he voted for Wilcox, and the second is why he did not vote for H. P. Baldwin. The first may be excused as a dumb protest against political ostracism, but for the latter there is absolutely no excuse, and every Hawaiian who, forgetting what H. P. Baldwin has done for him and his race, left Mr. Baldwin's name off his ticket and voted for Oily Bill White or Kahuna Kaine, has indelibly branded the word ingratitude on his brain and heart.

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Give intelligent young Hawaiians a chance to fill responsible positions in the shops and stores, on the plantations and wherever else it can be done. They are very ambitious, and many of them are proving worthy of any trust confided in them. Bring them to the front and help them to a full development of the best that is in them, for the Hawaiians need such men as leaders and advisers.

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If it comes to a question of whether the Hawaiian or the white man is to dominate the future of the Islands, there can be but one answer. But if the people of the Islands are wise, they will avoid this issue, and endeavor to unite the best elements on the Islands into one harmonious whole.

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If there are as many irregularities in all the other precincts as there were in Wailuku, the whole election should be thrown out and a new election ordered, which would be a calamity that we, for one, would be able to bear with cheerful resignation.

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Many Hawaiians wore Prince David badges and buttons, but when it come to voting, they voted the ticket written on their shirt cuffs, one instance of which was detected and frankly admitted, the day after the election.

Huntington's Big Climb.

Collis Potter Huntington was born in the small Connecticut village of Harwinton, in 1821. He was fifth in a family of nine children whose parents were hardworking people of small means. Collis was big and strong as a boy and his splendid physique carried him successfully through life. At school he was a leader and in wrestling bouts he was the champion of all the countryside. Out of school he had to work at odd jobs to help support the family. His first dollar was earned for piling wood for a neighbor. At 14 he left school and his father gave him his "time," with the understanding that he should support himself. He found employment on a farm at $7 per month and board. At the end of the year he had saved $34, the entire amount of his wages.

The next year he entered a general country store, where he studied the people who traded there and acquired business shrewdness which he added to his natual-born thrift.

Young Huntington came to New York in 1837, a boy of sixteen, but a man in enterprise. He had $175 in his pocket and lots of good advice in his head. His mother's parting words made a deep impression on him, and he avoided the snares of the town and was a total abstainer from liquors.

Huntington's employer in Harwinton, Ebenezer Noble, who kept the general store, had given him a letter of introduction to the New York merchants with whom he traded and offered to stand sponsor for the young man in the way of credit. With faith in himself Huntington bought a lot of watch findings and traveled to the South. In this way he made his first $1,000.

From this point the young man rapidly pushed his way in various business ventures, keeping store at Oneonta, N. Y., getting married and joining the gold rush to California in '49. He didn't bother about digging gold, however. His forte was in trade and he established himself in the hardware business at Sacramento. In seven years he accumulated a good-sized fortune.

Then followed the great coup of Huntington's life, the building of the Central Pacific Railroad, in which he and his associates—his partner, the Crockers and Leland Stanford—after many years interested the United States government in building. The plan was perfected in the store of Huntington & Hopkins, and the men interested united in paying the expences of a preliminary survey across the mountains.

In 1861 these men organized the Central Pacific Railroad Company. Stanford was made president and Huntington vice-president.

The latter went to Washington and put through Congress in 1862 the bill authoring the construction of the road and contributing bonds to help in the enterprise. The day the bill was signed he telegraphed to his partners:

"The bill has passed and we have drawn the elephant."

The act passed by Congress gave to the Central Pacific Railroad Company a franchise to construct a railroad and telegraph line through California from west to east, having the right to continue eastward till it met the Union Pacific.

In aid of the project the government agreed to give every alternate section of public land to the number of five alternate sections per mile on each side of the road, the Secretary of the Treasury to issue to the company bonds of the United States payable thirty years after date, bearing 6 per cent. interest.

Mr. Huntington came to New York and sold $1,500,000 of his bonds in cash after pledging the credit of himself and his firm for their payment.

The construction was begun and pushed, though Huntington and Hopkins mortgaged themselves to get the funds. At last, in May, 1869, in Utah, was driven in the last spike which connected the Atlantic and the Pacific by rail.

The rest of the story is one of stock watering and freeze-out which has been common in the history of American railroads. Huntington and his associates secured a virtual monopoly of trans-continental traffic, bought all the other railroads in California, all the river and bay steamers, the San Francisco street-car lines and finally established a mail line to China and built the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Electricity Made to Talk.

Much comment has been made in Europe on the invention of Valdemar Paulsen, a Dane. It is a combination of the telephone and phonograph and makes its record on a steel ribbon instead of a cylinder of wax. The steel ribbon moves along in front of an electromagnet which is energized by a current coming from the telephone transmitter circuit. The vibrations of the diaphragm affect the magnetization of the electromagnet, and in turn the various parts of the steel ribbon are magnetized in various degrees as the ribbon moves by. Strange to say, the unequal magnetization of the ribbon becomes practically permanent.

It then only remains to run the ribbon again through the same apparatus, immediately or at a future time, and the various parts acting on the electromagnet with varying intensity the pulsations are transmitted to the diaphragm and the speech is reproduced. The operations are electrical instead of mechanical as in all former types of talking machines, and the quality of the voice is preserved, instead of being merely parodied. When it is desired to erase the message from the steel ribbon it is only necessary to pass the ribbon between the poles of an electromagnet, whereupon the inequalities in magnetization are at once removed.

The instrument is called a telegraphone. One adaptaion in use in an office in Copenhagen is an apparatus which, in the absence of the proprietor, automatically informs inquirers over the telephone wire that no one is in and asks the inquirer his business. The message then transmitted will await the return of the proprietor.

A European Made a Civil Mandarin.

The most important foreigner in China is Sir Robert Hart, for he is at the head of the customs department of the empire. Forty years ago he came to China as a poor boy; now he is the one man in the empire whom Chinese and foreigners alike delight to honor.

In the Chinese hierarchy he is a civil mandarin of the first class, and to us he is known as the man who declined to be English ambassador in Pekin, and as the creator and inspector general of the imperial maritime customs, the one available and thoroughly sound asset of the great misgoverned empire. Without the guarantee of the customs receipts China would not have been able to pay Japan the war indemnity, and it is from this sure and never failing source of revenue that the money needed for the modernizing of China's means of communication and the raising of her army and navy to the requirements of a great power can alone be obtained.

Not only is he at the head of the only branch of the Chinese government that has flourished, but he is the confidant of all the ministers and the trusted adviser of the nation in all its dealings with the "outside." And he has had the satisfaction of seeing, in the instances where his counsels have not been heeded, that the most stiff necked of his opponents lived to regret their stubbornness.

Cocoa in the Philippines.

The cocoa plant grows in great abundance in the Philippine Islands, and there is a good opening for manufacturers of chocolate products of all kinds in the islands, says American Gardening. The plant in the Philippines is more like a shrub or bush, being about 10 feet in height, than the plant in South America, which averages about 25 feet in height and forms quite tree. The cocoa plant near the towns furnishes two crops a year without cultivation. In the mountains tons of cocoa go to waste every year. The leaves at certain periods of the year have a deep, rich green appearance, while the flowers take on varying colors and are most striking. The fruit is a large pod, oval in shape, which contains the bean, from which the chocolate is manufactured. The natives, for their own use, roast the beans in a crude sort of way and grind them by pounding with a heavy stick. Were modern methods of working the product to be introduced, much of the waste occuring through primitive appliances could be avoided, and the profits would be large.

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