Maui News

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MRS. G. B. ROBERTSON, Bus. Mgr.

Saturday, July 7

MAUI BLUE BOOK

Hon. J. W. Kalua, Circuit Judge,	Wailuku
J. K. N. Keola, Clerk Circuit Court,	Wailuku
Judge G. B. Robertson Dist. Magistrate,	Wailuku
" Kahopualuna, " "	Makawao
" Kaauilello, " "	Lahaina
" Kaleikau, " "	Honuaula
" Josepa, " "	Hana
" Pilimanu, " "	Kipahulu
" Mahee, " "	Molokai
" Kahoohalahala, " "	Lanai
L. M. Baldwin, Sheriff,	Wailuku
A. N. Hayselden, Deputy Sheriff,	Wailuku
W. H. King, " "	Makawao
C. R. Lindsay, " "	Lahaina
F. Wittrock, " "	Hana
G. Trimble, " "	Molokai
Guy Goodness, Captain Police,	Wailuku
S. Kalama, " "	Makawao
M. Kauhaahaa, " "	Lahaina
Lindsey, " "	Hana
F. J. Freary, " "	Molokai
C. H. Dickey, Tax Assessor,	Hailku
W. T. Robinson, Deputy Assessor,	Wailuku
W. O. Aiken, " "	Paia
G. Dunn, " "	Lahaina
J. Gross, " "	Hana

For several weeks past, the entire press of Maui have been unanimous, both in their local and editorial utterances, on the proposition that there are no labor troubles on Maui that are beyond the control of the Maui police. Some of the Maui papers even went so far as to warn the Honolulu papers that it was both silly and criminal to exaggerate the condition of affairs on this Island. But to no purpose. Finally, to add to the humiliation, High Sheriff Brown was despatched to Maui with a contingent of Honolulu's "finest", to put down the insurrection. This seemed to be the opportunity that some of the Honolulu papers wanted, some of them going so far as to assert that the Maui police were unable to keep order on Maui.

Without taking the trouble to deny all the semsational stuff which was published, the NEWS simply wishes to state that the Maui sheriff and the Maui police, who, by the way, are fully as efficient as any body of police on the Islands, have had no difficulty in handling the Japanese from the time of the strike at Kihei, early in May, to the present time, and that Maui is today as free from all danger of riots, and quite as well policed as any Island on the group. So far as the Maui Courts being in need of help from the Honolulu police is concerned, it is to be believed that Sheriff Brown will truly report the conditions as he found them, and it is further hoped that the press of Honolulu will give as much notoriety to the actual conditions here, as tney did to the imaginary state of affairs which they so graphically pictured in some of their last week's issues.

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Russia will undoubtedly take every advantage possible in the Chinese imbroglio, and it fs for just such a condition of affairs that she has been preparing for many years. It does seem that it will be a task beyond the utmost powers of diplomacy, to peaceably settle the internal affairs of China without threatening the continental powers with a great war. In that case, England and the United States will find that the task of compelling a peace will rest on them, with possibly the assistance of Germany and Japan.

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It was unfortunate that both Wailuku and Hilo had arranged to hold a race meeting on the same day. Hereafter, it would be advisable for the officers of the two racing associations to confer with eachother, and arrange for race meetings on different days, so that citizens from each town can visit the other's races. Honolulu will probably claim June 11th, each year, and if Hilo wants the Fourth, Wailuku should select some other holiday for her races, and make that day a permanent racing day.

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The Honolulu press is doing some very pretty talk about small farms and small farmers on the Islands. These are only pipe dreams, with sugar at its present prices, but the time may come when a consummation so devoutly to be wished for may be realized. If it ever should come, a condition of general prosperity would come with it which would render the territory of Hawaii the brightest star in Columbia's diadem.

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Mr. Horner, of Hawaii, condemns the profit sharing system as being likely to make the non profit sharing laborers dissatisfied with their neager earnings. Yet he does not assert that the profit sharing men are paid too much. The point which seems to have escaped Mr. Horner is that the profit sharing Japanese do work which is worth the difference in the price, with much less worry.

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The two young and stuggling sugar plantations on Maui Nahiku and Kihei will doubtless ride out the storm of financial embarassment which has swamped new plantations on some of the other Islands. Both of these Maui plantations are bound to prove successes, and are good buys at the present prices.

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If possible, the postal authorities should arrange for a bi-weekly or tri-weekly mail service between the Islands. In this connection, the Honolulu Republican has promised to use its influence, and all the Maui people should help the thing along.

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Honolulu should proceed more slowly in the matter of Americanizing herself. To indulge in the grippe and a sunstroke both in the same week will be likely to injure the health of the Honolulu people, if not partaken of sparingly.

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Teddy will make a fine running mate for President McKinley. If Admiral Dewey could be persuaded to accept a like position with Bryan, it wouldn't be anybody's money till the votes are counted.

CRABS AND THEIR HABITS.

The Contemporary Review for May contains a very interesting article by Mr. Mattias Dunn on "Mimicry and Other Habits of Crabs," in which he gives the fruit of some close personal observations. "Mimicry" in regard to crabs is used to describe their habit of imitating their surroundings and simulating death where threatened by stronger foes. The whole of the crab race cling to this mimicry as the sheet anchor of life, and when its many forms fail they have no hesitation of pretending to be dead. On some parts of the coast of Cornwall is found a brown sand interspersed with white quartz pebbles, and the first act of crabs in the springs is to colour their shells brown with white spots. Mr. Dunn confirms from personal observations the belief that rats are given to fishing for crabs, using their tails as bait; indeed he has seen them in the act.

Their feigning death is often seen after a fight or struggle for life in which they have been badly worsted. This often happens when, after being caught in a shore seine, all their efforts to escape have failed, and they are drawn in on the beach. Then their simulation of the end is almost perfect. This is also seen when they are fighting with the human hand and are overcome. Then the assumption of death is their final act; sometimes it takes the form of rigidity of limbs as if they were dying in a fit, and at other times a rag-like limpness as if life were gone.

The velvet swimming is the fiercest of all the smaller crabs, and is not afraid to tackle the great crab, first eating out his eyes and then killing him. The presence of men, however, is dreaded by them. A malformed giant visiting the earth from one of the planets could not be more terrifying to us than man seems to be these creatures. Their first act is to fight him or feign death in his presence. I have more than once watched their actions when a large stone has been quietly lifted off their resting place. Instantly they are either glaring at the intruder with their nippers up for a fight, or they lie as quiet as the pebbles around them without moving a muscle. If taken in the hand they will sometimes allow their claws to be placed in any form without resistance, and even if put on the beach with keep their claws in the same form for a considerable time, as if they were really dead among the weeds: and yet all the while from the angle of their eyes it can be seen that they are intently watching their visitor.

Lobsters are more martial. It is nothing uncommon for fishermen, when drawing up their traps in the morning, to find the large claw of another lobster in the pot beside the prisoners; and there have been instances when three large claws have been found together under the above conditions, and a lobster with one arm, as a prisoner, showing that in a recent fight the victor had lost one, and the vanquished both its arms. But these are only trifles compared with what the late Sir Isaac Coffin saw on the coast of Nova Scotia, for it is given on his authority that he once witnessed a terrible battle between two armies of lobsters, and that they fought with such fury that the shore was strewn with their claws.

They are not, however, cannibals, and evidently possess chivalrons instincts, for they never bite or strike below the head and claws. One of their most dreaded enemies is the octopus. To evade them the lobsters can—according to the grounds they are on—assume all the colours shading fletween a dark blue, through brown, to a whitish cream colour, mostly by a mottling process; and as in deep water the bottom is much spotted in some places with quantities of dead white sea shells and cream-coloured corallines, the utility of these colours in this form, in the lobster, is apparent, as it puts them in harmony with the above conditions. Near the shore th umbrageous palm-like laminarian forests cover the dark rocky bottom; under this shade, at midday it is only twilight, and in the caverns and caves it has the darkness of night: here in the day their dark blue colour beutifully blends with their surroundings; and in the night we are certain they are safe from the eyes of their pursuers.

A Rare Historical Relic.

A rare historical relic is the old map of Korea, which was in possession of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, and used by him when he sent a great army to conquer that kingdom in 1592. It is recorded in history that he had a very good map to rely upon in directing the campaign in Korea. The map recently brought to light and beyond doubt proved to be that which was used by him confirms this historical record. At a glance, it will be seen that the map is of elaborate workmanship, minutely describing the names of not only the provinces, cities and towns of Korea but also those of military and naval stations of both his army and enemy. Distances between various places of importance are also described and longitudes are given, showing that the map was drawn by a man who had some knowledge of geographical science. It is reasonably inferred that he must have obtained the geographical knowledge from the Portuguese Jesuits, who were in this country about that time.

The original map is about 16 inches in length and 24 inches in breath, and is drawn on a very tough paper, supposed to be of Korean make. Some of the geographical names are written according to the Chinese pronunciation of the words, and the directions are represented by both Chinese and Corean characters. The names of territories, provinces, cities, towns, villages and military posts are distinguished by various signs, for instance a square represents a territory, and a circle a village.

The present owner of the map is Mr. Sano Sakichiro, who was formerly a retainer in the Tsu clan, Ise province. His ancestors were vassals of Oda Nobunaga, who patronized the Jesuit priests. After the downfall of Nobunaga, one of Mr. Sano's ancestors became a vassal of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, and followed the great expedition to Korea. It is supposed that, while he was in the service of Nobunaga, he had occasions to associate with the Jesuit priests, from whom he obtained geographical knowledge, and afterwards turned it to pratical use by drawing the map of Korea and presenting it to his new master.—The Orient.

Post Office Regulations.

The following are a few suggestions relative to mail matter under American postage rules:*

Letters and all written matter, whether sealed or unsealed, and all matter so mailed that it cannot be easily opened and examine two cents per ounce or fraction thereof.

Newspapers, magazines, etc., one cent for four ounces, payable by postage stamps.

Printed books, pamphlets, circulars, etc., limited to four pounds weight, one cent for each two ounces.

All mailable matter not included in the above, when so wrapped as to be easily opened and examined, one cent per ounce, except seedes, roots, cuttings, bulbs, plants, and scions, one cent per two ounces. Limit of weight, four pounds. Must be prepaid.

For money orders, as follows:—To $2.50, 3ct.; to $5.00, 5ct.; to $10.00, 8ct.; to $20.00, 10ct.; to $30.00, 12ct.; to $40.00, 15ct.; to $50.00, 18ct.; to $60.00, 20ct.; to $75.00, 25ct.; to $100.00, 30ct.

All foreign letters, (except Canada and Mexico,) 5ct. for each half ounce.

Foreign money orders, 10ct. for each $10.00 or fractional part thereof to and including $100.00.

In South Africa the British sentries give warning of the firing of the Boer guns by a peculiar whistle. It seems now, according to the London Daily Mail, that the mocking birds have learned to whistle in complete mimicry of the sentries. They give their warning whistles and then greatly enjoy seeing the soldiers dodge into cover, to wait in terrible suspense for the shell that does not come.

Eighteen years ago the first newspaper was published in Japan. To-day there are 575 newspapers, a large number of religious papers, 11 scientific and 35 medical journals. This is very convincing evidence of Japanese progress.

Read the MAUI NEWS

ISLAND NEWS

FROM HONOLULU

The libel of the ship John C. Potter by the Wilder Steamship Company was appealed to the Supreme Court yesterday, an order having been signed by Judge Stanley allowing the appeal.

The question involved is whether such cases come within the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts even though brought before the Republican became a Territory.—Advertiser.

Eleven sugar plantations paid dividends on Saturday and yesterday, and the sum of $227,540 was distributed to the fortunate owners of stock. With the dividends to be paid on or before the middle of the month the total amount of cash paid out will reach nearly half a million.

Following is a list of the plantations which paid dividends and the amount of bread money that each handed out: Ewa, $50,000; Hawaiian Sugar Company, $50,000; Honokaa, $35,000; Hawaiian Agricultural Company, $30,000; Brewer, $20,000; Paia, $15,000; Haiku, $10,000; Kahuku, $75,000; Waimanalo, $5,040; Oluwalu, $3,750; Waimea, $1,250.—Advertiser.

Under the American laws every Chinese on the Islands must be registered and photographed and given certificates showing their right of residence on the Islands. The work will be in the hands of Internal Revenue Collector Haywood's office, and will be a task of considerable magnitude.—Advertiser.

Federal Quarantine Officer Carmichael handed Dr. Wood, the presiding officer, at the Board of Health meeting yesterday afternoon, a telegram which he had received on the China from the Coast, of which the following is a copy:

Washington, D.C., June 21, 1900.

Kinyoun, San Francisco, Cal.: Send following to Carmichael by first steamer:

Action Federal Court requires quarantine restrictions on account of plague in San Francisco removed. Do not disinfect or detain vessels from there, unless for reason other than plague report.

WYMAN.

—Advertiser.

For the convenience of the public government has recently instituted the scheme of furnishing two cent denomination of stamps in small bound books of 12, 24 and 48 stamps each and among the consignment recently received are quantities of these. They will be sold at an advance of one cent on the value of the book. The pages are of six stamps each, interleaved with paraffined paper to prevent adhesion, making a book of size convenient to carry in the pocketbook.—Advertiser.

President Frank A. Hosmer of Oahu College who this year ends his ten year's connection with the institution was presented yesterday with a gold locket by the resident students of the college. The locket has a diamond star on one side and an engraving in miniature of the Pauahi Hall on the other. A. G. Kaulukou made the presentation speech. Mr. Kaulukou is one of the best orators in the class.—Advertiser.

Some of the plantation managers of Kohala intend to try the use of negro labor on the plantations. J. B. Collins of the Kohala Sugar Company is now in the States recruiting laborers in the same errand bent. He intends to bring back several negro families with him.—Advertiser

The commissions of the justices of the Supreme Court and the Circuit Court that have yet arrived are those of Judge Little and Judge Galbraith. Judge Little brought his commission with him as well as that of Judge Galbraith. The latter took the oath of office before Justice Frear on Saturday.—Advertiser.

Frederick Brown Oat passed away peacefully yesterday afternoon shortly after 2 o'clock at the residence of his brother J. Mort Oat on Beretania avenue. The news came to his friends as a shock although it was known that he was very ill during last four or five days. His death was the result of an acute stomach trouble from which he has been suffering more or less for several years. His ailment was accentuated during the plague while he was detained under special quarantine and for several months he has been unable to attend to his office duties with any regularity.—Advertiser.

George C. Beckley, the obliging and exceedingly popular purser of the Kinau, who, by the way, is the promoter of the Hoolulu Park at Hilo, will have his hands full on the trip to the Big Island to-day. One hundred persons are booked on the Hilo boat.

Dickey Davis, purser of the Claudine, whose geniality and accommodating manners have rendered him justly popular, will also feel the pressure of the occassion, for the Claudine also goes to Hilo and many people will be passengers by her.—Advertiser.

Wray Taylor has been appointed Commissioner of Agriculture by the Governor, the announcement having been made on Saturday. This office will be held by Mr. Taylor in addition to serving as Electoral Register, and his rooms will be in the basement of the Executive building. The appointment comes as the culmination of long efficient service in the government, and is a post which will be filled in a capable manner by him. This is the last of the offices to be filled by the Governor.—Advertiser.

A stone idol recently discovered at Honoaula, near Kailua, on Hawaii, was brought to this city on Saturday by the Mauna Loa. It was discovered by a Portuguese hidden in a hole under a rock, where it had probably been placed at the time of the destruction of the idols all over the Islands eighty years ago. The idol stands about thirty inches high and represents rudely the figure of a man from the knees up.

It is well carved but in its long residence under ground has been somewhat disintegrated and the features are partially obliterated by time. The idol was brought from Hawaii by a W. Muller and it will probably be purchased by Bishop Museum.—Advertiser

There can be no organization of the Supreme Court of the Territory until the commissions of Chief Justice Frear and Associate Justice Perry arrive from Washington. Messrs. Frear and Whiting hold over as Associate Justices until their successors are qualified.—Bulletin.

A Kau, Hawaii, correspondent writes as regarding a heavy earthquake shock;

June 27, 6:10 a. m.—Have just had the very heaviest earthquake experienced in the Kau district since 1887. Fortunately, there was no damage as in 1887. We all thought Madame Pele had gone to sleep for good but we are unfortunately mistaken.—Bulletin.

Among the passengers in the China Friday was J. W. Allen of Portland, Ore., who was installed as manager of the Hawaiian hotel in place of P. M. Lucas, shortly after his arrival. Mr. Lucas had been given no notification whatever and he was naturally very much surprised when introduced to his successor. He was asked to remain long enough to show Mr. Allen the ins and outs of the place but he refused to do this. He asked that his accounts be looked over and then, delivering over his keys, he left the hotel.—Bulletin.

Mr. Brown said, regarding the Wailuku complaint of excessive charges for making connections, that they were three times as high as the work was done for in Honolulu. That would probably be remedied, however, by the Wailuku superintendent when appointed.—Bulletin.

News arrived today that Robert Atkinson had been quite ill at Harvard of rheumatic fever, but was improving. Fortunately he was visited and had the attention of Mrs. B. F. Dillingham and other Honolulu people, He will return home as he is able to travel.—Star

Aggravation beat Ahuimanu in the race at Kapiolani Park track, Saturday afternoon, a game race, by about two lengths. For five furlongs it was clearly the latter's race, but Aggravation made it all up in the stretch. The time was 1:33; distance seven furlongs.

The race demonstrated that in anything less than a three-fourths mile dash, Ahuimanu is a better animal, but that in over that Aggravation is a sure winner. It was this that the two owners bet against.—Star.

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MAUI NEWS