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FOREIGN NEWS

(Associated Press Special)

WASHINGTON, August 11.—The following cablegram has been received at the Navy Department from Admiral Remy:
"Che Foo, August 10.—Bureau of Navigation, Washington: Chaffee telegraphs from front:
"TAKU, August 7.—Sixth Yang Tsun occupied. Casualties about sixty my command; two marines wounded. Many retreated by heat and fatigue; next move yet unknown. General commanding English at front telegraphs: Marched from Peitsang nine miles toward Yang Tsun, when formed for attack with the Americans on right, Russians on left. After rapid advance of three miles under hot rifle and shell fire, our troops carried first line of defense. Casualties about fifty killed or dead from sun-stroke."

More From Conger.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—The following dispatch communicating an additional message from Minister Conger was made public this morning by the State Department:
"CANTON, August 11.—Secretary of State, Washington: Conger, dated August 10, Tsi-nan, announcing my message, says that the legations are under seige by the Imperial soldiery. The situation is desperate. The losses of the legations are sixty killed and about 100 wounded. There is some sickness; nevertheless the general health continues good." He concludes: "Whatever may be the outcome, we will hold on indefinitely."

An Appeal From Viceroy.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—The Viceroy of China, including Li Hung Chang, have addressed a request to the United States Government to use its good offices with the Powers to stop the landing of the foreign troops at Shanghai. The State Department received the communication today from Minister Wu, who received it late last night. The document states that an agreement was made about a month ago by which the foreign Governments exercised the right of protection over the city of Shanghai. This protection, it is claimed, can be amply carried out without the landing of troops, as the Viceroy's state twenty foreign warships are now in the harbor and are able to protect the interests of foreigners and maintain order. The Viceroy also urge that the landing of troops will incite disorder.

Fears About Russia.

LONDON, August 11.—The Russian Government's permission to M. de Giers and his staff to leave Peking under Chinese guarantees while the United States and other Governments tell their Ministers to hold out until relieved, is the subject of much comment in London, where supposed Russian designs are closely scrutinized.

Rioting At Swatow.

NEW YORK, August 11.—Rioting and looting continue around Swatow and the Viceroy ignores the protest of the foreign Consuls, says a cable to the Journal and Advertiser from Hongkong. All the missions at Ung Kung have been razed to the ground and the native Christians stoned to death. The Rev. Mr. Foster and the Rev. Mr. Groesbeck telegraphed yesterday to Consul General Wildman as follows:
"Three more chapels burned; mission houses looted. Our lives endangered. Taotai silent. Save us. Insurrection spreading."

Rumor of New Attack.

PARIS, August 11.—The Minister of Marine, M. de Laisan, has received from Admiral Courrojelles two dispatches confirming the news of the battles at Peitsang and Yang-tsun. One of them, dated Taku, August 6th, and forwarded via Che Foo, August 7th, mentions a rumor that the legations at Peking have suffered a renewed attack.

American Sphere in Chinese Politics.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 11.—Simultaneously with the improvement in what may be termed the Chinese situation a proper point of ill-omen appear in the international horizon. China is suing or is about to sue for peace. Li Hung Chang has been invested with plenary powers to that end. The cooperation of the imperial authorities with the allies to the extent at least of handing over the refugees to an inadequate force as an escort in the neighborhood of Peking is expected in many quarters. In a word, the Chinese sky is just now more serene than for many long days past.

At this juncture comes a dispatch from Shanghai indicating that while the Chinese Government is fain to admit its inability to fight the outer world as a whole, it has not forgotten the advantages to be obtained by dividing the powers, and is seeking to secure Russian support, while even more menacing to international cohesion is the report of the intention of Admiral Seymour to land British troops at Shanghai.

With one power taking measures of this kind in its own particular sphere of influence, the others would be likely to follow suit, and the Washington administration consequently views the outlook with some measure of alarm. Hitherto the note of the powers dealing with China has been given by the United States. With developments such as are feared from the reported decision of Admiral Seymour, the Washington Government could, in view of its declared policy, have nothing to do.

Hard Fighting in Kumassi.

BAKWAI, August 11.—A column of 700 men under Colonel Burrows has returned from Kumassi, having reinforced and reorganized the fort for two months. The force attacked and destroyed three old stockades after a desperate bayonet charge in which four officers and thirty-four native soldiers were wounded and three killed. On the night of August 7th Colonel Burrows attacked an Ashanti war camp near Kumassi, surprising the camp and bayonetting the enemy. Great numbers were slain, without a gun being fired. A lieutenant was killed and two men were wounded.

Other flying columns are going out, and it is believed that the punishment inflicted will not soon be forgotten, though several defeats are still needed to clear the country south of Kumassi of the rebels.

Shah Goes to Ostend.

PARIS, August 11.—The official visit of the Shah of Persia to Paris, ended this morning. Accompanied by President Loubet and M. de Casso, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, His Majesty rode to the railroad station surrounded by an escort of cavalry and started for Ostend.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS

Li Hung is said to be dangerously ill.

There is an easier money market in London.

Congo Free State troops have raided British territory.

The peace party is now in a majority among the Boers.

Forty-eight new cases of yellow fever are reported at Havana.

There is an outbreak of glanders at the Pre sidio of San Francisco.

A case of bubonic plague has been discovered on a ship at Hamburg.

Bryan has side-tracked the silver issue and gone in against imperialism.

Transvaal advices say that Baden-Powell was wounded at Rustenberg.

The Chinese have destroyed portions of the Trans-Siberian railroad.

High prices for coal, provisions and gas mean a hard winter for British poor.

An expedition will start from Victoria in search of gold on the Siberian Coast.

The terrible heat continues in the east; hundreds are dying in the larger cities.

The Newchang forts and the Chinese city have been taken by the Russians.

Prehistoric copper relics have been found in the fastness back of Mount St. Elias.

The Italian Minister at Peking is reported to have left that city for Tien-Tsin.

Mr. Chamberlain says the late Boer republics will be treated as crown colonies.

There is danger that the Senate may be controlled by silver men after November.

More than 200,000 men with 500 guns, will constitute the allied force within six months.

Gen. Joe Wheeler made a stirring address in Chicago in favor of a large standing army.

Decrease in the attendance on the Paris fair causes anxiety among the concessionaires.

President Krueger denies that he will surrender, and says the war will last a long time yet.

Sir Charles Warren has completed the pacification of the western districts of Cape Colony.

The London Times scores the Salisbury Ministry because it does not appreciate public opinion.

It is not likely that an extra session of Congress will be called to consider the situation in China.

Baron Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, died suddenly on August 10, gastric catarrh.

The allotment of £5,000,000 of the £10,000,000 of the British was loan to America is much criticized in London.

A man wearing a shirt-waist was refused a meal at a Chicago hotel and ordered out of the dining-room.

A suggestion comes from Europe to begin an international war on anarchists, confining them all as lunatics.

Count Von Walderssee, who was scheduled to command the German army in China, may come through Honolulu.

Astor's paper, the Pall Mall Gazette, is for sale at a low figure and it is probable that Astor will soon leave England.

Von Buelow and the Kaiser are said to disagree over the latter's speeches which are hampering the Government in respect of its Chinese policy.

Indians near Fort Selkirk say they saw a balloon descend near the mouth of the Mackenzie river from which men emerged and made a camp. They stayed a short time and then got in the cars throwing something out. The balloon then rose and was soon out of sight.

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Office, BAILEY BLOCK, MAIN ST.
WAILUKU, MAUI, H. I.

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

Saturday, August 25

MAUI BLUE BOOK

Hon. J. W. Kulus, Circuit Judge.	Wailuku
J. K. N. Keola, Clerk District Court.	Wailuku
Judge J. H. Robertson, Dist. Magistrate.	Wailuku
Kapualana, " "	Wailuku
Kalua, " "	Wailuku
Kalei, " "	Wailuku
Joseph, " "	Wailuku
Pihimana, " "	Wailuku
Mahoe, " "	Wailuku
Kahoolaha, " "	Wailuku
L. M. Baldwin, Sheriff.	Wailuku
A. S. Harwood, Deputy Sheriff.	Wailuku
W. H. King, " "	Wailuku
C. H. Lindsay, " "	Wailuku
F. Wittrock, " "	Wailuku
G. Trimble, " "	Wailuku
C. H. Dyer, Capt. Police.	Wailuku
S. K. K. K., " "	Wailuku
M. K. K. K., " "	Wailuku
L. K. K. K., " "	Wailuku
P. J. K. K., " "	Wailuku
C. H. Dyer, Tax Assessor.	Wailuku
W. B. K. K., Deputy Assessor.	Wailuku
W. C. Allen, " "	Wailuku
G. D. D., " "	Wailuku
J. Gross, " "	Wailuku

HAWAII NEI

Governor Dole and wife returned to Honolulu on last Saturday's Kinau.

Eugene Avery has sued the Hawaiian Gazette for \$20,000 damages for an alleged libel.

Manager Cross of the wireless telegraph plant says it will soon be in successful operation.

Judge Wilcox denounces the reprehensible practice of carrying concealed weapons.

James Harbottle Hakuole has been appointed to succeed Chester Doyle as Japanese interpreter.

It is estimated that the output of Ewa Plantation, Oahu, will this year be 28,000 tons of sugar.

A Japanese laborer at Olan Plantation stabbed his wife to death, and surrendered himself to the police.

The American Settlers' Union will contest the proposed sale of their lands at Olan, by the Government.

Mr. H. J. Metz, former Health Officer at Hilo, has been appointed U. S. deputy marshal for the big island.

The criminal libel suit against the Honolulu Republican has been thrown out of the district court at Honolulu for alleged lack of jurisdiction.

Last Friday, Saturday and Sunday was the hottest period ever experienced in Honolulu. Even the nights were unbearably oppressive.

A. St. Mackintosh, Bert Peterson, and P. J. Testa, some of the leaders of local fashion, appeared on the streets today in shirt waists.—Star.

Kaapa, a native sailor of the steamer Niihau, is accused by his mates of being the only one guilty of the murder of the Japanese laborer on Kauai.

Judge Little, who is the choice of the big island for delegate to the next session of congress, went to Honolulu last week, to remain a couple of weeks.

Post Office Inspector Flint, who has been ordered to return to the Coast on the next Australia, will probably come back to Hawaii to reside permanently.

B. F. Dillingham has returned from the mainland after a long stay, during which time he succeeded in interesting over half a million dollars of private capital in Olan.

Benson, Smith & Co., the Honolulu drug firm have been fined \$25 for selling alcohol without a license. This was a test case and will be appealed in order to settle the law in such cases.

There is still some sandal wood growing on the Island of Molokai and it is probable that the Board of Agriculture will make an effort to replant the Island forests with this valuable wood.

Broker Ed. Pollitz is visiting the Islands. He states that he is down for his health and for pleasure. He also states that it would be advisable to try to find a market for sugar stock in London.

Judge Humphreys, "conceiving that the interests of public justice would be thereby subserved", requested the resignation of Chester Doyle as Japanese interpreter in his court, and Mr. Doyle immediately sent up his resignation.

24 Japanese were convicted of assault on the luna at Laupahoehoe; two ringleaders of whom were sentenced to imprisonment for 18 months, one for one year, and one for six months, five were fined \$50 each, one \$25 and the rest \$10 each.

Judge Little says that he has received requests from prominent citizens of Maui, Molokai, Lanai, and Kahoolawe to run for congress. He must state how the citizens of

BY AUTHORITY

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

June Term, 1900.

GRAND JURIES.

1. When Required.

"No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land and naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger." U. S. Const., Amend., Art. 5.

2. How Drawn.

"Until otherwise provided by the legislature of the Territory, grand juries may be drawn in the manner provided by the Hawaiian statutes for drawing petty juries." Org. Act., Sec. 83.

3. Qualifications of Jurors.

"No person who is not a male citizen of the United States and twenty-one years of age, and who cannot understandly speak, read and write the English language, shall be a qualified juror or grand juror in the Territory of Hawaii, and all juries shall hereafter be constituted without reference to the race or place of nativity of the jurors." Org. Act., Sec. 83.

4. Number of Jurors.

The number of grand jurors in each circuit shall be not less than thirteen, nor more than twenty-three. See Org. Act., Sec. 83.

5. Sessions.

"Until otherwise provided by the legislature of the Territory, grand juries shall sit at its such times as the circuit judge of the respective circuits shall direct." Org. Act., Sec. 83.

6. Challenges.

Before the grand jury retires, the prosecuting officer, or any person held to answer a charge for a criminal offense, may challenge the panel or an individual juror, for cause to be assigned to the court. All such challenges shall be tried and determined by the court.

7. Foreman.

From the persons summoned to serve as grand jurors and appearing, the court shall appoint a foreman and may remove him for cause. The court may appoint another foreman when the necessity arises.

8. Oath of Grand Jurors.

Substantially the following oath shall be administered to the grand jurors:

"You, and each of you do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you will diligently inquire, and true presentment make, of all such matters and things as shall be given you in charge, of shall otherwise come to your knowledge touching this present service; that you will present no one through envy, hatred, or malice, nor leave any one unpresented through fear, favor, affection, gain, reward or hope therefor, but will present all things truly as they come to your knowledge, according to the best of your understanding; and that you will keep secret the proceeding had before you."

9. Charge of the Court.

The grand jury, being impanelled and sworn, shall be charge by the court. In doing so, the court shall give them such information as it may deem proper as to their duties and as to the law pertaining to such cases as may come before them. The court may further charge the jury when the necessity arises.

10. Officer in Attendance.

The court may appoint an officer to attend upon the grand jury.

11. Retirement of the Grand Jury.

The grand jury shall than retire to a private room and inquire into the offenses cognizable by them.

12. Clerk.

The grand jury may appoint one of their number to be their clerk, to preserve minutes of the proceeding before them, which minutes shall be delivered to the prosecuting officer, when so directed by the grand jury.

13. Subpoena of Witnesses.

"The several circuit courts may subpoena witnesses to appear before the grand jury in like manner as they subpoena witnesses to appear before their respective courts." Org. Act., Sec. 83.

14. Swearing Witnesses.

Witnesses appearing before the grand jury may be sworn in open court or by the foreman of the grand jury or, in his absence, by any member thereof.

substantially as follows:

"You do solemnly swear (or affirm) that the evidence which you shall give before the grand jury shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

13. Presence of Others with Jurors. The prosecuting officer or any member of the grand jury may interrogate witnesses before the grand jury. The prosecuting officer shall advise the grand jury in regard to the law of the cases that come before them, and draw the indictments.

An interpreter may be present at the examination of witnesses before the Grand Jury.

Except the prosecuting officer, interpreter, and witness under examination, no person shall be permitted to be present during the sessions of the grand jury. No person except the members of the grand jury shall be permitted to be present during the expression of their opinions, or the giving of their votes.

16. Twelve Grand Jurors to Concur. No indictment shall be found, nor shall any presentment be made, without the concurrence of at least twelve grand jurors.

17. Indorsement by foreman shall be indorsed, "A true bill," and such indorsement shall be signed by the foreman. An indictment shall be indorsed also by the prosecuting officer. A presentment, when made, shall be signed by the foreman.

18. Presenting and Filing. Indictments or presentments, when found shall be presented by the foreman, in the presence of the other grand jurors, to the Court, and shall there be filed; but such as are found for a felony against any person not in custody or under recognizance, shall not be open to the inspection of any person except the prosecuting officer, until the defendant therein shall have been arrested.

The foregoing rules relating to grand juries are hereby prescribed. By the Court, HENRY SMITH, Clerk.

Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, July 5, 1900.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII, ISLAND OF OAHU.

Honolulu, July 30, 1900.

The following appointments have been made in the Judiciary Department of the Territory of Hawaii.

George Lucas, James A. Thompson and P. D. Kellert, Jr., respectively, as First, Second and Third Deputy Clerks of the Judiciary Department for the First Circuit.

James N. K. Keola, as Deputy Clerk of the Judiciary Department for the Second Circuit.

H. D. Wishard, as Deputy Clerk of the Judiciary Department for the Fifth Circuit.

Executive Notice.

The Governor directs that notice be given that the following persons have been appointed Members of the Tax Appeal Court:

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

Wm. A. McKay, President.
Charles Copp,
Wm. L. Deeto.

HENRY E. COOPER,
Secretary of the Territory.

Capitol, August 1st, 1900.

Notice.

W. O. Alken, Esq., has this day been appointed a Notary Public for the Second Judicial Circuit of the Territory of Hawaii

EDMUND P. DOLE,
Attorney General.

Office of the Attorney General, Honolulu, July 2, 1900.

Notice.

Is hereby given that Jas. N.K. Keola, Esq., has this 19th day of July, A. D. 1900, been appointed Notary Public for the Second Judicial Circuit of the Territory of Hawaii.

EDMUND P. DOLE,
Attorney General.

Honolulu, July 19th, 1900

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Maui News

MAUI NEWS

LOCALS

Attorney George Hons returned from Honolulu last night on the Mauna Kea.

Mr. McKee of Gregg & Co. returned to Maui last week from a fortnight's successful business trip to Hawaii.

Mr. Shaw, the Honolulu tax assessor, has been over to Maui to cool off and fasticate for a few days in Wailuku.

John Jones, representing McInerney's Shoe Store in Honolulu is now paying his annual visit to Maui with an elegant stock of footwear.

Thos. McTigue, representing Macfarlane & Co came over on the Claudine, accompanied by his wife, and they will remain till the first of September.

Mr. Taylor, Auditor for Alexander & Baldwin, arrived on the Claudine to spend several weeks on Maui. He states that he may make his home permanently in Wailuku.

Rev. W. Ault returned to Maui this morning from Hawaii, and will hold services tomorrow morning at 6 o'clock and again at 11 o'clock, at the Anglican Church in Wailuku.

This seems to be an era of new buildings not only in Wailuku and Kahului, but also throughout all central Maui, and the lumber yard of the K. R. R. Co. is doing a land office business.

Mr. F. J. Wheeler, bookkeeper for the Wailuku Plantation, who has been visiting the Coast with his family for a couple of months has returned to Honolulu and will be on Maui next week.

Mr. W. T. Robinson, Wailuku's new postmaster, is simply a jewel of a Nasby. Everything being run like clock work. If he had his just deserts he would soon be promoted to a fourth assistant postmaster general's billet.

Mr. Jas. T. Taylor, supt. of construction of the Wailuku & Kahului water works returned to Maui on Wednesday, to superintend the completion of the reservoir and pipe laying at the mauka end of the pipe line.

Dr. Beers, the dentist now stopping at Lahaina, will visit Wailuku next week, on Tuesday on professional business. Those desiring her professional services will find her at the Windsor Hotel until further notice.

Work will be begun on Monday on the construction of a large sugar warehouse on the site of the recently burned depot at Paia. It will be used only as a warehouse, and the Paia depot will remain where it now stands.

Japanese labor on Maui is still very restless, wandering from one plantation to another, only to remain for a few days. Wailuku plantation managers to hold its own and a little more in the matter of labor, but the personnel of the labor is kaleidoscopic.

A large safe has been purchased by the government and shipped to Wailuku for the use of the Wailuku & Kahului water works. It has been placed in the office of their works, in the rear of the Circuit Court room in the Wailuku court house, adjoining Judge Kalua's chambers.

Manager Lindsay of Paia Plantation is enlarging the Paia Plantation store, to accommodate increasing business. The office has been moved away from the side of the store, and its place will be occupied by an extension which will give the store nearly double its present width. A new office is being built adjoining the store.

The attention of shippers is earnestly invited to the notice of the Kahului R. R. Co., appearing this week. The regulations specified will take effect on the first of September, and will be strictly adhered to by the company and it will save much trouble and annoyance if shippers will familiarize themselves with the new regulations.

The Evening Bulletin of Honolulu is the oldest daily and the best news medium on the Islands. Full Associated Press dispatches up to the hour of the steamer's departure from San Francisco, insure its readers the latest possible foreign news by each steamer. "All the news all the time" is its motto. Subscription rates, \$8.00 per year, in advance.

The question of the jurisdiction of the district magistrate at Wailuku to act as a committing magistrate in the higher grade of criminal offences was raised this week in re Puaa Kokoke charged with gross cheat, and his honor held that under the

existing conditions, district magistrates in the second judicial circuit have jurisdiction in such cases.

There will be a public meeting of the Republican Club of Wailuku at the court house on Monday evening, Aug. 27, at 7 o'clock for the purpose of organizing Precinct Clubs and formulating plans for the coming campaign.

Wailuku is to be amused. Mr. John Garcia has organized an amateur theatrical and musical society which will make its collective bow before the public on Saturday, September 1. The young folks are busy rehearsing, and the entertainment promises to be of more than usual merit. This will be the first of a series of bi-monthly entertainments. A special train will be run from Paia, Spreckelsville and Kahului, if desirable.

Samuel Kamakia, the original leader of the Hawaiian Band is now visiting Maui. He is arranging to secure a string band to assist him and when he succeeds, he will favor the people of Wailuku with some excellent solo work on his elegant gold cornet. He is very anxious for the kamaianas of Wailuku to hear the song, "O Maui no ka Oi," with the variations which he has composed as a solo.

We were this week shown some peaches and lemons grown by Mr. E. H. Bailey at his Makawao ranche, which were notably choice fruit. The peaches were grown on trees imported from Florida, and are quite equal to the Florida peaches in size and aroma, and but little behind them in flavor. The lemons are quite as large and of equal quality with the celebrated California lemon. This is an object lesson in the possibilities of fruit culture on Maui.

The Maui Telephone Co. have about completed the new system, with a central in Wailuku under the management of Mr. Charles Brown. Individual service has been given, and Maui is really to be congratulated on its telephone service. Supt. Carley made the change from the old to the new system without making a break in the regular telephone service, which was really quite a feat. The new appliances are of the most approved pattern, and the result is that the Maui service is second to none in efficiency.

Guava and Poha Jelly.

To Mr. E. H. Bailey of Wailuku must be accorded the credit of having introduced a new enterprise on Maui which will in time develop into a very profitable one, that of manufacturing guava jelly on a large scale for the home and foreign market.

He already has a large quantity of the manufactured jelly on hand, and is preparing to put in a steam plant for its more rapid manufacture. He is negotiating with a prominent Honolulu firm who desire to handle his entire output, and also has an agent looking up the matter on the Coast. His factory will probably be established in Makawao, adjacent to large tracts of guava forests.

In addition to this, he has plowed up about fifty acres of land at his Makawao ranche, with a view of setting it out to poha. The poha makes the best jelly and jam of any island fruit, and bears prolifically. Formerly there were hundreds of acres of poha bushes in the pasture lands of Makawao and Kula, but the ravages of cattle have nearly destroyed them. Mr. Bailey will first experiment with a few acres, but as the industry develops, he will enlarge his acreage to supply the demand.

He will put out the poha seed in a nursery at first, and transplant them. The poha is an annual, and will bear fruit in six months. This will doubtless prove the inception of a very important industry on Maui, and if he proves successful, it is quite sure that thousands of acres in Makawao and Kula will eventually be planted to poha.

Old timers say that before the ravages of the cattle destroyed the poha bushes, one could go out with a shovel and shovel them up by the basket full under every clump of poha bushes, and there is doubt but that with cultivation the yield will be improved both in quantity and quality.

It is such enterprises as these that will teach the people of Maui that there are fortunes in many industries right here waiting to be developed, thus showing the fallacy of believing that sugar is the only money maker on the Islands.

Postal Routes.

Mr. Geo. W. Carr, Assistant Supt. of Railway mail service, has been detailed to come to the Islands and lay out the postal routes. He will come to Maui this latter part of this month, to lay out the postal routes on this Island. As soon as laid out, he will forward a report and draft of the routes to Washington, and as soon as approved, bids for tenders will be published and posted at each of the post offices on the island.

Mr. Hall states that it was the intention of the department to establish an overland postal route from Wailuku to Hana, but that it is quite difficult to get postmasters for the minor offices between Wailuku and Hana. That is the only reason that they have been discontinued, and it is to be hoped that some one can be found to take these offices.

A new postal rule that recently went into effect is that persons who through carelessness or from any other reason take mail from the office that belongs to another, and who fail to return the same, are liable to a fine of \$500 or one year's imprisonment. This applies to newspapers thus taken from the post-office as well as other mail matter.

Hana Happenings.

Mrs. R. R. Berg and family are guests of Manager Gjerdrum, Mrs. Lawrence and daughter of Honolulu are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Moller.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Wells of Wailuku were the guests of Manager Meyer at Hana last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lowrie of Spreckelsville were at Nahiku last week. Mr. Lowrie was much impressed with the outlook for a cane plantation at Nahiku owing to the abundant water supply. There has been a great deal of rain during the past month, and the cane looks flourishing. A portion of the bluff overhanging the old trail at Ulaunu pail, half way between Hana and Nahiku caved down, filling the trail and throwing all the travel on the new road, which is now quite a thoroughfare for overland travel.

Mr. Raven, the civil engineer at Hana, has gone to Lahaina to look after the railroad contract of Hugh Howell, who has been quite ill with malaria, but who is now able to be out again. W. L. Hardy has also had a severe attack of la grippe, but is now convalescing.

Salvation Army Meetings.

Meetings will be conducted at the following places this coming week: Wailuku, Sat. evening, Aug. 25. Sun. " " 26.

(Jail meeting at 11 a. m. and Junior meetings in Wailuku and Kahului every Sunday afternoon at 3 p. m.)

Hamakua, Tues. eve., Aug. 27. Spreckelsville, Wed. " " 28. Kahului, Thur. " " 29. Kihoi, Fri. " " 30.

Everybody is invited to attend these meetings.

J. H. BAMBERRY, Captain.

SHIPPING

Vessels Arrived--Kahului.
Aug. 19 Sch. G. W. Watson, Peterson, from S. F.
" 22 Sch. Emma Claudine, Mikkelsen, from Eureka.

Vessels in Port--Kahului
Am. sp. Bangalore, A. Blanchard, from Honolulu July 2st, to load sugar for Philadelphia.

Am. sch. S. T. Alexander, M. A. Ipsen, 19 days from San Francisco with general merchandise, August 1st.

Am. sp. Yosemite, C. O. Anderson, 74 days from Newcastle with coal, Aug. 3.

Br. bk. Antiope, G. W. Murray, 20 days from Ladysmith, B. C. Am. sch. Eureka, Schou, 18 days from Aberdeen, Gays Harbor with lumber.

Am. sch. G. W. Watson, R. Petersen, 16 days from San Francisco with general merchandise.

Am. sch. Emma Claudine, Mikkelsen, 19 days from Eureka, with lumber.

Departed

Aug. 22 Sch. King Cyrus, Christensen for Humboldt in ballast.

Expected.

Am. sp. Wachussett, Capt. Lambeth now 103 days from Newcastle with coal.

Am. sp. Henry Failing 179 days from N. York.—Rafn.
Am. sp. S. D. Carleton from the "parure" Bay—Coal.

BY AUTHORITY BY AUTHORITY

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the following appointments have been made in the Road Board of Hana, Island of Maui, namely:—

- K. S. Gjerdrum, Chairman
- D. H. Napibaa, Member
- R. J. McGettigan, Member
- J. A. McCANDLESS, Supt. of Public Works, Public Works Office, Honolulu, Aug. 14, 1900.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned having been appointed Administrator of the Estate of Rollo T. Wilbur, late of Kahulu, Molokai, deceased intestate, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the said estate to present their claims duly authenticated with proper vouchers. If any exist, even if the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate, to the undersigned at his residence at Nahiku, Maui, or to his son Geo. W. Wilbur, at Hamakua, Maui, within six months from date hereof, or they will be forever barred.

R. T. WIEBER, Administrator Estate of Rollo T. Wilbur, deceased. Aug. 16, 1900.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

On September 1st, the following regulations in regard to freight handled by the Kahului Railroad Company, will go into effect.

1. No freight will be received at any of the depots unless accompanied by a Shipping receipt, stamped as the law directs. Blanks may be obtained of any of the Station Agents.
2. No freight will be received unless delivered at depot 30 minutes before departure of trains.
3. Freight for shipment per S. S. "Claudine" to Honolulu or way ports must be delivered at Kahului before noon of day of sailing, and freight for East Maui ports must be delivered at Kahului before 9 a. m. of sailing day.

Kahului Railroad Company. R. W. FILLER, Manager. Kahului, Maui, August 23rd 1900.

Grand Entertainment

—BY THE—
WAILUKU DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL SOCIETY

At the Wailuku Union School
Saturday Evening, September 1, 1900.

A Choice Selection of Songs and Solos

Kidnapped
Thrilling Two Act Drama.

Dutch Justice
A Roaring Farce.

Stage Struck
Darkey
A Comical Play in one Scene.

Doors Open at 7 P. M. Performance at 8 o'clock sharp
General Admission 25 cents
Reserved Seats 50 cents

WAILUKU & KAHULUI WATER WORKS.

Mr. William E. Bal has this day been appointed Superintendent of the Wailuku and Kahului Water Works. A. McCANDLESS, Superintendent of Public Works, Public Works Office, Honolulu, August 6, 1900.

For Sale. Kula Corn Land.

A tract of fine corn land in Kula, consisting of 704 acres, now owned by L. Von Tomsky and Leo Tat Sun.

A very low price will be asked to avoid expense of Court partition and sale. Inquire of DAVIS & GEAR, Attorneys at Law, Judd Building, Honolulu, H. T.

W. H. KING
Carpenter & Builder
Plans and estimates furnished.
WAGON & CARRIAGE REPAIRING
LARGE STOCK
—OF—
First Class Material on Hand.
Cabinet Work a Specialty.

Corner Main & Market Streets, WAILUKU, MAUI.
W. H. KING
Saloon
G. MACFARLANE & Co., Ltd. PROPRIETORS.
Pure American and Scotch Whiskeys
Selected Brandy, Beer & Wines
Ice Cold Drinks
Opp. Wailuku Depot
WAILUKU, MAUI.

Wailuku Saloon

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Ice Cold Drinks
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WAILUKU, MAUI.

LAHAINA SALOON

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Choice Brands of American & Scotch Whiskey.
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GREEN RIVER WHISKEY
Ushers Scotch O. V. G. Special Reserve
PABST BEER & TONIC
FREEBOOTER GIN
Marie Brizard & Feger, French Brandy and Liqueurs
Standard Champagne and Table Wines.
All Leading Brands
PHONE 1111, HONOLULU
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PROTOPHOTOGRAPHIC Co. LIMITED.
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Kinder a Beach

Plumbers & Pipe-Fitters
Material furnished for connection with City Water Mains.
Wailuku, Maui, H. T.

Flag Poles

An invoice of Really Excellent Spars from 30 to 60 feet long.
Straight; free from knots.

KAHULUI R. R. Co.
Kahului

KAHULUI R. R. CO.

IMPORTERS
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Wilders S. S. Co.

Terminals at Wailuku, Spreckelsville and Paia.
CENTRAL OFFICE
Kahului, Maui
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HONOLULU, H.
TRANSACT A
A General Banking and Exchange Business
Letters of Credit Issued
available in all the principal cities of the world.
Special attention given to the business entrusted to by our friends of the islands, either as deposits, collections, insurance or requests for exchange.

LOVEJOY & Co.

Liquor Dealers
AGENTS FOR
Rainier Bottled Beer, of Seattle
C. Carby & Co., Uncle Sam Whisky and Distillery, Napa.
Jesse Moore Whiskey
Cream Pure Rye Whiskey
Long Life Whiskey
Lexington Club Old Bourbon Whisky
Wainline
J. F. Carter's Whiskey
Moet & Chandon White Star Champagne
A. E. PICKING
WAILUKU MAUI.
Read the WAILU NE

A HEADLONG COURTSHIP.

BY PETER M'ARTHUR.

Copyright, 1909, by Peter M'Arthur.

Shamus Whor Campbell told me this story one winter night as we revolved before the open fireplace in his old log house. Our backs were freezing while our faces were seething, and it was only by turning the chickens on a spit that we could keep comfortable in front of the cord wood fire. He told it in the highland Gaelic, not because he could not speak English, but because he could be more fluent in his mother tongue, so this version is merely a translation. Moreover, it is translated from the spoken word rather than the written; but, being true, I hope it will not lose all its humor in the retelling. If from time to time I chance to use a



"NEVER HEARD HOW DUGALD M'PHAIL GOT MARRIED?"

Gaelic idiom, it will not be because am trying to give the narrative a nationality, but because it all comes back to me in the expressive words in which I first heard it, and I must translate it as best I can. While Shamus told the story his face was alternately in the light and shadow, but whatever his position I could always see his eyes sparkling between his bushy eyebrows and the patriarchal white beard that hung from his high cheek bones to his ample waist.

"So you've never heard how Dugald McPhail got married, haven't you? Of course most of the old people who knew it are dead now, and Dugald has been the head elder in the U. P. church for 20 years past, thanks to his wife Betsey, who made a man of him. But 40 years ago everybody knew it, and Tiger Dunlop laughed at it till the last day of his life. I often wonder he didn't make a story of it for Blackwood's or Fraser's, for he wrote plenty in his day, and they were good ones, too, though he had no very high regard for the truth. But perhaps it was because he and Betsey came to be great friends, and he didn't think it right to make the wits of London and Edinburgh laugh at her husband. He always stopped over with the McPhails when the business of the Canada company brought him this way, and many a time when I was a boy I made him excuse to go over to the house to hear his jokes.

"Well, the truth is that when Dugald McPhail made up his mind to get married he just ran amuck, as I am told that the negro Malays do when anything touches their brains. He was a boy of 40 at the time and so bashful that he wouldn't come from the fields for his meals when any of the women or girls of the settlement were at the house on a visit.

"His mother died in the fall of the year, and he and his father kept bachelor's hall through the winter, and a dreary time they had of it. The old man was getting weak and thin blooded, and many a morning he sat before the fire and grumbled because he lacked the care he was used to. A house without a woman is not a home, but a den, and before spring the old man felt that unless a woman came to take care of them he would not be long for this world. He was too far stricken in years himself to think of marrying again, but Dugald was just of the right age, so he raised the matter with him.

"It is time you got married, Dugald," he said one morning.

"'Poof!' said Dugald, 'Are you losing your head?'
"You are 40 past," the old man went on, "and I was only 37 when I married."
"To get away from the subject Dugald went out to the slushing to chop. But the old man had the notion in his head and kept thinking about it and talking to Dugald every chance he had till Dugald began to think of it, too, and when he started to think of it he began to stare at the girls in church, and the more he stared at them the more he thought of it, for the McPhails are a set people, and when they let their minds on a thing they think of nothing else. But Dugald was the most bashful man in the country, and though he stared at the girls, he would color to the roots of his hair if one of them happened to look back at him. Still I have always noticed that when a tawdry man serves up his courage he will do things that an ordinary man would not have the face for.

"Well, the old man kept talking right along, and Dugald kept thinking, and when the spring came he just about made up his mind that the old man was right. But he had the seedling to do, and he kept it himself until the spring work was done and there was a resting spell between the seeding and laying. Then one fine morning he turned his horses out to pasture, put on his Sabbath black clothes and was trying to comb his hair when his father came in and asked what he was doing.
"I am going to get married," said Dugald as hard as brass.
"And whom are you going to marry?"
"Mary McMillan."
"Little Mary?"
"Yes."
"You are a fool," said the father. "She is only a baby. What we want is a wife to take care of us and not a child to raise."
"But it's me that's to marry her," said Dugald.
"Hech, it is, is it?" said the old man testily. "But I can't see how a sensible man like Dan McMillan would ever be such a fool as to let a baby like Mary marry a big redheaded one like you, even if I am to leave you the farm."
"He hasn't been asked," said Dugald. "Folks going to get married now don't have things made up for them by the old people and ministers as they did when you were young."
"And when did you have time to go sparring Mary without Dan having his eye on you? I am even surprised that Mary didn't give you a clip when you asked her."
"But I haven't asked her yet. I am just going to now."
"Poof!" said the old man. "You are a big fool, Dugald, and know nothing of the ways of women. Now be sensible and let me send for the minister and Tiger Dunlop and old Mrs. McGunn, and we will pick out some nice body suited for you and do things in an orderly way."
"But Dugald didn't say a word. He just walked out of the house and started across the fields toward McMillan's place. He was a redheaded giant then, though you wouldn't think it when he takes up the collection now. As I said before, he had worked himself up to a point where he was no more himself than a negro Malay that had run amuck. Having always been bashful, he didn't know how to talk to women, so when he got to McMillan's he just walked into the kitchen where Mary was working and spluttered out:
"Mary, I want you to marry me."
"What are you talking about, you big, long-legged grinder?"
"The house is lonely without a mistress, and I have been looking at you in the church and have made up my mind that you are the woman I want."
"So that's why you have been gnawing at me in church, is it?"
"But you often looked back at me."
"How could I help it when you used to turn round in front of me and stare at me with your big fool eyes?"
And then without another word Mary grabbed a kettle of hot water off the range in the fireplace and sanded Dugald with it. It took him fair, and he let a yell out of him like a heathen Indian. Before he got to the door she gave him a couple more splashes, and though it didn't scald him, it made him yell. Her father and mother heard the noise and came running in, and when they found out what was the matter they said it served him right, so Dugald went away and sat down in the woods to dry and cool off.
"Now, the McPhails were always proud, and Dugald made up his mind that he would show the young bussy that he could get a wife when he wanted to. On the next farm lived the McBeans, with four strapping daughters. Though Dugald had never thought of one of them for a wife, he made up his mind to go and ask, though he couldn't make up his mind which. But that

if it were true. When she found it was, she plinned right off what they must do.
"We must send for the minister," she said, "and for Tiger Dunlop, and then we must hurry and catch him before he makes a perfect fool of himself."
"Within a couple of hours the searching party was hot on the trail of Dugald and tracing him by his defeats. It was never known just how many girls he proposed to that day, but the number has been put as high as 14.
"Let us hurry," exclaimed the Tiger as well as he could with laughing. "If we don't catch him before he reaches the Irish settlement, one of the Biddies will marry him out of hand."
"But when they finally overtook Dugald he interrupted him in his hour of triumph. He had reached John McParlane's place and had proposed to Christy, who was 40 years old and cross-eyed. Now, Christy had long been waiting for a husband, for she was tired of keeping house for her two brothers and father, and when she got over her first surprise she was beginning to think favorably of the proposal made by what remained of the amorous Dugald. Her father came in just then, and finding how matters stood, ordered Dugald out of the house. Dugald refused to budge until the coy Christy gave her consent, so the old man called his two sons and told them. They would rather lose their best team than their housekeeper, so the three of them piled on him at once. But Dugald's blood was up, and the eyes of Christy were upon him. When the searchers arrived, the redheaded hero was just after thrashing the father and two sons and was trying to get his breath to propose to Christy again. But the diversion and the unwonted exercise brought him back to his usual condition of bashfulness, and he let the Tiger, who could hardly keep his feet for roaring and laughing, lead him to the wagon by the collar, and they took him away home.
"That evening they talked matters over, and next day a match was arranged with Betsey McPherson, a fine old girl, who was past the age of foolishness, and after it had been announced in church they were married, and a happy marriage it turned out to be. She was sensible, and, though folks laughed at Dugald, she lived to see him an elder in the church.
"Poor Christy McParlane never got over the heartbreak from losing such a fine husband, and when Dugald was put up for elder she did all she could against him, saying that a man who thought no more of his word was not fit to hold such an office.
"And that was the way they made matches in upper Canada when I was

young," said Shamus as he tried to stir up some life in the fire before which we were turning like whirling dervishes because the frost was constantly narrowing the circle warmed by the dying blaze.
"The courting came after the marriage instead of before it, and I don't know that it was a bad plan, for none of it was lost."
"As I could not gainsay this assertion I climbed to the loft and made myself comfortable in the pile of blankets on the spare bed and dreamed of a courtship that was more modern.

"Chinese Civilities."
Men began to pour into the roadway from every quarter, hooting, and some ran ahead, always a bad sign. I proposed to walk, but the chairman said it was not safe. The open chair, however, was equally an abomination. The crowd became dense and noisy. There was much shouting and yelling. I recognized many cries of "Yang kwai-tze" (foreign devil) and "Child eater" swelling into a roar. The narrow streets became almost impassable. My chair was struck repeatedly with sticks, mud and unsavory missiles were thrown with excellent aim. A well-dressed man, bolder or more cowardly than the rest, hit me a smart whack across my chest, which left a welt. Others from behind hit me across the shoulders. The howling was infernal. It was an angry Chinese mob. There was nothing for it but to sit stolidly and not to appear hurt, frightened or annoyed, though I was all three.—"Yangtze Valley and Beyond," by Mrs. J. P. Bishop.

Resigned the Vice Presidency.
It would probably puzzle most people to tell how a president or vice president could resign. After writing his resignation, what shall he do with it? This law, which was passed by congress in 1792, lays down the modus operandi: "The only evidence of a refusal to accept or of a resignation of the office of president or vice president shall be an instrument in writing declaring the same and subscribed by the person refusing to accept or resigning, as the case may be, and delivered to the office of the secretary of state." Vice President John C. Calhoun resigned on Dec. 28, 1832, and his resignation is now on file at Washington in the department of the secretary of state.—Boston Transcript.

"YOU ARE A FOOL!"
didn't matter, for in the end he asked them all, and none of them would listen to him. Instead they all got mad and joined in punishing him so that he was thankful to escape with a whole skin. But his blood was up, and he was going to get a wife before he stopped if it cost him his life. None of them would be able to say that he couldn't get a wife, and he put into his doings that day as much boldness as another man would show in a lifetime.
"The news of his going on soon got around, and when Mrs. McGunn, the settlement's matchmaker, heard of it she hurried to see his father to find out



CHINESE NAMES EXPLAINED.

Most people are "all at sea" when they encounter Chinese names. This is because such names appear to those unacquainted with the language purely arbitrary. Of all languages, however, the Chinese is the most picturesque. Their geographical names are highly descriptive, and as such they are generally more national than our own. "Suppose," says the New York Sun, "we had never heard of Shanghai, for example, but knew the meaning of the two words composing the name. We would know at once that the 'City Near the Sea,' must apply to a seaport. Yum Ho means 'The River of Transportation,' and we naturally infer that the waterway thus designated must be commercially important. Yum Ho in fact, is the Chinese name of the Grand Canal, which plays so large a part in the freight service of east China.

However many syllables there may be in a Chinese place name it is composed of as many words as there are syllables, for all Chinese words are monosyllabic. If we know the meaning of even one of the words in a geographical name it helps to convey a definite idea. The words Ho and Kiang, for example, both mean "river" and when we see them on a map we know they refer to a river or stream. Many of the names of rivers are descriptive of them: Hoang-Ho, for example, means "Yellow river," Tsin-kiang means "Clear river." The Hoang ho is so called because it cuts its bed through yellow soil from which it derives its color. The yellow flood it pours into the sea colors that part of the ocean yellow, and hence the Chinese call the sea Hoang hai, or Yellow sea.

The Chinese unite the words in a name so that they form one word just as we write Newton, Hartford or Deerfield. Sometimes we unite the words in a Chinese name and sometimes we separate them, but there is no reason, for example, why we should write Tien-Tsin when we do not write Peking. Each of these names is composed of two words. Pe means "north" and King means "the capital" or "the king's household," and thus Peking means the northern capital. Tien means "heavenly" and Tsin means "place," and thus the name of the largest city in northeast China means "heavenly place"—a name it has borne for many centuries. When Marco Polo visited the city in the thirteenth century he translated its name into "Citta Celeste."
Kow means "north" and Hankow is the name of the city at the north of the river Han, just as the English call a place at the mouth of the Tweed, Tweedmouth.

The word Yang means "ocean," tse means "son," and the name Yang-tse-kiang, which the Chinese applied ages ago to their greatest river, shows that they did not mean to depreciate its importance. The early Chinese believed their largest river contributed more water to the making of the ocean than any other stream in the world, and so, in the name of the river, they conveyed the idea that the ocean was its son. Nan means southern, and Nankin is the name of an important city which was long the southern capital, as the name implies. Pei means "white" and the Pei ho in English is plain White river.
Fu is a word affixed to the names of provincial capitals, just as in some parts of this country "Court House" is added to the names of county seats. Wu chang fu is the name of an important inland city and the form of the name shows it to be a provincial capital. The name might just as well be written simply Wu chang, and many maps so give it: Hien is another suffix, applied to the names of distant towns or county seats. Even a very meager knowledge of the language we can thus see will give to Chinese names interesting significance.

John Sherman on Himself.
A politician who was very near to Senator John Sherman in the campaign of 1892 says he will never forget the effect that the first kodak picture of himself had upon the Senator. Mr. Sherman had been speaking the night before in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, and the newspaper artists had taken some lifelike snap shots of him in many attitudes. To the politician the senator said, upon looking over the newspaper the following day: "Well, well, our time for criticizing the newspaper men is over. They have us to rights now. Here I am just as I am, and I'm a caricature of what I have always thought I was."—Saturday Evening Post.

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CHINESE NAMES EXPLAINED.

Most people are "all at sea" when they encounter Chinese names. This is because such names appear to those unacquainted with the language purely arbitrary. Of all languages, however, the Chinese is the most picturesque. Their geographical names are highly descriptive, and as such they are generally more national than our own. "Suppose," says the New York Sun, "we had never heard of Shanghai, for example, but knew the meaning of the two words composing the name. We would know at once that the 'City Near the Sea,' must apply to a seaport. Yum Ho means 'The River of Transportation,' and we naturally infer that the waterway thus designated must be commercially important. Yum Ho in fact, is the Chinese name of the Grand Canal, which plays so large a part in the freight service of east China.

However many syllables there may be in a Chinese place name it is composed of as many words as there are syllables, for all Chinese words are monosyllabic. If we know the meaning of even one of the words in a geographical name it helps to convey a definite idea. The words Ho and Kiang, for example, both mean "river" and when we see them on a map we know they refer to a river or stream. Many of the names of rivers are descriptive of them: Hoang-Ho, for example, means "Yellow river," Tsin-kiang means "Clear river." The Hoang ho is so called because it cuts its bed through yellow soil from which it derives its color. The yellow flood it pours into the sea colors that part of the ocean yellow, and hence the Chinese call the sea Hoang hai, or Yellow sea.

The Chinese unite the words in a name so that they form one word just as we write Newton, Hartford or Deerfield. Sometimes we unite the words in a Chinese name and sometimes we separate them, but there is no reason, for example, why we should write Tien-Tsin when we do not write Peking. Each of these names is composed of two words. Pe means "north" and King means "the capital" or "the king's household," and thus Peking means the northern capital. Tien means "heavenly" and Tsin means "place," and thus the name of the largest city in northeast China means "heavenly place"—a name it has borne for many centuries. When Marco Polo visited the city in the thirteenth century he translated its name into "Citta Celeste."
Kow means "north" and Hankow is the name of the city at the north of the river Han, just as the English call a place at the mouth of the Tweed, Tweedmouth.

The word Yang means "ocean," tse means "son," and the name Yang-tse-kiang, which the Chinese applied ages ago to their greatest river, shows that they did not mean to depreciate its importance. The early Chinese believed their largest river contributed more water to the making of the ocean than any other stream in the world, and so, in the name of the river, they conveyed the idea that the ocean was its son. Nan means southern, and Nankin is the name of an important city which was long the southern capital, as the name implies. Pei means "white" and the Pei ho in English is plain White river.
Fu is a word affixed to the names of provincial capitals, just as in some parts of this country "Court House" is added to the names of county seats. Wu chang fu is the name of an important inland city and the form of the name shows it to be a provincial capital. The name might just as well be written simply Wu chang, and many maps so give it: Hien is another suffix, applied to the names of distant towns or county seats. Even a very meager knowledge of the language we can thus see will give to Chinese names interesting significance.

John Sherman on Himself.
A politician who was very near to Senator John Sherman in the campaign of 1892 says he will never forget the effect that the first kodak picture of himself had upon the Senator. Mr. Sherman had been speaking the night before in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, and the newspaper artists had taken some lifelike snap shots of him in many attitudes. To the politician the senator said, upon looking over the newspaper the following day: "Well, well, our time for criticizing the newspaper men is over. They have us to rights now. Here I am just as I am, and I'm a caricature of what I have always thought I was."—Saturday Evening Post.

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