

Maui News

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

Saturday, July 28

MAUI BLUE BOOK

Table listing names and titles of various officials and professionals on Maui, including Hon. J. W. Kama, Clerk of the Court, and others.

JAPANESE MEDIEVAL LITERATURE.

From the time when the EMPEROR GODAIGO waged war against the Hojo House in 1333, the Empire of Japan was for about three centuries in a constant tumult of civil war. It was a period of darkness and storm, when every peaceful art was crushed to pieces. No wonder that literature was utterly neglected. Had not Buddhist priests kept the torch burning in their secluded monasteries, literature would have been completely extinguished out of society. Then came a period of golden sunshine, when the greatest of Japanese statesmen, TOKUGAWA IYEWASU, succeeded in uniting the whole country under one government. A period of peace and prosperity followed for nearly two hundred and fifty years, during which time literature and every peaceful art were again highly cultivated, and made wonderful progress such as had never before been seen in the history of Japan.

When IYEWASU assumed the office of shogun in 1603, he clearly saw that before all things the influence of literature was most necessary in order to keep the country in peace and prosperity. He therefore wished to have literature revived, looked for a man whom he could entrust with this important task, and found in FEJJIWARA SEIKO an able instrument.

FEJJIWARA SEIKO, a native of Harima, was at first a Buddhist priest. He studied Chinese literature under many hardships, and at last became a very learned man. Under IYEWASU'S patronage he opened the road of literature, which had long been hidden amid the thorn and briars of war and bloodshed. Through him and his successors the sinking fortune of literature was again restored to its former grandeur, and so he justly can claim the honor of being the founder of modern literature. He died in 1620 at the age of fifty-nine.

Among many eminent prose-writers who flourished in the Tokugawa period, the names of FEJJIWARA SEIKO, HAYASHI RAZAN, ITO JISSAI, his son TOGAI, KUMAZAWA BANZAN, AMAMORI BOSHIU, KAIHARA YEKKEN, MIRO KIUSO, OGI SORAI, DAPAI SHUNDAI and ARAI HAKUSEKI are ever conspicuous. These men were all great Chinese scholars, and the writing of Japanese was not their chief excellence, but their rich thoughts and wide knowledge found expression in fine sinico-Japanese, and they are considered to have furnished the standard of modern sinico-Japanese. Especially KAIHARA YEKKEN and ARAI HAKUSEKI as prose-writers have no equal in modern times.

The reign of the 8th Shogun YOSHIMUNE was particularly remarkable for the appearance of many scholars, among whom ARAI HAKUSEKI was destined to shed a brilliant lustre as the greatest prose-writer of modern Japan. ARAI HAKUSEKI was born in Yedo in 1658. As a boy he was very intelligent and clever, fond of reading. Once he vowed to himself that he would either become a feudal lord in life, or the archdevil of hell after death, and he diligently studied literature and history. As he was very poor, he was not able to buy all the books which he wanted, and he used to borrow from KAWAMURA ZUJIKEN, the richest man of the time. The latter foreseeing the greatness of HAKUSEKI proposed to marry him to his grand-daughter, an offer which he was independent enough to decline. Suffering under poverty and hardships he pursued his studies with an incredible zeal.

The sixth shogun IYENOMI was a great admirer of literature, and raised HAKUSEKI to be his private tutor with a salary of five hundred koku of rice. And now came the time when HAKUSEKI was able to display to the full his real political genius and accomplished many a sweeping improvement on the political affairs of the Tokugawa government. Nominally he was only a private tutor of the shogun, but in reality he was the absolute chief of the government. With the death of IYENOMI in 1714, he retired from political life and thenceforth devoted himself to literature. He died in 1726 at the age of sixty-nine.

His great work is the HANKANPU, which extends to thirty volumes. It is a collection of the histories of the houses of all the feudal lords, and is a most valuable key to historical research. He began it in July of 1702 and completed it in October of the same year. From this fact we can see how fast he wrote, yet how well it is written! Not only is the language at once elegant and forcible, but it is also clear and...

orate sinico-Japanese. An invaluable gem of Japanese literature, the work is the best example of modern sinico-Japanese. Modern critics have justly applied to him the name of the Japanese Macaulay. His other great works were the Dokushi-Yoron (in three volumes), a collection of historical essays, and the Oritakushiba-no-ki, his autobiography.

The revival of pure Japanese literature in this period was mainly due to the patronage and encouragement of TOKUGAWA MITSUKUNI, Prince of Mito. Under his patronage, the Dai-Nippon-shi, the greatest Japanese history, was compiled and published in 1673, and Fusoshinyo-shu, a collection of pure Japanese compositions in 1679. Many other works relating to pure Japanese literature were published at different times.

KADA AZUMANA, GAMO MABUCHI and MOTONO NOHINAGA are reputed the three greatest scholars of pure Japanese literature.

MOTONO NOHINAGA was perhaps the greatest of the three. A native of Ise, he studied medicine in his early years. At the age of twenty-seven he first began his study of pure Japanese literature, and became a pupil of MABUCHI. His greatest work was the Koji-ki-den (in 50 volumes), a commentary on the Kojiki or Book of Ancient Japanese History. He wrote many other useful works on pure Japanese literature. He too was a great writer and a fine poet.

Two great poets made their appearance in this period. One of them, KAGAWA KAGEKI, was an excellent composer of Uta or poems of thirty-one syllables, while the other, Matsuo Basho, was the master of haikai or poems of seventeen syllables. Kageki flourished at the beginning of this century and Basho in the latter part of the 17th century.—Orient.

Legends About Flowers.

As flowers are Nature's chief beauty, it is always interesting to know a little about them, such as how their names originated and to which country they belong. Here is a pretty legend about the forget-me-not: One day two lovers were walking along the banks of the Danube. The girl, spying a pretty little blue flower on the opposite side, was very anxious to get it. Her lover, standing on a stone, was trying to reach it, when he fell into the deep river. Even then he tried to reach the flower, but failing, he cried, "Forget me not, Mary," and then sank. The Everfew: During the awful fever, plague in London, in 1665, there happened to be a very few cases in a certain suburb where this plant grew. As it is a strong disinfectant, it is said to have got its name from this incident. The Mimulus: This little flower grew on Mount Calvary. At the Crucifixion, when the soldiers pierced Our Saviour's side some drops of His blood fell on the yellow flower. And that is the reason why every yellow mimulus is spotted with red. The Tree and Ivy: "Oh, please don't grow up me!" said the tree to the little sprout of ivy that was beginning to clamber up its trunk, "you will make me ill." "Oh, no," said the ivy, "for I shall keep you warm when your leaves have fallen, and make you pretty, too." So the ivy climbed to the very topmost twig and covered the tree all over. "There," it said triumphantly one day "see how beautiful I have made you!" "Oh, no," sighed the tree with its last breath, "for people say how pretty the ivy is and not how the tree is, and you have twisted around me so tight I can breathe no longer. You may have meant kindly, but, if so, your kindness has killed me."

It is very well-known that Mr. Herbert Spencer's one recreation is billiards, at which he plays, for an amateur, a very good game. There is a story, that he once addressed another and younger player who had beaten him very decisively in the following term:—"Sir, a certain dexterity in games of skill is a proof of a well-balanced mind, but such dexterity as you have shown argues a mis-spent youth." One cannot help hoping that the story is true, if only to show that even great philosophers are sometimes quite human.

"What is an island?" asked the teacher, addressing her interrogation to the class in geography. "An island, ma'ma," replied Johnny Broadhead, a studious lad who had Portorico in mind, "is a body of land entirely surrounded by water."—P. V.

ISLAND NEWS

FROM HONOLULU

George Manson Missing.

Friends of George Manson, the well known newspaper man, are considerably worried about him; as he has not been seen by them since Friday afternoon. Whether he is in some place, has gone to the other Islands, or took the Alameda for San Francisco, no one seems to know.

High Sheriff Brown believes that Mr. Manson actually took the Alameda and has gone to the coast. He says he has the statements of two men on the Alameda at the time of departure and that he said he was going to the mainland.—Star.

Wireless Telegraphy.

Captain Rosehill returned Saturday afternoon from Hawaii where he established the wireless telegraphy pole at Mahukona. The two experts have arrived there and are now engaged in the work of putting up the instruments.

The pole for Mahukona has already arrived at its destination. Captain Rosehill will next go there to establish the Maui connection. A final pole will be sent this week to Molokai.—Star.

Moving a Mango.

Mrs. E. F. Bishop will attempt the novelty of moving a full grown mango tree from town to Nuanu valley. The tree is the big one in the yard of Hugh McIntyre, Mrs. Bishop's uncle, on King street near Alakea. It is proposed to dig it up and transplant it to the Bishop premises far up the valley. Carl Willing will probably undertake the difficult job.—Star.

Leave for the Coast.

John A. Hassinger and wife will shortly leave for the Coast for an indefinite stay. They go on account of the health of the latter, which has not been good for some time. The Hassinger home in Makiki will likely be occupied by Hugh McIntyre and family.—Star.

Capt. Mehrtens Dead.

Captain John A. Mehrtens, at one time senior captain of the Honolulu police and one of the original promoters of the Coyne-Mehrtens Furniture Company, died unexpectedly Saturday of hemorrhage of the lungs.—Star.

The Frawleys Coming.

The new Frawley company, now playing at the Grand Opera House in San Francisco, will probably be the next attraction at the Hawaiian Opera House.—Star.

Democratic Luau.

The local Democrats are planning to give a luau to the Hawaiian delegates to the Democratic national convention at Kansas City on their return to the city. The luau will be an invitation affair as the Democratic committee announces that it is not arranged to "catch votes" but only to give a proper reception to the returned delegates. They may arrive on the Rio de Janeiro on Thursday but as that vessel is reported to be crowded to her capacity they may have to wait over for one boat.

C. L. Rhodes has resigned the office of secretary of the Democratic central committee and John Wise has been elected in his stead.—Advertiser.

Republican Reception.

The preparation for the reception of the returning Republican delegates to the Philadelphia convention are moving along satisfactorily. The entire wharf will be decked in the national colors while portraits of McKinley will greet the eye. Col. J. H. Fisher, as Grand Marshal, and Col. Curtis P. Iaukea, as chief aid, have been selected by the Republican committee to lead the procession.—Advertiser.

Death in Alcohol.

Louis and Kokumu, two Hawaiians, formerly employed on the water front, on Saturday procured some

methylated spirits, then went to the home of Louis, and rendered themselves unconscious by drinking the contents of the bottle. The debauch was kept up all night. Louis died on Sunday night and Kokumu died Monday morning. The post-mortem revealed the fact that death resulted from alcoholism.—Republican.

Rain on Lanai.

Fred H. Hayseldon, who has arrived from Lanai reports there has been rain on the higher uplands of Lanai since January 1st. "There have been 65 rainy days this year with a rain fall for the season of over 30 inches," said Mr. Hayseldon. "The rain this year has been better distributed than usual and the dry season has not thus far been seriously felt on the island."—Republican.

Characteristic of Honolulu.

Nearly \$1,500 has been raised by friends of Mrs. Emil Uhlbrecht, whose husband met death in such tragic fashion last week, and the sum will be turned over to her. It is likely that she will be established in a candy business, so that she may support herself and children.—Advertiser.

Koebele on Kauai.

Prof. Koebele the Government entomologist leaves for Kauai to make further study of the cane borer on some of the plantations there. He intends also to inspect a number of citrus trees on which there is reported blight.—Advertiser.

Note Olelo Kanaka.

Judge Humphreys has laid down the rule that all papers in the courts hereafter must be written entirely in the English language and a notice to that effect has been posted in the courtroom at the Judiciary building.—Advertiser.

FROM HAWAII.

Politics on Hawaii.

There is little agitation in political circles at present, and though no doubt the pipes are being laid there is little open electioneering. It is currently reported that John Brown will run for the Lower House on the Independent Democratic ticket, from Hilo, and there is little doubt that he will pull the solid Hawaiian vote. A. B. Loebenstein will probably be a candidate for the Upper House and he has assurances of backing in influential quarters and is perhaps the only haole who can depend upon Hawaiians quite generally for support. In Kauai his name also stood at the head of a list of four decided upon at a mass meeting as the men who should be chosen for the Senate from this Island.—Tribune.

Shipping Cane.

It has been learned through a gentleman interested in Olaa real estate that it is proposed among the land holders of the upper part of the district to make arrangement with the Hilo Railroad for transporting their cane from twenty-three miles and below down to the Olaa Plantation Mill at nine miles, or if satisfactory arrangements cannot be made with that mill, to Hilo at one of the mills here.—Tribune.

A New Paper.

C. H. Brown who came up on the Kinau reports that Mr. Busch who is arranging to start another newspaper and job printing establishment in Hilo, has already secured a large plant in Honolulu, instead of on the Coast, and will send the same down by a schooner in the near future. Mr. Busch says he will issue an eight page semi-weekly.—Tribune.

To Be Hanged.

The Japanese charged with the murder of a compatriot at Laupahoehoe has been found guilty and sentenced to be hung. This, notwithstanding the fact that the Grand Jury hardly found evidence enough to hold him for trial. The condemned man will be executed in Hilo.—Tribune.

Meyners Gets Five Years.

Arthur Meyners, convicted at the Honokaa term of manslaughter in the second degree, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment at hard labor.—Tribune.