

Another murder on Hawaii. Chinaman the victim, and Chinaman the perpetrator of the deed. All about \$6.

Elias Hempstead, brother of Captain Ben. Hempstead, of this city, and formerly master of a whaleship, died in Washington during the last week in May.

The new buildings of the Enterprise Mill are rapidly approaching completion, and by the end of this week the mill will be in operation.

By the last mail Mr. F. L. Clarke received advices of his being appointed sole agent on the Hawaiian Islands for Blaine's great historical work. He also received a sample copy of the work. The book is to be sold only by subscription, and the lists will be opened immediately.

Mr. John R. Macfie, of the firm of Macfie & Sons, Liverpool, arrived per S. S. *Australia* on Saturday last. He and a few other gentlemen had considerable trouble in order to obtain a passage on a Pacific mail steamer; but by the influence brought to bear, they attained their object.

The H.B.M.S. *Swiftsure* was thrown open Sunday last to visitors, and no fewer than 300 persons, both natives and foreigners, visited her. Two barges and three steam launches were employed to convey the visitors to and fro. The officers courteously showed their guests all over the vessel, and also explained the working of the torpedo, 12-ton guns and galling guns.

The following passengers are booked to leave by the S. S. *Alameda*: Rev. W. F. Furman, Rev. H. Macey, R. W. Irwin, Mrs. Waterford, Mrs. Captain Worth, Mrs. C. More and two daughters, A. W. Pierce and wife, Mrs. G. J. Sting, L. Altmark, Miss A. F. Kabin, Mother Superior Judith and servant, A. Ramish, Mrs. McMorris, H. Dawson, G. Frank, J. Lazarus, and Miss Alexander.

The Hon. Paul Isenberg departed for the Coast on Monday. Previous to leaving the Legislature, he was granted leave of absence for an indefinite period.

It is reported that the Chinaman who recently committed murder at Wailea, Hilo, succeeded in committing suicide shortly after he was lodged in gaol.

The Hawaiian schooner *Jennie Walker*, Captain C. Neissen, is now lying in the stream awaiting a charter. Mr. W. Greigg will be here shortly from Fanning's Island, when she will probably leave for there.

Of the sugar exporters on Monday per S.S. *Mariposa*, Messrs. G. W. Macfarlane & Co. head the list with 6,966 bags; T. H. Davies & Co. next, with 6,742; Castle & Cooke third, 5,644; W. G. Irwin & Co. fourth, with 5,232 bags. The remaining shippers had less than 5,000 bags to their credit, the total export being 36,492.

The result of the investigations at Oahu prison, commenced on Friday last, caused the immediate dismissal of the head jailer, Mailihi, and all the turnkeys. There proved to be strong foundations for the reports that have been rife about town, concerning the condition of several female inmates of the gaol.

The reading of the Finance report on Monday occupied three hours and a half, the English version of which took one hour and twenty minutes, and the Hawaiian version two hours and ten minutes. Mr. Godfrey Brown read the former, and Mr. Nawahi relieved the interpreter of this portion of his duties by reading the Hawaiian version.

Another sudden death took place in this city on Monday. Henry B. Ryan, a well-known boat builder, resumed his labors Monday, after being indisposed for the previous two weeks. Whilst working on board a schooner he fell and died instantly. The cause of death is reported to be heart disease. The deceased leaves a young widow and several brothers to mourn his loss.

By the *Likeli* there arrived on Sunday a bundle of sugar cane to the consignment of Messrs. W. G. Irwin & Co. It consisted of six sticks of cane, each of which measured 20 feet in length. These beautiful specimens of cane were intended to be exhibited at the Agricultural Show, but unfortunately the steamer arrived too late. They were grown at Paauhau, on Mr. Sam Parker's land, under the supervision of Mr. R. A. Lyman. A lot of 75 acres is reported to have yielded 8 tons to the acre.

The arrival of the S. S. *City of Paris*, has brought many good things to Honolulu. She has not only brought nearly 1,000 healthy emigrants, by which the Kingdom will be benefited, but has also brought several hundred tons of good things for the delectation of the planter, his agent, and employee. The largest importers of English groceries are Messrs. S. J. Levey & Co. Mr. Levey's experience in the London market entitles him to the first place as a selector of first-class goods. Mr. Levey has not only attended to the desires of the gastronome, but has duly considered the cravings of the smoker by importing some genuine *Havanas*; also some German cigars. It is not everybody that knows what it is to inhale the fragrance of a real *Havana*; but it is now open to all by calling upon Mr. Levey. The 1000 and one good things to be found at Messrs. S. J. Levey & Co.'s grocery store on Fort street can be better appreciated by a call, than by any feeble elucidation on our report.

Mr. Jas. Campbell's racing stock was dispatched to Kahuku ranch on Tuesday to rest on their laurels until further notice.

Mr. Dole on Tuesday, voted in favor of the indefinite postponement of the Subsidy Bill. It was finally referred to a Select Committee.

His Majesty the King gave a grand ball in the Palace last Tuesday in honor of Admiral Lyons and officers of the British naval vessels now port.

The foot race of 100 yards between Willie King and Thomas Wright, run at Kapiolani Park, was won by the former. A large amount of money changed hands on this race.

That handsome gelding, "Idle Boy," the winner of two consecutive heats on Wednesday last, was ridden about town yesterday. He is very handsome, and though his time was not the fastest, he will probably improve.

Mr. Kaulano very often makes some wise remarks. On Tuesday he stated in the Assembly that it does not always follow because a man holds a license to practice law that he knows more than his neighbor who has no license. He had often found the reverse to be the case.

Another \$300 was expended by the Legislature on Tuesday in postage stamps for the benefit of the Representatives. It is certainly only taking money out of one pocket and putting it in the other, and it is indicative of the large amount of correspondence that the members must have.

Ice.—Ice is a luxury, in fact a necessity in a climate like ours. One having been accustomed to receive a full daily supply, feels the effect when that supply is suddenly cut off. This has been the case for the last two or three days, and will probably continue until the next steamer arrives from the Coast, there being a scarcity of a chemical necessary for the manufacture of ice. When a second ice company started about two years ago, everyone thought there was no further fear of a dearth; but since the amalgamation there have been several breakdowns or stoppages in its manufacture. Large consumers look forward to the completion of the new ice company's works, when they are promised a regular supply at less than half the present rates.

Arrival of the *Kaluna*.

The Hawaiian schooner *Kaluna*, Captain Lovell, arrived in this port yesterday at noon, 37 days from Jaluit, Marshall group. She brings, besides 22 Gilbert islanders to H. Hackfeld & Co., Captain Tripp, late of the *Julia*, the steward, four of the crew, and sixteen New Hebrides laborers who were on board at the time the *Julia* was lost. Capt. Lovell reports variable winds and calm since leaving Jaluit. Captain Tripp reports that he was ninety-three days on Bignew's Island before the *Kaluna* arrived to take him and his people off. At Jaluit, when the *Kaluna* went for water, the report was received of the loss of a large American ship of 1900 tons burthen, in the Marshall group, about four months ago. The ship was loaded with kerosene. The crew was rescued by a German man-of-war, and taken to Yokohama. We congratulate Capt. Tripp upon his safe return, and the good health he has enjoyed while gone.

For the Ladies.

Our Island people are great travelers. There is hardly a family here who have not at some time made a visit to the Old World. There is not half the fuss and excitement here over a trip to the Coast as a family in the States would make over a voyage to Europe. Perhaps it is because, being so far from the world, one has to possess the spirit of a traveler to venture here at all. In the old days, before the steamships brought to our coast famous musicians, singers, actors, and artists, the auction-room was called the opera of Honolulu. There the ladies used to assemble; an agreeable lunch was spread, and a whole day passed.

There we used to wear our best bonnets (and old-fashioned things they were even for that day, and months behind the times) and talk with our neighbors about the news by the latest sailing vessel.

Perhaps the most interesting thing then, to us, would be a letter from some Island friend in Paris, describing the famous auction house of the world—the Hotel Drouot. What cared we to hear of famous musicians, the newest opera, or the latest fashions? They seemed like half-remembered dreams; but the excitement of the auction was something we could appreciate, for it was one of the few breaks in the monotony of our lives.

But now, when with us the auction is a very secondary consideration, and we are getting out our bonnets (imported from the Coast) and looking forward with delight to Mr. Heyman's concert, the old Hotel Drouot in Paris is still in full tide.

A dozen auctions are going on there every day in the year, and the supply of antiquities and modern treasures of every kind is veritably inexhaustible.

Every room is crowded, and hundreds of people are rushing about in search of some

special treasure. Many a man of taste has spent a lifetime accumulating a collection of old china, faience pottery, and *bric-a-brac* only at last to be brought under the hammer and scattered in every direction.

Many a good roll of gold pieces disappear before the temptations of old tapestry paintings by Carot, or even silver candlesticks of an antique design.

You can find anything you want at the Hotel Drouot—old furniture, old china, old silver, old anything that has ever been produced in any age or any part of the world, if you have money and know how to wait.

There are many beautiful homes in Honolulu, and the subject of house decoration is one that interests us all.

England, who now rules the world of fashion, has turned from *bric-a-brac* and panels of gilt to rich simplicity and plain colors. But a recent letter from Paris, describing the home of a wealthy and fashionable American woman, shows that the French are loth to abandon the era of many hues and excessive decoration.

This house, which is in apartments or flats, was once the home of the Duc de Montpensier family, and is situated on one of those handsome new avenues, which range out like spokes from a wheel from the *Arc de Triumphe*.

The grand staircase, which is common to all occupants of the house, is very handsome. It is entirely of marble; the walls are in panels of different colored marble. The marble stairs are covered with velvet carpets, and each landing is lighted by an immense window of stained glass, and furnished with seats in superb old carved black wood.

On reaching the first floor we enter the private hall of our fashionable friend. This is a large square room ending in a conservatory, which is separated from the hall by heavy portieres of tapestry stuff.

The hall furniture is richly sculptured in nearly black wood of antique design. The walls are covered with a rich collection of old China plates, hung in the usual manner. High pedestals, of a curious old pattern, in heavily carved black wood, support large vases of trailing vines.

Palms and other tropic plants fill the floor only of the conservatory, reaching high, thus giving the idea of a garden bed in which trees and tall shrubs grow.

The same tapestry mentioned is used for portieres over the entrance to the side halls leading to various rooms.

The dining room is grand—in carved oak, even to the ceiling; the walls covered with embossed leather in red, gold and oak color. The gem of the suite is my lady's boudoir—never under any circumstances called a parlor. The walls are divided into the usual spaces. The dado is paneled in ebony and gold. The wall space above is paneled also, and the covering is a raw silk stuff in dull blue shades, on a dull gold ground. Each wall space, like the sections between doors, windows, &c., is treated as a panel, and bordered with dark red plush on the blue and gold silk.

Surrounding this panel of plush and silk comes a rather narrow frame of ebony and gold. Frieze of black and gold. Heavy curtains of red plush, and the blue and gold material over all the doors and windows.

The entire mantel is draped to the floor with the same, and the mirror over the mantel, ten feet in height, is framed in red plush and gold.

Furniture to match, except a few pieces of odd coverings in embroideries and satins. The one rocking-chair and the piano-stool are of gilded wood with cushions of embroidered stuffs. The piano, a beautiful toned upright, is in an ebony case. A writing desk of ebony material with ivory and brass, and an etagiere, or cabinet, of gilded wood, with shelves of red velvet, are among the prettiest bits of furniture.

The walls are hung with oil-paintings, and about thirty plates of rare old china fill in the odd places.

The *bric-a-brac* is costly in description, and in rare good taste, though ornament pervades. Even the candlestick is a warrior in armor, a group of cupids, or a flying silver dragon with a very pointed tail.

ISLAND NOTES.

KOHALA, Hawaii, June 13, '84.

Halawa mill has shut down for a few weeks to plant, after which they will grind some of their own cane to finish the crop.

All the planters are getting their lands into condition for planting, and as soon as good weather prevails will start in on the largest plant ever put in in this district.

We saw a stick of second raton taken from a field in Halawa that measured fifteen feet in length and nine (9) inches in circumference at butt. Yet some say it does not pay to raton.

One at least of the arguments used by the *Gazette* against the new bank project had better have been unsaid if the planters are at all considered. It would be a God-send to the planters if the agency system was done away with, unless it is done in a more legitimate manner. This paying for shrinkage, cooerage, cartage, polarizing, large interest, expense of telegram to learn Cuban basis, exchange when against, but no credit for exchange when in favor, and not receiving the back commission paid to agent

in San Francisco, is enough to make any planter hail with joy any change in the handling of sugar that might bring down expenses from over twenty per cent to where they should be. The planters are paying for too many fine residences in Honolulu to be entirely satisfied with present arrangements. A paper edited in the interest of planters would do well.

The first meeting of the new Chinese Benevolent Society, known as the "Lock Shin Tong," was held at Dr. Thompson's Hall Wednesday, the 11th inst., with a large attendance of the better class of Chinese. Their rules are such that no member can be a loafer and cannot engage in unlawful business. It is not a secret society, and will work to the interest of all employers of labor. The planters should give them all the assistance possible.

A Chinaman at Star Mill had his finger injured by the trash car on Thursday last. Dr. Thompson, however, did not consider amputation necessary.

The 11th of June passed off here quite quietly, though the streets were well interspersed with natives under the influence of the "Oh be joyful."

Why will you do it, boys? and on the Sabbath, too. You never will be as happy as I am when you reach my age if you have such a past to reflect on, but I suppose I ought not to expect any one to be as good as I am.

If Messrs. Spreckels & Co. will invite some more of the prominent men of the country to become partners in the bank he can proportionately lessen opposition. Who would have believed that S. G. Wilder, Jas. Campbell, Samuel Parker and T. R. Foster would ever have remained so quiet with this great monopoly on the rampage? Wouldn't mind joining myself if invited.

HONOKAA, June 14, 1884.

The 11th of June passed off very quietly at Honokaa. A Sunday stillness prevailed everywhere, owing to the very strict "police regulations." Here no horse racing is allowed, so every person in the place went to Paauilo, where they had a good day's sport and some very good racing.

The new Government school at Honokaa is entirely too small for the number of scholars. There are 105 children in attendance—rather too many, I should say, for one man to attend to properly.

Murder on Hawaii.

News was received yesterday from Sheriff Severance, per S. S. *Kinau*, of a murder having taken place on the 11th instant at Wailea, Hilo. The murderer is a Chinaman as was also his victim. It was learned at the inquest that his name was Ouki, and that of his assailant Leon Chu. The latter went to Ouki on the day in question and demanded payment of \$6, which he alleged to be due to him by the deceased. On Ouki stating his inability to pay, Leon Chu drew a knife and stabbed his victim.

Dr. Kittridge stated at the inquest that he had examined the body, and found that death had been caused by a wound in the breast. He found also a slight wound on left shin. The death wound was two inches below the left nipple and directly over the heart. The wound was evidently caused by a knife.

Lai Foo, a Chinaman, stated that he knew the deceased. At noon on the day previous one Leon Chu asked Ouki for some money, and when he said he had none, he drew a knife and stabbed him. With the assistance of a native the knife was taken away from Leon Chu. Ouki died about two hours afterward.

A native named Kahalelio, also one Low Cheu, testified to having seen the man killed.

Wailea, the scene of the murder, is near to Hakalau, and about 20 miles from Hilo. Mr. Severance received the news about 5 p.m. on the 11th instant, and immediately set out on horseback for the scene of the murder, which he reached at 8:30 p.m., after a tedious ride in the dark. The prisoner is now locked up in Hilo. The Coroner's inquest was held by Mr. Severance, and the jury returned a verdict of murder against Leon Chu.

THE CRUISE OF THE SUNBEAM.

The following is an account of the latest voyage of the *Sunbeam*, which has been accomplished in a remarkably short space of time.—Sir Thomas Brassey sailed from London in a steamer of the P. and O. Company on the 8th of September. He reached Malta on the 15th, and, after inspecting the Dockyard, sailed in the *Sunbeam* on the evening of the 16th for Gibraltar. In the Mediterranean the usual variable weather was experienced, and although every effort was used to make a rapid passage under

canvas, ten days were occupied in covering a distance of 812 miles under sail, and 408 miles under steam. The *Sunbeam* left Gibraltar on the eve of the 27th of September. Having cleared the Straits, sails were set to a strong northerly wind, which gradually increased to a fresh gale. Under these favorable circumstances the run to Madeira was made in two days 22 hours—577 miles under sail and 35 under steam. On the 11th of October the *Sunbeam* sailed for the West Indies. The trade winds were unsteady, and chiefly from due east or from the south of east. Between the 11th and 25th of October, 2164 miles were traversed under sail, the remaining 858 miles of the voyage being completed under steam. At dawn on the 28th Tobago was sighted, and in the afternoon the *Sunbeam* anchored off the Port of Spain, the capital of Trinidad. After a stay of a few days the voyage was resumed, and on the 6th of November the *Sunbeam* reached May Emagra, the port of Caraccas, the distance steamed along the coast of the Spanish Main being 328 miles. At 10 p.m. on the 6th the *Sunbeam* once more weighed anchor, crawled before the land breeze into a favorable trade wind, and reached Port Royal, a distance of 766 miles, at sunset on the 10th. The passage from La Guayro was made entirely under sail. After a short stay at Port Royal, the vessel again proceeded to sea. On the 13th she reached Ocho Bios, and on the 14th was at Port Ontario—two admirable natural harbors on the north coast of Jamaica. From Jamaica the *Sunbeam* steamed across to Havana, and after rounding the eastern extremity of the island, proceeded for a distance of 534 miles through the intricate navigation of the great Bahama Channel. On nearing the coast of Florida, light head winds were experienced, and the passage to Nassau, through the north-west Providence Channel, a further distance of 158 miles, was completed under steam. The *Sunbeam* entered the harbor of Nassau at midnight on the 20th, and sailed for Bermuda at the same hour on the 22nd of November. From the 22nd to the 26th the fresh easterly winds were encountered. On the 27th a strong gale commenced from the north-east. The wind lasted in its full force three days, gradually bearing to the north-east. During this period, under close-reefed canvas, the vessel displayed the most excellent sea-going qualities. The progress made was slow, but it was never necessary to lay to. On the 30th of November the weather moderated, and Bermuda was reached on the 2nd of December. The gale which the *Sunbeam* had experienced on the passage from Nassau had blown with great fury to Bermuda. The flagship had been driven ashore, and was found lying in that unfortunate position. A few days later the persevering efforts which were being made to extricate the vessel were crowned with success. During the stay at Bermuda, Sir Thomas Brassey was busily engaged in inspecting the admirable naval establishments, which have been gradually formed on those lonely and storm-beaten islands. On the 11th of December the last stage of the voyage was commenced. Favorable winds were experienced, gradually increasing on the 15th to a strong gale, which lasted for 30 hours. After the gale subsided, light head winds set in, against which the *Sunbeam* steamed at from six to eight knots an hour, reaching Punta Delgada, the port of St. Michaels, on December 21st. On the 24th the voyage was resumed. On Christmas Day calm weather permitted the usual observances to be conducted without any interruption. On the 26th and three succeeding days favorable weather prevailed. Off Ushant the weather was calm, steam was raised, and the *Sunbeam* arrived safely in the Hamoze on the morning of the 30th. The total distance traversed since leaving Malta was 11,606 miles, of which 7,704 miles were completed under canvas, and 3,802 under steam, with a total consumption of 120 tons of coal, or one ton for every 33 miles of steaming. The average speed maintained throughout the voyage was seven knots an hour, including the distance performed both under steam and sail. The time at sea was 69 days 13 hours. The best run under sail was on the 27th of December, when the distance covered was 260 miles.