NEW ROAD TO WAHIAWA OPEN

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

A special train of three chair-cars, one of them the private car of President Dillingham, went to Wahiawa yesterday, carrying a number of the invited guests of the railroad to see the reservoir, the pineapple fields and the Dole cannery. It was a pleasant and enlightening trip. The hour of departure was 1:40 p. m. and return was made in time for a late dinner. Going and coming and at Wahiawa, Mr. Dillingham, Mr. Smith and Mr. Denison, the hosts, looked after everybody's comfort with unremitting care, providing a tally-ho and carriages for use on the pineapple belt and serving a lunch on the train.

Quite a number of the visitors to Wahiawa had never been on the tract before and many had not seen it since the small farmers came from California to open the place up. These gentlemen, when the train reached the wide plateau, quickly sat up and took notice. There, stretched out for miles, was a rich, almost stoneless, prairie like vista, with perhaps a couple of million pineapples growing and hundreds of acres being opened for more. And actually, there was a stalwart white man in sight guiding a plow just as if he had never heard that a white man could not work in this climate. Here and there on the landscape were thrifty homes; avenues of well-kept trees were seen; people went about with a business-like air as if they were 3000 miles from the tropics; the roads revealed teams drawing heavy loads; a busy cannery hove in sight; and down in the long winding canyon were the deepening back waters of a reservoir, the impounding bulwark of which was two miles away.

The train stopped at Kaukonohua gulch and the passengers got out, at an elevation of 938 feet above the tide, to see the progress of work on the railroad trestle. The gulch at this point is 70 feet deep and the water there is expected to attain a depth of fifty feet. A tally-ho and carriages at the gulch took the party and Manager Goodale of Waialua plantation, who joined it there, to the Dole cannery. This place was a surprise. "It's the busiest place I have seen in this country," said Frank Hoogs, and indeed it was busy enough to suit the most progressive. Feeding it with the raw material were 500 acres of the 1800 acre tract of the Hawaiian Pineapple company, of which C. S. Dole is president and manager. Inside the structure were 105 people and any amount of novel, buzzing machinery engaged in preparing 1000 cases of canned pineapples per day. In each case are twenty-four cans of 2½ pounds each, or twelve cans of one gallon capacity or forty-eight cans of one pound each. From 10,000 to 15,000 cans of pineapples are handled every working day.

The Dole cannery uses sugar from the Honolulu plantation, over one-third of a pound to one grade of tin and a trifle less than that to another. Besides the sliced product with the core removed, there is a grated pineapple produced. This, however, is harder to sell than the whole-piece variety. The smaller cans are made in Honolulu now and are labeled to suit various markets —San Francisco, Denver and Boston. The famous S. W. brand also covers pineapples from Wahiawa. After this season's crop has been taken off the cannery will be removed to Honolulu.

There are two other canneries at Wahiawa which there was no time to visit—that of Byron O. Clark, who is putting up fruit in glass and that of Mr. Eames, which has lately started.

The Honolulu party watched the progress of the pine from the delivery cart to the warehouse with much interest and caught enough of the fruit for eating purposes, as it slid along convenient flumes, to cut down the day's dividends at least three per cent. There seemed to be more than mere pineapple juice in the quality of the parting cheer for Mr. Dole as the procession started for the dam.

A COLOSSAL DAM.

And the dam! "Howland ought to see that," somebody remarked. It looked like the bulk of a huge, impregnable fort, defending the deep valley below. L. G. Kellogg, who has charge, for the Wahiawa Water Co., met the visitors there and told all about it. "There are 141,000 feet of rock construction," he said, "and 40,000 feet of earth construction. Behind the dam are now 400,000,000 gallons of water and more coming in all the time. The total capacity is 2,500,000,000 gallons. Every day the Waialua plantation is drawing out 25,000,000 gallons."

The stay at the dam was brief as the day was waning, but it was long enough to impress everybody with the fact that a great, useful and profitable feat of engineering had been done.

Two engines had pushed the train up h...

(Continued on page 7).

OCEANIC DEFAULT

The San Francisco Recorder of July 5 says:

The once-powerful Oceanic Steamship Company has gone another step downward into the mire and has defaulted on its bonds.

This news, which was confirmed at the banking rooms of the Union Trust Company, where the interest on the company's bond issue has heretofore been regularly paid, flew like wild fire through the financial district today and caused a startling sensation.

The outstanding bonds on which the Oceanic Steamship Company has defaulted amount to $2,405,000 and bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in January and July at the rate of $2.50 per coupon.

Notwithstanding the depression in the company's affairs and the low price to which the capital stock has fallen (the latter was offered at $2.50 per share on June 30, with all the assessments paid), the interest on the bonds has been regularly paid and when the exchange was last in session they were quoted at $61. Years ago the bonds commanded $110.

Under the law, the Oceanic Steamship Company has six months in which to pay the interest from the time of default. At the expiration of that time the bondholders can bring foreclosure proceedings. The Spreckels family are believed to be the largest holders of the bonds.

This may mean the wind up of the Oceanic Steamship Company.

A representative of The Recorder called on F. S. Samuels, assistant to the president of the Oceanic Steamship Company, who confirmed the report that the company had defaulted on its bonds, attributing it to the scarcity of funds in the company's treasury.

The Recorder further says on July 6:

The fact that the Oceanic Steamship Company has defaulted on its $2,405,000 of 5 per cent. bonds, news of which was published exclusively in The Recorder yesterday afternoon, is the main topic of discussion in local financial circles. The other papers of this city are so much engrossed with the reopening of the saloons that they have failed as yet to give the least attention to this important matter, affecting as it does the existence of a great American steamship line, but they will probably devote columns to the subject within the next day or two.

As stated in The Recorder yesterday afternoon, the interest on the $2,405,000 Oceanic Steamship Company 5 per cent. bonds is due semi-annually and payable in January and July. The total amount of each payment is about $60,000. This interest has regularly been paid to the bondholders at the banking rooms of the United Trust Company, but no money was deposited there for payment of the interest due this month and according to the interterview with F. S. Samuels, assistant to President John D. Spreckels of the Oceanic Steamship Company, published in The Recorder yesterday afternoon, no money to pay the July interest will be forthcoming for the reason that there are no funds for this purpose in the company's treasury. This constitutes the default. The company has six months from the time of default in which to pay the interest, failing which, the bondholders at the expiration of that time may bring foreclosure proceedings to acquire the property of the company in satisfaction for their claims.

Besides the outstanding bonded indebtedness of $2,405,000, the Oceanic Steamship Company has a cash indebtedness of rising $1,500,000, which is due John D. Spreckels & Bros. Company for money advanced. The Spreckels are said to be also the largest owners of the bonds, so that the total amount due them is believed to be close upon $4,000,000. As against this vast indebtedness are principally the five steamships of the Oceanic line, which if put up for sale would not in all probability bring anywhere near that amount. There are rumors of an intended sale of the steamships to the Japanese.

The financial condition of the company seems to be hopeless. The relief promised by the passage of a ship subsidy bill by Congress has vanished for a year at least, for that matter has been put over until the next Congress assembles. The company is rapidly losing money in the operation of its line. The stock, last quoted at $2.50 per share asked, is now absolutely valueless, for the entire property must go to the bondholders and J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Company, who have advanced $1,500,000 in cash to secure their claims.

There has seldom been a more complete wreck of a once prosperous business enterprise.

PLANTATIONS TO SAVE MONEY

The Hawaiian Commercial Company, the Maui Agricultural Company and the Kihei plantations have made a new contract with the Union Oil Company of California for fuel oil.

Under the terms of the contract they will secure from June 8, fuel oil at one dollar per barrel delivered on Maui instead of $1.40 per barrel, which has been the price heretofore.

The new arrangement will mean a saving to the plantations mentioned of between $10,000 and $50,000 per year.

COLIC AND DIARRHOEA.

Pains in the stomach, colic and diarrhoea are quickly relieved by the use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. When in need of such a medicine, give it a trial. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

CONGRESS HAS SERVED THESE ISLANDS WELL

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.—Congress adjourned last evening at ten o'clock after a most uncomfortable day. Bungling in the engrossing of bills at the Government Printing office delayed the adjournment for nearly nine hours. It was all the more uncomfortable because of the torrid heat, of the last two days, which were decidedly the hottest and most oppressive days of the season.

Delegate Kalanianaole and Mr. McClellan are not hurrying out of town as most all others connected with either branch of Congress have been doing, as the earliest steamer they can catch from San Francisco is the Siberia. They were working till the very last on the refunding bill, but it became apparent that Speaker Cannon would not permit it to pass. The only consolation the Hawaiians find in the situation is that the Speaker has not put his foot down squarely and declared that the bill shall not pass. In that they have some encouragement that he will permit it to become law at the next session of Congress.

After all the Territory has little room to find fault at what Congress has done at this session. About $765,000 of the money appropriated at this session will be spent in Hawaii, and that does not include the appropriation for Honolulu harbor, which was authorized by the last Congress but not appropriated till this winter. Delegate Kalanianaole was saying today that the total can but be gratifying to all friends of Hawaii.

The list includes $250,000 for fortifications in Hawaii; $200,000 for sites for fortifications; $150,000 for the purchase of a site for a public building; $20,000 for filling in Quarantine Island; $35,000 for filling in the Reef; $10,000 for a federal law library; $60,000 for Makapuu lighthouse and $40,000 for the Honolulu light. The last two items were authorized on the omnibus lighthouse bill passed a few weeks ago. The appropriation for Makapuu light was made on the Sundry Civil bill, but the appropriation for Honolulu light was struck out on that bill. Subsequently, however, it was put into the general deficiency bill and became a law in connection with that measure.

The friends of Hawaii here hope that it will have some influential Congressional visitors during the coming summer. Representative Burton, of Ohio, one of the most influential members of the House and chairman of the River and Harbor Committee, is thinking of going to Honolulu this summer. As there is a probability of a very large River and Harbor Appropriation bill at the next session of Congress, he will have much to say whether Hilo shall have a good appropriation for its breakwater and for the improvement of its harbor.

Representative and Mrs. Dalzell are going to the Pacific coast this summer to visit their daughter at San Rafael. They have been urged to prolong their journey to Honolulu. It has been suggested that it would be well if some of the commercial bodies of Honolulu extended them an invitation to visit that city. Mr. Dalzell some years ago was inclined to be hostile to Hawaiian appropriations but more recently he has been a friend of the Territory and has helped materially with Hawaiian measures. The good effects of having influential members visit the Territory have been seen in the friendly labors of Representative Hepburn, of Iowa, who, since his trip to Honolulu last summer, has had his eyes open to the justice of Hawaii's requests here.

The immigration bill, as was indicated in my last letter would likely happen, died in conference. No efforts were made to take it up. Senator Lodge, one of the conferees, went away to Massachusetts to attend the Harvard Commencement and did not return before adjournment. There will undoubtedly be considerable agitation next autumn about getting the bill out of conference. Opinions differ now as to what will be done. Some think the bill will never be brought out. Undoubtedly Senator Lodge, as an advocate of the educational test, will seek some action. He is, however, entirely friendly to making exception whereby the educational test will not be made to apply to Hawaii.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

W. J. LOWRIE SUES THE CASTLES FOR A LARGE SUM

W. J. Lowrie, formerly manager of the Ewa Plantation and later of the Hawaiian Commercial plantation, has brought suit against James B. Castle, William R. Castle, The Castle Estate and H. P. Baldwin for damages amounting to $309,000.

Mr. Lowrie is now manager of a sugar plantation in Porto Rico. The suit has been brought in the Superior Court of Suffolk County, Boston, Mass., where service was made a couple of weeks ago on W. R. and J. B. Castle.

R. D. Silliman, formerly of the Honolulu bar and now practicing in New York city, is attorney for Mr. Lowrie. The gist of the claim is that the defendants induced the plaintiff to become the manager of the Hawaiian Commercial plantation on Maui at a salary of $12,000 a year and that he was later discharged by them without cause four years and a half ago.

The plaintiff also claims that the defendants agreed to sell him $500,000 worth of Hawaiian Commercial stock at the same price which it had cost the defendants and carry him until he could pay therefor; that by reason of his discharge as manager he was afraid he would be unable to carry the stock and sold at a loss. Since then the stock has largely increased in value and the plaintiff's claim is loss on the stock chiefly the difference in value of the stock at the time he sold it and the present value.

No answer has been yet filed by the defendants and it is not yet known what their course of action will be. It is understood, however, that the defendants deny absolutely that there is any justice in the plaintiff's claim and cite the fact that he has waited nearly five years without even notifying them of any claim and before bringing the suit, and to the stock having trebled in value as evidence of the salmon in the suit. They claim that Mr. Lowrie was not engaged as manager of the Hawaiian Commercial plantation for any definite period; that he was discharged for cause amply justifying the act; that they never agreed to carry him in ... which he purchased; that all they agreed to do was to permit him to purchase the stock at cost price, he to sell his other securities when he was satisfied with the price which he could obtain for the same and apply the proceeds thereof to the purchase of the Hawaiian Commercial stock; that as a matter of fact, however, they did carry him for several years until he was able to make arrangement for himself which he did long before he was discharged. They also claim that it was wholly unnecessary for him to sell his Hawaiian Commercial stock when he did and that he was urged not to do so by his friends, but that he was angry by reason of being discharged and sacrificed the stock at wholly unnecessary prices resulting in a loss simply through his pique.

The defendants have retained counsel in Boston and also Castle & Withington and W. A. Kinney of this city and will resist the claim at every point.

The following is a letter from James B. Castle to W. J. Lowrie, on which Mr. Lowrie bases his claim to $309,000 damages, viz.:

Honolulu, H. I., Sept. 19, '98.

Mr. Dear Mr. Lowrie:

Referring to my proposition to you of the 14th inst. and subsequent consultation thereon, in order to prevent misunderstandings in the course of negotiation, I will state my proposition to you as it now stands amended.

I ask the option on, or refusal of your services, to go to Maui as the manager of the H. C. & S. Co. upon the following terms:

1st. Salary to be at the rate of $12,000 per annum.

2d. You to have the privilege of buying of the S. N. Castle Estate or of myself, at any time within three years from October 1st, 1898, five thousand shares of H. C. and S. stock at cost, to include interest at 6 per cent. per annum, it being understood that, in case of such purchase, you will dispose of other securities to pay for these as rapidly as you may be able to do so yourself.

3d. That this option must be acted upon by myself on or before November 15th next, and that if you shall lose your present opportunity at Waialua through the failure of Mr. Pollitz's agreement to deliver me the control of the H. C. & S. Co., then I will pay you $12,500 cash, the one-half of Mr. Pollitz's forfeiture to me in such case, and further that in case I do not avail myself of the option I am asking for, the privilege above named of purchasing H. C. & S. stock at par shall stand unchanged, except as to amount which shall be three thousand instead of five thousand shares.

Hoping for an early acceptance, I remain. Respectfully yours.

JONES HELD FOR MURDER

George Jones, the kanaka, has been committed to the custody of the Sheriff of San Mateo County and held, without bail, to face a charge of murdering Mrs. Elizabeth Brandrup in his room in the Linden Hotel at Baden on June 22.

The preliminary hearing before Justice Hannon, which has lasted several days, came to an end yesterday, says the Call of July 7, and resulted in the holding of the accused man for trial in the Superior Court of the State. The three days' hearing brought out a preponderance of testimony against the suspect, even the witnesses for the defense giving boomerang evidence for the prisoner's cause.

The summary of the hearing is clearly and succinctly set forth in the words of Justice Hannon:

"I have had time during the hearing to give this case ample consideration," he said, "and do not believe, making allowance for slight discrepancies, that the witness for the prosecution are mistaken in their testimony. I would be the last person to do the defendant a wrong, but I cannot believe his testimony is true. I cannot believe that the defendant's testimony is even probable."

From the time the carpenter, L. T. Hansen, testified to hearing the death screams of the victim in Jones' room the demeanor of the prisoner has undergone a change. He showed nothing of the bravado yesterday that has characterized his early action during the hearing. When witnesses called by the defense failed to corroborate his statements as to his whereabouts on the day of the murder Jones' black hair became damp with perspiration.

Throughout the hearing he has said that he would be set free at its conclusion. Although the court's opinion was anticipated by almost every one in the courtroom, the decision came as a shock to the prisoner.

There was a hurried conversation between the accused man, his brother, Charles Jones, and his attorney, Harry Styles, but no word was given out by any of them concerning the line of defense they will adopt at the murder trial.

The testimony during the day did not develop startling features. Harry Coffland, on whom the defense at one time tried to cast suspicion, was present under a subpoena served by the defense. He swore that he saw Mrs. Brandrup enter the hotel a few minutes before she was killed and had seen Jones talking to her on a street corner just before.

William Green, the carpenter on whom Jones was depending to furnish him an alibi, denied that he had seen Jones on the day of the murder. He also said that Jones did not work during the morning, as the defendant claimed. The witness, called by the defense, made a case for the prosecution.

E. S. McPike, a butcher, was called to the stand by the defense. He became so tangled in his testimony by the questions of District Attorney Bullock that his evidence was not considered. The other witnesses for the defense, Mellie Cohen, a barber; O. Gita, the Japanese cook at the Linden Hotel, and Joseph David, the dishwasher, proved immaterial witnesses.

Jones was recalled to the stand as the last witness and questioned as to his family history and life in Hawaii. The case was submitted by both sides without argument.

A Lasting Effect.

This Evidence Should Prove Every Claim Made for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills in Honolulu.

Relief from the pains and aches of a bad back is always welcome to every backache sufferer; but to cure a lame, weak or aching back is what's wanted. Cure it so it will stay cured. It can be done. Here's the strongest evidence to prove it:

James E. Howard, a resident of Honolulu, writes: "I feel it incumbent upon me to inform you of the benefit I have derived from the use of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I had been a sufferer from backache and kidney trouble for years, but after using a few boxes of Doan's Pills, have found great relief and have had no recurrence for at least six months. I am seventy-two years old, having served three years during the late Civil War in the United States where I undoubtedly contracted the kidney disease by exposure and hardships. I feel very grateful for the relief I have received, for I had previously tried various remedies without success. You may use this statement for publication as you see fit."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price fifty cents per box, or sent by mail on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands. Remember the name Doan's, and take no other.

WILL HANDLE HAWAIIAN FRUITS

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

Fred W. Dickson was one of the arriving passengers on the S. S. Siberia yesterday, his mission to Hawaii being of the greatest importance to those engaged in diversified industries.

Mr. Dickson is the president of the Pacific Distributing company, of San Francisco, recently incorporated for the specific purpose of handling Hawaiian products and acting as agents for fruit growers, coffee men and the shippers of sisal, rubber and all products of the Hawaiian small farmer and agriculturalists. This is the first mainland commission house organized for the exclusive handling of Hawaiian products, outside of the plantation interests, and the personnel of the company is such that perfect confidence in it can be placed by our shippers.

The company is, in fact, an offshoot from the firm of Alexander & Baldwin. Wallace Alexander, the San Francisco manager of the Alexander & Baldwin interests, is vice-president of the new company, W. Cooke is a heavy stockholder and the manager will be Paxton Wright, heretofore the San Francisco buyer for the parent firm.

The Pacific Distributing company's headquarters are at 308 California street, San Francisco, and already they have formed connections in all the principal cities of the West as far into the interior as Denver, Colorado. These connections will enable them to place all consignments of fruit without delay and will also enable them to keep the fruit consigners in touch with the demands of the market and the probable price they may expect for their shipments.

"What we are expecting to do," said Mr. Dickson, "is to so work up the market for our products as to sell prior to arrive, a considerable advantage over the ordinary consignment system upon which Hawaiian shippers have been depending. That is, we expect to have orders on file for all fruit consignments before they reach us, and even before they are shipped.

"To do this it will be necessary for the fruit growers or the coffee growers here to keep us informed as to what they will have to market. If the various growers in Hawaii would combine for their selling it would be of great advantage to them in arranging their sales this way and they would also secure better prices.

"We are after the Hawaiian business and believe that we have the necessary knowledge of conditions and business to make it of advantage for those engaged in diversified industries here to place their selling and buying in our hands.

"We are going to try and work up the Hawaiian banana trade, but will have to go slowly at it at first. Outside of the difficulty of transportation there seems little reason why Hawaiian bananas should not have the Californian market. At the present time this whole trade goes to Guatemala, and the same is true of Washington and Oregon."

Mr. Dickson will remain in Hawaii for several weeks and purposes visiting Maui and Hawaii while here, looking over the field and making the acquaintance of the growers. Among the other things which he will talk up is the manufacturing of denatured alcohol, for which he sees a big field here.

RETURNS ARE ALL IN FOR TAX COLLECTIONS

The returns from the Tax Collector of Hawaii were received by Territorial Treasurer Campbell yesterday, with the result that the collections in the entire Territory are now shown to be as follows:

Oahu	$485,515.74
Molokai, Lanai and Maui	143,195.90
Kauai	110,786.12
Hawaii	208,964.81
Total	$958,262.57

PLAY AT SALTAIR BEACH A WEEK

According to Goodwin's Weekly of Salt Lake City, the Hawaiian band is to play there longer than anticipated. The Weekly states that the band will play an entire week at Saltair, the magnificent pavilion built out over Great Salt Lake. This pavilion is dome-shaped, open at the sides and has a ballroom capable of holding several thousand people at one time. There is not a pillar or post in the pavilion, the dome being supported entirely on truss-girders. The ballroom is one of the finest in the United States.

Clippings from Ogden are to the effect that the band had a successful engagement there, that is as far as the newspaper criticisms went. The audiences, however, were small. Miss Lei ... Mr. John C. Lane are ...