

COMPENSATION ACT IS DEEP PROBLEM FOR LEGISLATORS

Endorsement of Proposed Labor Benefit Measure by Chamber Opens Discussion

EMPLOYERS INTERESTED IN COMPLICATED REFORM

They Are Agreed in Principle That Deserving Workmen Should Have Protection

Resolved, That the chamber of commerce go on record as favoring a workmen's compensation act, leaving to the legislative committee the matter of the adjustment of the proper principles to be incorporated therein.

This resolution was passed at the special meeting of the chamber of commerce Wednesday afternoon on motion of W. R. Castle and places the organization squarely on record as being in favor of an act providing for direct and speedy recompense to employees injured in performing duties for their employers.

In arriving at the decision to endorse the members of the organization were aided and guided largely by Frederick L. Hoffman, statistician of the Prudential Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey.

Mr. Hoffman is in Hawaii for one month to make a study of race, health and economic conditions in the course of which he will visit all the islands.

That he is competent to advise Honolulu on the subject of injury compensation is attested by the fact that he is one of the acknowledged experts on the mainland and has just completed a comprehensive and exhaustive report for the United States government on labor compensation conditions of the nation.

Acting-President W. R. Farrington presided at the session and those who entered into the discussion aside from Mr. Hoffman were Charles R. Hemenway, A. Lewis Jr., Robert Gatton, J. P. C. Hagens, Jack Lucas, J. T. Warren, D. L. Withington, Walter Dillingham, Zeno K. Meyers and W. R. Castle.

Discussion was opened by an explanation of the proposed act by Mr. Hemenway. He pointed out that under the proposed new order of things negligence or carelessness on the part of the employer would be a fundamental unless the accident was the result of deliberate effort or in case of intoxication.

He pointed out that the advantages would be better distribution of loss; greater certainty of amount of compensation than at present, where compensation rests in the whim or sympathy of a jury; that it would promote better and closer relations between employer and employee; that there would be a lessening of litigation and the attendant removal of loss to both parties to litigation.

Mr. Hemenway pointed out probable disadvantages also in that, knowing that compensation would follow disability, workmen might grow more careless; also that there might be a tendency for injured workmen to take advantage of the law and remain away from employment longer than if they were spurred on by the need of their regular salary as now is the case.

He explained the compulsory and elective systems employed on the mainland which bind employers and employees and also the so-called direct and indirect methods of paying of compensations. He cited statistics and modes from twenty-four different States of the Union.

The compulsory system automatically abrogates other injury damage acts and makes the compensation act supreme. Under the elective system employer or employee may elect to go into the courts either under the provisions of the compensation act or other civil statutes.

Mr. Hemenway declared that it was difficult to whip the present suggested act into general form because of the differences in experiences and provisions by various States of the Union. He pointed out that amounts and periods for a compensation has been left blank for this reason but said that a general average was the payment of fifty per cent of wages to dependents for six years, for total disability, or for the period of partial disability. The only employees to be exempted would be domestic servants and charitable institution attaches.

Traffic Officer Waxes Eloquent O'er Near-Smash

TRAFFIC OFFICER J. S. AEA, the poet of the police force, is on the job again. Aea in the past has turned in some notable reports of more or less notable occurrences.

Yesterday Wong Hop, a hachman, driving his charabanc in Emma street toward Alaka, headed not the directing digit of Officer Aea, notwithstanding that an automobile was approaching from the opposite direction.

This is Officer Aea's account of the incident, as inscribed on the warrant of arrest: "An auto was approaching from Alaka street toward Emma. I warned the said Chinaman to stop. He made no attempt to stop but insisted the horse to gallop. I caught hold of the reins. Had the auto approached on its mission as I gave him the right of way to drive, it would have been a glorious smashup or someone would have been killed and laid to rest under the peaceful sky of Hawaii."

and went into an elaborate delineation of the history of compensation acts and the attendant insurance. He took the acts of various States, pointed out their good and bad points, and declared the National Civic Association was now at work trying to frame a model act.

He pointed out that so far as he had seen conditions in Honolulu were exceptional, and that a simple law would suffice here. This was for the reason that employers as a general rule operated on a large scale and were men well known and of standing in their communities; that there was not the difficulty of keeping track of thousands of small and irresponsible manufacturers, as in the Eastern mainland cities.

Mr. Hoffman declared his belief that Hawaii was not ripe at the present time for a territorial insurance fund, and gave his opinion that a mutual system would work out to better result. He pointed out that State insurance on the mainland was only as yet in the experimental stage.

Mr. Hoffman also contended that amount of compensation for total or partial disability should be two-thirds, instead of half, of the victim's wages, contending that it would be better to give the dependents enough on which to exist or give them nothing. He also suggested that the period before benefits be paid be two weeks, instead of one, and that provision be made for immediate medical examination and care. He contended that claims for death from injuries should be outlawed after a period of five years after the accident.

Holbert Gatton protested against the paying of damages to employees when it was clearly apparent that the injury was due to carelessness on the part of the victim. J. P. C. Hagens followed, and stated that he believed the law a good one; that he did not believe any workman would deliberately maim or injure himself to secure compensation, and that in the end a compulsory amicable settlement of injury claims would be of benefit to both parties.

Jack Lucas asked why an employer should be held responsible if he had warned an employee or any person from operating any machine or tools after he had been warned and told not to do so, in an instance where he paid a heavy claim in such an instance. Mr. Lucas was told that the law would provide for just such instances.

J. T. Warren brought up the point as to classification of risks in the event a territorial risk fund was established, and was informed that provision was made for this on the basis of liability of accident.

Eliminates Litigation D. L. Withington argued for a simple bill and against the creation of a territorial fund. He expressed his belief that the act as proposed was what a good measure, declaring in conclusion: "There are two mighty fine things in the bill. One is that it eliminates the lawyers and the courts in the making of settlements, and the second that immediate attention goes to the injured person instead of after a period of litigation. Settlement under this act is practically made the minute an accident occurs."

Walter Dillingham proclaimed that to his knowledge a great portion of accidents were due to use of liquor. He pointed out that Hawaii concerns were now contributing liberally to many institutions which are mandatory because of liquor traffic, and asked if a further tax must be paid to support users of liquors who suffered injuries because of indulgence in liquor. He added: "It seems to me that the people who are in the booze business should pay some of this tax. If there is any chance to tax the booze dealers for their share of this cost, it seems to me that now is the time to do it."

At this point Mr. Hoffman arose and explained that in all compensation acts the provision is made that injuries resulting because of intoxication are not a liability on the employer. He pointed out that Hawaii could go a step further than any other State and make a provision which excludes a habitual user of liquor from damage claims. Better still, he said, would be the plan now followed largely on the mainland by big concerns—not to employ habitual drunkards. This procedure has practically solved the problem on the mainland. He also recommended a clause which would provide for devices for prevention of accidents.

Zeno K. Meyers stated that insurance companies are now ready to give classified rates to employers on their employees, and that in the event the proposed act is made law five or six new companies will enter the Hawaiian field to handle this business.

Reference was also made to the charge made by Mrs. L. S. Hampton, widow of a colored soldier, as reported in The Advertiser some time ago, in regard to an alleged breaking into her home by police officers. Mrs. Hampton had written to Judge Ashford in this respect. The jurist said that "the sanctity of one's home should be inviolate, and that no home can or should be permitted to be entered wrongfully by any man, whether he be in the uniform of a police officer or otherwise."

SCATHING REBUKE GIVEN TO MURASKY

Mayor Lane, in Presence of Supervisors, Officially Reprimands Inspector

In the presence of Supervisors Quinn, Horner, Logan and Ahia, yesterday afternoon Mayor Lane administered a stinging official reprimand to Building Inspector Charles Murasky for his conduct last Sunday night when he ran down and slightly injured with his automobile a Japanese pedestrian and later was found guilty before Judge Monsarrat of heedless driving and fined \$225.

The mayor did not mince words in addressing Murasky, and he had the consent of the entire board to administer the rebuke. He pointed out to Murasky that all city officials are expected to set examples for other citizens, and that disposition to violate city ordinances or encroach upon the rights of others because of official position is cause for dismissal.

Repetition Means Dismissal He pointed out to Murasky the gravity of his offense, that he had confessed and been fined for violating the law, and that any repetition of conduct such as last Sunday night would result in instant dismissal from city employ.

The mayor added that he was lenient on this occasion because he recognized Murasky's services in the past, that the accident occurred not on city time and that Murasky was not driving a city machine.

While the mayor did not condone Murasky's offense on these grounds, it impelled him to be lenient in the face of the fact that the heavy fine imposed by Judge Monsarrat had been severe punishment.

Murasky, penitent and humble, expressed his sorrow and regret at the happening and promised to be "good" in the future.

Mayor said: "After consultation with the supervisors we decided to give Murasky another chance. It was not a white-wash in any way; nor any encouragement to other city employes that they can violate ordinances and get away with it. Murasky has already been heavily punished and there are some extenuating circumstances insofar as his being in violation of the law. He seemed sorry and we decided to give him another chance. Another slip and out he goes. This applies to all city officials in the future on first offense. I believe this will be a good lesson for all city employes to study."

GRAND JURY FINDS MORE INDICTMENTS

Three indictments were returned in Judge Ashford's court yesterday by the territorial grand jury, following a lengthy session of this body. The indictments were as follows: Stanley Martin, charged with indecent exposure; Vernon Cutting and Pio Dana, statutory offense, and Juan Villanueva, second degree burglary. One other case the grand jury was expected to take up, that of Nathan F. Hammer, on an alleged forgery charge, was not reached.

The indicted men will be arraigned before Judge Ashford tomorrow morning at nine o'clock, to which time the court adjourned yesterday. The grand jury will meet again next Thursday afternoon at two o'clock.

Before the grand jury went into session yesterday Judge Ashford charged the inquirers particularly on the crime of perjury, which he intimated was rampant in circuit court trials of late.

"I desire at this time," said Judge Ashford to the grand jurors, "to record my emphatic protest against the alarming and disgusting growth of the crime of perjury in our courts.

"It is something that we must grapple with, and grapple earnestly and diligently as we take up, if we are going to stifle it. It constitutes an attempt, and a most felonious attempt, to poison the streams of justice at their very fountain head, and if the decisions of courts and juries are to be swayed and controlled by perjured evidence, you can all see, gentlemen, where your rights, and my rights, and everybody's rights will simply go glimmering; because none of us can feel secure if it be once established that the processes of the court cannot be depended upon, and if it be further established that those processes are to be controlled by perjured evidence."

While Judge Ashford did not cite any particular case in point, it was understood that he had reference to the case of the Territory against Peter Ferreira, charged with stealing an automobile, tried recently and resulting in the conviction of Ferreira. An attempt was made in this case to prove an alibi in behalf of Ferreira, although this proved unsuccessful. Ferreira had been seen, according to the testimony, in Kahili and Kaimuki at the same time—eight miles apart and no airships in operation, at that.

Reference was also made to the charge made by Mrs. L. S. Hampton, widow of a colored soldier, as reported in The Advertiser some time ago, in regard to an alleged breaking into her home by police officers. Mrs. Hampton had written to Judge Ashford in this respect. The jurist said that "the sanctity of one's home should be inviolate, and that no home can or should be permitted to be entered wrongfully by any man, whether he be in the uniform of a police officer or otherwise."

JUDGE WILLIAM S. WISE REAPPOINTED DISTRICT MAGISTRATE AT HILO



Popular Resident of Hawaii Enters Upon His Third Term as Jurist

JUDGE WILLIAM SEABURN WISE, district magistrate of Hilo, Hawaii, was appointed by Chief Justice A. G. M. Robertson, of the territorial supreme court yesterday, to succeed himself. The new term is for two years from March 3.

Judge Wise is a kamaaina in Hilo, having been a resident of the second city of the Territory the past twenty years. He has practiced law or served as a jurist in Hawaii during all these years, at one time being a member of the law firm of Wilder, Wise & Wakefield, who controlled legal work in Hilo many years ago. Of the three members of this law firm, Judge Wise is the only one living. Judge Gardner K. Wilder died while he was circuit judge of East Hawaii, and Francis M. Wakefield died in British Columbia some years ago.

On the death of Lorrin A. Andrews, who was at one time sheriff of Maui and later became sheriff of Hawaii, Judge Wise was appointed, by the late Chief Justice Alfred S. Hartwell of the territorial supreme court, to succeed Andrews as district magistrate in March, 1911. Judge Wise has just entered upon his third term as district magistrate of Hilo.

BILL OF PARTICULARS DEMANDED ON CHARGES MADE AGAINST KNIGHT

A demand was made by wireless yesterday from Kona, Hawaii, by a legal representative of Mrs. Elizabeth J. Knight for a bill of particulars on the recent charges brought by the lawyers for Henry Gaillard Smart against Mrs. Knight's husband.

In Judge Mathewman's circuit court, Kailua, Hawaii, this demand was entered of record by Mrs. Knight's legal representatives, it was learned here yesterday. Objections to the demand for the bill of particulars in this regard were also entered by Mr. Smart's attorneys. The interposition of these objections, claim local representatives of the wife of the man who has thus been assailed, will cause a delay of several weeks before this new feature of the much-tangled Smart case can be taken up on its merits in the Kona trial.

SHERIFF ROSE WINS ON LEGAL TECHNICALITY

Through a decision handed down in the supreme court yesterday, Judge Ashford is permanently prohibited from forcing Charles H. Rose, sheriff of Honolulu, to appear in his court and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt in regard to the sheriff's failure to place Henry B. Lewis in jail when Lewis failed to furnish the proper bond.

The decision seems to indicate that Rose wins out over the jurist on a technicality; that is, that the writ or mandate issued against Rose was not supported by an affidavit or information filed in court setting forth the facts relied upon as constituting contempt of the circuit court.

"It is settled in this Territory," says the decision, "that a writ of prohibition may be had to restrain the enforcement through contempt proceedings of an order made by a circuit court or judge without jurisdiction, though the point of lack of jurisdiction has not been raised in the court below. In this respect there is no difference in principle between an executive proceeding to compel the performance of an act and a punitive proceeding to punish disobedience of a lawful writ or mandate."

"We hold that the writ was properly issued in this case and that it should be made perpetual as to proceedings upon the order in question."

MISSOURI VALLEY SWEEP BY TERRIFIC BLIZZARD

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless) OMAHA, Nebraska, March 5.—A heavy snowstorm, of a blizzard intensity, is sweeping across Nebraska, South Dakota and Northwestern Iowa, bringing much suffering and considerable loss to stockmen.

RAPID TRANSIT LAYS DOWN LAW TO ITS CARMEN

They Must Rigidly Enforce 'No Smoking' and 'Don't Talk to Motorman' Rules

SUMMARY DISMISSAL FOR ANY VIOLATION

General Manager Ballentyne Warns Employees That They Must Enforce Regulations

There will be no more smoking on the electric cars of the Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Company.

The fine has gone forth and strict orders have been issued to all conductors that smoking will henceforth be kapu and taboo. But this is not all—no passenger will be allowed to engage any obliging motorman in conversation while the car is in motion.

General Manager C. G. Ballentyne gave his men a short talk on these subjects yesterday. The talk was short, but it was all to the point. The men were told that any delinquency along these lines would result in the delinquent being told to turn in his badge, pronto.

Rules Were Fractured "No Smoking" and "Do Not Talk to the Motorman" signs have graced the interior of every car of the company from time immemorial, but the injunctions have been winked at. Friendly passengers have occupied front seats and engaged friendly motormen in conversation. It is claimed that this may have led to negligence, as a result of which accidents may have occurred. The smoking tribe, and its name, otherwise, is legion, also being either totally blind or too nearsighted and the "No Smoking" sign meant nothing to the fraternity.

One conductor said yesterday: "Now, how am I going to get Judge Whitney to stop smoking? I'd like to know. If he insists, how am I going to make him obey, and again, if he persists, I'd like to know who would have the nerve to put him off the car?"

No Trouble, Says Jurist When seen yesterday Judge Whitney said there would be no pilikia on this score, so far as he was concerned. "I haven't ridden a tram for three years or more. Guess they got me mixed with some other fearful official." The men were told that no excuse will be tolerated; that the company will back every man who carries out his orders. "No matter how long a man may be in the employ of the company or how big his family may be, summary dismissal from the service will follow in every instance where an employe is found guilty of refusing or neglecting to carry out the instructions laid down to him yesterday by Manager Ballentyne."

ARMY PROMOTIONS REACH TO HAWAII

Vacancies Created in Line Mean Elevation of Three Engineer Officers at Shafter

WASHINGTON, March 4.—One of the last acts of the senate for the session just closed was to raise Col. G. W. Goethals, head of the Canal Zone, and Surgeon-Gen. W. C. Gorgas to the rank of major generals. Col. H. F. Hodges of the engineers and Lieut. Col. W. L. Sibert, also of the engineers, were made brigadiers. Commander Rousseau was elevated to the rank of rear admiral.

LOCAL OFFICERS AFFECTED The Associated Press news yesterday from Washington, respecting the confirmation of the presidential appointments of Col. G. W. Goethals as major general, and of Col. H. F. Hodges and Lieut. Col. W. L. Sibert, both of the Engineers Corps, to brigadier generalships, came as most welcome news to the officers of Company I, Engineers, stationed at Fort Shafter, inasmuch as it means a step for three of the ranking officers.

Captain Hannum, in command of Company I, had already been assured of his majority, having taken the examination for that grade and a vacancy existing. The elevation of the three officers to generalships, however, in the regular course of events, brings a captaincy to First Lieut. Cleveland C. Gee, who probably will succeed Captain Hannum in command of Company I, and takes First Lieut. J. R. D. Matheson one point over a captaincy, subject to the pleasure of Lieutenant Gee, who has just returned from San Francisco, where he successfully took his test for his step.

THE FRUIT SEASON. Bowel complaint is sure to be prevalent during the fruit season. Be sure to keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy on hand. It may save a life. For sale by all druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.



MARINE TIDINGS By Merchants' Exchange

Port Allen Sailed March 1, 10:30 a.m. for Astoria. Hilo Sailed Feb. 28, str. Alaskan, for New York via Panama. Yokohama Sailed Feb. 28, str. Mongolia, for Honolulu (one day later). San Francisco—Arrived March 2, str. Wilhelmina, hence Feb. 24; sailed March 2, 2:30 p. m., str. Sierra, for Honolulu. Honolulu Sailed March 1, str. Texan, for Honolulu. Los Angeles—Arrived March 1, str. Great Northern, from Hilo, Feb. 24. Wednesday, March 3, 1915. San Francisco—Arrived, March 2, 8 p. m., str. Great Northern, from Hilo via Los Angeles. San Francisco—Sailed, March 2, 5:30 p. m., str. Lorraine, for Honolulu. San Francisco—Sailed, March 2, 8 p. m., str. Hawaii, for Hilo via San Diego. San Francisco—Arrived, March 3, 9 a. m., str. Ventura, hence Feb. 25. Yokohama—Arrived, March 3, 8 p. m., str. Chiyo Maru, hence Feb. 19. Thursday, March 4, 1915. Hana—Sailed, March 2, Schr. Defender, for San Francisco. Port Gamble—Sailed, March 3, schr. Gamble for Honolulu.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED. Str. Mikahala, from Hawaii, 6:25 a. m. Str. Matsonia, from San Francisco, 7:25 a. m. Str. Mauna Kea, from Hilo, 7:30 a. m. Str. Maui, from Hawaii, 8:45 a. m. O. M. Clark, from Portland, 11:30 a. m. U. S. collier Hector, from Seattle, 2 p. m. Str. W. G. Hall, from Kaula, 5:10 a. m. Str. Nippon Maru, from Yokohama, 8 a. m. Str. Helene, from Kaula, 4:45 a. m. Str. Claudine, from Maui, 4 a. m. Str. W. G. Hall, from Kaula, 7:30 a. m. Br. S. S. Strathendrick, from Newcastle, 10:30 a. m. DEPARTED. Japanese str. Shinkai Maru, for Makaka, 6:55 p. m. Schr. Georgina, for the Sound, 9 a. m. Schr. Kamo, for Hawaii, 9 a. m. Mauna Loa, for Hawaii, 12 noon. Mauna, for San Francisco, 4 p. m. Str. Ekaterinoslav, for Vladivostok, 6:10 p. m. Str. Mauna Kea, for Hilo, 10:10 a. m. Str. Kentuckian, for Port Allen, 4:45 p. m. Str. Nippon Maru, for San Francisco, 5:10 p. m. Str. Maui, for Hawaii, 5:25 p. m. Schr. J. P. Bruce, for Port Townsend, 12:30 p. m. Str. W. G. Hall, for Kaula, 5:10 p. m. Str. Noeua, for Hawaii, 5:15 p. m. PASSENGERS. Arrived. Per M. N. S. S. Matsonia from San Francisco. For Honolulu, March 2.—Horatio W. Adams, Mrs. Horatio W. Adams, H. P. Agee, Mrs. H. P. Agee and infant, Mrs. F. C. Anderson, D. M. Anderson, J. C. Atwood, Dr. R. C. Bain, Mrs. John E. Baker, Miss Salome Baker, Mrs. Ed. Hayden, Geo. Henck, Mrs. Helen W. Bowen, Mrs. Lena W. Bowen, Mrs. Carl Braun, Walter Braun, Joseph S. Brundage, L. W. Burroughs, A. P. Callahan, Mrs. Bruce Cartwright, Mrs. L. W. Uffin, Mrs. Henry E. Cooper, Miss Ella Crist, Harold C. Day, Mrs. Harold C. Day and child, H. E. Decker, C. J. Dexter, Mrs. C. J. Dexter, E. H. Dickinson, A. G. Duesch, Miss Gertrude Duesch, Miss F. Dutton, Mrs. W. R. Eckart, Mrs. A. Eckart, Miss K. H. Farr, Mrs. M. E. Field, Miss K. Flood, W. Frazier, W. Friedman, F. C. Fry, K. Fulton, Mrs. G. Gardner, Mrs. G. A. Gibbs, J. A. George, Mrs. J. E. George, Miss Ananda Gerry, Miss Althea Gibb, Mrs. Walter Gibb, Marco Giustiniani, H. Kubeu, A. J. Nolan, C. J. Gray, Mrs. C. J. Gray, R. C. Hanna, Miss Ophelia Hayden, Mrs. Ed. Hayden, Geo. Henck, Mrs. Helen W. Bowen, Mrs. Lena W. Bowen, Mrs. F. L. Hoffman, Miss Emma Holbrook, Leon Honigsberger, Mrs. W. G. Johnston, H. E. Keeler, Mrs. H. E. Keeler, Miss Kate King, L. A. Kinsey, W. O. Kraft, A. J. Lafferty, C. W. Lasswell, Mrs. C. W. Lassell, Miss Anne Lee, Jack London, Mrs. Jack London, Mrs. Geo. A. Marshall, H. W. Marvin, Mrs. H. W. Marvin, Miss Mary Martin, W. Marvin, H. T. McEwen, Mrs. A. E. Fadden, Mrs. W. R. Medovich, Harold E. Morgan, Harold Morris, Mrs. Morris, Miss Eva Morris, E. V. Norton, W. M. O'Brien, A. V. Ostrom, Jas. C. Parrish, Dr. Mrs. L. P. Perron, Miss Alice Perrier, E. R. Pierce, Mrs. E. R. Pierce, Mrs. W. D. Plowden, W. D. Plowden, Miss Maud Poersel, Miss Grace Potter, Bro. Rebekamp, Earl H. Reynolds, Mrs. Paul H. Reynolds, W. T. Rhodes, Geo. H. Rogers, G. E. Rogers, Mrs. G. E. Rogers, Philip R. Ruxton, Miss Louise Ruxton, Mrs. A. C. Sands, Mrs. P. A. Saylor, Miss B. Schappeler, Miss Helen C. Senior, H. J. Shaul, Mrs. C. Shaul, William Shilling, C. Smith, Mrs. C. Smith, Mrs. M. L. Sowie, J. Lang and Stack, Mrs. J. Langford Stack, Miss M. Steele, E. H. Stone, Adolf Stone, Mrs. Adolph Stone, Miss I. M. Stone, W. P. Tame, Mrs. T. G. Tavares, H. A. Templeton, Miss V.

Honolulu Stock Exchange Thursday, March 4, 1915.

Table with columns: NAME OF STOCK, CAPITA PAID UP, PAR VAL., and BID. Lists various stocks including Mercantile, Hale P & P Co. Ltd., Hawaiian Electric Co., etc.

Between Boards

Olaa, 50, 6.00; McBryde, 20, 6.12 1/2; McBryde, 20, 6.00; H. B. & M. Co., 25, 5.17 1/2; Pashaun, 15, 16.25; H. C. & S. Co., 25, 34.50; Pioneer, 24.87 1/2; I. S. N. Co., 50, 177.00; Hilo (com), 175, 50.1, 1.62 1/2.

SESSION SALES

McBryde, 50, 25, 6.00; Hilo (com), 100, 1.62 1/2; H. B. & M. Co., 10, 15.50; McBryde, 200, 50, 6.12 1/2; Pioneer, 25, 25.00; H. C. & S. Co., 10, 15.15, 10, 25.00; Haw. Sug. Co., 10, 15, 15, 10, 25.00; McBryde, 100, 100, 25, 25, 6.12 1/2.

SUGAR QUOTATIONS

88 Analysis beets (no advices). Parity. 96 Cent. (for Hawaiian sugars) 4.53.

Departed

Per Str. Claudine from Maui ports, March 4.—M. Kamakua, Geo. Wright, E. Moran, E. H. Joseph, Joseph Joseph, F. Meleia, Wm. Harris, F. B. Rosecrans, T. Haneberg, H. Howell, W. A. Anderson, Mrs. E. Carleton, Wm. Seabury, Mrs. W. L. Lyeet, Dan Comray, F. Inouka, B. F. Vickers, W. E. Shaw, H. S. Decker and J. Iwshara.

Departed

Per Str. W. G. Hall, for Kaula ports, March 4.—R. Forbes, Mr. Diekus, R. W. Shilage, S. Wilcox and wife, C. S. Wright, A. S. Hart, Rev. C. S. Kim, J. Z. Jeremiah, J. J. Davis.

SENDING EDUCATIONAL REVIEW TO EXPOSITION

The Hawaii Educational Review, published under the direction of the Department of Public Instruction, was mailed yesterday to the school teachers of the Territory as well as to hundreds of others interested in educational work in different parts of the United States.

In addition, Superintendent Kinney has made arrangements to send one hundred copies of the publication to H. H. Wood in charge of the Hawaii exhibit at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco.