

BY AUTHORITY.

Sealed Tenders

Will be received at the Office of the Minister of the Interior until MONDAY, March 9, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, for publishing the Session Laws of 1896, as follows:

1. Publishing in newspaper, English, one time, at per 1000 "ems," octavo measure, double column.
2. Publishing in newspaper, Hawaiian, one time at per 1000 "ems," octavo measure, double column.
3. Printing and binding 500 copies of the above laws, English, in same style as the Session Laws of the Special Session of 1895.
4. Printing and binding 250 copies of the above laws, Hawaiian, in same style as the Session Laws of the Special Session of 1895.

All bids must be endorsed "Tenders for Printing Laws," and must be made in conformity with the above items as specified.

The Minister of the Interior does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior,
Interior Office, March 5, 1896. 244-3t

The Evening Bulletin,

DANIEL LOGAN, Editor.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1896.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

There is no liquor question before the country as a proposition of practical politics until the Liquor Commission appointed at the special session of 1895 shall have submitted a report on the subject. It is understood that the Commission will submit a measure proposing a radical change in the present methods of conducting the liquor business. As the believers in the total prohibition of the manufacture and sale of all intoxicating drinks concede that such a measure is as yet impracticable, the utmost length to which the Commission can go is to submit a plan for the diminishing or restricting of the traffic. Beyond measures in the line of more stringent police regulation of the retail liquor business, it is extremely doubtful if the present Legislature is legitimately empowered to make any change in the liquor laws, or in the law relating to the importation of opium for the matter of that. Neither question has ever been squarely presented to the electors of the islands. Those who desire the Legislature to do away with the liquor interests, as these exist after many years of toleration, and those who would have it create legal private interests in the opium traffic, such as have for a long time been non-existent, are alike wanting the legislators to over-ride their commissions. The fact that some men who are engaged in the liquor business were elected to the Legislature on the same ticket with prohibitionists shows that the question was not presented at the general election. When liquor was prohibited in Maine, the people of that State endorsed the act and on many occasions since they have upheld it, until at length they made prohibition an article of the constitution. If those who carried prohibition in Maine more than a generation ago were not aware of the sentiments of the majority and thus confident

that it would not be repealed, they scarcely would have taken the trouble to make the proposition the law of the State. The dispensary system in South Carolina was adopted by a direct vote of the people and can only be abolished by the same agency. Local option laws have been carried by several States in the Union and by Canada, whereby counties, towns and even single electoral districts may forbid the sale of liquor within their bounds. The Canadian federal law on the subject gives an opportunity to the constituencies adopting it to vote upon its retention or repeal after trial of a certain term of years. Under provincial laws in some parts of the same country it is unlawful to sell liquor in quantities of less than ten gallons, unless on petitions to the municipal authorities signed by two-thirds of the ratepayers of an electoral section. Under such a law there has been local prohibition of the retail traffic in nearly every county in Nova Scotia for a quarter of a century. Yet in none of these cases was the retail liquor interest or the public taken by surprise, as the question had been agitated for years as a distinct issue, so that the prohibitionists had at least a political right to every advantage that they could gain in the hurly-burly of general politics. Men were elected in different parties who were known to be on the temperance side, until at length a majority not especially sought for that purpose was ready to vote for measures propounded by leaders of the cause. That the measures in question which have held their ground in the statute books were not snap judgments has been sufficiently proved by the fact that the people have not elected legislatures to repeal them. In the case of this Republic, it cannot be held that the subject has been discussed sufficiently to justify radical measures by the present Legislature. In the revolutionary movement of 1893 and the organization of the Republic in 1894 some of the most conspicuous figures were men deeply interested in both the wholesale and the retail liquor traffic. The new order of things cannot therefore be claimed to be intrinsically one favoring liquor prohibition, any more than it can be denominated one in favor of protection, free trade, or any other political doctrine, with certain exceptions shown in the public declarations of those who abolished the old order as well as in the provisions of the constitution. Some of these exceptions may be stated. One is of course republicanism. Another is prohibition of the opium traffic, because the monarchy was overthrown, for one reason, because the sovereign by the advice of her constitutional advisers signed a bill to license opium. A third is the prohibition of public aid to sectarian schools, which is found in the constitution of the Republic. The Republic is just starting and its electorate is very limited as yet compared with the number of people who are eligible for even the restricted franchises provided in the constitution. At present there is only one party in open existence, having, it is true, some factional lines of division.

There are many thrums to be gathered up and odds and ends of important matters already before the Legislature to be adjusted before doctrines of magnitude sufficient to divide the body politic into parties are taken up for definite action. It is to be expected, however, that the Liquor Commission will submit propositions that will place the liquor question before the country in a tangible form for discussion. To adopt any radical measure such as either the Gothenburg system or the South Carolina dispensary system, without the most thorough discussion outside of the Legislature, would be unwise and fraught with the risk of increasing the evils sought to be prevented.

Booked to Leave.

The following is the list of passengers leaving by the Alameda today:
J Emmeluth, Mr and Mrs E H Shirk, Mrs Leslie, Mrs S C Rounds, A C Broome and servant, T C Johnson and wife, Mrs W Taylor and 2 children, J Feusier, Mrs Mason and son, Miss A Widemann, H G Allen, Mrs A Herbert, Prof Kosbele, A S Orr, Charles O Goodale and wife, Lieut Newcombe and wife, Lieut Treat and wife, Mr Rew and wife, Dr J Fredericks, B K Denbigh, Dr Munn and wife, Lieut O M Lissak, L Kahlbaum, A T McLean, wife and child, J L McLean, Paul Isenberg, R Abercrombie, wife and child.

Facts About a Watch

(From N. Y. Commercial Adv.)
"A watch balance gives five vibrations every second, 300 every minute, 18,000 every hour, 432,000 every day, 157,680,000 every year. At each vibration it rotates about 1 1/4 times, which makes 197,100,000 revolutions every year. In order that we may better understand the stupendous amount of labor performed by these tiny works, let us make a pertinent comparison. Take for illustration a locomotive with six-foot driving wheels. Let its wheels be run until they have given the same number of revolutions that a watch does in one year, and they will have covered a distance equal to twenty-eight complete circuits of the earth."

What stupendous working powers your tiny little machine has; and how little attention you give it until it has refused to go further. "Tired out." The accumulation of old oil, particles of dirt, so minute you can't see it, have so added to its burdens, that it refuses to go further. Now is the time to send it to a watch-maker, not until now, for it will no longer go as it should. How much better to give it all the attention it needs while it yet can go. Is it no better than a common lawn mower? You give it less attention. Would you think of running a mower for a year or two steadily every day without a little oil, something to help it over the rough places. Yet you are letting your valuable little time piece wear itself out, simply for want of a little attention. It is our business to take care of your watch. Only expert workmen are employed for that purpose, and what we do is well-done. All complicated work finds its way to our workshop, let us have some of your easy work also. Don't get into the habit of bringing it to us after it has been through the hands of numerous others; it will be cheaper for you to have it done well in the first place.

H. F. Wichman

Lost.

A JAPANESE PUG ON NUUANU street, between Boat Landing and Kukui street. Color, black and white. Return to G. E. BOARDMAN, 306 Merchant street. 244-3t

**STAR
KEROSENE
OIL**

Best
For
Family
Use!

Telephone
Your
Grocer
For It!

Just Received

Brass
Bird Cages,
Painted
Bird Cages

A Very Large Assortment at Very Low Prices.

Hawaiian
Hardware
Company.

**Bright
Excellent
Effervescing
Rejuvenator**

— IS THE —

ENTERPRISE BEER

— AT THE —

PANTHEON SALOON.

Auction Sales by W. S. Luce.

AUCTION SALE
By W. S. LUCE
Household Furniture

On FRIDAY, March 6th,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

I shall sell at the Residence of Mr. THOS. LINDSAY, School street, west of Nuuanu avenue, on account of his intended departure, the Entire Household Furniture, viz.:

Fine Upholstered Parlor Set,
Oak Centre Table, Piano Bench,
Curtains, Oak Extension Dining Table,

OAK BEDROOM SET,
Sofa, Wardrobes, Chairs,
Pine Bedroom Set, Pictures,

A Complete Set of each
Scott's and Dickens' Works,
Cooking Stove, Safe, Etc., Etc.

Goods on view the day prior to the sale from 9 a. m. to 12 noon.

W. S. LUCE,
243-2t Auctioneer.



**A Lecture
On Sox!**

**MEN'S
FAST
BLACK
SOX!**

Herinsdorf Dye
Reduced from \$3 to \$2 per Doz

B. F. Ehlers & Co.
219-4t

R. C. A. PETERSON,
Custom House Broker,
Notary - Public,
General Business Agent.

Collections carefully attended to.
Office with H. E. Walker, Commercial Block, Merchant street. 2-8 t

DR. JENNIE L. HILDEBRAND,
TELEPHONE 923.
Office: Corner of Fort and Eretania
Office Hours: 9 to 11 a. m., 1 to 4 p. m.
Sundays, 9 to 10 a. m. 237-4t

Auction Sales by Jas. F. Morgan.

**AUCTION SALE OF
HORSES!**

On SATURDAY, March 7th
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

In Front of my Salesroom, Queen street, I will sell at Public Auction,

1 Black Mare,
Broken to Harness. A Fine Family Horse.

One Brown Horse.

JAS. F. MORGAN,
244-2t Auctioneer.

**AUCTION SALE OF
CARRIAGES!**

On SATURDAY, March 7th
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

At my Salesroom, Queen street, I will sell at Public Auction,

3 New Surries,
1 New Dog Cart,
2 New Phaetons.

JAS. F. MORGAN,
244-2t Auctioneer.

**COFFEE ESTATE AND LANDS
For Sale.**

I am directed to sell at Public Auction on
Wednesday, May 27, '96,

at 12 o'clock noon of said day at my sales rooms on Queen street, in Honolulu (unless sooner disposed of at private sale) the following described property, namely:

A tract of land of about 2,300 acres in fee simple situate at Kolo and Ololeomana 1 in South Kona, Island of Hawaii, about eight miles by a good road from Hoonah, one of the largest villages in Kona. There is an excellent landing on the land itself from where the coffee and other produce could be shipped, and a good site for a mill near the landing. Fifty acres of land are in coffee. Roughly estimated there is about seven hundred acres of splendid coffee land lying all on one block on both sides of the Government Road. Eight hundred acres lying above and to the East of the seven hundred acres above mentioned is also excellent land and although at a higher altitude is no doubt also well adapted for coffee culture. The lower land below the coffee belt is suitable for pineapples and sisal. There is a drying house, store and work-rooms, a Gordon's Pulper, laborers' quarters and water tanks at the plantation, and the land is partly walled. There has never been any blight on this land, although coffee was planted a great many years ago. Old residents of Kona like the late D. H. Nahim, J. W. Kaulmoku and others have testified to this fact. There is a sea fishery appurtenant to Ololeomana 1.

Terms cash or part of the purchase price can remain on mortgage at eight per cent per annum. Deeds and stamps at the expense of purchaser. A map of the property can be seen and further particulars obtained at my sales rooms.

J. F. MORGAN,
211-4t Auctioneer.

Election of Officers.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., held this day, the following officers and directors were elected for the ensuing year:

- W. B. Godfrey, President.
- J. Eua, Vice-President.
- J. L. McLean, Treasurer.
- N. E. Gedge, Secretary.
- T. W. Hobron, Auditor.

DIRECTORS:
W. B. Godfrey, J. Eua, G. N. Wilcox, A. S. Wilcox, W. O. Smith, F. A. Schaefer, E. Suhr.

N. E. GEDGE,
Secretary J. J. S. N. Co. Ltd.
Honolulu, H. I., March 3, 1896. 242-2w

