

By Authority



RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Of the Hawaiian Treasury for the Quarter Ending Dec. 31, 1889.

CURRENT ACCOUNT.

Receipts.

Table of Receipts: Current bal. Oct. 1, 1889; Fines, penalties and costs; Revenue stamps; Customs; San Francisco Consul fees; Licenses; Fish Market; Water; Post Office; Rents; Prison; Land Office fees; Land sales; Naturalization; Homesteads; Registry Office; Brands; Chinese passports; Govt. realizations; Internal taxes.

Expenditures.

Table of Expenditures: CIVIL LIST; SALARIES; PERM'NENT SETTLEMENTS; DEPT. FOREIGN AFFAIRS; DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR; DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE; DEPT. OF EDUCATION; DEPT. OF JUSTICE; DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS; DEPT. OF LAND AND NATURALIZATION; DEPT. OF MARINE AND NAVAL AFFAIRS; DEPT. OF MILITARY AFFAIRS; DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY; DEPT. OF COMMERCE AND SHIPPING; DEPT. OF MINES AND GEOL. SURVEYING; DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES; DEPT. OF LAND AND NATURALIZATION; DEPT. OF MARINE AND NAVAL AFFAIRS; DEPT. OF MILITARY AFFAIRS; DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY; DEPT. OF COMMERCE AND SHIPPING; DEPT. OF MINES AND GEOL. SURVEYING; DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES.

Table of Receipts and Expenditures: Rent of C. H. Lot, Kahului; BOARD OF HEALTH; FINANCE DEPARTMENT; BOARD OF EDUCATION; BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY; DEPT. OF COMMERCE AND SHIPPING; DEPT. OF MINES AND GEOL. SURVEYING; DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES; DEPT. OF LAND AND NATURALIZATION; DEPT. OF MARINE AND NAVAL AFFAIRS; DEPT. OF MILITARY AFFAIRS; DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY; DEPT. OF COMMERCE AND SHIPPING; DEPT. OF MINES AND GEOL. SURVEYING; DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT: Of the Hawaiian Treasury for the Quarter Ending Dec. 31, 1889. Receipts: Gen. Treas'y bal.; Taxes, licenses, duties, etc.; Post S'vings Bank. Expenditures: Current expen. of all departments; Interest on loans and S'vings B'k; Loan fund bal. Total receipts: \$1,021,550 14. Total expenditures: \$498,858 07. Loan fund bal.: \$320,682 22.

construction and completion of School Houses at the under-named places, viz: AT HONOLULU, Hilo, Hawaii, a house 22x44x12 feet, two rooms, with veranda, and veranda room. AT WAIMEA, South Kohala, Hawaii, a house, the same as the above. AT KAAHUHU, Hamakua, Hawaii, a house 20x28x12 feet, with one room, veranda, and veranda room. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Office of the Board of Education, Honolulu, and at the School Agents of each of the districts named. The Board of Education does not bind itself to accept the lowest, or any bid. By order of the Board of Education. W. JAS. SMITH, Secretary. Education Office, Dec. 24, 1889. 1303 150-3t.

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WHAT THE REFORM PARTY HAS DONE

1. It has changed and Decentralized the Government from a Despotism, run by and for the benefit of one man and his favorites, to a Representative Constitutional Government controlled by and for the People. Centralization has been a favorite and tuneless harp over which some of our good citizens have wailed and gnashed their teeth. The burden of their lay has been that the tendency of the Liberal movement which brought the existing administration into office has been toward centralization. They give no particulars in their bill of indictment; but make up this lack by a liberal use of adjective English and yelling "Missionary." Let us reason together as to what "centralization" means, and examine the facts and see what has been done. "Centralize" means to draw together to one point. In connection with the Government, it means to take away power from the many and give it to the few, to decrease the number of persons exercising power. Has that been the tendency of the present party in power? It most decidedly has not, and an examination of the facts proves it. The fact is that when the people took hold and rattled the dry bones in 1887, this country was about as fine a specimen of a centralized government as could be found outside of an eastern harem. 1st. The King appointed the Cabinet when he chose; appointed whom he chose, and turned them out when he chose, without regard to the opinions, whether favorable or unfavorable, of the Legislature or the people. Cabinet Ministers were repeatedly retained after being voted out by the Legislature, and ousted at midnight after the passage of votes of confidence. The tenure of office of the Cabinet no longer depends upon a fit of indignation or the whims of a foreign adventurer. 2d. The King appointed the Judges, from the Chief Justice down to the lowest District Judge. He appointed Governors, the Marshal, the Sheriffs, the Tax Assessors, the Collector of Customs, the Postmaster-General, and so on to the end of the chapter. The term of office of every mortal Government officer from Prime Minister to Pound Keeper depended upon his subservience to the King and his support of the administration by fair means or foul. 3d. The irresponsible Star Chamber body known as the "Privy Council," had a finger in nearly every pie. It was once a body of responsible representative men, but as appointment to it was a personal prerogative of the King's, it was packed with time servers and ne'er do wells, until its chief business consisted in pardoning undeserving scamps out of jail by the wholesale, dickering with liquor license applicants, opium license jobbers, and delaying the incorporation of various business enterprises which desired incorporation. 4th. Although the Constitution required that the Executive, the Judiciary, and the Legislative bodies should be kept entirely distinct, the Legislature was packed year after year, with sheriffs, judges, tax assessors and collectors and other Government officials whose bread and butter depended on unwavering fidelity to the Cabinet. The Government officers throughout the country were compelled, on pain of instant dismissal, to work, bulldoze and browbeat the electors into voting for the Government candidates at election time. 5th. For the purpose of shutting out foreigners from voting and having any control of the Government, the Gibson regime changed the naturalization law of twenty-five years standing, which required only the consent of the Minister of the Interior and a declaration of intent to become a permanent resident, so that, (1.) The personal consent of the King must be obtained in each case. (2.) The applicant must have resided in the Kingdom five years next preceding the date of the application. (3.) The applicant must own unencumbered real estate in the Kingdom. Under this law the foreign community was practically disfranchised, as they were meant to be. They were compelled to play cow to the administration dairy maid, and right well they were milked, for the support of every extravagant folly. 6th. One half of the Legislature, the House of Nobles, was personally appointed by the King. This power was unscrupulously exercised, during the few years prior to 1887, by, with a few exceptions, packing the House with impetuous incompetents, personally dependent on the King for support, or with those of slimy back bones and a code of morals which could be depended upon to uphold the Central power for value received, in every shady, or extravagant scheme, or appropriation for the Royal pleasure. Lack of space alone prevents the statement of a dozen other equally flagrant methods of centralizing power and conducting the Government for personal ends in defiance of decency and the honest opinion of the people. In the order above mentioned, the

Reform party has consistently and persistently, without exception, pursued a steady course of de-centralization. (1.) It has de-centralized the irresponsible power heretofore held by the King, by taking away from him the power to make a football of the Cabinet for his personal pleasure, and by constitutional provision prevented him from putting out the Cabinet except upon a vote of "Want of Confidence" by the Legislature. The control of the Cabinet has been transferred from the one to the many; from the King to the elected representatives of the people. The change is distinctly de-centralization from a personal, irresponsible despotism, to Liberal Representative Government. (2.) The King still signs the commission of the chief executive officers, but, by the terms of the Constitution he is bound to appoint those whom his constitutional advisers recommend to him. Thus the personal power which was held by one man, declared by the Constitution to be irresponsible, has been de-centralized by taking it from him and placing it in the hands of those who are directly responsible to the people through the Legislature. The appointment of the subordinate officers has been wholly transferred to the several heads of departments who it belonged. The Governors have been abolished, and their duties transferred to others. This is sometimes cited as an act of "Centralization." It is the exact contrary. The powers and duties then held by one man have been transferred to three or four others, without increasing their pay, thereby at once de-centralizing power and saving money. (3.) The Privy Council Star Chamber has been practically wiped out, and so thoroughly de-centralized and tied up that its powers for evil, except in a negative way, are reduced to a minimum. A mistake that the Reform party made was in not abolishing the body altogether. (4.) The country has to thank the Reform party for the radical change which it has wrought in the complexion of the Legislature. Even if the Re-actionary party should gain control hereafter, the Legislature can never become the sink of iniquity that it was when a majority of its members were appointees of the Crown, and a majority of the representatives consisted of subservient officeholders ever mindful of benefits received and with a lively sense of favors yet to come. By constitutional provision the Reform party has forever shut out all persons holding either positions of trust or profit under the Government, and all contractors with the Government, from either holding a seat in the Legislature or being eligible to appointment to an office for two years after his election, whether he resigns his seat or not. The Cabinet hereafter will have to stand on reason, logic and merit, and not by virtue of the hired support of office-holders. The power has been de-centralized from the Cabinet to the Legislature, and it will never return while the Reform party controls. (5.) The Reform party has so changed the naturalization law that any respectable foreigner who declares his intention of becoming a permanent resident, who has resided here for two years, has the right to become a citizen, without asking the consent of any one. The narrow-minded policy of exclusion and the power of one man to reject another from the rights of citizenship has been de-centralized to such an extent that it is swept away altogether, and the civilized foreigner who wishes to make this his home is welcomed without restriction. (6.) The late Mr. Gibson announced to the Legislature upon several occasions, with great apparent satisfaction, that "the King constituted more than one-half of the Legislature." It was true, but thanks to the Reform party it is no longer true. The people elect the House of Nobles, and the people constitute the whole of the Legislature. The Reform party has proved itself the Party of De-centralization, of liberty, of the people, against absolutism, in favor of popular control, of making the Government the servant and not the master of the people. If you want this status and this tendency reversed and the old regime re-established, Mr. Koa and Mr. Bush will give it to you if you give them the opportunity and Mr. Walker will audit the accounts and no questions asked.

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