

He was comparatively unknown to the generality of foreign residents when he returned, and then he obtained especial prominence for various reasons. These were, the pre-revolution talk that he was going to be the King's right hand man in military matters, his being accompanied with an Italian bride of an old but reduced family whom local gossip magnified into being a countess, and the rumor from Italy that he had made his gallant conquest largely on the pretension of being a Hawaiian prince. After arrival the pair took up quarters at Major Sam. Nowlein's place, but leaving there shortly from repugnance to the native mode obtained apartments in the fashionable boarding house of Mrs. Dudoit. There they lived in splendor at the King's expense for several months, after which they took up their abode with Princess Liliuokalani, the King's sister. There being no suitable opening for Wilcox's talents and professional attainments, they fell into such stress of circumstances that Mrs. Wilcox was compelled to sell some of her jewelry and both to accept friendly assistance. Their intention in this condescension to receive charity was if possible to obtain means of returning to Italy. Mrs. Wilcox was a handsome and cultured lady who made no disguise of feeling above the plane of her new connections.

The couple leaving here brought up in San Francisco, where a child was born to them, and shortly after they separated, as he said, forever, she remaining in San Francisco while he returned to Honolulu. On his return he hung out a shingle as a civil engineer, surveyor, etc. He received little or nothing to do, however, and lived under the roof of Princess Liliuokalani. Taking part in politics, as appeared from his participation in the recent meeting of the Hawaiian Political Association when it made a dead split, the idle hands found that mischief to do which is the burden of the present history.

**THE INSURRECTION.**

The proceedings of Tuesday, July 30th, make a fantastic illustration on the pages of what has been eventful Hawaiian history. There have been several turbulent incidents within living memory, the riots at the present King's accession, the Moreno episode, the revolution for constitutional government in 1887, and, now, the Wilcox fiasco that has brought its authors to grief and caused the sacrifice of several lives among the misguided band. We are not going to intrude counsel upon the authorities as to what shall be done with the rebels. The Executive and the Judiciary are competent to deal with them. There are some considerations, however, appropriate to the event which are matter of public discussion. What Mr. Gribble so ably sets forth regarding precautions for the future need not here be emphasized at present.

A great folly of the past is illustrated in bold relief by this squelched uprising. Although, as has often been well said, Hawaii's weakness is her strength, a crazy military ambition once, like an evil spirit, possessed the government. Under this influence the policy of having Hawaiian youth of promise educated in specific lines at great centers of civilization was employed to give Robert W. Wilcox and Robert Boyd a military and a naval training, respectively, in Italian schools. Such skill as was necessary to be acquired in those branches of course comprised a degree of knowledge of much utility in the arts of peace, but this object could have been amply and better reached without going so far from home, while the warlike attainments of our heroes seem not to have included the commonsense required to make great commanders had the country been in distress for such at this juncture. It may be depended upon that Henry Grube Marchant, now learning the art of engraving in Boston at Government expense, will not further cost the country blood and bills of repairs when returned home, but will prove a needed and valuable acquisition to the arts of peace. This is the only kind of education that Hawaiian youth should be sent from home to obtain.

A great mistake is made by some people when they look upon Wilcox's attempted coup d'etat as a similar movement to the Reform revolution and justifiable by that event. We admit that it is an open question whether the scheme of the Reform League was absolutely necessary and wise—that is, whether the positive necessity of securing constitu-

tional government might not have been obtained within a reasonable period by peaceful agitation. Apart from that question, however, there are many points of difference between the two attempts—the successful and the unsuccessful—at overthrowing the Government of the day. In 1887 the people were repelled to their constitutional agitation, by threats of expulsion or murder of foreigners, by active warlike preparations as if for the carrying out of such threats, and by constantly aggravating wrongs of administration. When the League was ready for action, after an independent press had long given warning that serious measures would be taken if reform was not granted without, peaceful counsels still prevailed with the agitators. They chose to voice popular grievances in a mass meeting, the show of force to protect which was even called forth by the Cabinet (admitting that it was coming out anyway). The King ostensibly met the League halfway by a message of concessions presented at that meeting, and His Majesty was only further confronted with forcible measures when he showed a disposition to avoid his own promises to the people but a few days old. In 1889 we have a Cabinet that has passed the approval of two sessions of the Legislature. Admitting the worst that has been charged against the administration, its faults have been almost exclusively matters of detail. Its general policy is summed up in the words "economy and internal improvement," as against the ruinous ante-revolution process of riotous extravagance at home and useless waste of money upon foreign affairs. We do not say that the errors of this administration do not merit its extinction at the polls, but we assert that they do not call for that last resort of an oppressed people, the violent overthrow of their rulers by arms. The Reformers—mistakenly or not is beside the question—saw no hope of redress at the polls. The Reform Government, judging by long current talk—not only among its outspoken opponents from the start but among many who believed in the original Reform Party's policy, only consider such has not been faithfully carried out—was certain of being upset at the near approaching general election. Indeed, with a good alternative Cabinet to propose, a platform wisely drawn, and reputable standard bearers on the part of the Opposition, it would have been an uncommon triumph of constitutional politics if the Ministry should survive the general elections. Therefore, the attempt of Wilcox and his "Liberal Patriotic Association" to remove the Cabinet and depose the King was essentially traitorous, outrageously foolish, and enormously criminal.

There is one pleasant reflection, amidst several considerations of a reassuring nature, to be felt in relation to the affair. This is, that the Government without outside aid was capable, though surprised by the suddenness of the denouement, to so quickly thwart what was a much more serious conspiracy than appeared on the face of the actual development. It is a substantial certificate to the administration's good conscience and capacity as could be in anywise won, to have it said that the Ministry had the courage and the ability to defend and protect the Sovereign and itself from the impact of an armed insurrection. In this connection it is proper to insert here the pleasing information that all of the volunteers and citizens who took part in restoring peace and order will be suitably rewarded by the Government.

**A SUGGESTION.**

EDITOR BULLETIN:—It has been said, that the worst use that can be made of a man is to hang him; and upon this principle, some of the governors of the States of the United States pardon criminals under sentence of death, upon condition that they shall immediately thereafter leave the State and never return, without permission of the governor of the State, and when such pardon is duly accepted by the culprit, it is held to be binding, and if he is afterward found in the State, or leaves the State, and afterward returns without permission, he may be arrested and hung.

VERBUM SAT.

Destroying His Prospects—Father—See here, Robert, why do you make such a fuss about going to school? Small Boy (tearfully)—I— I don't want no education, pa, 'cause if I get onto I sha'n't never have a soft seat on a jury, like you.

**THE LATE UNPLEASANTNESS.**

EDITOR BULLETIN:—The tidings of the ghastly farce which was luckily brought to so speedy a termination yesterday will find its way into the papers all over the world in the course of the next few days.

People who are socially or financially interested in the Islands will be inclined to ask whether a revolution has the same periodicity here as the biennial system of the Hawaiian Legislature.

Two years ago about this time the country was upheaved by a revolution which brought with it a lasting benefit to the nation at the cost of no bloodshed or injury to property. All friends of Hawaii felt that the gain was cheaply purchased and believed and told their neighbors that now a stable government was established and that peace and quietness were assured for a long time to come.

To-day the country is humiliated by the possibility of such events as those of yesterday. The seizure of the Government buildings and of the Palace bungalow by a rabble so irresolute that they could not obtain possession of the palace, although only held by a handful of native soldiers, is a melancholy fact, and the people will want to know whether it is necessary to have such things happening occasionally to the great detriment of the public credit, or whether it is possible to prevent them.

The thing was not sprung as a mine upon the city by clever unknown conspirators. It had been town gossip for weeks, and the clumsy boys who got it up, had, native-like, given half their scheme away from the outset.

When the thing was done the ruffians set to work to quell the disturbance in good and manful earnest, proving that there is sufficient material in the city to preserve order as much as to restore it, but whilst according the due meed of praise to the gallant colonel, officers and men, it is to be hoped that everything will be done to prevent the riot being magnified. It is certain that attempts will be made elsewhere so to color up the whole affair in the interests of journalism that Hawaii will be believed to be in a seriously disaffected state, the Government unstable, Honolulu an unsafe place to visit, and Hawaiian investments thought to be severely let alone. How untrue such reports would be only the people here would know; they have been believed before in foreign parts, and they will be believed again.

Is it too much to ask, that some investigation be set on foot into the present system for preserving peace and order in the kingdom with a view to reassuring friends both at home and abroad?

Everyone will congratulate the defenders of the city on any rewards which the people may award them for their services; though possibly they do not seek other reward than the nation's gratitude; but if the authorities can organize a system of such efficiency that without the need of martial law and any other weapon than the policeman's truncheon, riots can be kept from ever coming to a head, they will deserve still greater tribute from the people.

London was electrified a few years ago by the possibility of a riot such as that now famous as the Trafalgar Square riot, when a mob armed with sticks and stones took temporary possession of the streets, and the aid of the military was needed. The lesson learned was not to alter the form of municipal government by giving it more of a military character, but consisted in the complete overhaul of the police system, specially that of the Intelligence Department and the arrangements for rapid concentration of the reserve forces at any intended point. The Frenchman said of the English that the weak point about them was that they were all "too jolly comfortable," and perhaps Honolulu has found that out too and will emerge from this gruesome business with a firmer grasp upon the strange multifarious characters which make up her population. T. G. GUMBLE.

**TAKE THAT WALL DOWN.**

EDITOR BULLETIN:—There are many things that Honolulu needs to have done, some of which can wait until a more convenient season, some need to be done at once. The immediate demolition of the wall around the Palace grounds is one of these. It should come down at once, and be used for road material. It should come down now.

Because every one sees distinctly that it is a menace to the peace of the community. Any hair-brained enthusiast with a rabble at his heels can muster behind that relic of the middle ages and put the community to serious inconvenience, if not loss of life before being dislodged.

Because it is an unsightly barrier altogether out of keeping with the building it surrounds. The Palace is not a prison, and the King need fear no enemy from outside so long as there is decency and good order and regard for civil government inside.

Because the public have an inherent right to all the comfort and enjoyment that would come from making those grounds beautiful, and accessible from every direction. Emma Square is diminutive and Thomas Square is too remote. Let us have a Palace Square with a neat curb about it, and walls and fountains, and landscape gardening that shall be in keeping with the Palace, and forever be a convenient, comfortable resting place for the people.

The present is a very suggestive time to do a little iconoclastic work with this vestige of mediævalism. "Take that wall down!" W. B. O.

**HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.**

EDITOR BULLETIN:—The accusations of incompetency and neglect on the part of the police, in connection with the insurrection of Tuesday last, are both unjust and uncalled for. It is well known to those in the secrets of the department that, for at least three weeks past, the Marshal, with the aid of his superiors and of friends outside the Government, has been perfecting arrangements for the rallying of a strong force of citizens at short notice for the purpose of quelling any such disturbance as that through which we have just passed. These effects, though attended with much difficulty, from various causes, are to be chiefly credited with the timely gathering of the citizens who, as special constables, took earliest possession of the chief points of vantage, on Tuesday morning, as sharpshooters, and did such heroic service during the day. The Police Station was made an arsenal, so far as the military munitions available could make it so, and there, and there alone were the men equipped with the arms and ammunition that enabled them to take and hold possession of the Opera House, the Dexter premises and other points whence their fire dislodged and drove to cover the insurgent gunners. Had it not been for the prompt action of the Marshal and his special constables at that time, a very different finale might have been ours to contemplate to-day. It is worthy of note, that while one Deputy Marshal and one captain of police were then absent on Molokai, suppressing a lawless crowd of lepers, only two other members of the force were absent from their posts, and they were detained by illness. Of the rest, while it is manifestly impossible to improvise sharpshooters and strategists out of ordinary native policemen, the force did their duty with alacrity and enthusiasm throughout the day. That they were surprised was no fault of theirs. Who was not surprised? It is an error to suppose that the Marshal has either the means or the disposition to place a constable in the front yard of every

family in town, or that he could, with the force at his command, have done better than he did. The insurgents, as a matter of fact, proceeding in the dark, "stood up" and captured the police, as fast as they came upon them, and compelled them at the point of the bayonet, to "fall in" and proceed with them to the Palace yard, where they were released. How, then, could the few scattered constables have dispersed a host of eighty well armed and resolute insurgents? While it is very desirable that the people of this city should feel safe, and confident of protection, in lying down at night, who ever heard of such grumbling at the police for not preventing a rebellion? As well abuse the police of Charleston, for permitting the bombardment of Fort Sumter.

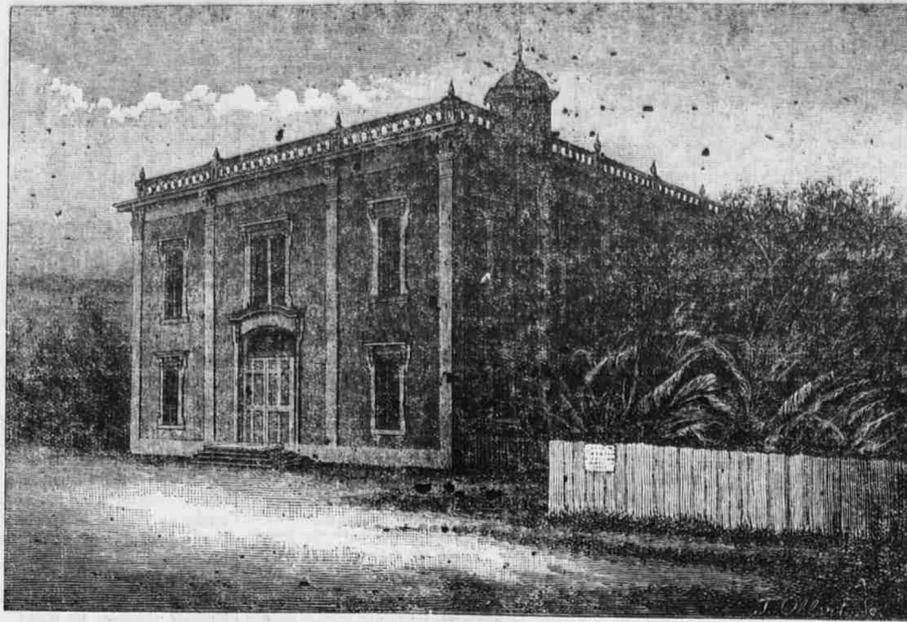
It is further noticeable that among those who stood in the breach, either as special police or as members of the Honolulu Rifles, (to whom all honor and applause for their devotion, bravery and success), on Tuesday last, there were few or none of those who now assume the prerogative of heaping abuse and unfriendly criticism upon the managers of that day's proceedings. Let the "fat and greasy citizens" who are now whining over insufficient police protection to their sugar dividends, show themselves deserving of some consideration at the hands of the brave and patriotic men who stood up as targets for rebel bullets on the 30th July, before they indulge, either on the street or through the press, in any more such unjust criticisms as those in the Advertiser editorial of the first instant. F. WUNDERBERG.

**GOING AWAY.**

The following are booked to leave on the Australia at noon today: W. P. A. Brewer, wife and 3 children and maid, Miss A. M. McCandless, Mrs. S. G. Wilder, Miss Helen Wilder, S. G. Wilder, Palmer Woods, J. Parker, Mr. C. Lehman, wife and daughter, Miss M. B. Walker, Thomas Hind, Misses Hind (2), R. R. Hind and wife, Miss M. A. Whittier, W. E. Taylor, Miss A. Elliott, C. O. Shields, Miss A. Blake, Miss H. C. Hitchcock, Shinichi Ando, Mrs. S. J. Knowles, Miss Beekwith, Miss Wallace, S. Ruth, Miss K. Long, Masters T. and C. Long, J. F. Colburn, Mrs. G. Osborne, J. J. Egan, T. R. Walker, C. A. Chapman and wife, C. E. Chapman, J. L. Wright, J. H. Putnam, Mrs. W. P. Toler, Miss Peralta, Mr. Green, wife, 5 children and nurse, Miss Herbie J. Dickson, Miss L. F. Dickson, Miss A. Dutton, Mrs. W. W. Diamond, Mrs. Robt. Cowes and child, Mrs. G. C. Hewitt, Miss D. Clarke, H. W. Willgeroth, E. McDade, J. K. Burkett and wife, Rev. H. Myama, O. L. Warfel, H. Berger, Mrs. B. Bailey, E. F. Zumwalt, H. E. Cox, W. Ashford, Miss A. Fennell, E. Lyeon, Julius Hoting, W. T. Lucas.

**REFLECTIONS OF A CAT.**

The nicest bed is a pan of rising bread. The old maid is the cat's good Samaritan. If it wasn't for the rat I would be an outcast. I think I have a pretty nose when it isn't scratched. The oven was about the hottest place I was ever in. I am blamed for a great many things the girl breaks. In all my experience I never saw a cat hit with a bootjack. Every cat that gets on our back we fence doesn't come to see me. When people go to sit down they never see I am asleep in the chair. When I can't get the ribbon off my neck I try to drag it in the dirt. If I hadn't talons the small boy would find no fun in pulling my tail. The sailor is the only one who would sooner have a rat than a cat around. The missis and I can never agree as to the place where I shall bring up my kittens. Missis used to leave me only one kitten until after she had twins herself, and then she left me two.— [Milwaukee Wisconsin.]



Hawaiian Opera House, where Government Sharpshooters were Posted.

**LAHAINALUNA SEMINARY.**

**An Appreciative Report of the Terminal Exercises.**

The 52d annual closing exercises took place at Lahainaluna, July 25th. It may not be generally known that Lahainaluna Seminary was the pioneer of several that were put into operation by the early missionaries. This institution is 52 years old, and during that long period of time (more than half a century) it has given the Kingdom many hundreds of young men, who have gone through very severe examinations. Youths who have begun from the bottom, as it were, and through several years of close study have climbed to the top-most rung on the educational ladder. Most of these men, graduates of Lahainaluna College, are those who have made their mark prominently, socially and politically, and have closely identified themselves with their country's progress and welfare.

It would occupy far too much of your valuable space to endeavor to show you the great progress made at this institution under the Principal, Mr. John A. Moore, and his able assistants, Mr. D. D. Baldwin (formerly Inspector-General of Schools of the Kingdom), and Mr. P. S. Woolsey. The system of instruction (in all the departments) from the simplest sum right through into the higher mathematics, taking algebra, geometry, trigonometry and surveying, is of the most advanced kind, and it was more than interesting to notice the quickness displayed in solving problems. Any example seemed easy to the pupils. History was omitted for want of time. Ancient history was largely entered into, and Mr. Woolsey plainly showed that he was a master of the subject, and had very carefully trained his pupils in that branch. Geography had its place, proving, on review, that Mr. Woolsey had his boys in thorough training. In physics (Mr. D. D. Baldwin) the young men were well up to the mark, the diagrams were exceedingly good, the whole work done both in English and Hawaiian. In geometry (Mr. John A. Moore's) everything was most lucidly described by the more forward scholars, as well as juniors, the board work and writing being most excellent. I must say that I have never seen such beautiful writing, and I have attended many examinations in this country. Grammar, in Mr. Baldwin's class, was really fine, and in physiology the pupils seemed to have a full grasp of the study, while in anatomy the lads could tell you all about the human frame to a bone, to a muscle, to a heart-beat. The higher arithmetic, Mr. Moore's—well, it would fairly paralyze one to keep up with the board work; it was simply lightning.

English grammar, too, I cannot remember the time when I have seen such perfect work done—the tenses, past present and future, also interrogative sentences, exclamatory and so forth, not a single error, and this I think is saying a very great deal for Hawaiians, knowing how exceedingly difficult it is to grasp the oddities and seeming inconsistencies of the English language. So much very excellent work was accomplished in the various classes that it could not be fully given in a newspaper article.

I was shown some very fine samples in carpentry (this department is presided over by Mr. J. Frost). There was a redwood board about 10 inches wide, containing eight separate pieces, and all were so beautifully jointed together that it was impossible to see where the joints came in. In dovetailing, too, some really beautiful work had been done. We were shown a boy's first attempt and his last effort, and the comparison was very amusing. This practical department should receive every encouragement. I observed that while every facility is offered in the way of shop, several carpenter's benches, tools, etc., they have hardly any material to work up. They should be supplied with some scantling and boards. This is a most important department and, in the hands of the present incumbent, can be made to accomplish very much, but a man can't work without material. I visited the dormitories and found everything so bright and clean, the boys have certainly a large share of

refinement, so nice to see, for most of the rooms possessed a charming bouquet of our most fragrant exotics. The closing exercises of Lahainaluna Seminary took place July 25th, at Waihee church. Everything on the programme was faithfully carried out, and it would be invidious to call names or single out any particular boys (unless we were allowed to mention Abbie J. Kauhahao, William E. Saffery, Harold Hayselden, Thomas Treadway and Alfred Hayselden. These boys (with several others) did exceptionally well, and more particularly perhaps in the cases of Saffery and Kauhahao, as also Joel Nakaleka, one could not well listen to these youths without feeling that the most careful training had been bestowed upon them. The concluding portion of the programme, salutatory and valedictory, were masterly productions, and were rendered in a manner quite worthy of their author. It must not be forgotten, too, that the singing was most excellent. In the fourth part, the boys acquitted themselves admirably, the blending of voices was charming and Mr. D. D. Baldwin may safely rest upon his laurels. He may be quite sure that his efforts have not been thrown away upon his classes. The Hawaiians are naturally sweet singers, so, with proper training and particularly in the hands of Mr. Baldwin they could scarcely be otherwise than first-rate. In conclusion I am sure that this institution of learning can hold up its end with anything of its kind in the kingdom and it would seem peculiarly happy in possessing such experienced teachers as J. A. Moore, D. D. Baldwin, P. S. Woolsey and J. Frost. The principal, J. A. Moore, in handing the diplomas to the several graduates, expressed himself to each in his usual easy, affable, happy manner—giving each youth a few words of encouragement and of good bye. Altogether, Lahainaluna has excelled—gone away beyond its record this year, and we hope that the same efficient staff will be on hand to report progress a year hence. ANON.

**OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.**

On the first page of this paper appears a view of Iolani Palace, the state residence of their Majesties King Kalakaua and Queen Kapiolani. To the left of the Palace is the Bungalow, in which the insurgents took refuge after being driven from the field pieces. This building is an ornate structure of wood, two stories, and used by the King as offices and private reception quarters. The Queen has also a suite of rooms in it. There was much costly furniture and articles of bric-a-brac in the building, the loss on which from the riflemen's fire is very great. Beyond the bungalow and Palace wall can be seen the upper portion and cupola of the Hawaiian Hotel. To the left of the hotel but not visible in the picture is the United States Legation, where the detachment of marines from the U. S. S. Adams was stationed for the protection of American residents. A company of the Honolulu Rifles was stationed in the Hotel grounds at the rear during the day. Right behind the Palace beyond a narrow street called Palace Walk are visible the square towers of the Household Guards' barracks. Inside the wall on that side is the powder magazine invisible in the sketch. The Palace and its surrounding park are enclosed by a substantial stone wall some eight feet in height, indented with strong solid gates on all four sides, like that seen in front.

A few rods eastward on the opposite side of King street and fronting Punchbowl street is the famous old native stone church, in the tower of which were stationed sharpshooters and behind its high stone wall a strong detachment of the Honolulu Rifles. Nearly opposite the church on King street the two-story mansion of Mr. J. A. Hopper, commanding a view of the Palace yard, was occupied by sharpshooters. To the left of the bungalow may be seen the top of the Hawaiian Hotel Stables, from which some of the worst execution of sharpshooters was inflicted on that shelter of the rebels. A little below the Stables sharpshooters, under some cover of the dense foliage, posted in Postmaster General Wundenberg's residence all day harassed the rebels.

The Hawaiian Opera House is a handsome structure of brick situated nearly opposite the front entrance of the Palace on King street where the horse cars are seen in the Palace view. In the upper story, on the roof and in the cupola of the Opera House sharpshooters were posted, half a dozen of whom began the fight for the Government. To the east of the Opera House, across a narrow street, is the Government yard containing Aliiolani Hale, the capitol building of the Kingdom, also a new building ("Kapuwaiwa") containing the Government Survey and other public offices. In the tower of the main Government building sharpshooters were also posted after its capture from the rebels.