

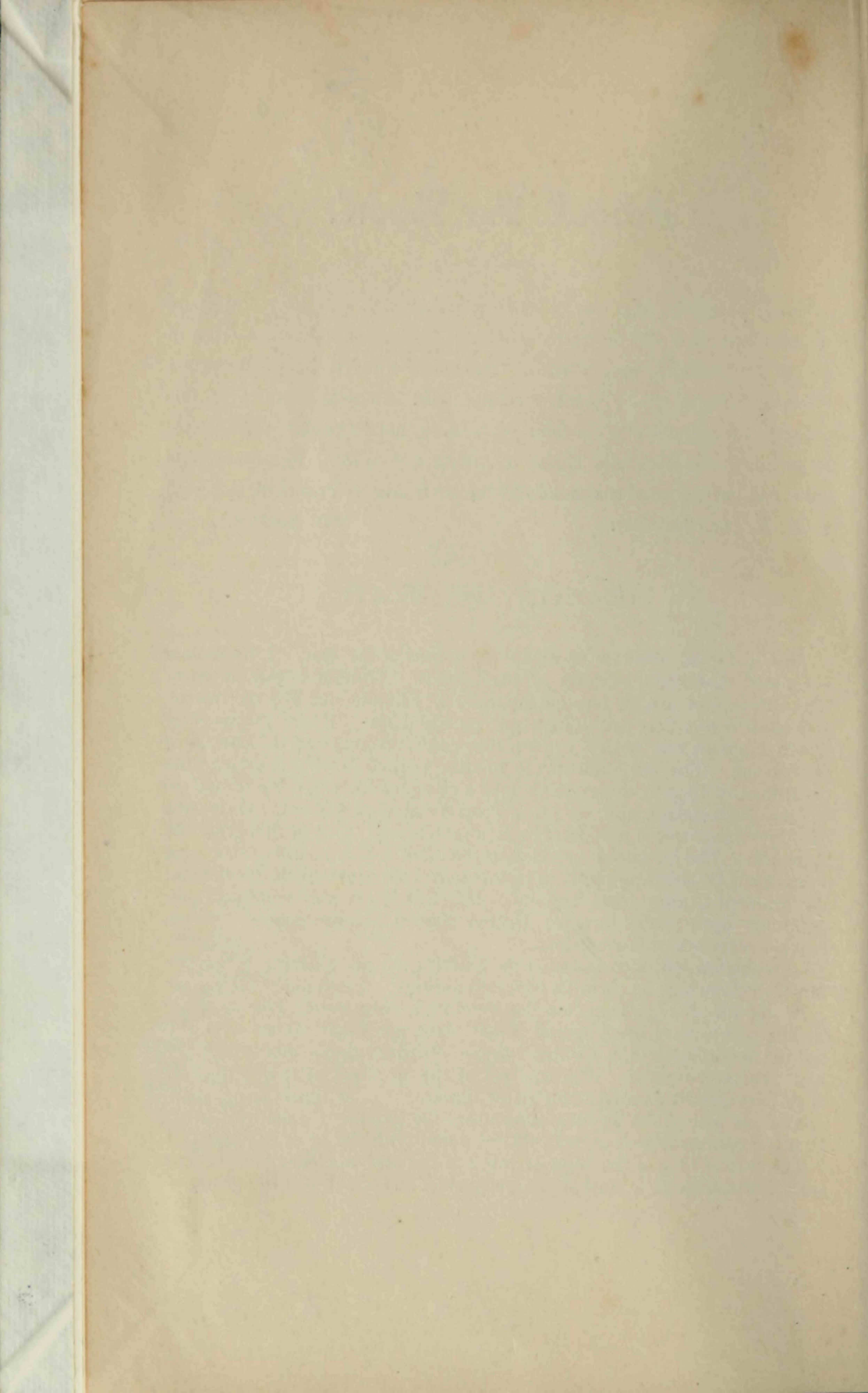


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# The Rebellion Of 1895.



A complete history of the  
insurrection against the  
REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.



List of Officers and Members of  
the National Guard of Hawaii and  
the Citizen's Guard. . . .







## About the Book.

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These pages are the war story of a writer who can say, "Most of which I saw, and part of which I was." The accounts were written in a rush and there are inaccuracies. The editor enjoyed the good fortune of being chief of Col. Fisher's non-com. staff. In active service in this capacity I was enabled to see about everything that happened. The Police Department was decidedly clever in giving out news. These accounts have had the personal commendation of such men as President Dole and Prof. W. D. Alexander.

THE EDITOR.

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## REASON OF WAR.

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This is a good point for comment on causes of the war. Liliuokalani succeeded Kalakaua as ruler of the islands. Trouble began at once. The Queen was bright, but too ambitious. She did not like the restrictive constitution that had been forced on Kalakaua. It was proposed by her to supplant this with a constitution greatly increasing the powers of the throne. The objections made to this resulted in what is called "the overthrow of 1893." Foreigners, with a considerable following of natives ousted Liliuokalani and set up a Provisional Government. Only one shot was fired and it was a very quiet revolution. Out of this grew the Republic. The ex-queen appealed to the United States and at one time President Cleveland proposed to restore her. He ordered the Provisional Government to step down and out. Mr. Cleveland was defied and preparations were made to resist United States marines and sailors that happily were not ordered ashore.

Liliuokalani sent a commission to Washington in the summer of 1894, Mr. Cleveland said to them he could do nothing.

In the fall of 1894 plans for the revolution were laid. The ex-queen is supposed to have been behind it all. Her agents were men who had figured in public life in monarchical days. With scarcely an exception they had unsavory records. The soldiers of the revolutionists were for the most part dissolute natives enticed by liquor.

The outcome of the fighting shows that the Republic has come to stay. It will continue to seek closer political union with the United States.

The war of 1895 is the biggest thing of the sort the islands have seen since Kamehameha I. started as a petty chief and conquered the group.





TO BEGIN at the beginning of the first twenty-four hours of new and bloody Hawaiian history. On Sunday afternoon, January 6, the authorities received positive information that arms had been received and distributed to hostile natives, and that war upon the Government was to be inaugurated. Some guns and ammunition were to be dealt out at the Waikiki place of Henry Bertelmann, the contractor. He is a prominent half-white. The report was that fifty fine new sporting rifles and plenty of ammunition had been brought to his place from the schooner that has been so often sighted lately.

Marshal Hitchcock sent Deputy Brown with Captain Parker and a squad of native police to Bertelmann's house with a search warrant. The members of the Citizen's Guard were told to be upon the alert. There was activity at the military headquarters. In a very short time a war footing was established. These movements seemed warranted by the reports made to the Marshal. One of his agents

had actually seen the arsenal at Bertelmann's.

Deputy Brown found Bertelmann and a strange haole on the lanai. The officer told his mission and asked if Bertelmann wished to hear the warrant read. An affirmative answer was given. The officer and Bertelmann walked into the parlor, and the strange haole was seen no more.

Parker had lined up his squad on the lawn towards the beach. About half of the warrant had been read, when sharp firing began outside. Brown asked Bertelmann what this meant, and the rebel responded that he did not know.

J. B. Castle, Charles L. Carter and Alfred Carter, all of whom live in that vicinity, are members of the Citizen's Guard and were on their arms. They seemed to appear very soon after the first shot was fired. They managed to get into the house by approaching on an unguarded avenue. They went from the house with Brown to the support of Parker and his men.

In an instant, a genuine engagement at short range was in progress. Charles Carter had seen a woman leave the house and go to



the canoe shed near the water's edge. With the exclamation that "they were in there" he led a rush on the low structure, and was followed by Alfred Carter and J. B. Castle.

A volley came from the canoe shed. Charles Carter dropped to the ground and shouted that he was wounded, but that it did not amount to anything. In a second more he exclaimed that he was hard hit, and began to groan with pain.

In the scrimmage the police had captured John Lane of Koolau, a young native, and the South Sea Islander who wears his hair very long, and says he will not have it cut until the Queen is restored. Alfred Carter and J. B. Castle helped Charles Carter into Bertelmann's house. The police brought the three prisoners into the parlor. Alfred Carter left almost at once for Sans Souci to call Dr. Wolters.

Bertelmann appealed to the posse to stop the disturbance on account of his wife. Mr. Castle said to them "your wife is all right. We do not make war upon women."

John Lane had upon him a heavy revolver with a belt of cartridges and carried a rifle, and had plenty of cartridges for it. The young kanaka had a pocket pistol and a belt of cartridges. Another rifle belonging to the rebels, was picked up on the beach.

About this time Parker missed Lieutenant Holi, a faithful young fellow who stood fire some months ago in effecting the capture of an outlaw leper at Ewa. Parker went outside makai, and found Holi on the grass. The Lieutenant had a bullet in his breast, and was

bleeding profusely. He was becoming weak and was unable to rise. He could scarcely speak, but said he wanted to fight. He was taken inside.

All this time there was more or less intermittant firing. Brown and Parker, having placed a policeman with J. B. Castle in charge of the prisoners and premises, came out on the lanai for consultation.

The situation was that while the police and Citizen's Guard had captured the place, they had been worsted in the fighting.

Holi interrupted the talk of the officers to whisper to Parker "Henry Bertelmann shot me with a short gun. He fired from the house. I saw him plainly. I think he has that gun in the house." This rifle was found at once behind the parlor door, and turned over to the policeman.

Brown and Parker, having had their force dispersed, decided to make telephone connection and ask for assistance. They had walked off the lanai and mauka on the lawn. As they passed the upper end of the house, several shots were fired at them from the immediate end of the residence. Mr. Brown thinks there were about fifteen men there, and that the beach party of similar strength was only a portion of the guard for the premises. The Deputy Marshal and Senior Captain rushed for their horses, which were tied well to the lower end of the lot. Quickly mounting they started at top pace for the gate. They were again fired upon from the rear of the house. Across the road, at the upper end of Bertelmann's place is a straight cliff, part of Diamond



Head. Many bullets spattered against this wall. Brown and Parker were barely in the road when they met Swift, a mounted patrol man. The bullets were showering about them, and one passed through Swift's hat. Swift was hurriedly told to rush to town for help.

J. B. Castle and a native policeman became quite alarmed for their safety. However, by this time the two had become rather accustomed to the whistle of bullets. Mr. Castle, as Brown had done at first, asked Bertelmann to have the firing stopped. Again he said that he knew nothing about it. The native policeman, who is certainly a diamond in the rough, proceeded to enlighten Mr. Bertelmann. Said this officer, leveling two pistols at Bertelmann, "If a man comes in here, or if Mr. Castle or myself gets shot, I will kill you quick." Bertelmann was thoroughly scared. He began calling loudly at once, and the firing soon ceased.

Alfred Carter came back in a brake with Dr. Wolters, who had only arrived from Kauai in the morning. They left the rig in the road and started to walk to the house. They were but fairly within the yard when several men fired upon them from a cottage, which is closer to the beach and Ewa of the main house. Both dropped to the ground quickly. Alfred Carter raised up enough to fire three shots back. They were fired upon further and could do nothing but retreat. Alfred Carter running around there in his shirt sleeves, was a prominent mark and was as brave as a lion.

While all this was going on,

things were moving in a lively fashion up town. Squads of the Citizen's Guard were in their places, with Captains McStocker and Murray at the Station house. The two companies of regulars were ready to move on an instant's notice.

Captain Smith had his company "A" at the Judiciary Building.

Captain Wall had his company "B" at the Wall premises on Beretania street.

Captain Camara had his company "C" at the old Armory.

Captain Wilder had his company "D" at the Drill shed.

Captain Kidwell had half the Sharpshooters company at Central Union church under his personal command, and the other half at Kawaiahao church in charge of Lieutenant Dodge.

There was a squad of police at Sans Souci.

There was a big squad of the Citizen's Guard at the head of the Waikiki road.

There was another big squad, probably sixty, of the Citizen's Guard near J. B. Atherton's place, on King street.

In fact the entire town was splendidly covered by the Citizen's Guard alone. Their organization seems perfect, and like the militia-men, they responded almost to a man. No alarm had been sounded, and the calls were all made by telephone or messenger.

At headquarters were President Dole, Minister Smith, Minister King, Minister Damon, Colonel Fisher, Colonel Soper, Major Potter, Major McLeod, Adjutant Pratt, Captain Hall, Captain Gar-



tenberg, Captain Cooper the surgeon, Hospital steward, Hough and the Sergeant Major.

The military leaders decided without delay, to at once send a detail to the scene of battle. Lieut. King was selected to command. He was told to pick thirty-two men. Lieutenant King ran over to the barracks and announced that he wanted a 16-file front company of Kalalau men. About every man in the place immediately declared that he was a veteran of the well remembered encounter with the desperate leper.

In a very few minutes Lieutenant King had his detail at parade rest at the Ewa end of the Executive Building. Transportation had been ordered, and two busses were soon at Richard street gate. Into these the men piled, and the horses were urged towards Waikiki. The writer accompanied this expedition.

At the break water, near the park, Swift, a mounted patrolman, was met. He told the best he could what had been happening at Bertelmann's. Swift was sent on into town. The horses were urged ahead until the loads were well into the park. Lieutenant King marched at the head of his column of fours until Bertelmann's premises were reached. This was in less than five minutes after leaving the ambulances. The command heard sharp firing as it moved along.

There was some more firing from along the beach, and the lower end of Bertelmann's as King threw his skirmish line along the upper edge of the lot, within the fence. It is apparent now, that the enemy fired a parting volley and retreated be-

fore the troops. Mounted patrolman Wichert now came up.

Lieutenant King's orders were to report to either Deputy Brown or Captain Parker. These men were gone. Alfred Carter came up and gave his opinion that the house was filled with hostiles, and that there was a very large force in the brush near the beach, and near the house. However, he wanted to rescue his cousin and was in favor of taking the place by a rush.

Lieutenant King sent the Sergeant Major to Hans Souci to report by telephone and ask for orders.

The answer from headquarters from the Commander-in-Chief, and the Colonel commanding, was as written down at the time, "If the force opposing you does not appear to be altogether too great, move upon the house, capture it, make prisoners of all you can and search thoroughly for arms and ammunition." Someone standing near the telephone at headquarters added to the words, "make them prisoners" "dead or alive." These instructions were at once delivered to Lieutenant King. The messenger rode to within a short distance of Bertelmann's with Mr. Allen Herbert in Alfred Carter's brake. At a point about two hundred yards Ewa of the gate, a hackman was met and said they had been firing again. It was learned that this shooting was a considerable distance down the beach towards Diamond Head.

With his command, Lieutenant King had moved quite a number of yards down the slope on the house. Every man in that detail was keen to go ahead. Few of them cared to stoop down in moving on. Lieute-



nant King had them under perfect control and he has never shown a prettier skirmish line on Union square than he did out there last night. Those men had no idea what they were going into. They knew the authority of the Republic had been resisted, and that Charlie Carter and Holi had been shot.

The house was completely surrounded, and King and Alfred Carter were at the head of the squad of soldiers entering across the lanai.

Drs. Wolters and Murray were soon bending over the bleeding form of Charles L. Carter. Chester A. Doyle, the Japanese interpreter, had come with them from Sans Souci, where they had dressed Holi's wound.

Mr. Carter was crying out that pain in his stomach was killing him. He begged for opiates. Mr. Carter believed that he was fatally wounded, and had given his dying messages to Mr. Castle. The latter, by the way, showed himself throughout to be a man of rare courage. He stood fire unflinchingly, and, being in the thick of it, that he escaped unscathed was a marvel.

The two doctors administered morphine, and after examining the wounds and dressing them, declared that there was no danger. There were two ugly holes in the young man's massive chest. A bullet had entered on one side, and glancing along under the skin, made its exit on the other. As he had said, the wound on his leg was merely a scratch. The pain in his stomach, the doctors said, was due to reflex action. As is now so well known and so deeply regretted, there was

a bullet in his abdomen, and the three wounds provided a noble sacrifice for a noble cause.

"Charlie" Carter looked a dying gladiator as he stretched upon the low bed after being placed under the influence of a narcotic. As soon as possible the dressing of the wounds was completed and the young man taken to his home. Here Dr. Brodie added his skill to that of the two other physicians.

A little before Mr. Carter was removed, Deputy Marshal Brown came up riding like mad. He had been at H. J. Nolte's place telephoning to town. He and Parker had been fired upon and had become separated. This firing and more of it in the direction of Moiliili, had been heard by the King command, and precautions were taken to meet an attack from that quarter.

Deputy Brown at once began a search of the premises. He had the assistance of a military squad, and a Citizen's Guard detail under Captain Hilbus. They went over the place pretty thoroughly, but did not find anything. Bertelmann's family had been moved to the cottage. They rather resented the intrusion of the authorities. A Japanese man on the place said that he knew about guns, but either could not, or would not tell. Later Lieutenant King's persuasive powers overcame the Jap and he pointed out where some ammunitions of war had been stored. It is clear now that the distribution of arms had about been completed when the police first visited the place. There is a theory that on account of the stubbornness shown



in attempting to hold the premises, that there is a "cache" of guns and ammunition in the vicinity. A house owned by John Bowler, formerly the property of Mrs. Theresa Cartwright, was also searched but nothing was found.

While the search of Bertelmann's place was in progress, a considerable party was sighted approaching from Diamond Head. Preparations were made to receive them, but when about three hundred yards distant they disappeared mauka in the brush. It was clear moonlight and the party, of perhaps a dozen, was plainly seen.

Marshal Hitchcock had sent a squad of police to Moiliili. They engaged some of the enemy out there, and an officer was slightly wounded. He is in the hospital with a bullet in his shoulder. Three rebels, one of them mounted, were captured. Two of them had new sporting rifles and plenty of ammunition, and all had pistols.

In every instance the native police showed true grit. They stood up to the business like veterans and deserve the greatest credit.

Robert Parker was missing for several hours. There was one policeman with him. He was fired upon repeatedly and literally fighting his way, did not reach town until daylight.

Mr. J. B. Castle, a policeman and the Sergeant Major were sent in from Bertelmann's with John Lane and the kanaka prisoner. The South Sea Islander with the long hair was brought in with them. The incidents of this trip afford a fine example of the splendid de-

fense. The prisoner party, with one man mounted and the others in a hack with "Jim" Carty as driver, were challenged no less than six times by strong forces between Bertelmann's and the station house. Neither Lane, who is a half-caste, nor the Hawaiian would talk. Young Lane was made up as a brigand. He had a white shirt, broad brimmed hat, and a red sash, and was jaunty and picturesque all through it. Several of the men who were in the Government force at Bertelmann's wanted to shoot Lane. Had they heard of Charlie Carter's death earlier the Koolau desperado would have been put out of the way then and there.

#### SECOND DAY.

At daylight the insurgent party opened fire on the Bertelmann house. They shot from cover on Diamond Head slope, and from underbrush beyond the place. The troops were at a decided disadvantage. They were practically defenseless. Shooting on them from the elevations was like dropping stones on rats in the hold of a ship. Lieutenant King telephoned his condition and the circumstances to headquarters. He had used quite a good deal of his ammunition and could not see that it was having any effect.

At headquarters they decided to send Lieutenant Coyne out with twenty-five more regulars. This reinforcement was on the road ten minutes after the decision was reached. A couple of boxes of ammunition were also sent. There



was the same scramble on the part of the soldiers to go to the front.

Lieutenant Coyne found Lieutenant King at Sans Souci. Lieutenant King had fallen back the quarter of a mile from Bertelmann's. It was no use for him to remain longer in this trap. The two commands were joined and a skirmish line reaching well from the beach to the sides of Diamond Head was established. The entire force now awaited orders. King estimated the number of the enemy at about one hundred. Many of these rebels took pains to show themselves on the peaks of Diamond Head. It is believed that they have a store of arms in these heights.

One of the eight centimeter field pieces was sent to the camp at Sans Souci. This was used effectively on the force at Diamond Head. The insurgents were made to scatter and to seek shelter in the crater.

T. B. Murray, with twenty-five specials and ten mounted policemen was sent out on Moiliili road. They found no resistance until near Palolo valley. Here a force of about twenty rebels opened fire on them. The enemy were behind a stone fence. Murray tried to move his command towards Diamond Head. He had marched but a few yards when a shower of shrapnel fell into his party. The men were in a very rough country. None of the shrapnel struck them. A number of them were bruised and scratched by stones sent flying. Here was a revelation and a much more serious aspect. The enemy had a field piece. It is supposed

to be a howitzer. It is possible that they have more than one.

Murray retreated a short distance back on the Moiliili road and established a camp and a telephone station. He then reported in person at headquarters.

Various plans of action were discussed. The one that found most favor was to send Captain Zeigler's company of regulars to Palolo to give battle to the enemy in its stronghold. This would necessitate placing another volunteer company in the barracks. It was suggested that forces be sent around Diamond Head by boat. The objection to this was that it was unsafe to make much further division of the command. At 1:30 it had been about agreed upon to send Captain Zeigler after the howitzer. Company B has been sent into the basement of the Executive Building.

Lem Ables, who had been detailed as a courier, came in from the Sans Souci camp at one o'clock. He was soon followed by Major Potter. Everything was quiet at the front at that end. The enemy had gotten out of the way of the cannon and none of them were on the beach. Lieutenant Coyne was inclined to believe that the rebels had occupied Bertelmann's place, and with Lieutenant King was anxious to move upon them. No order was given. It was reported from the camp that George Markham was a prisoner at Bertelmann's place. Mrs. Bertelmann had refused to leave the house.

There are now in the city jail thirteen native prisoners of war. Quite a proportion of them are from out of town. It seems that



they work around to the Diamond Head neighborhood and are there supplied with arms and cartridges. It is known that natives have come and are coming around from Ewa, Waialua and Koolau, through the old Waimanalo Pali to reach the hostile camp. Their plan of campaign evidently is to come in on the town from Waikiki side and by making war in the residence quarter force a slaughter that will result in—no one knows what. One of the prisoners at the station says that the intention was to create disturbances at various sections in the outskirts, draw and scatter the Government forces, and then capture the main buildings. Sam Nowlein, who is classed as a royalist warrior, has not been seen in town today. He is supposed to be with the enemy. Among the captives are three of the notorious Lane brothers of Koolau. The oldest, Lot, has not been arrested. He is supposed to be with the enemy.

The condition of Holi, the wounded lieutenant of police, this afternoon is serious. He may not recover. The other wounded officer is all right.

In town business is almost entirely suspended. The only spectators on the streets are a few white royalists and non-participants, and a very few kanakas. Every effort will be made to break the backbone of the rebellion by tonight. Hostilities may not cease for a day or so. Certain it is, however, that the Republic will win, and order will be restored and maintained.

The town is under martial law, and every man whose sympathies

are strong enough, is armed. It is expected that a great many arrests will be made. Quite a number of foreigners have gone to the representatives of their countries for protection. The diplomats are watching events very closely.

Reports are brought from the front every few minutes by couriers; besides these men are on the high towers with field glasses, and the headquarters are thus able to keep well informed on the movements of the enemy.

Quite a number of ladies have volunteered to act as nurses, and all of them are behaving with wonderful bravery.

2:45 p. m.

The Tug Eleu with an artillery detail in command of Pratt leaves to shell and capture A. Rosa's place around Diamond Head-Kaalaa. Geo. Ross, ex-auditor general, said he saw more than 100 stands of arms there. Mr. Ross was captured Sunday morning by rebels near Waialae and held till this afternoon.

3:10 p. m.

About twenty so called Royalists are being arrested by martial law forces. About all the men suspected of complicity in this uprising will be in jail before night. John Bowler is one of the number.

Washington place was raided. Fourteen guns and seven swords. Charles Clark was captured with the munitions.

John Fowler, A. J. Testa, F. H. Redward, A. P. Peterson, E. Norrie, E. B. Thomas, Harry Von Werthern, Henry Defries and Geo. Markham have been arrested and lodged in Oahu prison for complicity in last night's rebellion.



## TUESDAY, JANUARY 8th.

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THE battle of Moiliili, yesterday afternoon, was the most notable engagement on the Island of Oahu since the day that Kamehameha whipped his own rebels and the aboriginal inhabitants of the place.

It really began with a conflict in the morning between Captain Murray's detail of the Citizen's' Guard and outposts of Wilcox's.

Captain Murray was sent out on the road with twenty-five men. They were in a depression of the road when the enemy opened fire on them from both sides. It was very hot for a few minutes. The Government force had to retire. When they had rallied and moved forward again, they were made the objects of a warmer fire than before. It was at this time that the schrapnel was sent at them from a howitzer that had been planted near Old Telegraph Hill. This piece, by the way, has not yet been found.

The Citizens' Guard were stretched along in a skirmish line behind the stone fences on either side of the road. They not only drew the

fire of the enemy, but the hostile braves grew bold enough to undertake an advance. The enemy numbered not less than one hundred. They saw their strength, and evidently determined to capture Murray and his squad. The Government force after firing for about fifteen minutes, fell back to the park road. It was then that a report was sent to headquarters for reinforcements. Captain Zeigler and half of his company, F, moved from the Executive Building within five minutes after the order was received. They took along one of the Austrian field pieces. L. M. Johnson of Company D, was gunner. Every other man of Captain Wilder's command was envious of him. Major Potter was detailed as the headquarter's aid, and Drummer Charles Hall was sent as a messenger.

Captain Zeigler had as company six of Capt. Kidwell's sharpshooters. These men were F. Clifford, Secretary Scott, of the Board of Education, D. W. Corbett, Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., Joseph Marsden, Commissioner of Agriculture, L. L. McCandless, the ranchman, and Mr. Forbes of W. O. Smith's law office.



Captain Murray and his squad were again engaged with the enemy when Captain Zeigler came up.

The sharpest firing upon the forces of the Government had been from a very heavy natural wall of rock on a commanding elevation. This point is about a thousand yards from the road and on the left. A cannon was planted in the road and pointed at the fort.

Gunner Johnson was assisted by Mr. Ballantyne. This gentleman is a veteran of the Canadian Volunteer Artillery. He gave a splendid account of himself yesterday, and the Republic's force out there voted him an exclusive eternal franchise for an electric railway in Honolulu. Mr. Ballantyne is down here as a representative of a transit syndicate.

After two or three sighting shots, Johnson gave a fine exhibition of cannon marksmanship. The strength of the position of the enemy is shown from the fact that the ten pound shells landing squarely against their fort, did not injure it to any extent. The explosions were terrific. The air was filled with dirt, stones and dust. But every time after an explosion, kanakas would come from behind the wall and fire on the Government force. Occasionally a squad of the enemy would be located in some ravine. Johnson would send a shot into them and scatter them. As they ran, the sharpshooter's, Regulars and Citizen's Guard blazed away at them. Zeigler had his men in a skirmish line, Murray's gang was working in details, and Kidwell's crack shots were operating as sharpshooters always do.

This detachment was in the thick of it all afternoon.

All this fighting could be seen from the observatories in telephonic communication with headquarters. These view points were the towers of the Executive Building, the Judiciary Building and Kawaiahao Church. Everything could be seen, and all movements were reported as they occurred to the President and his staff in the bungalow. Lieutenant Dodge had a glass from the Survey Department, and the Myrtle Boat Club telescope was also used. A telephone station had been established on the Moiliili road. With all this the Government forces were splendidly shaped for an extended engagement with the insurgents.

Captain Zeigler and the sharpshooters, and some of the Citizen's Guard, found their long range fighting from behind the stone fences quite unsatisfactory. While they were scattering the enemy, they did not seem to be doing much execution. Frequently a squad of the rebels would manage to send a volley squarely into the camp of the Government army. The firing from the natural fort continued despite the cannonading.

A field consultation was held and about two o'clock it was decided to move into the lantana after the rebels. Lieutenant Ludwig was sent with ten men for a flank movement. This was a dangerous mission. They made a detour to the left, and about four o'clock came up behind the enemy.

During these two hours, firing between the Republic's battle line and the guerrillas in the brush was



almost constant. The cannon was used at frequent intervals. Zeigler's men about half an hour after the flanking party left, moved with the Sharpshooters into the lantana and towards the hills. This was about as hard and dangerous work as could be undertaken. They were fired upon constantly, and their faces, hands and clothing were torn.

The first shots from the Ludewig party supplemented by firing by Zeigler and the Sharpshooters, scattered the force of the enemy completely. At this time there was some pretty close fighting. It is certain that some of the kanakas were hit and probably some of them were killed. Ludewig came down the hill with his ten men covering about three hundred yards. The lantana is so thick and so nearly impassable that there was plenty of chance for hostiles to escape in the two directions that could not be covered by the command.

It was just a little after 4 o'clock when the backbone of the rebellion was broken and the first prisoners were taken. This culmination was due to the splendid aggressive campaign conducted so energetically by the entire command under the direction of Zeigler. While he was the ranking officer, valuable counsel was given by citizens and others who were proud to be privates. The flank movement did the business. That with the cannonading completely demoralized the enemy. Occasionally a kanaka would do some pumping with his carbine from behind the stones, or from the brush, but they offered only a little fight, after Ludewig came on them from the rear.

There were seven in the first party that surrendered. A son of Bipikane was among the number. Corbett and McCandless found a note upon one of these kanakas. It was from Wilcox to Sam Nowlein. In it the Hawaiian Garibaldi suggested that Nowlein continue to hold Diamond Head, and that he, Wilcox, would take Punchbowl. Wilcox wondered if martial law had been proclaimed. He thought that it had and said that on this account they must fight for their lives. He said that if completely beaten, he would take the boat, meaning probably the Waimanalo, and go to Maui and set up a government. The man with the note was brought in to Marshal Hitchcock as soon as possible.

From the first prisoners it was learned that there were two commands, the right and left, with Nowlein and Wilcox respectively in charge. Their purpose, as surmised early in the revolution, was to move upon the town from the Waikiki end. Of the persons mentioned by the kanakas as being among the rebels, only one white man was named. This is Lewis Marshall, a young man who manages the Foster harness shop on Fort street. He is scarcely more than a boy, and is best known about the town as a bicycle racer and a member of a certain fast set. It is now known positively that Marshall is one of the men who took part in the disarming of the specials last Thursday night.

It is believed that there are, perhaps, two or three other white men who started out as rebel soldiers.

Old man Bipikane, E. Stileman



and about all of the half-white boodlers who were formerly big men in politics, were named as being with the enemy. The prisoners said they had nothing to eat or drink since morning. Their guns were 44-calibre Winchester repeaters. The magazines hold eleven loads. Some of the rebels had as many as three belts of cartridges. Nearly all of them came in smiling and said they meant no harm. There were a couple of negroes in the lot. One of these showed a double row of very white teeth to Major Potter and said, "You is de Guvment."

The surrender of the seven was the beginning of the end. After this there was only a little firing.

The hostiles came in bunches of two to five. There were very few decent natives in the lot. All the sneak thieves, drunkards, loafers, gamblers, and opium smokers in town seemed to have been enlisted for the war. There were a few who had been in Royal military organizations, a very few dock laborers, and a few boat boys. They told all sorts of stories and were about as guileless a lot of liars as ever assembled in any quarter of the globe. They invariably said they meant no harm, and declared that either Wilcox or Nowlein or somebody else, had compelled them to carry a gun. As nearly as could be gathered from their statements and other information, the insurgents had six hundred rifles. They actually armed a few less than five hundred men.

Prisoners said that the rifles were landed on the beach near Waialae

from the little inter-island steamer Waimanalo. Capt. Davis and the mate of the boat have both confessed, corroborating the statements of the natives.

After the surrender of the first seven there seemed to grow up in the lantana a forest of white flags. The rebels must have taken with them a large collection of poi signs. They fixed these on twigs and guns and came in shouting submission. The total captured amounted to thirty-three. Only about half of them brought in their guns. The carbines are scattered in the underbrush in that vicinity. Two natives were sent back into the lantana after their guns and brought them out under cover from the road.

At one time a party of three natives were walking in on the level with a white flag before them. A detail of the Republic's command went out to meet them. The detail was fired upon from the hills. This gave rise to the report that the kanakas were using the symbol of peace to lure the defenders of the country into ambush. A wave of indignation swept along the line and for a few minutes a massacre of kanakas was threatened. The mistake was explained principally through the exertions of Mr. Marsden. He was in the thick of the fight and blazing away at every chance, but of course did not want to see any happening that would reflect discredit upon the Government force.

The hostiles kept coming in so rapidly that at the front there were soon more of the enemy than there of the Government force. The total of prisoners was thirty-three.



At one time the whole lot of them were in charge of less than half a dozen regulars and volunteers.

About the time the first seven surrendered, a considerable force of the enemy had boldly approached from the direction of Waialae. This was a desperate gang. They were looking for fight and were waiting until within range to use their arms. The cannon was wheeled around. They saw it and by a break into the lantana barely escaped being blown to pieces.

Maj. Potter rode on to Waialae about 5 o'clock. A report had somehow come in that there was a big force of hostiles at the first gate of Isenberg's premises. A detail from Zeigler's company was sent on, and some of the Sharpshooters and Citizens' Guard were also in the party. They continued on to the beach, but did not meet anybody.

On their march back this advance guard picked up a party of people who had been made prisoners by the rebels on Sunday. These people had been out sight-seeing on Diamond Head. From them it was learned that at one time Charles Peterson, the lookout, and his daughter were prisoners of Wilcox. They were held in custody several hours.

At 6 o'clock the fighting day was practically ended. Captain Zeigler sent word along the line for everybody to come in. The last of the men did not reach his headquarters until after 7 o'clock. A full report was made to headquarters. Thirty-three prisoners were sent in, Sharpshooters came home for the night, and some of the Citizen's Guard

were allowed to come to the city. Zeigler established outposts and a guard around his camp. He then caught Quartermaster Hall over the wire and told that officer to send out food supplies until further orders. The boys were nigh famished. While out on the line of battle in the afternoon, the men suffered severely for water. Once or twice they were relieved by finds made by L. M. McCandless. He is a regular mountaineer, and with his knowledge of woodcraft, was invaluable to the command.

The only man wounded at Moiliili was Lieutenant Ludewig. He was shot in the leg just before the kanakas began to surrender. A couple of men brought Ludewig down from the hills and he was sent to town protesting that he was able to stay the day out. The bullet was cut from his leg and he will be all right in a few days.

Throughout the engagement of Moiliili all the men in the different elements of the little army of the Republic displayed the greatest bravery and determination. Each individual seemed to want to make a showing of personal bravery. Captain Zeigler, and some of the cooler heads had their hands full in restraining some of the boys inclined to undertake acts of foolhardiness.

It is difficult even for an eye witness to describe a battle. There are so many different places that it is hard to note all of them. There were dozens of thrilling incidents on the field at Moiliili, Monday. When men moved into that lantana, they were simply taking their lives in their hands. Not one



of them flinched. All were anxious to move in the direction of the enemy.

The coolest man becomes somewhat excited when bullets are flying about them from many directions, when the foe is concealed, and when they have prisoners on their hands. At one time Monday afternoon, Zeigler started over the side fence with some men. They all stood on top of the wall while he paused to send an order to the artillery. Then he said something about the prisoners, and then gave some orders to his men. Joe Marsden was calling from down the road. Maj. Potter was trying to shout something, and several other men were calling out loudly. Added to this were the shouts of prisoners coming in and the conversation carried on between rebels, who wanted to surrender, and white men who spoke native. Zeigler called out, somewhat changing a number of commands he had just given. A soldier with a chevron on his arm remarked in pretty strong terms, and to nobody in particular. "We are getting two or three different orders at once." Zeigler was not offended by these comments, and answered it without ruffling any feathers. Said he, "Just follow me. That is all you have to do." And Zeigler jumped off the fence and plunged into the lantana, with a dozen or so of the men after him.

The naval expedition of Monday afternoon was a fine success. The guns were planted aft on the tug Eleu with Captain Pratt in charge of her. The boat was stopped about two miles off shore and a few shots fired at Antone Rosa's

house. The shells were dropped on the premises and the explosions wrecked the place. Some natives were seen to run from there and the tug steamed in with men standing with sounding lines. They were able to get near enough to the shore to allow the sharpshooters under Lieutenant Dodge to do some work. There was some long distance firing of rifles, but with what effect is not known. It took only a few minutes to drive everybody, including some women, from Rosa's place. So soon as the retreating forms appeared on the rim of the crater fire was opened upon them from Lieutenant Coyne's cannon at Sans Souci. Mr. Rhodes was the gunner here. The fleeing enemy caught between two fires was utterly disconcerted. It is now evident that they retreated in the direction of Waialae.

Lieutenant King had moved his command around Diamond Head to operate with the tug expedition. King and his men caught sight of some kanakas and fired on them. The hostiles answered back with only a few shots. A detail was left with the cannon at Sans Souci, and Lieutenant Coyne went forward, well up on the slopes of Diamond Head, hoping to encounter quite a force of the enemy that was supposed to be in that locality. In this Coyne was disappointed. The rebels were seeking cover, and with them, it seemed to be that every man was looking out for himself.

During the night, Lieutenant King's command, was on and near the Whiting premises, beyond Bertlemann's. Lieutenant Coyne



had his party at Sans Souci. He threw a skirmish line along the road, in front of the park, and communication was established between Zeigler and Coyne.

The tug was sent out again last night and went as far as Coco Head. It was rather expected that Nowlein and Wilcox and some of the other leaders would board the Kaala, which was going back to the other side with the one hundred and twenty-five Japanese strikers. No such attempt was made. A couple of whaleboats found off Niu were brought in. Capt. Thompson, of the Kaala, said that he would allow none of the hostiles aboard his boat if he could help it.

One of the very last prisoners taken at Moiliili was a Greek who was formerly a regular soldier. He had been at Sans Souci in the morning and was kept from leaving the place by officers. He somehow managed to get up to town and applied to Marshal Hitchcock for a general pass, which was refused him. Later he was down on the Waikiki road and then disappeared to come from the lantana at Moiliili behind some kanakas floating the poi flag. This man first said when captured that he was out there hunting cattle. He was laughed at and then told that he had been drunk and had wandered out there without knowing where he was going. It is believed that he carried a note to Wilcox. The man is now in the station house.

Captain Camara's company was on duty up Nuuanu valley all night. They were stationed up there to intercept a force of the enemy expected from over the

Pali. The hostile force failed to materialize. The Portuguese boys were out there and awake all night, and were turned in for sleep at Beretania street Armory after getting their breakfast this morning.

Early this morning President Dole, Adjutant General Soper, Colonel Fisher, Major McCleod, a number of the staff and line officers, and the Ministers, Smith, Damon and King, held a council of war at the bungalow.

It was decided to send Zeigler and his Company from the Moiliili road to Diamond Head, to have King and Coyne move on Diamond Head. Captain Smith's company A, was to relieve Zeigler, taking his position on the Moiliili road.

At 10:30 reports came in that Diamond Head had been covered as planned. Each command had promptly moved as directed, and had worked carefully and thoroughly. Some of Lieutenant King's command took a shot at the only hostile seen. This was a single kanaka who was trying to get out of the way. King reported from Diamond Head, finding thirty five guns and some ammunition in the brush near Antone Rosa's place.

Coyne and King searched the crater and reported that the enemy had left it. They believed that the enemy had crossed the old pali near Waimanalo during the night. Coyne and King were instructed to work slowly back in a skirmish line to Sans Souci. Zeigler was to do the same thing in the direction of Moiliili. All this was done, and no rebels were found.

Captain Smith sent Lieutenants Emmeluth and Rowald towards



Diamond Head and himself proceeded towards Waialae. Smith had secured permission to go into the field from Colonel Fisher. The Colonel went to the front early this morning.

Captain Smith came into headquarters at noon with thirty-six rifles, about two hundred pounds of cartridges, and two dynamite hand grenades. These bombs had a very short fuse. They, with twenty of the rifles were found in a little fort on the makai slope of Palolo valley, not far from Paul Isenberg's. This place was built up of stones and logs. There was also found here a commissary supply in the shape of two barrels of poi and a quantity of salmon. Smith and his men found the other sixteen guns in the lantana. They picked up some bloody rags, a couple of new overcoats, and a U. S. Navy dress coat. Smith also found a note that had been torn to bits and tied in a rag.

Alfred Carter with Alex. Lyle, and about twenty more young men, have gone over the Pali to see if there is any force of natives towards Waimanalo.

So far today there have been no encounters between the troops and the rebels. Wilcox and Nowlein and their men have been routed.

At 9:30 this morning Mr. Johnson, the bookkeeper at Waianae plantation, sent in a message that has caused considerable serious speculation, the usual amount of wild rumor and no end of excitement.

Mr. Johnson telephoned that about ten miles off shore, in the di-

rection of Kauai, there were two barks. He said that two schooners had gone off from the shore and were alongside of the large vessels.

The Wilder steamer Claudine, and the Eleu with artillery and men on board, have been sent to investigate the barks.

So far the following persons have been arrested for complicity in the rebellion, and are held in Oahu prison:

E. Norrie.  
 H. F. Poor.  
 F. H. Redward.  
 F. J. Testa.  
 Henry Defries.  
 J. F. Bowler.  
 H. von Werthern.  
 H. J. Kapu.  
 Alex. Smith.  
 J. K. Kaulia.  
 C. H. Clarke.  
 E. B. Thomas.  
 J. B. Johnstone.  
 B. M. Rooney.  
 Abraham Fernandez.  
 F. Wundenberg.  
 Carl Klemme.  
 J. K. Prendegast.  
 John Defries.  
 J. Cranstun.  
 A. Muller.  
 Edward France.  
 A. McDowell.  
 Chas Creighton.  
 O. K. Stillman.  
 A. Knutsen.  
 John Fredenberg.  
 Captain Davis.  
 Yee Moon.  
 Ho Sing.  
 V. V. Ashford.  
 Captain J. Ross.  
 W. H. Rickard.



THURSDAY, JANUARY 10th.

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THE country is still on a war footing. All that is needed to make up a thrilling situation is an enemy to meet the forces of the Government.

THE STAR'S forecast of last evening is sustained by the facts of today. The insurgents are beaten and scattered. It is extremely doubtful if they will again make an attack that will amount to anything. The troops of the Republic will make every effort to find and engage them.

The men who were under Wilcox and Nowlein are, like the leaders, seeking safety in flight. About every rumor brought in up to four o'clock afternoon has been followed. There does not seem to be any body of rebels on the island. Many kanakas, suspected of having been in the hostile camp, have quietly returned to their usual homes in and about the city.

The present plan of campaign is to hunt down revolutionists by detail. For this purpose Marshal Hitchcock and the military have many small parties in the field. It

is believed that perhaps a hundred insurgents are in hiding in the mountains immediately back of town. To root them out will be very difficult.

There has been no sight yet of either Wilcox or Nowlein. One fear is that they have escaped to Molokai. These two men must now know that martial law has been declared, and it is certain that they will make desperate resistance if overtaken. The chances are against their trying to leave the Islands altogether.

For several hours last night the authorities had about the liveliest times they have yet experienced.

First there came in a report that a party of twenty hostiles were in Nuuanu valley. These stragglers were said to be disguised in holokus, and the clothing of Chinamen. For about two hours, confirmations of these accounts were received frequently. At last there came the announcement that it was all a hoax. The only explanation was that an old native had told the story, and that he had probably, lied about it.

On account of these false reports Captain Smith's Company A, had



been moved in from Moiliili to the corner of Pensacola street, and Wilder avenue. Captain Wilder's Company had been sent into Manoa valley.

About 9 o'clock, Dunn, a secret service man, came in, and made statements that somewhat alarmed and startled everybody. He claimed to have been in the camp of Wilcox, and told a very circumstantial story. It was interesting and plausible, but lacked the merit of being borne out by happenings that were anticipated in it. Dunn's report caused more activity at the bungalow and the Police station than anything that has occurred heretofore.

The story brought in by the spy was that Wilcox, Nowlein and a Canadian named Evans were about to make a concerted assault upon the town from Punchbowl Hill. They were supposed to have several pieces of artillery, hundreds of dynamite bombs, and columns of several companies each.

At military headquarters, two companies were moved in short order. Captain Wilder with D, was sent into Makiki Valley, and Captain Wall with B, was sent up the regular Punchbowl road. Wilder was to move up the right side of Punchbowl to set off some signals that Dunn had said Wilcox would use to communicate with Nowlein and Evans. One of the Austrian field pieces was sent from the barracks to support the infantry. Arrangements were made to send shrapnel and shells from the vicinity of the Executive Building into an enemy on Punchbowl if one appeared. Marshal Hitchcock distri-

buted mounted police and Citizen's Guard to support the military, and to cut off the enemy.

Punchbowl hill was occupied in less than two hours. The forces were made ready to encounter any body, or bodies, that could possibly be brought against them. Capt. Wall, with Company B, was this morning camped in the crater of Punchbowl. Capt. Wilder, with Company D, was stationed at the beginning of the Tantalus road immediately back of Punchbowl. Company A, Capt. Smith, was on Pensacola street ready to move to the support of Punchbowl, or into either Manoa or Makiki valley.

The forces reported by Dunn did not materialize. If such a movement had been intended by the hostiles, it was abandoned. It would seem that the report of the day, to the effect that the enemy was running away in every direction, were correct.

The squad of Citizens' Guard under Captain Murray, came in about one o'clock this morning with five prisoners. This command had a very hard time of it. They were moving all day in either the lantana of the hills, or sand of the beach. Their prisoners gave the same version of the rebellion that was had from the kanakas taken at Moiliili. This was that they had been drafted into service by Wilcox and Nowlein, that they did not know what had become of their leaders, and that the only thing the rebels were doing was making every effort to get out of the way.

Late yesterday afternoon, Captain King, Minister of the Interior,



telephoned from Waianae the result of the naval expedition in which he was promoted to the title of Admiral, Captain Pratt to Commodore, Captain Kidwell to the same, and in which the detail of the Sharpshooters became marines. The Claudine was used as a man-of-war with the tug as a consort. The report had been that arms and men were being taken from two foreign vessels by island schooners. The naval force had been instructed to sink the schooners, and then give battle to the two barks. It turned out that there was only one large vessel, and one small schooner. These were some distance apart, but were in line, and from Waianae looked to be together. They were becalmed, and the navy *pro tem.* left them out there drifting around, and came back.

In the course of the afternoon and evening of yesterday, the commands of Capt. Zeigler and Lieut. Coyne came back to the barracks. These are the two details that have been under fire for lengthy periods several times since the war began. Capt. Zeigler and his men had been in the lantana for twelve hours, and were completely fagged out. Lieut. Coyne brought in, with other plunder, some 45-70, which he had found with the arsenal near Antone Rosa's place on Diamond Head. The men in this command had remarked the day before, that some of the bullets whistling about them sounded louder than the ammunition of small carbines. Coyne, who is a veteran of the rebel rebellion, was very well pleased with his campaign, and was ready

to go into the field again. Lieutenant King followed him from Diamond Head and brought as a prisoner from Sans Souci, George Lycurgus, a business man and the manager of the Sans Souci resort.

Lycurgus was taken to the Station house and locked up. He will be asked to explain a couple of suspicious circumstances observed at his place on Monday and Monday night. Lycurgus seemed to be very much surprised at his arrest, and declared that he was not connected in any way with either side.

The mystery of the firing at Sans Souci, Monday night, has not yet been cleared up. The enemy could scarcely have crossed the Waikiki road, and it does not seem possible that a passage could have been effected through the lines of Zeigler, Smith and Murray during the day. Shots were fired into the guard room at Sans Souci Monday night. The bullets passed through the walls, directly over the heads of the soldiers.

There was activity on the other side of the mountains Tuesday. Cecil Brown and Alfred Carter covered considerable country with their companies, and Judge Robertson was well over the ridge with his detail. In Cecil Brown's command there were a number of native cow boys brought up from Ewa by Fred Dowsett. Curtis Iaukea took a party over the Pali this forenoon to relieve Cecil Brown.

The Iaukea party consisted of Messrs. Rose, McBride, of Kauai, Dove, the surveyor, Norton and Cowan, students, and Eddie Dow-



sett; they were ordered to report to Cecil Brown. These men had fresh picked horses and expect to make a big ride before the sun goes down.

Marshal Hitchcock, Deputy Brown and Captain Parker and their assistants, were busier than ever at the Police station this morning. The Marshal and the Deputy were receiving reports, directing the movements of parties, organizing squads to co-operate with the military, and sending out to Captain Parker names of suspects about town to be brought in without warrants.

Capt. Parker had at his call a number of mounted policemen, several native members of the force, and such members of the Citizens' Guard as W. H. Hoogs, "Dick" Davis, an active young man who has had but very little sleep since last Sunday.

Prince Cupid was brought in quite early this morning. He was very indignant, and went below declaring that the authorities would be made to suffer for arresting him without cause.

William Daniels, an ex-judge of Maui, was among the captured. Daniels maintained that he knew nothing of the revolution until he reached town.

A prominent agitator, brought in by David, the district court bailiff, was Henry West, a bosom friend of Nawahi's. West tried to satisfy himself with his predicament by cursing native policemen. When Charles Baker, a carpenter with a trace of native blood in him arrived at the station he demanded an interview with Captain Parker. This

was refused.

Schnack, the collector was fooling around the station this morning trying to garnishee somebody's wages. He made such a nuisance of himself that Marshal Hitchcock ordered him below where he was kept for about a half an hour. Schnack entered a protest against being searched and his gold was taken from him.

George Townsend, who is a brother-in-law to Charles B. Wilson talked somewhat freely at the prison this morning. He said that the cause of the failure of the insurrection was the general use in their camp of Okolehao which was brought by the natives who came from Cocoa Head. Townsend said in a very matter-of-fact way that if the natives had not foolishly made themselves drunk they would have won the day.

Harry Juen, formerly a police captain, and George Lycurgus were the two white men in the party of a dozen prisoners taken to the reef this morning. They were very angry over what they called the humiliation of being "bunched with kanakas." Juen was specially mad and Lycurgus became so excited that he could scarcely speak.

In the arrest this morning of Jose Durrell, what is considered a very important capture, is effected. This prisoner is a Portuguese. There is evidence that he offered for the sum of \$2000.00 to take five hundred members of the colony into Wilcox's command. It is known that Durrell attempted some work of this sort in Runch-bowl town. He found, however, that the Portuguese were loyal to a



man. Durrell took his arrest very cool.

Captain Davis and the mate of the Waimanalo were brought before the Marshal again this morning and questioned further. They gave some more information that cannot be made public at this time.

It may be said that the authorities are on the trail of the people who furnished funds for the revolution. There are likely to be some revelations under this head within a couple of days. Davis says again that he was engaged by W. H. Rickard, and that an attempt was made to land the arms at Kakaako on last Thursday night. The guns were to be given out at the Immigration depot meeting opened up by Larsen. A regular mob movement was to be made upon the town from that place. Soon after the police descended on the gathering, Wilcox came out to the Waimanalo which was near the bell buoy, and directed Davis to go around Diamond Head with his freight. Davis says that there were three hundred guns, and that they were not in boxes but were loose. One of the most intelligent natives captured at Moiliili says that there were exactly two hundred and eighty-eight guns. The authorities believe that there were not less than five hundred of the little repeaters. There are now at military headquarters and the Police Station, a few more than one hundred of these rifles. Twenty guns found by Captain Smith in the fort near Waialae had never been fired. About half a dozen of the rifles were disabled. Three of them had been struck by bullets. Captain Gartenberg and

armorers Wetherbee issued all the captured rifles Tuesday night to Volunteers who had joined the Citizens' Guard during the day. The Government has quite a number more men than guns at the present time. The force of the Republic in Honolulu could whip all the rest of Hawaii and a pretty heavy contingent from any other country.

On the order of Marshal Hitchcock, Chester Doyle last night visited Henry Bertelmann's place. There were no signs of trouble out there. One of the women in the house said that a straggler had told her that the shelling at Diamond Head had killed eight natives. The bodies are supposed to be hidden in caves and underbrush. Men in the commands of Zeigler and Coyne found a number of bloody rags on Punchbowl.

This leads to the subject of surgeons. Captain Cooper and Steward Hough have been on duty day and night since the rebellion began. Dr. Myers has been at headquarters most of the time. Drs. Wood and Day have been under arms day and night. Dr. Howard has been in the field. Dr. Weyson is in Company B. Dr. Murray and Dr. Walters have volunteered. The veteran Dr. McGrew tenders his services. Dr. MacDaniel, who came down on the last Australia was made surgeon of the navy. He was at headquarters all of last night. Dr. Cooper and Dr. MacDaniel are satisfied that the soldier sick in the barracks and now recovering, was suffering from strychnia poisoning. He was the only man who drank



of the gin captured near Antone Rosa's. The corks had been drawn from these bottles and Dr. Cooper, who threw the stuff away, is pretty certain that it had been dosed.

Holi and Logan, the men wounded at Bertlemann's, are resting easily at the hospital. Holi is pronounced out of danger, and Logan will soon be able to leave the place. Lieutenant Ludewig wanted to report for duty this morning.

The first cabinet meeting of the week was held at 11 o'clock this forenoon. Several very important matters were considered and disposed of promptly.

In view of the likelihood of rebels attempting to leave the island, it was decided to hold all steamers and sailing vessels. Earlier in the morning it had been thought that shipping would be resumed. A number of steamboat men had been summoned to their boats. The S. C. Allen was ready to leave for San Francisco with a cargo of sugar. She will not lose much time as there was no wind today.

The Cabinet decided that the town of Honolulu should be placed in the hands of Marshal Hitchcock and his Deputy and assistants. This means that the Citizens's Guard and specials will remain on duty. The commanders of the different squads of the Guard had reported that their men desired to continue in service until the end of the war.

The military has been vested with control of all outside operations. They are to occupy Nuuanu, Pauoa, Makiki, Manoa, and Palolo and the outside country clear around to Diamond head. The

town is to be protected from the west by the Citizen's Guard.

All scouting parties and commands in the field are to report to and be directed by the military headquarters. The first order issued after this arrangement was made sent the sharpshooters into Manoa. Captain Kidwell was in command. He lives up there and knows every foot of the country.

Of course under a martial law the President is the absolute commander of everything. The plan outlined above has been adopted simply to avoid confusion and facilitate operations. The various valleys will be occupied indefinitely by troops and no one will be allowed to either come or go. This is a mandatory order.

The Cabinet had before it reports from all departments, and was well satisfied with the situation. Mr. Damon suggested that the custom house and post office resume business, and their doors were opened at noon.

The return of the Keau Hou from Maui is anxiously awaited. She is expected back in the morning. Much depends upon reports brought by her. Statements of prisoners on the matter of whether or not the rebellion extended to other islands are very conflicting. About the only thing that is clear in this connection is that Wilcox had planned to go to Maui if beaten here, and set up a Government.

Some late confessions made at the Station house are to the effect that Sam Nowlein was in command personally at Moiliili, and that Wilcox was on Diamond head Monday afternoon. If that was



the case Nowlein has had a better chance than his parter to escape over the mountains. The Cabinet has directed that every effort be made especially to capture these leaders.

There is no end of speculation about town on the subject of funds for the revolution. A very general report is that a certain woman contributed \$20,000, and that another woman whose name is not mentioned so often, gave \$5,000. As to the former an immediate relative gives every assurance that she did not put up a dollar. One report at the Station house is that a subscription was taken up, and that \$1,000 was the largest sum given by any one person. It is said that some of the money came from San Francisco parties. This fact is pretty well established. The rifles captured can easily be traced by their numbers. They are a very cheap gun and are said to be the special brand

for South American revolutions.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon none of the enemy are in sight, and the only action of the real war is the movement of the troops in the mountains.

Following is a list of persons arrested today charged with conspiracy:

Sam Kaluahine.  
 Nislo.  
 James Durrell.  
 Henry West.  
 Makia.  
 N. Peterson.  
 Judge Daniels.  
 W. K. Hutchinson.  
 F. Harrison.  
 J. Brown.  
 H. Kaaha.  
 Geo. Makalena.  
 Kuakaula.  
 J. K. Kaunamano.  
 Manuel Reis.  
 Lewis J. Levey, the auctioneer.







## BATTLE OF MANOA.

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THE second real engagement of the war was between more than fifty rebels under the personal command of Robert Wilcox, and Company A, and the Sharpshooters of the Government force. The latter were under the direction of Captain Paul Smith. Captain Kidwell was at the head of about seventy Sharpshooters. Captain Smith had about fifty militia men. Company A and the Sharpshooters were supported by a field piece. The artillery company was in command of Lieutenant Jones. L. M. Johnson was gunner. Lieutenant Jones had twenty men from Company D, to support the Austrian cannon.

Lieutenant King of company E, covered the avenue of retreat of the enemy with a detail. Later he was joined by Lieutenant Coyne who took command. These regulars were supported by a portion of company D, and company C. The Coyne command and the reserve were in the valley of Pauoa.

The engagement began about noon and continued until after dark. Two rebels were killed.

Five were made prisoners. One of the prisoners was wounded slightly.

The battle was directed for the Government by Colonel Fisher from headquarters. He had aide Meyers and Drummer Hall as couriers. Major Potter was in the field from headquarters, and Adjutant-General Soper visited the Republic's battle line while firing was in progress. The field hospital was in charge of Dr. Howard, with Steward Hough as his assistant. They had a place about a mile from the front, and were well equipped for caring for the wounded.

At eight o'clock Wednesday morning, Captain Smith received orders to move from Makiki valley to Manoa. This meant a march of about five miles. Part of it was made at double time. When well in the valley, Smith sent a platoon to the right under Lieut. Ludewig, and himself proceeded straight for the head of the valley.

The end of Manoa valley is what is called the "pen." From a distance it has the appearance of three great walls. While it is somewhat broken, escape from it is extremely difficult.

Company A searched houses and



interviewed stragglers until Montana's ranch was reached. Here information was received that there was a considerable party of hostiles in the pen, about a mile and a half ahead. Smith pushed on with all possible speed, and, throwing out his scouts and skirmishers, began work in earnest.

The Sharpshooters left town at noon. They marched all the way. It was a trip of eight miles. More than half the distance was covered at a run. The Sharpshooters found Company A engaged with the enemy. The firing was quite sharp. In the meantime Company A had captured three rebels, and from them had learned that the enemy was scattered in the Pen.

A report was sent to headquarters and Lieutenant Jones with a field piece and twenty men was ordered to the back of Puchowl to the support of the skirmish lines of Company A and the Sharpshooters. Jones made one of the quickest movements of the war. In fifty-five minutes after he received his order, he had fired a shell into the enemy. On this forced march of Company D all rigs met with were taken and used. One horse was actually driven to death.

When the news of the location of the enemy at Manoa was received at headquarters, Deputy Brown offered to Colonel Fisher, the services of Captain Murray and thirty-five members of the Citizen's Guard who were in Palolo valley looking for Nowlein and his wing of the rebel army. Colonel Fisher, directed that Murray and command be moved towards Manoa. This order was taken out by Deputy

Brown in person. Its delivery was the cause of considerable excitement at headquarters. Brown and Murray signalled to each other with white handkerchiefs. This caused the lookout on top of the Executive Building to report just what the appearance indicated. It was supposed for a time, that either a large party of rebels had surrendered, or that a detachment of the Government force had been captured.

Just in the pen of Manoa is a place owned by John Ena. Here Capt. Smith established headquarters for his company and the Sharpshooters. It was within firing distance of some of the rebels. The artillery was planted on a prominent knoll about five hundred yards beyond the Ena house and to the right. The firing from the sides of the pen had been quite sharp until the field piece arrived. The rebels had acquired a holy horror of shelling, and did not invite any of it. Scouts of Company A and the Sharpshooters pressed on to the right and left of the valley, and on their reports Captain Smith directed the shelling. Johnson has become very skillful with this gun and can throw a shell into any clump of bushes pointed out.

Wilcox seems more desperate and more inclined to fight than the rebels have been at any time yet. With a much smaller force he seemed about as anxious to do some killing as his men were to get away.

There were numerous acts of individual bravery shown on the skirmish lines of Company A and the Sharpshooters. Nearly every man seemed determined to distin-



guish himself. They pushed ahead constantly firing wherever there was any sign of the enemy in the lantana and guava bushes. The ground in Manoa is much more favorable for action than was the hot field of Moiliili. Some of the men scampered into the thicket, over ridges and up the slope like goats. Capt. Smith gives special praise to squads in charge of Lieut. Rowald and Sergeant Duschalsky, though he says that every man did his full duty. A good many of the fighters under Capt. Kidwell were well acquainted with the Pen. They had heavy ammunition made especially for long range shooting, and in this regard were better equipped than the militia.

The continuance of firing for two or three hours shows more than anything else the determination of the enemy. They sent probably three hundred bullets at the squads of the combined skirmish line. Company A and the Sharpshooters used about twenty rounds to the man. A few of Wilcox's braves had either Springfield or heavy Winchester guns. Some of their bullets came with a louder whiz and a greater force than others.

With all this action in full blast a messenger came up from the hospital to see if there were any wounded, and to bring telephone messages. He told among other things, that a searching detail had found twenty-seven dynamite bombs of the regulation hand-grenade pattern in a house on the right of the valley near Montano's place. This news caused the militia and Sharpshooters to move with

renewed energy upon the enemy.

After a few minutes of rapid firing, word passed along the line to cease. Two rebels were approaching with a poi flag. As they came up there was firing from behind them. Wilcox had ordered that when deserters were moving away they be shot if possible. Many men in the Government force were scarcely able to restrain themselves from firing towards the truce banner. However, this was avoided.

One of the men who surrendered had lost a portion of his right ear. It had been cut off by a bullet. It was after receiving this wound, that he decided to surrender. This man works at the Honolulu Iron Works. The fellow with him was in the Government employ on the waterfront, until he refused about two weeks ago, to take the oath of fealty to the Republic. They said there was a dead man in the guava clump from which they came. The corpse was brought in, placed on Major Potter's horse, and taken back to the hospital camp.

The Iron Works employe spoke English very well. He was for three years, in the Kamehameha school. First his father paid his tuition, and then W. H. Rice, of Lihue, Kauai, was his patron. He made quite an extended statement and what he said, seemed to be truthful. He said that Wilcox was trying to get into Pauoa valley to effect a surprise on a Government force. Wilcox had over fifty, but not as many as sixty men. Sam Nowlein was in either Palolo or beyond in the Waialae mountains. The haoles were all with Nowlein. He had recognized Louis Marshall



and young Gregg, the employe of Lewers & Cooke. He had heard that Carl Widemann had been killed. This native was the first one to report that the notorious Lot Lane was in the hostile camp. He is with Wilcox. It had been accepted all along that Lot Lane was on the island of Hawaii. Now it is known that he was the Koolau recruiting officer who brought from twenty to thirty men from that district. Lane and Wilcox had threatened to shoot every kane who weakened. The dead man was identified as having been a hand on B. F. Dillingham's ranch in Moanalua.

The Wilcox party had camped Tuesday night behind a knoll on the right side of the Pen. Here are two small summer residences owned respectively by Wilcox and Robert Boyd. The only food of the rebels had been green bananas. They cooked these, and the prisoner said some men had one and some had two. Wilcox did not wear his regular revolution costume. He is in civilian dress.

Speculation began at once as to who killed the dead man. The Sharpshooters thought it was either Lieutenant Dodge or Linc. McCandless. Captain Smith thought it was private Honeck, one of his best shots. The man had been killed instantly by a bullet that entered one side of his head and passed clear through it.

The Kamehameha graduate told how he was pressed into service. He said he was out walking Sunday afternoon in the park when a native with whom he had never associated, forced

him at the point of a pistol to march around Diamond head to the hostile camp. Here Wilcox and the others were issuing arms and ammunition. The foundry man had never fired a gun in his life. He was shown how to operate one of the light carbines. He went with a squad of about sixteen to Waialae. They were near the beach there, all of Monday. In the course of the day, they killed one of Paul Isenberg's steers and had quite a feast. They took along a little of the cooked meat, when at night, an order was received by them from Wilcox, to move to the head of Manoa. This took them all of Tuesday. During the Moiliili battle they were near the beach between Diamond Head and Waialae. On Tuesday they saw Company A picking up arms on the battle field of the day before. This prisoner said that Wilcox planned to make an assault upon the town, precipitate a general riot everywhere and use the dynamite bombs to secure possession of the Government buildings. Wilcox assured his men that there were plenty of the royalists in town who would rise up and help them at the proper time.

The other prisoner told about the same story claiming also to have been forced into service. After being closely questioned at military headquarters, they were taken to the station house.

The directors of the campaign against the rebels now determined to make every effort to close in on Wilcox and take him. A general advance up Pauoa and Nuuanu was ordered. Coyne and King



and Wilder moved forward beyond Tantalus. Captain McStocker with Judge Robertson as his Lieutenant went up Nuuanu valley with sixty of the Citizen's Guard. They were placed to intercept any rebels who might possibly get through the lines from Manoa. This detail reached the front about eleven o'clock and was there until seven this morning.

The Sharpshooters were sent up Pauoa early Thursday morning. Company F relieved Company A at 10 o'clock Wednesday night. Company B was called in from the back of Punchbowl and placed on duty at the barracks with A. Company C cleared out the old King's barracks near the drill shed, and this will be used as a prison. E and F companies were sent to the front.

Detail number two, D Company broke camp on Punchbowl hill at 11:30 Wednesday night. Was under Captain Wilder. A detail from E Company under Lieutenant Coyne led the way up the mountains. After a tedious climb, single file, the command, about sixty men, reach the Forester's and there staid all night. Left at wink of day and invested Tantalus Road. E's detail went forward and a skirmish line was left from Tantalus, after which D's detail halted on Mount Olympus.

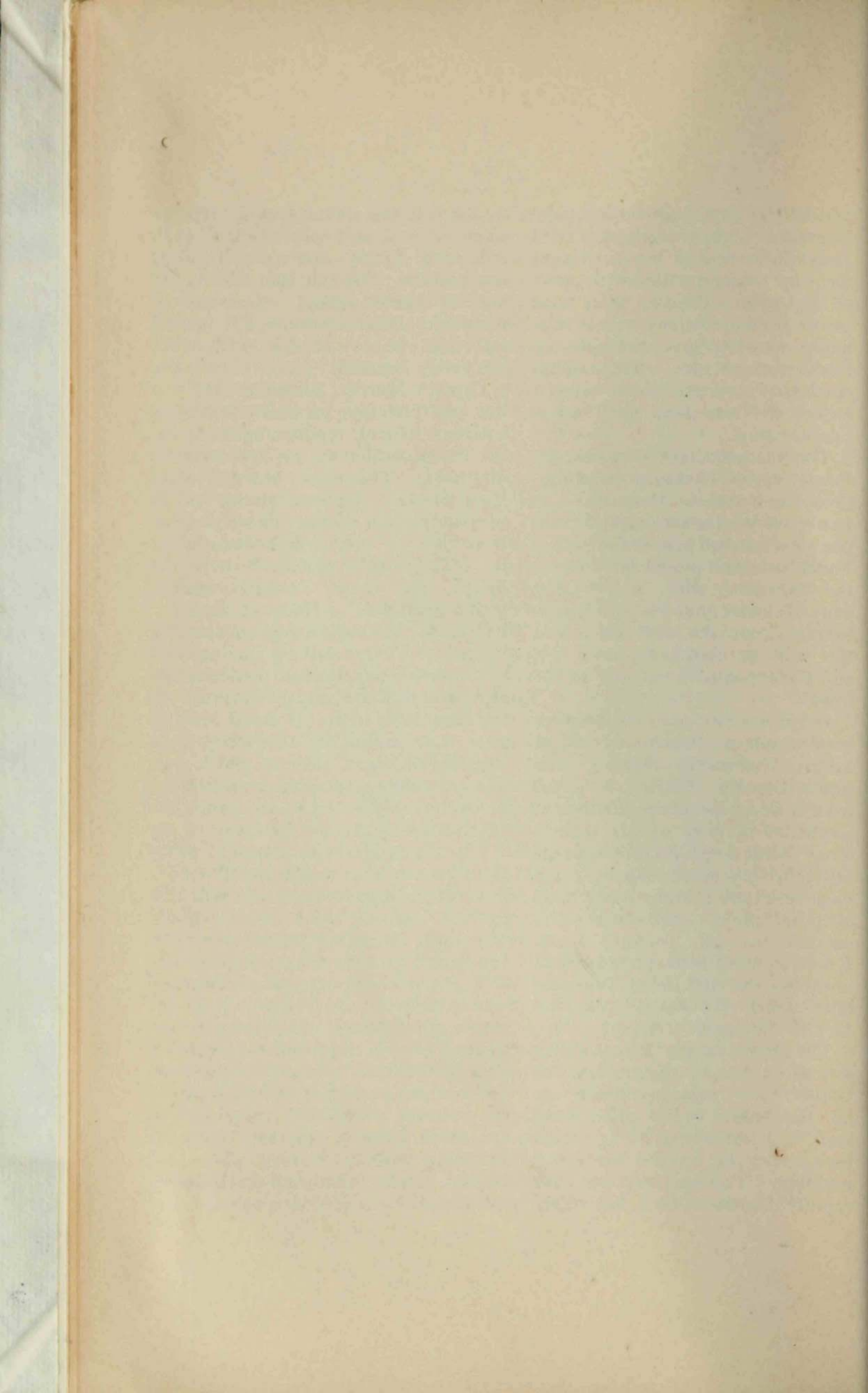
The guards on the Manoa valley side saw a man in the bushes. A Corporal led a vigorous attack upon the thick copse. The shots were not answered. The detail then raided the bushes but found nothing. The man seen was later captured farther down the valley

and sent to the station house. His name was Tom Pool. He had a rifle and nearly 100 rounds of ammunition. He said that Wilcox was up Manoa valley. From the mountain above mentioned E's detail could be seen at the head of the valley beneath.

Captain Murray, Lieutenant Hilbus and thirty-five members of the Citizen's Guard reported again at the Police station at 2 o'clock this afternoon. They were brought in from Manoa telephone station in wagonettes and hacks. These men have had a very rough time of it. They were practically bare-footed, and their clothing was torn a great deal. Many of them had bloody faces and hands from the lantana. After receiving their order from Deputy Brown yesterday afternoon, they worked rapidly across the mountains from Palolo to Manoa. Last night they camped on a ridge on the right side of Manoa. They saw the engagement in the Pen and were ready to receive any of the rebels who might come their way.

Captain Zeigler with company F is still at the head of Manoa. They have the field piece there yet with gunner Johnson and a detail. If any of the rebels succeed in escaping from Pauoa or Tantalus, they will get a warm reception anywhere between the Pen and Montano's upper ranch, and if they try to get into town they will meet the Citizen's Guard. Zeigler himself and a number of men accustomed to scouting work, have traversed the three sides of the Pen since morning without scaring up a rebel. Zeigler is satisfied that the enemy has vacated Manoa entirely.







## FRIDAY, JANUARY 11th.

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THIS morning Company A was in Makiki valley.

Company B moved on from Schmidt's.

Company C was divided between Nuuanu valley and the back of Punchbowl.

Company D was at the barracks after two days and nights in the field.

Company E was half at the barracks after two days and nights in the field and half well in Pauoa valley.

Company F was at Camp Zeigler in Maoua valley.

The Sharpshooters are at their rendezvous in town.

Mounted details of police are working in the hills like goat hunters.

The plan of campaign is to chase them down.

News from the rebels is that they are demoralized and fleeing, bare-footed, hungry well-nigh exhausted. This is as to Wilcox's command.

Nowlein may be on his way to

the Waianae mountains or he may be near Niu.

### FIRING LAST NIGHT.

Four or five rebels attempted to cross the mountains at Luakaha between Pauoa and Nuuanu valleys just after midnight last night. They were well over and had begun to descend the trail on the Nuuanu side, when they were fired upon by outposts of the Citizen's Guard. The shots were returned, and the rebels instantly received a volley from a detail of company C which was encamped near by. At Luakaha at the time were twenty-two men of company C, a detail of Citizen's Guard and several special policemen. About sixty shots were fired upon the rebels when the noise started by them had ceased.

### DIRECT FROM ROBERT.

A rebel who left the camp of Wilcox in Manoa on Tuesday night was captured last evening on King street, near the Waikiki road. The man very readily made an extended statement. Much that he said was known to be true.

The story told was that Wilcox was trying to cross Pauoa, Nuuanu and Kalihi and reach the



Waianae mountains to effect a union with Nowlein, who had gone before. That Nowlein has made the trip is doubted very much. The rebel said that the shelling of Diamond Head demoralized them. From that time they expected defeat. After the affair of Moiliili road it was a general scramble for safety. Wilcox used every effort to keep his men together. He shot at a number who were trying to desert.

This straggler had a verbal message for Theresa Cartwright, at a house in Palama. It was of no value to the authorities. According to the prisoner's version he was to say to the woman that Robert was well, was fighting for his country and would ultimately be victorious.

Therese Cartwright has been interviewed. She says she knew nothing of the revolution in advance. Wilcox left her Saturday afternoon, saying he was going into the country on a surveying trip.

#### TWO FATAL WOUNDS.

Here is the first published account of the shooting of the second rebel killed in the war.

Just at dusk on Wednesday a man from a clump of guavas in Pauoa discovered himself to sentries of Lieutenant King. He called "hands up." He had a rifle. Two privates thought he was calling to them to surrender. They were Fisher and a Portuguese. They fired on the man instantly. He fell dead. There was one bullet in his head and another in his heart.

Some natives volunteered to bury the rebel. They said they would send a bill to the marshal. The man was a dock laborer. His ignorance of the art of surrendering cost him his life.

#### THEY SAW TRACKS.

The Sharpshooters came in from the mountains at 6 o'clock Thursday evening. They were pretty tired. Captain Kidwell reported at once for orders. Lieutenant Dodge came to headquarters to explain from maps, the lay of the land.

The Sharpshooters gave positive information that some of the rebels escaped from Manoa Wednesday night. Several of them undoubtedly made their way across the head of Pauoa and into Nuuanu. From there they probably reached Kalihe and the town.

Scouts of Captain Kidwell found fresh tracks of the rebels yesterday morning. All were bare-footed but one. They also found on the rebel trail pieces of copies of the *Holomua* and *Bulletin*. These papers had accounts of the conspiracy cases shaded to favor the defendants.

The Sharpshooters came down Pauoa without sighting an enemy.

#### MORE PRISONERS.

Sam K. Pua was arrested by Captain Gus. Cordes yesterday afternoon. An hour later John Aea was brought in, charged with conspiracy. Soon after this Mahoe, Henry Edwards, Paulo Hokii, Samuel Kasa and Kilohana were brought down and locked up. They are prisoners of war. S. Kaohiwaena was arrested this morning. At 11:10 today James Spencer, telephone



operator, was locked up for investigation.

#### NOTES OF THE DAY.

Auditor-General Laws has been a faithful courier.

Allred Carter believes in keeping everlastingly at it.

Interpreter Wilcox is on duty for "confessions."

Judge Robertson makes a picturesque looking ranger.

Rev. Robt. G. Hutchins has been on duty as a rifleman.

Manager Lowrie has an armed squad at Ewa ready for business.

Senator Cecil Brown has shown that he is made of the proper stuff.

Capt. McStocker goes to the front every few hours, night and day.

W. O. Smith and Capt. King were at headquarters all of last night.

Deputy Brown rides down about four horses every twenty-four hours.

Joseph Mendonca and W. Henry have been on the alert all the time in Koolau.

Mrs. Dole sent coffee and crullers to the boys at the front last evening.

C. B. Ripley developed a capacity for horseback riding that was astonishing.

Judge Perry of the District Court was on guard duty in Pauoa valley last night.

J. W. Chapman is now a caterer for the Government troops at the Executive building.

Captain Wilder and Lieutenants Jones and Torbert seem to actually enjoy the work.

Captain Wall and Lieutenant

Kenake made good time with B Thursday and today.

Private Marks of B was detailed yesterday for work as a stenographer at both headquarters.

A gallon of brandy sent to Camp Zeigler Tuesday night turned out to be very mild table claret.

The Sharpshooters had a difficult tug over the mountains back of Luakaha Thursday afternoon.

The Government forces are believing none of the stories regarding the death of rebel leaders.

Captain Cordes and members of the mounted police were around Diamond Head last night.

Dave Crozier was sent into Pauoa last night as escort for food and ammunition for Company E.

Two badly wounded men are with Wilcox. One has a swollen hand, the other has a swollen leg.

Drummer Hall, mounted, left as a messenger for Lieutenant King's camp at 10 o'clock this morning.

A telephone message at 11 o'clock announces the capture of another rebel beyond the pali. He was making for Koolau.

There are nine Hawaiians in Captain Smith's Company A. Every man of them went to the front.

George W. Smith, the druggist, was on duty at the telephone office eighteen hours Tuesday night and Wednesday.

There was only one woman with the rebels and her name has not been learned. Theresa Cartwright is in Palama.

The Central Union church, with its range and Kitchen equivolent, makes a splendid rendezvous for the Sharpshooters.



Lieutenant Coyne volunteered to take the field again immediately upon his return from Pauoa Thursday night.

Private Hammer of company D is doing commissary work. He takes food to the details in the mountains.

George Cavanaugh, of Company B, was excused from the Tantalus trip last night owing to the amount of flesh he has to carry.

E. N. Hitchcock, son of the Marshal, has been a very valuable adjunct to the station house force. His work has been various.

Minister Damon tried to get to the front yesterday without a pass and was stopped until headquarters were consulted. He was very much pleased over the strict obedience of orders by the men.

At Camp Zeigler last evening they had quite a luau. Some revolutionary ducks were captured and a pig that was trying to climb a tree to signal the enemy was placed in an imu.

Members of the Citizen's Guard at Luakaha are thankful to Mrs. E. W. Jordan for rations carried to them by the lady herself this morning.

Company E, a part of D and about half of the Sharpshooters' Company took supper at Number 35 up Pauoa valley yesterday afternoon.

No men in the service are working harder than the Mounted Patrol. While they have no mountain climbing, they are up night and day.

A Chinese shopkeeper up Pauoa valley sent Company E a supply of bananas yesterday. The Samaritan would take no money for his fruit.

A prisoner captured yesterday afternoon stated that Wilcox could have no sentries as when the men were put out they would desert.

The military are anxious to find out what part Lionel Hart of the Foreign office might have played in the rebellion. The leaders of the rebels are all chums of Hart.



## SATURDAY, JANUARY 12th.

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**F**ORCES of the Government are on the trail of the rebels again.

Wilcox has not yet crossed Nuuanu, but is in that vicinity.

Nowlein was last night in Niu, beyond Waialae with Bipikane and a few others.

No trail or report of Greig, Marshall or Carl Widemann. One or two or all of them may be in town.

Pahou, the Nowlein lieutenant reported killed by Lieut. King's men, is with his captain. The dead man was another ex-policeman.

The chase is now hotter than ever.

All the troops, except the Coyne detail at the head of Manoa, were moved back to the foothills at noon today. They form a line from Pauoa to Palolo.

Deputy Brown and Captain R. Parker have gone into the hills with thirty-six native policemen mounted. They carry rations for several days. They will scout and hunt until successful or until further orders.

Willie Kinney with eight men has gone into the country back of Niu beyond Waialae. Deputy

Brown may help him with a squad.

Capt. Parker and a party go up the ridge between Nuuanu and Panoa and then along the highest ground in the direction of Niu.

In Nuuanu valley the Citizens' Guard and Company C remain on duty. Capt. McStocker has established for his men a permanent camp in the valley.

Captain Murray was anxious this afternoon to go into the Waialae mountains again with his detail.

The actual chase is in full blast again.

### BRANCH PRISON.

Adjutant Pratt receipted to the police department this morning for twenty-five Hawaiian conspiracy suspects and prisoners of war. The old King's Barracks have been fitted up for their reception. Captain Wilder provided a guard for the lot. They will be closely watched and will not be allowed to communicate with outsiders. Rations of poi and salmon will be served to these prisoners.

Oahu prison is now quite overcrowded, and Mr. Low is one of the busiest men in town.

### THE EX-QUEEN.

It is known that Liliuokalani is



in Washington place. It had been reported that she was under arrest. It now appears that this is incorrect. A number of leading citizens, including many representative men under arms, have first suggested, then urged that the woman be imprisoned. These hold that her influence would be destroyed forever. A good many men in the ranks of the rebels honestly believe that the Republic dare not interfere with the ex-queen.

Many arguments against taking this step are made. It is maintained that she would be uselessly humiliated and that the result would not but be beneficial.

There seems to be a very great majority in favor of having the arrest made.

#### THEIR DYNAMITE.

There are many dynamite hand grenades not accounted for as yet. Some of them are in the mountains, but there are doubtless many in town. These were to be thrown into gatherings of supporters of the Government.

Part of the plot was to blow up the Central Union church. The rebels have an especial grudge against that building and its owners.

At one time when the uprising was in preparation it was proposed to start it on some night when there was a battalion drill. On those occasions nearly all the troops are massed at the Shed. The plan of action was to toss a dozen bombs into the battalion. The slaughter would have been terrific.

#### ENEMIES IN TOWN.

The rebels depended a good deal

on friends in town. These were to use pistols and dynamite and were to make every effort to hamper and disconcert the loyal forces. A large number of pistols had been provided for the enemy in the city. These were handled by the man who transported the rifles. Only a few of them have been found by the authorities.

There are now in possession of the Government one hundred of the rebel rifles. Probably fifty more have been left in the mountains. There are at least two hundred not located. Some may still be buried around Diamond Head. There may be a few in town.

Guns are not coming in so rapidly these days as had been expected. There are hundreds of rifles and revolvers that should be surrendered. It is likely that a systematic search of the town will be instituted.

While the cause has enemies in town, there have been some surprising rallies to the Government side. Many men who been "on the fence" have volunteered to assist in putting down the rebellion.

#### DICTATOR BOB.

An intelligent native who escaped into town from the hostile camp last Monday and who was arrested later as a suspect, has made a very interesting statement. He says he went into the affair on behalf of Liliuokalani. In a very short time he became satisfied the Wilcox had no intention of restoring her ex-majesty. The plan was for Robert to set himself up as dictator under the title of President. The old system of island governors was to



be restored. In this way there would be a strong court at every central point in the group.

The new government was to be placed on a splendid financial footing at once by the confiscation of plantations and business establishments. Enormous sums of captured cash were to be divided at once.

This prisoner says that many others wanted to get away from Wilcox, but were afraid of him.

#### THE MONEY.

As a matter of fact the insurgents have not shown signs yet of having had a great deal of money. To suppose they had a fund of anything like \$20,000 is absurd. So far as can be learned their only outlay was for the cheap little carbines, dynamite and pistols.

Many promises of financial reward have been made.

In this connection Capt. Davies of the Waimanalo is placed in the position of being a cheap rascal. He received for his work the sum of \$20. A goodly lump was to be given him afterwards. W. H. Rickard paid the advance.

#### FOUND A CAMP.

Captain J. H. Black and two companions of the Citizens' Guard found a fresh camp of the hostiles at dusk yesterday. It was in every particular like the rebel camps discovered in Manoa, even to scraps of the royalist papers, *Bulletia* and *Holomua*. The camp had been in trees near the top of the ridge between Nuuanu and Pauoa.

Upon this report being made search for the enemy was pushed

with vigor far into the night, but without success.

#### COURT MARTIAL.

A court martial will be convened not later than next Tuesday. They have been waiting only for the capture of the "seccesh" leaders. It has been planned to begin with the big warriors, next the advisors and people who furnished the sinews of war and lastly the common conspirators, agitators and small fry.

#### THREE PRISONERS.

Three prisoners captured over the pali were brought to the station house at 2 o'clock. They left Wilcox last Monday after the battle of Moiliili. The men have been tramping and starving ever since. They tell about the same stories as other prisoners.

#### COUNCILS AGAIN.

The Executive and Advisory Councils of the Government will be called together again Monday.

This is necessary to make an appropriation for war expenses. There may be other business before the bodies.

The first business to be placed before the meeting by Colonel Allen, the chairman, will be the filling of vacancies.

It will be remembered that Senators Wilder, McCandless, Waterhouse and Brown resigned from the Council upon election to the legislature.

#### LAST RESORT.

If the present chase of the rebels does not scare up the men most desired, a plan that was offered early in the war may be adopted. This is to declare the leaders out-



laws and place a price on their heads, say \$1,000 each.

If the rebels get across Nuuanu they may be as safe as Jack Koolau, the leper. In the mountains back of Kahuku there is unexplored territory. Waianae gulch affords many outlaw strongholds.

#### NOTES OF THE DAY.

Harry Swinton was arrested last night.

John M. Vivas is one of the marshal's hard riding aids.

Mrs. C. A. Brown sends food to the Guards.

Attorney Kinney has been an earnest worker from the first.

Prof. Hosmer of Punahou takes to campaigning like a veteran.

Arrested today.—Nip See, Chas. Molteno, Matsumoto, Mendoza.

Senator Henry Waterhouse is a valuable man at police headquarters.

Paul Isenberg has offered the Government all the saddle horses that can be used.

Rev. H. W. Peck stands the racket with the best of them. He is one of the crack shots.

Wilcox is a half caste. He was born on Maui, where his father, an American, was a ranchman.

George Hawkins is doing guard duty for the Government in Pauoa valley with the Citizen's Guard.

Company E's second detail under Lieutenant Coyne left for the mountains at 7 o'clock this morning.

Minister Willis sent lengthy reports to the Government of the United States by the Alameda yesterday.

The patrols near the homes of P. C. Jones and C. M. Cooke claim

that they have the best commissary department.

Mrs. Afong sent three boxes of ginger ale and two boxes of apples to the barracks yesterday. The boys are very much obliged.

Lieutenant King returned to Headquarters from Pauoa last night for a little rest. Lieutenant Torbert was left in charge of the detail at 35.

F. I. Cutter, Superintendent of the Insane Asylum, has had a strong guard at that Institution since the trouble began. Everything is getting along in the very best manner.

Dr. C. T. Rodgers does not seem to have a thought of his beloved statistics these days. He puts in full time with his rifle and has a surgical case handy. The boys all like the genial M. D.

Dr. N. B. Emerson of the Sharpshooters has been at the front on every occasion with his company. Dr. Emerson carries his rifle in one hand and his surgical case in the other. He has been very vigilant and faithful.

Surveyor Joseph Emerson returned from Hawaii by the Hall. He had heard nothing of the rebellion until the steamer had docked. Joe then sprang to a hack and was driven rapidly to his home for his gun. He volunteered for the front before he had read his mail.

When D Company was in the mountains, Sergeant Faggeroos became ill. Dr. McDaniel said the man was threatened with heart failure and ordered him to the rear. Faggeroos said he would take chances on dropping dead and went on with his company.



## MONDAY, JANUARY 14th.

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FOUR taken.—Nowlein, Greig, Widemann and Marshall,

They surrendered at noon today.

The quartette was surrounded by members of the Citizen's Guard, Police and Specials.

Not a shot was fired. The four warriors were as harmless as calves.

The prisoners were found at Kanewai Spring. This is in Moiliili, half a mile off the road. It is practically in town, being not above a mile from the Moiliili church and perhaps three-fourths of a mile from the natural fort stormed by the artillery last Monday.

Captain Bob Parker's work did it. He sent to Marshal Hitchcock last night this message: "Get Paeaina Nalua. He knows, sure."

The native was brought in and turned over to Chief Justice Judd and Attorney Kinney. They questioned him. The Chief Justice finally mormed from him the desired information.

Marshal Hitchcock sent with Mr. Kinney into the field this

morning a big force of police and specials under Capt. F. B. McStocker.

There was visited the house of Paeaina Nalua. Here was found, the wife, daughter and son of the native. Said Mr. Kinney to the woman: "You know where these men are. The lives of your husband and son depend upon your telling us." The woman was not greatly frightened.

Kinney talked with his pistol in his hand.

She said at first she had seen none of the men since last Monday. Kinney would not have this. She then asked leave to consult a neighbor woman. After a talk with her friend she told where the fugitives were.

Kinney passed word outside. An order to surround Kanewai spring was given. Reinforcements had arrived from town. A general advance began at once.

The son of the informer was taken in hand and to the front by Kinney and others.

Into the brush they sent the boy. He was to say to the rebel leaders: "We have you surrounded and can kill you. To avoid loss of life, will



you surrender? If you do we guarantee you safe conduct to the custody of Marshal Hitchcock.

The boy took a trail. He and his sister had carried food over it to the outlaws.

In three minutes the boy came back. The police had been advancing and closing in on all sides. Behind the boy were Sam Nowlein, Will Greig, Carl Widemann and Louis Marshall. The police accepted the surrender, Henry Waterhouse placing his hand on Nowlein's shoulder.

The captives were brought into town with all possible haste in charge of Captain McStocker, Prof. Scott, W. Kinney, Luther Wilcox, C. M. Dow, Mr. Atkinson, Captain Rosehill and probably 100 other. It was a proud and satisfactory moment for all of them.

Around town the news was received with all sorts of manifestations of delight. An enormous crowd at once collected near the station house.

The four prisoners sat in the receiving office half an hour. Each one said for himself that he had not seen Wilcox since Sunday last.

These men say that all of Wilcox's soldiers deserted him; that he could not hold them together. They say he must be in hiding alone somewhere.

Nowlein, Greig, Widemann and Marshall all say they have done no fighting. Prisoners all declare they were in the hot Moilili affair. None of the men were armed when captured. They say they left their guns back on the ridge.

Said Andrew Brown to young

Marshall: "Well, my boy, you've got yourself into a pretty bad scrape." The lad responded that "he could not help it now." He whistled on the way in. The others were serious enough.

To a STAR representative Marshall said: "We have had plenty to eat. Yes, we are tired of it. We have seen no fighting yet." The men did not look nearly so jaded as did the prisoners captured during the past few days.

At 1 o'clock the four prisoners were taken below, and the hunt for Wilcox resumed.

The authorities expect to capture Wilcox in Pauoa by tonight.

#### FUSILADE IN TOWN.

Half a dozen shots were fired at the barracks this morning. A tall negro, known as Sam, was halted at the King street gate. When the sentry turned to call the corporal of the guard, Sam took to his heels and disappeared around the gospel tent corner of Alakea street with bullets whizzing after him. The alarm was sounded below and at the officers' quarters. All hands were at their posts in less than half a minute. A shot was fired in the basement in lieu of drum ruffling. The boys tumbled out in a great rush.

Discipline is right up to the handle at the Executive Building, and it is wise to halt and be recognized when the challenge is given. Among those stopped during the night were Marshal Hitchcock, Capt. Larsen and a squad of the mounted police.

A detail was sent to look for the negro, and he was found in hiding on the water front. The boys



brought him in, and he is now installed at quarters as bootblack and assistant janitor. Sam said he thought he was going to be shot down, and thought he had best make a run for it.

#### A QUIET ROARER.

Bipikane (Roaring Bull), one of the rebel leaders, was captured late Saturday night. He was taken in Niu through the efforts of friendly natives. Bipikane was thoroughly frightened and was tame indeed when he reached the Station house. Under questioning the fellow talked very freely, offering all the information he possessed. His trail of Wilcox was quite old. It was followed, but without result. Bipikane had witnessed the battle of Moiliili from a safe distance. He says the shelling of Diamond Head spread consternation in the ranks of the insurgents.

Bipikane has been an agitator for a long time. Though an idle fellow of little learning, he has had quite a following.

#### COLONEL'S FIRST SCALP.

Colonel Fisher, courier Ables and a non-com staff officer preceded Ziegler's command back to the head of Manoa yesterday morning. The trio did some reconnoitering on their own account. They scared up a rebel who waved a piece of his undershirt and came up smiling. He had two belts of cartridges and one of the little Winchester rifles.

The prisoner gave the name of Hanapau (Done Work). He was nearly famished and was given food before he was interviewed.

"No More Work" said that he

had been in hiding since the Manoa engagement of last Wednesday. He identified the uniform coat left in the bush by Wilcox. The man said he had been watching the soldiers three days, but was afraid to come in. He mentioned Carl Widemann as being with the leaders in the early part of the war.

#### GEN. NOWLEIN.

One of the prisoners of war says that Nowlein commanded the forces at Moiliili. He remained well to the rear and passed orders along the line. Nowlein wanted to capture Tim Murray and his gang of twenty-five to get their heavy rifles. Even after the artillery was on the field and in use he hoped to win the day. He wanted the piece to use from the top of Punchbowl. It was then that rioting in town would have been inaugurated. Nowlein urged his men to storm the line of the Republic's force. They did several times attempt to advance. Nowlein sent a couple of messengers after Wilcox during the engagement, but Robert did not come to the relief.

#### JUNIUS KAAE.

On last Sunday evening Junius Kaae returned in a hack to his Beretania street home about 9 o'clock. He asked: "How much?" The driver responded, "Oh, \$2.50 is about right." Kaae, who has been talking and plotting revolution for months, had been on a long trip. In the course of the evening he had been seen with Sam Nowlein. Kaae is in hiding.

The churches were watched for the rebels the evening the trouble



began. The size of the congregations indicated to them that there was no thought of war.

#### POLICE PARTY.

Deputy Brown and Capt. "Bob" Parker are in the hills and will work it out on that line if it takes the rest of the year. They yesterday hunted in the Moiliili vicinity, on the ridge between Manoa and Palolo and in Palolo Valley. Both Brown and Parker, as well as many of their men, are confident that there are hostiles in that locality. Fresh food supplies were found.

A number of the native residents of Palolo acted in a very suspicious manner. It is evident that they have been harboring rebels. About twenty-five of the sympathizers were arrested and brought to town this morning.

#### HEARD THE RIOT ACT.

Oscar Herald, a renegade American known as a musician, "danced on the carpet" in Marshal Hitchcock's office Saturday night. He had said among other things that there should be a massacre of foreigners here. Herald was given a raking down that he will not forget to his dying day. When last seen he was looking for a padlock for his mouth.

#### TWO ACCIDENTS.

Special E. C. Crandall and Patrolman Aass are in the hospital. The former was thrown from his horse on the Waialae road. His right leg is broken and he is very severely bruised. The mounted policeman's horse carried him into collision with one of Jim Carty's hacks. Aass had an arm and two ribs

fractured. Carty was slightly bruised.

One of Capt. Zeigler's men is in the hospital under treatment for rheumatism.

#### NOTES OF THE DAY.

An unknown friend sent a flag to Company A.

The natives in the outskirts are very polite to armed men.

C. B. Waile is a conspiracy prisoner. He is very indignant.

B Company, near Punahou, had dozens of lady callers yesterday.

War expenses for last week were estimated at about \$4,000 a day.

G. Carson Kenyon, of the *Bulletin*, is in jail charged with conspiracy.

F. A. Schaefer is very generously feeding a lot of excited but friendly natives.

Theresa Cartwright asked yesterday for a pass to Manoa and return. Refused.

Captain Camara of Company C came down to headquarters this morning.

Mrs. W. L. Hopper sent an elegant breakfast to Company B yesterday morning.

Two warriors who had crossed Nuuanu and reached Kalihi were arrested yesterday.

The native killed at Manoa last Wednesday was buried near the John Ena cottage.

The tents, canteens, haversacks and rubber coats are greatly appreciated by "the boys."

Cecil Brown, with his squad of rough riders and daredevils is still guarding Waimanalo pass.

Captain Pratt, post adjutant, made a trip along the lines this



morning to get the companies' rolls.

Will Kinney keeps a sharp lookout around the Isenberg ranch and picks up not a little valuable information.

Though Company D is in the garrison it is doing more hard work than any other company in the battalion.

The vessel that brought the rebel munitions of war from the coast was a small schooner, with a name ending in "berg."

All of the business houses, banks and the Post Office were open today. The gates to the Judiciary Building were also thrown wide.

THE STAR'S war book is in print and will be out in ample time for the next Australia.

Judge Cooper, Major Potter, Dr. McDaniels, Senator Rice and a few others were on Diamond Head nearly all of yesterday.

A special was arrested on Queen street last night without badge or pass. He said he did not require either, but the guard thought different and hauled him in. He turned out to be all right, and was given a pass.

B. F. Dillingham led a party of ten that searched all of Sunday in the Cocoa Head country. They found "signs" several times.

Lieutenant Kenake of Company B rode into town on a mule Saturday afternoon. He recommends the mule family in general for mountain travel.

Private Rowell of D, Rev. O. P. Emerson and one of the Rice boys were scouting in the Waialae mountains from Saturday afternoon till Sunday night.

Scouts in Kalihi valley reported signs of rebels this morning. Fresh camps were found and a native was seen carrying poi into the bushes. Strong guards were dispatched to the scene.

Company A wishes to thank for favors at camp Mrs. W. C. Wilder, Mrs. O. Fetter and Mrs. Forbes. Everybody is well at camp Smith. The sauerkraut and speck suited a lot of the boys.

Young Marshall was the only man of the rebel leaders who could crack a smile at the station house. The others looked like they had done something immensely mean and fully realized it.

When the shots were fired at the Executive Building this morning a swarm of riflemen rushed out of Kawaiahao Church and formed on the corner. The movement was handsomely made.

Soldiers in the mountains are receiving better attention than ever before. A detail must get far out of range not to receive their food promptly.

It was for fire patrol work that Thos. Rain Walker volunteered. He has been in the service several nights. A number of employes of Davies & Co. have been in the volunteer service ever since the trouble began.



## CAPTURE OF WILCOX.

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THE war is over. The chase is ended. Wilcox is in jail. He was brought to the Station house just at 5 o'clock on Monday, January 14th.

A cheer started that was carried around the town.

Wilcox was taken from the house of Charles Hopkins, in Iwilei.

Wilcox has been there since last Wednesday night.

He slipped over Pauoa and Nuuanu after the battle of Manoa, where he was in command.

There were six in the party that made the arrest. They were Messrs. C. A. Brown, Ouderkirk, Leslie, Scott, L. L. McCandless and Wasson.

The vehicles containing the officers were driven behind a cluster of houses in order to prevent their mission being known, and the possibility of Wilcox and his party making their escape by boat, which could have been easily accomplished

before they arrived at the house.

The troops have been called in from the hills.

Wilcox looked like a hunted rat. He has made a most signal failure of his task in the uprising. He feels defeat and fears the outcome. Martial law is a new thing to the man who rebelled in 1889 and was let off with a reprimand.

At one time Wilcox intended to go to the peaks near the pali. He found the Nuuanu road open and crossed it. His plan was to get away from the island and the country by taking a shore boat from the Kalihi bayou. Wilcox when arrested said he intended to surrender to the Marshal. He had sent for a hack to make the trip up town. His place of hiding was approached with caution. It was thought he might fight. He was thoroughly subdued. He said to C. A. Brown "I am glad you take me. We have been friends and I know you will protect me."



TUESDAY, JANUARY 15th.

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THE capture of Wilcox, which was made known to the public by a STAR extra, practically ended the campaign against the rebels. There is enough activity, however, to satisfy most people, and will be for some weeks to come.

Wilcox reported Lot Lane with thirty men in the neighborhood of the head of Pauoa valley. Deputy Brown, Capt. Parker and the native police were sent to the mountains. They will push on past the camp of Lieut. Coyle's command. If Lane is in that region he will be killed or captured.

Hundreds of the Citizens Guard and military were anxious to go after Lane, but it was decided to entrust the business to Brown and Parker.

Just enough of the guards were kept on duty to police the town. Captain McStocker excused the remainder to 5:30 this morning.

There are many theories about Lane. Experienced men believe that he has crossed the pali and is near his home in Koolau. Only a few think he has been able to hold any party together. Lane is a

thoroughly bad fellow and is likely to make a nasty fight. He is the only one of the rebels accustomed to mountain tramping and can keep it up indefinitely. All the Lane boys have borne unsavory reputations for years and Lot is considered the worst of the family. It was suspected months ago that he was trying to secure arms and organize a force in Koolau.

#### COURT MARTIAL.

President Dole and his associates are preparing for the court martial. It will be published in a few days. At least two prominent attorneys will be commissioned, in order that they may be members of the Board.

While preparations are under way, testimony is being taken. There will be a great mass of it.

#### MAJOR NIPPED.

Major Seward, John A. Cummins' confidential man, was brought to the station house at 10 o'clock. He looked thoroughly frightened. The major was found at the home of John A. Cummins, where he has been in retirement since the war began. Major Seward is charged with conspiracy. There is evidence



that he had something to do with the purchase of arms.

#### WANTED TO MURDER.

While a number of the rebel leaders were in Waialae the first Sunday night, Lot Lane made a diabolical proposal. He suggested and urged that they go and kill Paul Isenberg and wife, and Will Kinney and wife. Wilcox and others would not agree to the massacre, though Lane insisted upon it for some time.

Little by little the whole story of the plot is coming out. Some disclosures are enough to make people pale. The dynamite bombs and pistols were to be used freely.

One prisoner says that in the division of property among the rebels Will Greig was to take the residence and business of C. M. Cooke.

#### BOAT KNOWN.

It is now known that the sealing schooner which brought the arms used in the rebellion was the H. C. Wahlberg. She has been here a couple of times. A. P. Lorentzen is the captain. On one visit to this port he had considerable trouble with the authorities. It was suspected that he had opium aboard.

#### FIRING LAST NIGHT.

There was firing twice last night in the hills. Once it was back of Punchbowl and again in Makiki Valley. In the first instance Company C sent a few volleys into the brush at moving objects. In Makiki Company A sentries reported three stragglers, who escaped in the lantana.

#### TAKEN INTO CUSTODY.

John S. Walker, the young insurance man, was arrested this morn-

ing. The charge is conspiracy. Mr. Walker is nephew of Hugh McIntyre and has been here many years. He was one of the syndicate that bought the wreck of the bark Wilcox. The young man is very well known about town. His friends were greatly astonished over his arrest.

#### PUMPING LEADERS.

Sam Nowlein has been under questioning several hours today. Much that he has told cannot be published at this time. The authorities are certain to get clear to the bottom of this affair. There will be some startling developments in a day or two. Some surprising arrests will be made.

Wilcox is now willing to talk, and his statement will be taken soon. Like the others he wants to lie out of responsibility for the affair. One story is that he was hired to do the work for \$10,000. There is nothing in the yarn. He is one of the authors of the revolution.

Theresa Cartwright, with her baby and some food, visited Wilcox this morning.

#### IS A NOTABLE.

Robt. W. Wilcox has been a conspicuous figure in Hawaii many years. As a mere boy he came to the capital from Maui as a member of the legislature. He was a clever lad and caught the fancy of Kala-kaua. At government expense Wilcox was sent to Italy and given a military education. He returned in seven years with a bride, a member of a noble family. She soon left him.

There had been political changes



during Wilcox's absence. He was unable to get a decent billet from his royal patron. Such men as P. C. Jones, J. B. Atherton and C. M. Cooke wanted to set the young man up in business. He cared only for a political position.

In 1889, Wilcox led a revolution. He had a couple of hundred men in red shirts. They took possession of the palace early one morning. The declared purpose was to set up a Republic. The foreigners put down the insurrection, killing nine of the rebels. Wilcox was driven from the bungalow with dynamite. He was not punished for this.

Since 1889 Wilcox has dabbled in public affairs only to the extent of serving one term in the Legislature.

In 1893 Wilcox joined the annexation movement. He wanted the San Francisco consulate. Failing to get it he went into this thing.

#### THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The schools have not yet been opened. There are many who think they should be, but in conversation with one of the Principals this morning, he remarked that the teachers were ready and waiting, but said he "until the excitement is over it would be of little use to open and start pupils, as they could not get their mind on their lessons." It is possible that by next Monday everything will be quiet and that the schools will be running as usual.

#### A SMART BOY.

Col. Fisher's Japanese boy is up to the times. Early last week he heard that wayfarers had to have

passes during certain hours. His "boss" was too busy to attend to the matter. The boy found a bit of paper and pencil and prepared for himself this note: "I want to go home to Col. Fisher's house." He used this two mornings and was so pleased with himself that he did not care particularly for a regular pass.

#### A JOLLY NIGHT.

At both military and police headquarters Monday night there were pleasant times. In the bungalow the piano was opened and Captain Ashley accompanied choruses and solos. Dr. McDaniel proved himself a fine entertainer.

At the police station the boys had stringed instruments and Cuelho, Zablan and Thompson led in the singing. Upon the return of the Brown-Parker party from the hills there was prolonged and enthusiastic cheering.

#### NOTES OF THE DAY.

Will Greig is a half caste Tahitian, not a Hawaiian.

Armstrong Smith, Company D, is Acting Quartermaster Sergeant.

They are taking evidence with closed doors at the Marshal's office.

Cecil Brown and party have been called back from Waimanalo Pass.

Theresa Cartwright paid a visit to Wilcox at the Police Station this morning.

It is still maintained that the rebels had two small mountain howitzers.

It is reported that a number of arrests will be made today of Royalists in town.

F. B. McStocker managed to be



at the custom house a few minutes this morning.

Scores of men in the armed service had their first good sleep for a week last night.

A larger number of natives than usual were congregated at the Police station today.

Thirty mounted police under Parker went out this morning to hunt down Lane and his gang.

"Tom" King, the feed man, has secured Wilcox's war coat, having purchased it from a Company F man.

Persons challenged by D Company sentries around the Executive Building last night made haste to stop.

Captain Davies and Townsend have been taken out this afternoon to locate some arms beyond Moanalua.

The story that Lane has fifty men with him is believed by some and doubted by others at the Police Station.

Wilcox has been very quiet at the station today. He said he was pleased to be in a safe retreat and thanked C. A. Brown for bringing him in.

The fear that plotters some time ago expressed of the American League and the Citizens' Guard was well founded.

Ten of the Sharpshooters under Lieutenant Dodge did sentry duty in Waikiki valley last night, and Company A left.

This week two years ago was lively in Honolulu, but the "war of '95" throws all other disturbances in the shade.

On returning to quarters this morning Joseph Marsden gave a

thrilling account of the bloodless battle of Makiki last night.

No one is allowed to see the prisoners of war today. There were no interviews with them after "Theresa" called on Robert.

When Kinney took his gang around to the bridge at Komoiliili to capture the four rebel leaders, a number of prisoners were left in charge of one policeman. They did not attempt to break away.

Mrs. James A. Hopper and Mrs. T. D. Garvin have thoughtfully sent Company B fresh home made bread, doughnuts, fruit and other delicacies. It is such deeds of loyalty on the part of the ladies that make brave and courageous soldiers.

Miss Kenake, sister of the first lieutenant of Company B, earned the gratitude of the soldier boys by supplying them with ice and other delicacies. B is grateful to all the loyal ladies who have contributed to their larder.

The name of Mrs. J. M. Augus was unintentionally omitted in the mention of the loyal ladies who supplied such excellent coffee and other refreshments to the boys to the Central Union Church. At the Executive Building she worked nobly day and night.

Company B are very grateful to the faculty of Oahu College. Notably Miss McCloud, Miss Brewer and Miss Axtell, for a generous supply of delicious coffee Sunday night, also other refreshments. Miss Axtell also delighted some of the "boys" with her rare musical talent.



WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16th.

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SHE is taken.—Liliuokalani Dominis is a prisoner. She is confined in what has been the auditor-general's office, at the Executive Building.

A corporal's guard stands watch over the former queen of Hawaii. The woman who has caused all the trouble of the past three years is wholly within the power of the Government.

The arrest was made very quietly at 10 o'clock this morning by Deputy Brown and Captain Parker. This movement was decided upon at the Cabinet meeting Tuesday evening.

An order was sent at 9:30 o'clock this day from the office of Adjutant-General Soper to Marshal Hitchcock. It was to arrest Liliuokalani Dominis "forthwith and deliver her to Lieut. Col. Fisher, commanding the military, at the Executive building, immediately."

Deputy Brown and Capt. Parker reported in a few minutes to a cabinet meeting then in progress to ask if there were any special instructions. None were given. They left at once for Washington place with two hacks.

There were a number of native guards around the Dominis' house. These did not even challenge the police. The mistress of the house had no visitors inside.

Liliuokalani was lying down in her bed chamber. She came into a larger room to meet the officers.

Capt. Parker spoke to the ex-queen, saying that he had an order for her arrest.

Mrs. Dominis has always been rated a strong woman. It was more than half expected she would resist.

She did not faint, or cry, or start back, or give any evidence of weakness.

The woman who has made Hawaii politically what it is today, merely said:

"All right; I will go."

In a very few minutes Liliuokalani had made her toilet. She was dressed entirely in black. She was seated beside Deputy Brown with Captain Parker in front with the driver.

Mrs. Chas. Clark, who has been a lady in waiting all the time, took the second cab, occupying it alone. She had a hand satchel. Mrs. Dominis brought no baggage at all.

Only a very few people knew what was going on. The native



guards were thoroughly frightened and in trembling silence looked on, dismayed.

When the party passed Central Union Church and the Hawaiian Hotel a few at either place caught a glimpse of the woman who has worn the purple, but could scarcely believe that Liliuokalani was actually a prisoner charged with conspiracy.

Officers and the prisoner and Mrs. Clark were driven rapidly to the Richards street entrance. The final stop was made at the mauka steps to the Executive building.

Mrs. Dominis, escorted by Deputy Brown and Captain Parker walked slowly up the iron stairway, along the hall, then up the carpeted koa staircase.

In the hall on the second floor there was a brief pause. Strangely enough, it was directly beneath a magnificent life-size oil painting of the prisoner. Members of the Cabinet and others attending the meeting came to the doorways across the hall.

Mrs. Dominis had in one hand a white linen handkerchief. She was not weeping, but did wipe a few tears from her eyes.

There she disappeared in her prison. Everybody about the Executive building breathed a sigh of relief. They felt in the air the beginning of the end.

Down town the news of the arrest was scarcely credited at all at first. When reports were confirmed there was considerable excitement. Supporters of the Government endorsed the act unanimately. Some nervously expressed fears that a rescue might be attempted. There was not the

slightest disposition in that direction shown. The loyal natives are pleased. They have had a wholesome fear of the ex-queen. She has made them believe that she was still a power in the land, with prospects of resuming entire sway again. All this now vanishes into thin air.

Ten minutes after Liliuokalani was imprisoned a messenger came with word that she offered last night to surrender. It was too late to consider anything of the sort. She had waited too long and failed to send her communication direct.

Mrs. Dominis is quite dark. But she looked pale as she walked slowly along that upper hallway this morning with her gaze straight ahead. Her hair has become much grayer since she left the throne twenty-four months ago tomorrow. All the queenly bearing is gone now.

It was at first proposed to detain Mrs. Dominis in the bungalow. This was found to be impracticable for several reasons. The place is too close to the street, and the officers mess there.

The rooms now occupied by the ex-queen and Mrs. Clark were in the monarchical days the apartments of Prince David, her nephew. He is in Oahu jail.

#### BERTELMANN TALKS.

Henry Bertelmann, the man at whose house the rebellion started, and who is known to have shot Policeman Holi, was brought from Oahu prison to the Station house last night. There he was allowed to make his statement of the affair,



for which he is incarcerated. He makes almost a full breast of it, corroborating statements published. Bertelmann looks well physically. He has evidently received the best of treatment in jail. However, he wears a hunted look and seems now to realize, in a measure, the seriousness of his crime. When not talking, last night, he nervously paced the floor.

Bertelmann declares that he did not intend to have resistance shown to the police.

#### WIDEMANN'S FAMILY.

The arrest of Carl Widemann was broken to his father, Judge Widemann, by Prof. W. D. Alexander, Monday afternoon. It was done at the request of the young rebel leader. Prof. Alexander called at the residence of Judge Widemann near Punahou. The aged father appeared to break down under the strain of the news, and immediately retired to his room. Tuesday night, Judge Widemann visited the Station house. He was not permitted to see his son. All the members of the Widemann family are most acutely pained by the tarn affairs have taken.

#### MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

"Johnny came marching home" with flying colors last night and this morning. At a special cabinet meeting at 4:30 it was decided to call in the troops. The wire was used, and messengers were dispatched by Col. Fisher.

A broke camp from back of Lunalilo home. Three cheers were given for camp Smith and three more for the home. At Wm. C. Wilder's residence the Company came to a present arms and cheered

the veteran soldier and citizen. A was applauded all along Beretania street. The company was stationed at the Judiciary building.

B cheered Punahou college and everybody connected with it. Capt. Wall's men moved quickly to the tapping of Drummer Hall. These boys have worked hard in the hills, and they were given an ovation all along the route. They took quarters at the Drill Shed.

C was in two detachments. Capt. Camara brought the main command from the Electric station. Lieut. Costa marched his detail from back of Punchbowl. The Portuguese boys were applauded to the gates.

D was in the garrison. With tents they established Camp Wilder on the lawn, vacating the basement.

Lieutenant King came in with twelve E men from Pauoa at 9 o'clock. Lieutenant Coyne arrived from the head of Pauoa with the main E command at midnight.

Captain Zeigler with his Moiliili skirmishers came in this morning. The band went out to meet F and the boys were given a fine reception. They marched from the head of Manoa.

All the Companies passed the Sharpshooters at Central Union church and were warmly cheered by Captain Kidwell's crack shots.

This afternoon all the volunteers were dismissed, leaving only the two regular Companies on duty. The boys scattered for their homes, shops and business houses.

#### C. T. GULICK.

A notable arrest Tuesday evening was that of Chas. T. Gulick,



who was at one time under the old regime Minister of the Interior. A month ago plotters were meeting at his house on King street. It is charged that Gulick assisted in providing the arms. He has claimed to be sick ever since the war broke out.

#### TWO IN MANOA.

Pat Lane and Manuel Rosa were arrested in Manoa last night by Citizens Guards and mounted police. Pat is a brother of the fugitive Lot. Manuel is a brother of the lawyer Antone Rosa. Manuel was the rebel recruiting officer for Manoa.

#### RESTLESS NIGHT.

John S. Walker spent a very restless night in jail. He was furnished a good, soft bed, with blankets and mosquito netting. Withal he tossed about and was heard to moan several times as if distressed. He requested a light for his window. This was complied with, but seemed to make him more nervous and was taken away. Whenever the guards passed down the hallway, Walker would raise himself up in bed and watch them nervously until they had passed from sight.

#### A PRESENTATION.

Marshal Hitchcock has been presented with a fine gold watch by Senator Henry Waterhouse. The presentation was made yesterday afternoon, and is in memory of the bravery displayed by the Marshal when out with Mr. Waterhouse just prior to the capture of rebel leaders at Moilili. The watch is a handsome souvenir and is in a plush case. On the inside it is engraved as follows: "Presented to

Marshal E. G. Hitchcock by H. Waterhouse in memory of Jan. 11, 1895."

#### POLICEMAN ARRESTED.

Senior Captain Parker had a very unpleasant duty to perform Tuesday night. It was to cause the arrest of one of his policemen. The man's name is Paakaulu, and he was a great favorite with Parker. On Sunday night, the 6th inst., Paakaulu went with the other members of the police force to Bertelmann's house at Waikiki. When the firing began he deserted and had not been seen for over a week. Tuesday, Captain Parker learned that Paakaulu was at his home and immediately had him arrested. The prisoner stated that he had been drunk; but this story is considered very fishy. Paakaulu was locked up and his case will be thoroughly investigated.

#### ON THE SCENT.

One of the prisoners in the Station house has given away the fact that arms were distributed to rebels in the city by himself. They were taken in a hack. He did not remember the number of the hack or the name of the driver. Following out this information, all of the hacks in the city, except five or six on duty, were taken this morning and brought before the prisoner at the Station house. The required evidence was adduced, and capture of the arms is a mere question of time.

#### A HISTORIAN.

Company B return their unanimous thanks to Mrs. S. B. Bole for the abundant supply of fine sandwiches and delicious coffee sent to



them at Camp Wall, Punahou, last evening. Such acts of kindness and remembrance help the boys to forget their little hardships and exposures, and nerve them for fresh endeavors, and if need be, sacrifices for the common weal. After Company B returned from breakfast to the Drill Shed, where they are now quartered, they were called to order and by unanimous vote elected Corporal W. C. Weedon as historian and war correspondent of the company.

#### AFTER ARMS.

Charles Bartow, the printer prisoner, has squealed. He says that a large lot of rebel arms are buried near Waialae. He was with the gang that buried them and offered to take the police to the spot. At 12:30 this afternoon D. P. Lawrence and four specials left for the place. Bartow, the prisoner, was taken along as guide, riding between the policemen.

#### THE ONE SPRINGFIELD.

A single N G H rifle was captured from the rebels. This was at Moiliili. The gun was from A Company and was No. 39. Capt. John Smith has looked up the matter. The gun was used by F. K. Miller, otherwise known as "Crazy Miller." This man left the country last May. He was rooming at a lodging house on Nuuanu ave.

#### FUNDS.

The rebels could easily have done all they accomplished on less than \$10,000. It is extremely doubtful if they had as much cash as this. It is reported on the streets that the Nowlein party gave them some money and that

Harry T. Gillig and wife contributed \$1000.

#### APPOINTS AN AGENT.

Chas. B. Wilson, ex-marshal, visited Liliuokalani soon after her arrest. In the presence of W. O. Smith, the ex-queen named Mr. Wilson as her outside representative.

#### MORE GUNS.

W. P. O'Brien and detail captured some arms this afternoon. At C. T. Gulick's, Kalihi, four rifles, one pistol and 300 rounds of ammunition were found. At Abe Fernandez' house two rifles, one shot gun, one pistol and four boxes of cartridges were taken in.

#### COURT MARTIAL.

The court martial, as reported yesterday will sit very soon now. Its composition is practically fixed upon. A slight change in the militia law was made this afternoon to facilitate the proceedings. The Colonel or ranking officer of the regiment presides. A Colonel is yet to be named. Probably two other new officers will be commissioned.

#### DYNAMITE.

The search for dynamite bombs is being prosecuted with all vigor. It is certain that there are a large number in the town and suburbs. Only twenty-seven have been found so far. One of these bombs would wreck a small house. Thrown into the shed on a battalion drill night, half a dozen of them would have killed a hundred men. It is pretty certain that the bombs came here on a steamer very recently.

#### LOADED HERE.

A bomb was opened this afternoon. It contained giant powder



and bird shot. The bombs were filled here.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Capt. W. G. Ashley is making the hit of his life as quartermaster.

Zeigler's men were loaded with leis when they returned from Manoa.

The Dillinghams kept open house for the Punahou district Citizens' Guard.

The Sharpshooters and Company C were relieved from duty at 1 o'clock.

Mrs. Rowald, wife of A's second lieutenant, was the donor of a flag to that company.

Mrs. President Dole remembered Company B with a generous supply of sandwiches and coffee.

Sergeant Silva's squad at the head of Emma street wishes to thank Mrs. Dole and Mrs. Dr. Emerson for refreshment favors.

Pie, peanuts, Bologna sausage, etc., was Mrs. T. G. Thrum's very acceptable offering to Company B yesterday. She will long be remembered by the boys.

Rice's squad from Makapu reached the pali this morning. They were very hungry and made quick work of Mrs. S. M. Damon's ele-

gant lunch. A few baked turkeys were disposed of in short order.

Two Portuguese and a Japanese working for Macfarlane & Company were arrested this morning. For several months the three have been supposed to be middle men between Sam Nowlein and J. S. Canairo of Hilo. They are held for investigation.

Mrs. Monssarrat regaled the Citizens' Guard on duty at the Masonic Temple last night with chocolate, sandwiches and home made doughnuts. No one who has ever had the privilege of sitting down to Mrs. Monssarrat's hospitable board will need any certificate as to the quality of anything coming from her kitchen. Two of her sons have been on duty every night since the trouble began.

Detective Larsen returned with his squad from Moiliili at 1:30 o'clock this morning. A search was made along the trail of the rebels that fled from the battle field at that place. Fourteen rifles, four cartridge belts and one box of cartridges were found. The search is being prosecuted the belief being that many other rifles are lying around in the lantana bushes.



## THURSDAY, JANUARY 17th.

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A FRAGMENT of the case of one of the plaster of Paris shells taken at Washington place, has been found upon the private desk of Liliuokalani. This seems to connect her directly with the dynamite plot.

C. B. Wilson and Dr. McClellan called upon Mrs. Dominis this morning. Mr. Wilson had a talk of several minutes with President Dole.

Electric lights have been added to the prison, and with some of her old furniture Mrs. Dominis is quite comfortable.

Liliuokalani must have felt what was coming. On Tuesday night she asked one of her advisors to say to the Government that she would do anything they asked. She was willing to sign any agreement, to relinquish all claims to the crown and crown lands, to give up her personal property if required.

### "SHE" HAD AN ARSENAL

Liliuokalani Dominis has been caught red-handed with a well equipped arsenal in her possession. Some of the material for destruc-

tion of life and property found upon her premises, Washington Place, links her with the damnable plot.

At 9:30 o'clock Wednesday night Senior Captain Robert Parker left the Station house with two native policemen and a wagon. Volunteers for the venture pressed forward but their services were refused.

In a few minutes it became noised around police headquarters that Parker had gone to Washington Place. It was also stated that a prisoner had disclosed the fact that arms had been hidden there. Parker and his men found over thirty natives at the house.

Identifying the parties they advanced to the garden in the rear of the premises and to a spot indicated by their prisoner. Here they dug down about four feet and unearthed the arsenal.

The munitions were taken to the Station house.

Nearly all was in bags. The first bag contained bombs, twenty-one in number. They were spread out on the marshal's table. Sixteen of them were in cement, four in iron and a very large one in a co-



coanut shell. All had one minute fuses. They were evidently to be thrown into crowds of people by hand or slings. Doubtless the iron cased ones were intended for Central Union church.

The guns were then brought in. Some were a little rusty, but their locks worked all right.

Of the rifles there were thirteen Springfields, twenty Winchesters and one odd. All fine weapons.

Eleven large pistols in good order were in the lot. Five fine swords, for the officers, were carefully wrapped in gunny sacks.

Then came the cartridges. This was a revelation. There were thirty-eight belts for rifles and eight for pistols, all full. Several extra belts were empty. Bags and boxes contained about one thousand cartridges fitting the various weapons.

The bombs and guns were carefully examined by members of the Cabinet and officers of the army. General surprise was expressed at the extent of the collection and the evident purpose of the person hoarding the munitions. The bombs were carefully marked and put away. The guns and cartridges were put aside and will be brought into service if needed.

Members of Mr. Wood's squad closely guarded Washington place till daylight. Then Captain McStocker, Captain Murray, Captain Hilbus, John M. Vivas and others went up from the Station and arrested thirty-six natives on the grounds.

#### GATHERED IN.

Messrs. White and Ritman, of the Union Iron Works, are in pri-

son. They made bomb cases. The men claim that they were simply filling an order for ornaments for a fence around a grave. Henry Bertelmann made the drawings and a wooden pattern.

Thos. Evans, the immigration agent, is in jail. On the evening of the opening of hostilities he was seen in front of Washington place with Sam Nowlein, watching the Central Union congregation assemble.

#### RE-ARRESTED.

Henry Bertelmann and John Lane were at liberty for a few seconds Wednesday evening. They were taken outside the walls of the reef and told to go. At once they were re-arrested. This was under martial law. The men were captured before martial law had been declared. The business of Wednesday evening was done to overcome any technicality.

#### ROBERT WFAKENS.

Wilcox broke down entirely on Tuesday night. He cried like a baby and begged that his life be spared. Each important prisoner is in a cell by himself with a special guard. A number of them expect to be put to death very soon and are preparing for it.

#### CAMARINOS IN FOR TREASON.

C. A. Brown arrested P. G. Camarinos, the King street fruit man, this morning. Camarinos is a Greek. The charge against him is treason. It is believed that he was one of the agents through whom arms for the rebels were brought to Honolulu. Camarinos has connections in San Francisco. Correspondence on the subject of



the rebellion has passed between the two ends of the line.

#### MARSHALL'S PISTOL.

Fred Lowrey made an important find at Moiliili last Monday. It was a fine Smith & Wesson revolver with full belt and cartridge box. Mr. Lowrey believes the implement to have been the property of Louis Marshall. In the first place the belt and cartridge box show having been made in a local harness shop. An ordinary harness buckle is used on the strap. It was buckled in the first hole when in use, proving that it had been worn by a small man.

#### REYNOLDS.

W. F. Reynolds, proprietor of the Golden Rule Bazaar, was arrested at 1:30 this afternoon on a charge of treason. Reynolds, it is said, has been figuring quite a good deal with the anarchists.

#### GEORGE BECKLEY.

George Beckley, Purser of the Kinau, appeared before Attorney-General Smith to explain certain damaging reports respecting himself that have been circulated. Beckley denied having any knowledge whatever of the impending outbreak and satisfied the Attorney-General as to his innocence. One report was that Beckley had bought and sent a case of whiskey to the schooner that brought the arms, by the Waimanalo. When run down it has developed that Major Seward is the guilty party.

#### HOTCHKISS WAS WANTED.

A letter which will be used in evidence with no little weight, perhaps, in the Court Martial, was found at Washington place Thurs-

day morning. It was written from San Francisco under date of Nov. 14th, and is directed to Robert Wilcox.

The writer signs himself "Panali," which is "Frank" in English. He starts off by saying he has investigated the matter of war material and quotes prices of various arms. Hotchkiss guns are offered f. o. b. San Francisco at \$1,400 each.

Next follows the bonus at which a schooner could be chartered to convey the munitions to the islands. The one striking the writer's mind most favorably is quoted at \$100 per month.

The writer goes on to state that he had visited British Columbia and could get all the men needed to help out in rebellion free of charge. All the recruits wanted was ordinary supplies and a share in the spoils after victory.

Further on in the letter the rebel leader is urged to hurry up. He is reminded of the Republican victory in America, and that annexation will certainly follow.

The importance of getting the money and making purchases at once is urged.

The writer threatens that if there is any dilly-dallying on the part of his colleagues here he will go to England and give up the job.

Along in the letter the writer refers to Judge Widemann's visit to Germany. "Judge Widemann is a bloody fool for going to Germany," said he "as that country has recognized the Republic." This letter, along with a second from Washington place and others cap-



tured in various localities, compose racy reading matter.

#### NOTES OF THE DAY.

Tom Walker, it is said, filled the bombs.

Major Seward and Chas. T. Gulick seemed quite self-possessed.

John Bowler's detail was to blow up the telephone offices.

Colonel Whiting and Captain Kinney look very well indeed in their new uniforms.

At camp Tenney and camp Brown, out near Makiki, they have canvas shelters.

Lieutenant Coyne had charge of a detail of a dozen men with loaded rifles in the court martial chamber.

The natives arrested at Washington Place this morning charged with conspiracy were taken to the Barracks.

Dr. C. T. Rodgers and Captain R. Jay Greene were invaluable this morning in fitting up the court martial room.

Another new march, "Palolo," by Prof. Berger, was played for the first time at the Executive building this morning.

A second search of Washington Place this morning resulted in the finding of 3000 rounds of ammunition and one rifle.

Capt. Camara and his men desire to thank for campaign favors Mrs. Dole, Mrs. Damon, Mrs. E. O. White and John Cassidy and wife.

Kiakahi, father of one of the rebels, was arrested this morning. He is said to have been a mover among the natives in the rebellion.

Harry Talbot, a native sailor, was arrested this morning for trea-

son. He was in the rebellion. Talbot was found on the bark Hesper.

Before breaking camp yesterday the Sharpshooters gave cheers for Mrs. G. P. Castle, Mrs. Dr. Day, Mrs. Dillingham, Mrs. Allen, and Quartermaster Murphy.

Company D did guard duty up to the minute it was relieved, at 8 o'clock last evening. Before leaving the Drill Shed the boys cheered their friends and officers.

The Masonic Temple squad of Citizens' Guards, commanded by Dr. Wood and Wray Taylor, was photographed at 5 o'clock Wednesday evening. Later the boys enjoyed a fine lunch sent with the compliments of the Pacific Club.

The guard at the corner of Pauoa valley and Nuuanu street wish to express their sincere thanks to Mesdames T. H. Hobron, P. C. Jones, A. F. Judd and W. W. Hall for food with which they have been constantly provided by these ladies.

Captain Wall reports that during the entire campaign he never heard a murmur from a single member of Company B. Commands were obeyed promptly and cheerfully. The Captain is more than pleased with the conduct of his officers and men.

One of the band boys has a heart that is now called a war barometer. On the first night of the revolution some people at Fort and Hotel doubted that trouble had started. This musician, blowing like a porpoise, said as he dramatically placed his hands over his left breast: "If you dont believe it, feel of my heart."



## THE COURT MARTIAL.

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THE old throne room, used for two years by the Councils, is the court martial chamber. Government leaders and members of the court were very busy up stairs all Thursday morning preparing papers. Guards were stationed about. Those who had entry waited patiently. Minister Willis, Captain Hawes, and Consul Mills, were the foreign representatives in attendance.

Colonel Whiting sat at the head of the table as President. Captain Kinney, judge advocate, was at the foot. On one side were Captain Zeigler, Captain Pratt and Lieutenant Jones. Facing them were Lieutenant-Colonel Fisher, Captain Camara and Captain Wilder.

### ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.

The prisoners reached the Executive Building at 11:05, between two files of regulars. There were thirteen in the gang, with Wilcox and John Lane in the lead. The procession was followed by a large crowd. The scene was of a realistic military nature. Young Mar-

shall brought up the rear. The prisoners were marched up the makai steps after coming from the Richards street side. The approach was viewed by all who had gathered in the capital. No comment was heard. It was a serious moment.

At this time Company A was ordered to report and was stationed at the Judiciary Building.

### AT THE BAR OF JUSTICE.

The prisoners were brought into court at 11:30. They were:

Robt. Wilcox.  
Henry Bertelmann.  
Wm. Greig.  
Carl Widemann.  
Louis Marshall.  
Major Seward.  
Tom Walker.  
John Lane.  
Chas. T. Gulick.  
Sam Nowlein.  
J. H. Rickard.  
W. C. Lane.  
John Bowler.

Captain Kinney read the order for the Court. He then asked the prisoners separately if they objected to any member of the Court. Each answered in the negative.

The prisoners were then asked



about counsel. Bertelmann, Walker and Nowlein did not care for attorneys. Seward, Bowler and Rickard wanted Paul Neumann. Wilcox had not thought of the matter, but desired to consult either Cecil Brown or Judge Hartwell. The Lanes wanted Antone Rosa. Marshall Greig and Widemann simply wanted counsel.

Captain Kinney suggested that the defendants be given opportunity to consult counsel before the court was sworn in. After some whispering on this point, the court room was cleared by the retirement of the board. Colonel Whiting said this plan would be followed to avoid confusion and noise.

Paul Neumann entered and took a seat near the Ministers.

When the court returned Colonel Whiting announced that to give the prisoners time to consult counsel, the board would adjourn to 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The people left the building and the prisoners were marched to the Station house.

#### SECOND DAY.

At 9:30 o'clock Thursday night Lot Lane, the last of the rebel leaders known to the police at present, was brought to the station house by A. Montana and John Long from Manoa Valley. Long is a nephew by marriage of Lane. The story of Lane's wanderings as told to a representative of THE STAR by the himself Thursday night is interesting.

He says he went to the war Sunday afternoon. He says he went

into the thing to fight on principle. When the fight at Bertelmann's house took place was at Antone Rosa's place cleaning guns.

Moved up on Diamond Head same night and was in the fight there next day. When artillery opened on Diamond Head all became greatly frightened and left that night. Went around Moiliili to Manoa. Not at Moiliili fight. Nowlein and his crowd were there. They had bombs; we had none. Our gang and Wilcox's were together in Manoa.

We all fought until the cannon came. Could not stand before that and ran away.

Wilcox went across valley and toward Pauoa. Prisoner left alone and went up South side of valley to the mountains. Threw away gun. Was barefooted and could not climb. Ascended to a small gulch above reach of the soldiers. Have been there ever since. Could see tents and soldiers. Could hear a German giving orders to his men. Had nothing to eat except a kind of fern which is edible.

Thursday noticed that tents were gone. Today everything was quiet and decided to come down to Long's place. Saw nobody on the trip down. When reached Long's place the folks became greatly frightened and wanted to rush me right off to Station house. Was awful hungry. Waited to eat supper and shave. Clothes were almost torn off and had to get a suit from Jack Long.

Lot Lane does not look well. He is as stout as ever, looks rough and is scratched about the face and hands. He was perfectly willing to surrender and expressed in-



difference as to his fate. He hoped he had not hurt anybody. Like many others he thinks Wilcox is a great coward. Captain Zeigler of Company F and Lot Lane compared military notes last night. The chat of the two leaders was quite interesting.

#### OPENING.

The arrival of the court was announced by Major McLeod at 10:10, and the audience of about seventy arose and remained standing until Colonel Whiting and his associates were seated.

A table had been provided for Deputy Attorney-General Robertson and Alfred Carter, who are assisting Captain Kinney, judge advocate.

Paul Neumann had a desk in front of the prisoners' dock. Antone Rosa sat beside him.

#### PRISONERS AT THE BAR.

At 10:20 the prisoners were brought in. They were:

Sam Nowlein.  
Henry Bertelmann.  
Carl Widemann.  
Louis Marshall.  
Wm. Greig.  
Jas. C. Lane.  
Wm. Lane.  
Robt. Wilcox.

The other prisoners were taken below.

Capt. Kinney read the record of yesterday's proceedings.

Capt. Kinney called upon the counsel for prisoners to enter a formal appearance.

Mr. Neumann responded, saying that he was with Rosa for the Lanes.

Mr. Neumann objected to the jurisdiction of the court. The

rights of the civil courts had not been abrogated by the proclamation of martial law. He desired a record made for future disposition. Col. Whiting said this was somewhat premature.

Antone Rosa said Mrs. Nowlein had asked him to defend her husband. Mr. Nowlein said he did not desire counsel.

For his clients Mr. Neumann said there was no objection to any members of the court. Capt. Kinney asked them all individually again, if any of them objected. All said no.

The court was obligated by Capt. Kinney. The latter was sworn in by Col. Whiting. On account of an error in the wording of the oath this ceremony was repeated.

The eight men at the bar stood to hear the charge and specifications. The charge was treason and open rebellion. The specification was that they have levied war in open rebellion against the Republic of Hawaii and attempt to overthrow.

They men were called upon singly to plead. They said:

Robert W. Wilcox—Guilty.  
Sam Nowlein—Guilty.  
Henry Bertelman—Guilty.  
Carl Widemann—On advice of my counsel I decline to answer.  
William Greig—Same.  
Marshall—Same.  
W. C. Lane—Not guilty.  
Jas. C. Lane—Not guilty.

Everyone in the room was under an intense strain as three of the leaders admitted fully their guilt. For the others the board entered pleas of not guilty. All the men



were quite self-possessed except big Jim Lane, who was quite nervous. Bertelmann and Nowlein were soon chatting with unconcern.

Colonel Whiting now directed that Mr. Newmann's protest against the jurisdiction of the court be presented in writing. There was a delay of fifteen minutes.

#### ARGUMENT.

In presenting his objections Mr. Neumann said there existed no exigency for the sitting of a military commission. He quoted the Duke of Wellington as saying that a court martial's power was limited only by the will of the commander. He maintained that under the present circumstances the prisoners were entitled to trial under the Constitution and laws of the United States, and not under military law.

Captain Kinney submitted that martial law was simply a necessity within the discretion of the Executive. It existed, and proceeding under it must be had. Courts were not proclaimed to be in session except for ordinary matters. Opposing council says hostilities are over. No man can be certain of this.

#### QUICKLY SETTLED.

The court retired for ten minutes. Then Colonel Whiting announced that the objection had been overruled and that the trial would proceed.

There was an attempt at applause which was quickly hushed.

#### NEXT QUESTION.

Captain Kinney and counsel thought the board should proceed

with the trial of the prisoners who had plead "not guilty" and later dispose of those who had admitted guilt.

Colonel Whiting announced that the court would go on and hear evidence as to all persons, without regard to pleas.

#### FIRST WITNESS.

After the noon recess Deputy Marshal Brown was called as the first witness.

Mr. Brown told of the visit to Bertelmann's to make a search for arms. After the police had first been driven from the place by firing he returned with native police, Chas. L. Carter, Alf Carter, J. B. Castle, Jack Atkinson and others. While Brown read the search warrant, the fatal fight began. Robert Parker came in with the two Lanes on trial as prisoners. Brown and others brought in the body of Charles L. Carter. The long haired rebel was arrested. Bertelmann said he knew nothing of the shooting when ordered to stop it. Many shots were fired into the house. Brown and Parker left to summon assistance. When Mr. Brown returned a military detail under Lieutenant King was in charge of the place. Antone Rosa asked some questions relating to the place where Charles Carter fell and the capture of the Lanes, shooting, etc.

#### AT BERTELMANN'S.

The remainder of the afternoon has been spent in bringing out the details of the bloody affair at Bertelmann's. The other witnesses were: Parker, Alf Carter and J. B.



Castle. They told the story as it has been published.

#### PAUL NEUMANN TALKS.

"Who are your clients?" a reporter inquired of Attorney Paul Neumann this morning.

"I am engaged to appear for Widemann, Greig and Marshall. If Wilcox has no one else I may speak for him. Old man Lane has asked me to plead for his sons. I shall not act as attorney for any persons charged with the killing of Charley Carter."

Continuing on the topic of the day, Mr. Neumann said: "That the uprising has not resulted much more seriously is providential. I think we are now at the end of internal troubles. Nothing that has ever happened here so strikingly illustrates the incapacity of these people for ruling themselves."

#### NOTES OF THE DAY.

Joaquin Miller was present.

Colonel Delavan and son were in the audience.

Arthur Wilder was sworn in as court reporter.

Sir Robert Heron was an interested spectator.

Lieutenant Jones is recorder for the commission.

Adj. Gen. Soper signs the charge against the prisoners.

Signor Canavarro, representative of Portugal, sat with the other diplomats.

Colonel Whiting announced that no demonstrations of any sort would be permitted.

Thomas Evans, the immigration agent was liberated late Thursday afternoon. He had been arrested as a conspiracy suspect. Evans

made an explanation that satisfied the authorities. He was in front of and opposite Central Union church the Sunday night trouble began. There he met and talked for a few minutes with Sam Nowlein. Evans explains that he had just left St. Andrew's and met Nowlein quite by accident.

#### THIRD DAY.

The commission began business promptly at 10 o'clock this morning. The audience was about the same as Friday, with a few more ladies. A new face was that of Chief Justice Judd.

All the prisoners are looking better. Each one had a large boutonniere. They nodded "good morning" to Attorney Neumann and to friends in the house.

Lieutenant Jones read the record of the previous day. By consent of council the testimony was not read.

#### THE CARTER SHOOTING.

Kanahale, a witness of Friday, was called again. Poole said that he (Poole) fired two shots at the haole.

Cross-examination, Wilcox gave the orders to go to Bertelmann's.

#### SOME DETAIL.

Ihu, a dock laborer, was a member of Wilcox's force on the 6th. James and William Lane were there. They were armed. Were at Bertelmann's. Were in the first squad and had revolvers. I was in the third. Wilcox started with it. Met members of the first and second squad returning. They said there had been fighting. I was at Bertelmann's at 5 in the



afternoon. So were the Lanes. All agreed that anybody who came outside of members of the Hui Aloha Aina should be killed.

Cross-examination — I agreed with the others to shoot strangers. Did not see Paul Isenberg. Saw George Ross and McDonald. These two were held by our guards. "That lawyer," who did not belong to the Aloha Aina, was killed. After the firing at the canoe shed four men were sent to Bertelmann's after picks and shovels. I was one of the four. We got these tools. There was more shooting and Wilcox sent another squad to Bertelmann's. When they came back they said one haole had been killed. In the morning we missed the Lanes and thought they were prisoners. I asked "Thomas," a half white carpenter, for the news. He said: "One haole killed; I shot him." At Antone Rosa's house in the afternoon there had been eating and drinking while arms were being distributed. Rebels knew that Brown, Parker and officers were at Bertelmann's when the first squad was sent. Witness identifies Tom Poole as "Thomas," the half caste carpenter.

#### A PRISONER.

J. J. McDonald, a driver for Castle & Cooke, was taken a prisoner at Diamond Head on the 6th. Saw Wm. Greig on horseback. Were thirty to fifty men there. Greig visited the place several times during the night. The rebels were working with guns on the lanai. Greig said he was "in it," that they proposed to overthrow the Government. They would "strike the

blow" at 2 o'clock Monday morning. Wilcox shook hands with me. Between 6 and 7 o'clock Lot Lane and Wilcox formed their men in squads. Greig had a revolver and went among his men. He said he was one of the leaders.

Saw Marshall armed. Acted like a leader, was active. He said he was to overthrow the Government, that we would not be injured. Rebels were kind to prisoners. Released us at 9 o'clock Monday morning and we went to Waialae.

Cross-examination—No overtures made to us to "join the gang." All other prisoners were well treated.

#### SAW GREIG.

Carl Luckinger, a barber, was a prisoner from 2:30 Sunday to 9 Monday morning. Saw Greig armed. He came on a gray horse. Had a rifle and revolver. Saw Marshall there, armed. Marshall laughed and intimated that there was going to be a good fight. He had a pistol, knife and rifle. Bipikane had the most to say. Wilcox was there.

No cross examination.

#### A SOLDIER TALKS.

Chas. Warren, formerly a Lieutenant in the Household Guards of Kalakaua and Liliuokalani was the next witness.

Have been working at Washington Place. Was at Diamond Head on the 6th. Went there the evening of the 5th. Left there late on the night of the 6th. Thirty or forty of us left there with Sam Nowlein. Came towards the old telegraph station. All armed. Carl Widemann was armed. Was



along behind. Nowlein and myself were in the lead for a time, till Nowlein went to the rear.

The intention was to come into town. Intended to restore the ex-queen. I had two bombs. Sam Nowlein gave them to me. Like the one in court. They were carried in a small bag. Nowlein had them. There were about five. Carl Widemann was given two bombs. We were told to throw them among those who opposed us if we were unable to prevent with guns. Sam Nowlein gave the order and showed us how to use them.

Wilcox smiles broadly and Nowlein looks very serious and quite confused.

Warren—I buried the two bombs I had and can find them. I was in the fight with the Government troops at Moiliili and, seeing how it was going, left the field, taking the bombs with me. Carl Widemann was in the battle. He was on the makai side of the road.

On Sunday night Marshall took fifteen men from our camp to Wilcox. Saw Greig Sunday. He talked with Carl Widemann.

Cross-examination—Only Widemann and I had bombs so far as I know. I fired shots at Moiliili.

Court in recess five minutes.

“BILL” WIDDIFIELD.

Peter Hookano saw Widemann and Greig and Marshall the day of the Moiliili battle on the field. Marshall came in the morning. Talked with Sam Nowlein and left.

Greig wanted to send a force from Diamond Head to help “Bill” Widdifield on the Waialua road.

Greig spoke to “George” (Townsend.) The men were sent. We met Nowlein and Widemann near Paul Isenberg’s with thirty men. The answer to the challenge was “Aloha Aina.” We were all shooting at Moiliili.

Cross-examination—I was with others on the mauka side of the road. The Government soldiers fired at us with a cannon and were replied with rifles. Widemann was near me shooting. I surrendered with seven others.

Recess to 1:15.

THE LEADER FIRST.

Robert W. Wilcox was the first witness for the defense.

On Sunday, Jan. 6th, he went beyond Diamond Head. Reached that place at noon. Was not armed when he left town. Placed him- under orders, around Diamond Head till Monday afternoon. Rifles had been buried in sand. Of the Captains on my list only one was at hand. About eighty men were in the two camps. The total should have been 300. Camps were one-third of a mile apart. Preparation of arms was finished about 6 o’clock.

Right after 6 o’clock I was told of police squad at Bertelmann’s checking our men from coming from Honolulu. I called for about a dozen men to arm themselves with pistols, surround the police and bring them in. I sent a second squad armed with rifles to assist the first. Some of the first carried rifles notwithstanding my order. The third squad was myself and bodyguard. When on the way I learned that the first squad had a



family quarrel over the command. About half of them had liquor. I hurried on and overtook the second squad. I heard then that the first squad had divided, Lot Lane starting with three men to capture the police, going to the hills. The half of the first squad were now quarreling on the beach. I heard firing. Some of the boys who ran to me said the police had fired on them. I saw then that the whole thing was up and ordered a retreat to the slopes of Diamond Head. I intended to remain there till daylight. Hearing more firing I sent messengers to call in everybody. A report came to me that our men were firing at each other at Bertelmann's, and that Bertelmann's family had been massacred. We missed the two Lane boys of the first squad. Wm. Pua was made captain of the first squad. Some said a detective was shot. Lot Lane thought it was his brother Jim.

I placed my men in a defensive position to await daylight, with six men, while it was still night, I went on top of Diamond Head. I placed three men on top and three mauka. Then I went to camp, getting there with morning. I rested an hour. I was sent for and was told our men were fighting Government troops. I sent away order for them to hold their position. There was firing at intervals till noon. Then the cannonading began. I told my men to seek shelter, but not to retreat. I saw Sam Nowlein was holding his position. I could not consult with him. My plan was to hold out till dark, then make terms with the Government. When the artil-

lery was used at Moiliili I saw we were entirely beaten. We retreated to our camp, then the tug Eleu opened fire on us and made us scatter. I got with some men over the mountains beyond the Waialae road. About fifty of us went together. I did not see Nowlein or any of the other defendants after Sunday.

I first learned of the proposed revolution less than a week before it opened. I did not get it up. I could not stand and see my people fight without joining them to restore the kanaka Government. I furnished no arms. The people who got up the rebellion I think had no confidence in me and I did not like it at first.

I expected to find Nowlein in the mountains. I do not know what Widemann, Greig and Marshall were doing. I saw them at our Diamond Head camp.

Wilcox did not care to tell of Widemann, Greig and Marshall, saying, he supposed they knew they were there.

Cross-examination—Wilcox did not care to say who told him that everything was ready for the revolution.

WILL GREIG.

This young man formerly with Lewers & Cooke said he was in the rebel camp Sunday. He heard of the trouble at Bertelmann's, but did not go. In the morning he went to Sam Nowlein's wing, which was engaged with the Government troops. He was tired and laid down to sleep. The cannon at Moiliili woke him up. Soon all the natives decamped,



leaving Widemann, Nowlein, Marshall and himself in the foothills: They saw the rebels had no chance and looked out for themselves, leaving their arms in the hills. They were in hiding, sleeping in a house until a boy came and told them to give themselves up. I did not fire a shot in the war.

Cross-examination—Yes, I went out there to take part. You took all the part you could till you saw the day was lost? Yes.

THE YOUNG FELLOW.

Marshall went to the rebel camp Sunday morning. Avoided one gang of drunken natives. Went to one camp from the other for news. Nothing was happening. The second time I heard of trouble at Bertelmann's. Townsend asked me to have Warner send down 15 men. I took them down. I went back and Greig and I remained together that night. In the morning we took some Nowlein men towards Moiliili. There was some firing. I went to sleep.

The cannon woke me up. We saw the natives surrendering and left our arms and went into hiding. I lost my pistol somewhere Monday. None of us were armed when captured.

Cross-examination—I first knew of this affair the Thursday morning before it began. It was to come off that night. We stood up the specials at Kakaako. Yes, I knew I was liable to the law. Having put my foot in it we did know what to do but go ahead. I was nineteen years of age on the 2nd inst. Have been here four years.

CARL WIDEMANN.

Carl Widemann, aged 27, born

Hawaii. Went to rebel camp Sunday morning. Natives were cleaning guns. About 10:30 or 11 at night Nowlein came and gave orders to move toward Waialae. Our side fired on them and they retreated. When the field piece came the natives scattered. I fired a few shots at Moiliili, but the range was so great I gave it up. Nowlein handed me two bombs in camp. I said I did not want them, but was induced to carry them in my overcoat pockets.

No cross-examination.

A BIG LANE.

Wm. C. Lane went to the camps Saturday evening. My older brother told me to go. Came over from Koolau three weeks ago. He told the story of the first squad's visit to Bertelmann's after cleaning the guns. He was one of the men who took the signal station.

The last witness for the defense called before the Military Court Saturday evening was James Lane, one of the known principals in the fight at Bertelmann's. THE STAR reviewed his testimony. Alfred Carter was not called to the stand as his testimony was not deemed necessary. With Lane the defense closed.

At 3:40 p. m. Mr. Neumann rose and requested that both he and Mr. Rosa be allowed to address the Court. While both were joint counsel for certain prisoners, others were represented by one or the other of the attorneys alone. This request was acceded to by the court and Mr. Rosa took the floor. Counsel stated that he was over, come by the kindness and spirit of fairness with which the



court was being conducted. While everybody was of the opinion that James Lane, one of his clients, shot Mr. Carter, the Government had thoroughly investigated the matter and stepped forward to defend the innocent. He was surprised and deeply gratified by the course pursued. Mr. Rosa pleaded for sentence to fit the crimes.

Mr. Neumann talked long and presented the matter in its various bearings. "Treason," said he, "is the most heinous offense known to mankind." But there were various degrees of treason. The accused men could not be guilty to the same extent. They should be punished according to their crime. Mr. Neumann advocated deporting the leaders in place of taking their lives.

Mr. Kinney followed in an earnest address to the Court on behalf of the community. His motto was that no innocent man should be punished, and no guilty man should go unpunished.

"There are cowards, white men, behind these persons," said Mr. Kinney, "who are greater criminals than they. For two years they have been instilling the poison of rebellion into the minds of the natives. And where were they at the outbreak? Why in their holes. They are too cowardly to come out and fight, and fiendish enough to push the natives forward into the trouble."

At 5 o'clock the Court adjourned.

#### NOTES OF THE DAY.

Stenographer Marks was this

afternoon sworn in as assistant reporter to the Court.

Hereafter the commission sets "without regard to hours." A notice to that effect is published.

Young Marshall has claimed American protection. He was born at Cambridge, Mass., and is 20 years of age.

The findings of the court go to the President under seal for review. From him the public must first learn the result of the trial.

And now Health Agent C. B. Reynolds is at his wit's end to get the names of the natives killed during the rebellion. The law requires that a list of all deaths, with particulars, be kept in the office of the Board of Health. The name of only one of the dead rebels is known. This one is buried in Manoa Valley. The locations of five other graves are known. One is in Pauoa and four are on Diamond Head.

Natives have also informed Mr. Reynolds that other bodies were hidden in a cave near Diamond Head. The great difficulty will lie in reaching and identifying these. Mr. Reynolds will visit graves of those reported tomorrow. The bodies will be exhumed, identified and properly registered.

In reviewing evidence Friday afternoon, Judge advocate Kinney said it was impossible that James Lane fired the shot that killed Carter in the Bertelmann fight. Testimony indicated that the shot came from the southeast Mauka corner of the boat house while the Lane boys were in or near the north or west mauka end, leaving the place. Alfred Carter saw the flash of the



gun in the corner described and fired at the spot through the opening at the south-east Makai end. Almost at the same instant Captain Parker was arresting the Lane boys a few steps to the right of Alfred Carter.

More than this, however, Thomas Poole, the man who is known to have been in the north-west mauka corner, admits having fired at a white man approaching the boat house and seeing him fall upon the sand at the makai entrance. He told this story to at least two other persons who have given it in evidence.

Had W. H. Rickard landed himself as Minister of the Interior the department would have been in the hands of a family compact of formidable proportions. Rickard has two or three brothers and sixteen children. Only three of the latter are full-grown and the youngest is a babe in arms. The mother is a haole. The brothers have large families. All the Rickards live at Honokaa, on the Hamakua coast of Hawaii. Here W. H. Rickard was interested in a plantation. He has visited Honolulu as a legislator, race horse owner and dynamite plotter.

#### FOURTH DAY.

Just at 9 o'clock four prisoners came in and were shown in to the dock by Captain Smith. They were:

Chas. T. Gulick.  
W. H. Rickard.  
Major Seward.  
Tom Walker.  
Captain Kinney and Paul Neu-

mann came a moment after the defendants. The Court had been seated several minutes. The audience was one-third ladies.

The Court retired for one minute. Colonel Whiting announced that the Board was ready for business. Captain Kinney introduced Mr. Neumann as counsel for the prisoners.

Mr. Neumann made the same objection to the Court as before—No jurisdiction or constitutional right. Overruled.

The order for the sitting of the Court was read.

None of the prisoners objected to any member of the Court.

Court members were again obligated, and the judge advocate sworn once more.

#### CHARGES.

The charges and specifications which the prisoners stood to hear were longer than before. Here is synopsis of the indictment:

Treason.

Open rebellion.

Attempting to overthrow the Republic by force of arms.

Extending aid and comfort to enemies of the country.

Procuring and providing munitions of war for rebels.

Partially organizing a military force and pretended government to succeed the Republic of Hawaii.

Inciting, counseling and abetting others to treason and rebellion.

#### THE PLEAS.

Chas. L. Gulick—Not guilty.

W. H. Rickard—Not guilty.

Major Seward—Not guilty.

Thos. B. Walker—Guilty of open rebellion and hiding and com-



forting enemies of the country. Guilty of assisting to procure arms and forces to overthrow the Government. Not guilty of assisting to organize another Government.

Walker seemed quite confused. Mr. Gulick was very emphatic in saying "Not guilty." Luther Wilcox was introduced as interpreter.

#### SEWARD'S WORK.

The first witness, a big half-caste, limped in. He had a fall coming over Waimanalo. The man has been with John A. Cummins a long time. His name is Jonn Kahoeke

I know Major Seward: We call him Major. I talked with him at John A. Cummins' in Honolulu in December last. It was on a Saturday, I think it was the 8th inst. The Major gave me six red lights. I was to give them to some vessel that was coming. They were to be used on Rabbit Island. The vessel was coming Dec. 17 to 20, or later. The vessel would show a blue light, to be answered with red. The vessel would show still another light. Rabbit Island is off Waimanalo. Seward gave me a letter to give to the Captain of the craft. I was to hire some men to assist me. Sam Nowlein was to send two men. I was to provide the horses. The Major said he would pay the men. The Major gave me \$50 for a boat to be used in the work. I bought the boat the same Saturday for \$36. Boat was shipped on the J. A. Cummins. The balance of the \$50 was for food. I returned to Waiamanalo the same day. I engaged two helpers. I sent over two horses by the Major's order. One horse was

mine; the other I was keeping for John Cummins. The boat came in in a couple of days and I took it to my fishing place. George Townsend and Charlie Warren came from town on horseback.

On Tuesday or Wednesday all of us went to Rabbit island. Slept there a couple of nights. Came to town on Saturday, the 15th. The Major asked me if the vessel had been seen. I said no. I returned to Waimanalo the same day. I was to get another man. Townsend and Warren were to go aboard the vessel. In the first conversation the Major said there were some revolvers on the vessel and that they were to be landed on the island. When I went to Honolulu, Townsend was in charge. I went to Waialua and did not get back home till the 30th, Jim Aylett came to my house. He has a foreign name, but a Hawaiian skin. Another man was with him. Aylett said he came to see "the boys." Said he had been sent by Sam Nowlein and the Major and that John Cummins knew of it.

Mr. Neumann objected to this part on the ground that it had no connection with the conspiracy, that none of the defendants were present. Captain Kinney said the connection would be shown, that conspiracy was the forerunner of treason. The Court retired for consultation.

Colonel Whiting announced that usual rules of evidence would be observed. Statements of witness must be connected with accused. The testimony would be received subject to connection.

On Aylett's report I telephoned



to Mr. Cummins, asking if he knew "these boys." He said "Yes." I took Aylett and two men to my fishing place. We were there all night. This was Sunday, the 30th. Next day they came to my house to eat. Aylett wrote a letter and gave it to one of the men to deliver. On New Year's morning Aylett and others went back to the beach. Aylett said he was to show some lights from the island for the steamer Waimanalo. This is all I know except by heresay until I was arrested at Kailua. Mr. Cummins asked several times if "we had any fish?" I said no.

#### A HELPER.

Kauli said he knew Major Seward. I took two horses to John Cummins' place. Saw Sam Nowlein and the Major at the stable. They told me to take the road towards the pali and meet two men near the cemetery and give them the horses. This was to be at 5 o'clock, but I was late because the horses were mean. The men went on without waiting for me. I went on at 7 o'clock and overtook the men beyond the pali. They were to ask if the horses belonged to John Cummins and they did not ask. I went on to Waimanalo. Saw a strange boat at the fishing station. Went to Rabbit Island in it at night to watch for a schooner. Last witness said the vessel would have guns for a fight. Watched a good many nights.

Cross-examination — Aged 37. Reared by John A. Cummins. Divorced man. Have one child. Have worked many years for Mr. Cummins. He drove me away

once. This was about the time Queen Emma made her first circuit of the island. Don't know why he sent me away. Captain Nelson of the Cummins said the Major had paid the freight on the boat. He took the lights and letter to Rabbit Island. George Townsend took the letter. Letter was wrapped in paper. I made a statement at the police station to Will Kinney. The Major told me to say nothing. Aylett said he had come to get arms, that Sam Nowlein sent him and that Mr. Cummins knew of it. I asked Mr. Cummins over the wire if he knew those people and he said "yes." The Major told me to hide the pistols on Rabbit Island. Aylett said the Major and Sam Nowlein were "leaders."

One night we reached the vessel. She burned a blue light and George Townsend burned a red light. Charlie Warren was there. George sent myself and others to get the shore boat ready. We first sailed, then pulled to the schooner. The schooner last showed an ordinary white light. Townsend went aboard the schooner. He and the Captain had exchanged the password, which was "missionary." The boat was towed. There were five in our party. Two boxes were placed in the boat from the schooner. This was the Thursday night before Christmas. One man could lift a box. Warren remained on the schooner. We went back to the island. We opened the boxes. They contained pistols of different sizes. There were eighty. We put them in bags. George told us to bury them. We did this. There



were cartridges in each box, a package for each pistol.

Townsend gave a letter to the Captain and received one in exchange. This letter I brought to the Major. The Major was pleased and said the Captain was his "good friend." In answer to his question I said the arms were on the island. He said we should care for them and be subject to his orders. The Major sent me to Sam Nowlein. Mr. Cummins acted as interpreter for the Major and myself. Sam Nowlein asked me about "that freight" in Koolau and I said it was there. He told me to take care of it and send George Townsend over. When I was going back to Waimanalo the Major gave me a light to signal the steamer Waimanalo from Rabbit Island.

In the afternoon the witness said the arms had been brought to the mainland on the order of Mr. Cummins. The Major heard the order. The arms were taken to a native's house and hidden. From there they were taken to Honolulu January 2d. Three of us did this. Took the arms to a house near Nuuanu avenue. This was on Wednesday before the fighting began. The Major sent to Waimanalo would come New Year's night and show an ordinary light to be answered by the same. She came and George Townsend came off from here, but she did not show any light. Aylett and Kamaka were with him. If she was dark we were not to show a light. Townsend told Aylett to come back to town. After arms were brought in I saw the Major and John Cummins. The

Major sent me to tell Sam Nowlein. I reported it to the Captain (Nowlein.) He dismissed me. Next he telephoned for me. I was at Waimanalo. Three of us started in and were stopped by Government guards. We stopped with John Kalaukoa. He told us to make poi and take it around to Diamond Head, past Makapuu. We started with the food and met Bipikane in Mounalua. Bipikane said he was going to Koolau to get more soldiers. We went on till captured by troops near Palolo.

Cross-examined—Major Seward does not speak Hawaiian beyond saying "Aloha" or something like that. He first talked to me on the business about two weeks before Christmas at Mr. Cummins' in town. Sam Nowlein was there. He told me to take the horses. The major and Sam Nowlein talked together. Townsend said the letter was from the schooner captain and to be taken straight to Major Seward.

Mr. Cummins told me to go back to Koolau and get those arms. I helped land the guns. Brought the guns over and when Mr. Cummins asked about them told him where we had left them. The Major told me to tell Sam Nowlein. Mr. Cummins interpreted for the Major.

#### NOTES OF THE DAY.

D. C. Naone, representative elect was in the guard detail.

The court has not yet made its findings in the first cases.

Mons. Verleys, representative of France, was present today for the first time.

John A. Cummins, one of the



late Royalist commissioners to Washington, was arrested Saturday afternoon. A few hours before he had taken the oath to support the Government. This, however, availed him naught as his offense against the Republic preceded his affirmation. The charge against Mr. Cummins is having previous knowledge of the rebellion and not acquainting the Government with the facts. This constitutes conspiracy. Mr. Cummins is in Oahu prison.

After careful examination Fritz Wagner, who was arrested on arrival of the Arawa, Saturday afternoon, was released by order of the Marshal. Wagner states that he has always been and still is wholly loyal to the Republic.

Ex-Detective Wagner\* says that the rebellion has just begun. "One thousand stand of arms and 300 men are on the way here to assist the rebellion," declares the dark man.

Saturday morning, Chief Justice Judd, acting under the instructions of the Military Court, visited Washington Place and examined certain papers which were thought to contain important evidence against the leaders of the rebellion and Mrs. Dominis herself. The result of the investigation was the establishment of the general opinion that complete arrangements had been made for the immediate institution of a new government. Liliuokalani was in the rebellion very deeply, and had made every preparation for her restoration to the throne. The last straw is that her cabinet had been selected and the

commissions of her ministers signed.

A clue to these documents was found Saturday morning. This was followed up and the boy who wrote the Commissioners, Kaia by name, was arrested. He it is who has stated that the Commissions were made out and signed by Liliuokalani. He says, however that they were destroyed when it was seen that the rebellion would be a failure. This statement is discredited and a search for the papers continues. Kaia states that the commissions were signed the day before the Waimanalo went after the arms.

According to the boy who prepared the commissions the following assignments had been made, though there were others he could not remember:

Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs—Chas. T. Gulick.

Minister of Finance—A Fernandez.

Minister of Interior—Wm. H. Rickard.

Attorney-General—A. P. Peterson

Collector-General—Carl Widemann.

Consul at San Francisco—Louis Marshall.

Minister at Washington—H. A. Widemann.

#### LATE MONDAY.

George Townsend, aged thirty-eight, seafarer, native of Hawaii, three-quarter haole, formerly in Honolulu Fire department. Charlie Clark first approached me about landing arms. He arranged a conference with Sam Nowlein and myself. Chas. Warren was with me.



Nowlein said we were to land revolvers on Rabbit Island. The rifles were to be landed elsewhere. Schooner was to show a blue light we were to show red, then the bright. All this was done. We exchanged the password "missionary."

Nowlein gave me two letters in one envelope to give to Captain Davis. One was to Davis to go due north twenty-five miles with the Waimanalo to meet the schooner. The other letter was to the schooner captain. It told him that if he was not hailed to go off south and to get rid of his cargo.

Off Diamond Head a whaleboat came to us. Pua was steering. Rickard was in her. Rickard came aboard. We went into the cabin. Warren told Rickard there 288 guns, belts and ammunition. Rickard filled in a letter to Chas. T. Gulick with the information and with a note that they could not run into the fish market on account of the danger. Rickard went to sea with us. Pua was sent ashore.

We came in Thursday night. Two boats met us off Diamond Head. Wilcox came alongside in a canoe. He said "You can't land at Kakaako, it is all guarded." Richard went ashore and sent back a note signed "W H" saying to land the arms safely. Davis wanted to throw them over. Wilcox said no, and we put them in the whaleboats. The latter were towed around to Waialae and landed. These were the rifles used in fighting the Government troops. I was captured Tuesday forenoon.

Charles Warren, Captain Davis

and his natives corroborated Townsend's statements.

At 5:20 the Court adjourned.

#### FIFTH DAY.

The commission began business promptly at 9:15 with the reading of the record by Lieutenant Jones. Messrs. Seward and Gulick consulted anxiously with their attorney. The attendance was large and the interest deeper than on any previous day. It was known that such men as John A. Cummins and Sam Nowlein were to be placed on the witness stand.

#### AN AGED PUBLICIST.

The jaws of the prisoners fell when John A. Cummins was called. Cummins looked ill. He has been a big man in Hawaii for years.

I am here as a witness by my own motion. I have not been promised or threatened. I first knew of arms to be brought here on Dec. 3, in the evening, Maj. Seward had returned that day from the States. Two weeks before that Nowlein came to my house and asked for guns. He said, when the time comes I want them. I said no, I want them here for my own protection. Nowlein then said, "the old man" (Seward) has gone for munitions of war. [This was stricken out as hearsay].

When Seward returned I said to him, I hear you have been after war material. He said, "Yes." I asked if he had been successful. He said, "Yes," but he had not done the work. He had seen a tug place the material on a vessel and the vessel put to sea. Two or



three days after he said, he left San Francisco for this place. I said to him I was very sorry he had gone into the thing. It would make trouble for our house. He said, "All the blame would attach to me." I said, "You live in my house. How can I escape being associated with it by outside parties." I asked him where the money came from. He said he had received a letter from "the Queen" and that Rudolph Spreckels had the money in San Francisco. I understood the letter was a request for assistance to the Major in his mission. I said Spreckels has just returned to San Francisco. He replied that Mr. F. F. Follis would help. He was here with Rudolph.

No one of my family knew of this affair except myself. One Tuesday John Liilii brought me a horse from Koolau. He said Major Seward had sent him and had engaged him to watch at Rabbit Island. [Stricken out as hearsay].

In a conversation with Seward I protested against his doings. I saw him give John Liilii twenty dollars in gold to buy food for use on Rabbit Island. A boat had been sent. Seward asked me to tell the boy to take two horses for two of Nowlein's men. Kauli came and told Seward and myself that they had met the vessel and taken off pistols and concealed them. The Major wanted them carefully hidden.

In a few days the Major told me Nowlein had sent a man for the pistols. The man came back without them.

On Sunday afternoon the Major and Sam Nowlein came into my

room. They said the pistols could not be gotten over. At their request I wrote a letter and gave to Seward. They sent again for the pistols. Another day Seward excitedly said that the pistols were withheld. I said, "I have nothing to do with that. You are doing something to get us all into trouble. We have been friendly, but I don't like this." He said, "No, only myself will suffer." He declared that his part of the work was finished when the pistols were landed. Others would do the rest. In a couple of days he said the Waimanalo had gone to look for the vessel. I explained the signals to a native for Seward. I heard by telephone that nothing had been seen. Kauli took a carriage lamp for signal use. Seward gave it to him and gave directions. In a few days a message came that the vessel had been seen. Kauli came to town and told the Major and myself all that had been done in Koolau.

No cross-examination.

#### WALKER'S POSITION.

Thomas B. Walker had asked the privilege of telling of his part in the war rather than have members of his household appear as witnesses. Agreed to by Captain Kinney, Mr. Neumann and the court. He was informed that he became a witness for the people and was not required to criminate himself.

In the latter part of March I visited the Marshal's office on account of men coming to my household and talking politics to me. I asked the Marshal to withdraw them. He said he would, but to keep quiet



about it. Three days afterward I met Nowlein, who asked me about my visit to the Marshal.

In the latter part of October, going to dinner, I met Bertelmann, Nowlein and Peterson. Bertelmann called me to his shop and showed me the drawing of a shell. He asked if I could get any. I suggested White & Ritman's, and we went there. Ritman asked what they were for, and I said they were used sometimes on iron fences.

Two weeks afterward I was told these shells were made. My wife called for them three days later, at my request. I went to the wreck of the Wilcox as a diver for a week. Bertelmann asked me if those things were ready. I said I had no powder. Nowlein called at my house about it. I told them both I had no powder. Nowlein sent eight sticks of giant powder, twenty caps and fuse. Only nine of the shells were good. I charged them and sent them by my boy to Nowlein on New Year's day.

On Sunday morning, the 5th, Mr. Nowlein called on me and said they must start it, as everyone would be arrested the next day. He assigned me to the police station to hold it till he came in. I was to have many natives, two captains and George Markham. He gave me a tracing of police station plans and said we had more friends than I knew about. Two natives called on me in the evening and asked about bombs. I had heard a vessel with arms was coming. I knew before the first it had been sighted. I understood shells were to

be used in case there was trouble in landing arms. I had only fifteen castings and broke up six bad ones. I used bird shot because the shells were so thin. Bertelmann and myself explained to Ritman what we wanted.

I was told to report to Nowlein at 11 o'clock at the fish market the night of the Kakaako racket. I went there intending to take part in an uprising against the Government. I had two revolvers. Saw no one there. Waited till after midnight.

I made some cement bombs—ten—in October 1893. Nowlein and I tested bombs on the Moiliili road.

On the night of the uprising I was at home. In the morning I had breakfast at Redwards, saw Mr. Herrick there using the telephone.

Cross-examination—The 1893 bombs were for use in defending Washington Place, on Nowlein's order.

#### BORNEO WILD MAN.

After a recess of five minutes, Pua, with the raven locks, was placed on the stand. Born Molo-kai. Told by his father his age was 39. Went out in a whaleboat to the Waimanalo off Diamond Head on Wednesday night, January 2. Started from Bertelmann's; four other men with me. I recognized Rickard as being in the boat. He remained on the Waimanalo. He sent back a letter by me to give to Bertelmann, to be delivered. I did my part, waking Bertelmann from sleep.

Cross-examination—I can read Hawaiian. Letter was in a sealed



envelope. I did not see any writing.

#### SEWARD'S COMMENT.

Edward Dowsett was at the Hawaiian hotel Sunday night, January 6th, at 8 o'clock. Saw Seward there. Had heard of trouble at Waikiki. I asked him about the excitement. He said "he believed the ball was opened and that Carter had been shot."

Cross-examined—Seward spoke to a lady and myself. He did not say "After the ball is over."

#### ANOTHER PLOTTER.

Henry Bertelmann was the first witness this afternoon. I remember the landing of arms off the Waimanalo, January 3. The evening before the whaleboat went out from place. That time Rickard was there and John Raden, a hackman. The latter came at 9 an hour after Rickard. Rickard did some writing. I gave him the paper and ink. Raden brought package to Rickard and said it was from "Gulick." Rickard wrote an answer to be handed to "Mr. Gulick." Pua brought me a letter from the Waimanalo. It was for Charles T. Gulick. Next day I delivered it. Rickard came to my house Thursday night and I told him Nowlein said not to land the arms. Rickard wrote to the Captain to land the arms some way.

Cross-examined—I have made a confession. Kinney told me if I made a clean breast he would try and save my life. I have not spoken to Mr. Gulick.

#### A CABMAN.

John Raden, hackman, aged 39, born in Australia, has been here

ten years. Chas. T. Gulick sent me to Bertelmann's with a package for W. H. Rickard. Mr. Rickard gave me a letter for Mr. Culick and I delivered it.

No cross-examination.

#### THE CAPTAIN.

Even Mr. Neumann looked a trifle embarrassed when Sam Nowlein came in and was sworn.

I took part in the rebellion. Was on the field. The uprising had been planned four or five months by myself, Gulick, Rickard and Seward. We met at Gulick's residence on King street. Seward did not always attend. We met two or three times a week. I laid two plans. First plan was to surround the building and fifty-seven posts around town. Natives and white men were to command. We used a map.

Another plan was to work from Queen, Punchbowl, Beretania and Maunakea, and seize the station house, telephone office and electric light station.

"The fifty-seven posts were to stop the Citizens' Reserve from getting to their rendezvous. Early in December the plans were submitted and the second adopted.

"Seward went over for the arms and ammunition. I don't know who furnished the money.

"I sent natives to enlist rebels in town and in Koolau. Nowhere else and on no other island. This was my part of the work by agreement with Gulick and Rickard.

"I told my agents to organize squads of thirty-seven each and wait for orders.

"I sent Townsend and Warren



to Rabbit Island. Seward sent a shore boat.

"Rickard, Gulick, Seward and myself agreed to charter the Wai-manalo.

"We tried to start the revolution on the Thursday night before the Sunday it happened. Half the arms were to be landed at Kakaako and half at the fishmarket. I sent word to my men. I was to take charge of the fish market party. Tom Walker was to take the station house. This fell through because the police broke up a gathering of natives in Kakaako. Was to begin at 2 o'clock that night.

"Rickard went on the boat to take her to sea for twenty-four hours, so our men could be called in. I had the steamer stopped to prevent her capture by the police.

I received the letter for Gulick from Rickard. It was to the effect that shore boats must be used to land arms. I sent boys to get a boat from Liliuokalani's boat house.

Finally decided to begin trouble at 6 o'clock Monday morning. Rickard and I fixed this and he was to tell Gulick and the Major. I went out at 9 o'clock Sunday night.

"We talked over a new Government. We were to restore Liliuokalani. We drafted a constitution from an old one furnished. Gulick did the writing. The constitution was written in a week and finished about Christmas. Wm. Kaae engrossed the constitution. He is a private secretary to Liliuokalani.

Constitution was to be signed by Liliuokalani and promulgated.

Cross-examination—First meeting at Gulick's was two or three months ago.

There was a draft for Martial Law and a form of commission. Gulick did this work. There was a proclamation calling on citizens to come to the station house and elsewhere, to help preserve order.

The questioning by Mr. Neumann was very severe and lasted a long time. Nowlein stuck to his story.

William Kaae was the last witness for the prosecution. Secretary for Queen since overthrow. Did engrossing last of December. Received from Mr. Nowlein copy of constitution to engross. The copy was in Gulick's handwriting.

Witness went to Gulick to find out how to fill out blanks in commission for members of Cabinet, etc. The Queen signed them, as follows: Minister of Foreign Affairs, R. W. Wilcox; Minister of Interior, Sam Nowlein; Minister of Finance, Chas. T. Gulick; Attorney-General, C. W. Ashford. Governors—Oahu, A. S. Cleghorn; Hawaii, Joseph Nawahi; Maui, D. Kawanakoa; Kauai, J. Kalaniana'ole. Marshal—W. H. Rickard.

All commissions were in the same handwriting. They were put in separate envelopes and returned to the Queen. This work was sent to witness last days of November.

Mr. Neumann asked to defer putting on witnesses for the defense until tomorrow. Some of his clients wished to present their case in writing, which, Mr. Neumann contended, was admissible before a Military Court. The two hours asked by the defense were granted by the Court.

#### NOTES OF THE DAY.

Pua, "the long-haired rebel," is still unshorn. Marshal Hitchcock



had ordered removal of the locks, but on reconsideration spared them.

F. F. Follis was for same time a guest at the Cummins home.

Nowlein says he was promised his life if he made a clean breast of what he knew.

Colonel Fisher, whose opinion on firearms is weighty, says the rebels made no mistake in selecting the small Winchester. It was just the gun for street work. It is light rapid firing, and carries a bullet heavy enough to kill at any range in town.

#### SIXTH DAY.

It took only a couple of minutes for Lieutenant Jones to read the record this morning. The courtroom was well filled to hear the defense of the Big Four. The principal consultation near the dock was between Mr. Neumann and Chas. T. Gulick. Mr. Neumann announced that he would not offer evidence for the prisoners, that he had none. After argument a written statement would be submitted for the record.

Out of deference to one of the local journals, Mr. Neumann said he would not consume much time. Colonel Whiting here interrupted to say the statement should be filed immediately before or after argument for defense.

Counsel said he considered the course of the paper advocating haste very questionable. [THE STAR is the paper]. He used his own time so long as he did not worry the Court.

Mr. Neumann wanted to remove the impression that the use of giant

powder was illegitimate. Bombs are used in sieges and to repel attacks. The community has been unduly horrified and Mr. Walker unjustly condemned. Attention was called to the use of bombs by loyal citizens against the Wilcox rebels in 1889. Hawaiians learned from this. The Court should not be more rigorous on account of the giant powder.

As to the status of the other prisoners, Gulick's part is explained in his statement. He is not guilty of any crime this court has a right to hear. Might does not make right. Testimony against Gulick is insufficient to sustain the charge of treason.

#### GEMS FROM NEUMANN.

Call it (the new government) "Kingdom Come." There is no gunpowder in words. A mistake was made in not including my name in the new government; they might have done better, they might have done worse. General Nowlein, Colonel Bertelmann and other great military men. Acceptance of Nowlein's plans would indicate insanity. Major Seward's experience and well known record in the Union Army in America. Nowlein, with the promise of a whole skin becomes communicative and useful. I believe Nowlein has been allowed to go scot free. His testimony cannot be taken with any degree of safety. His skin might be stuffed and placed in the Bishop museum as an example of Hawaiian valor. The Judge Advocate has been dutiful and fair. He will state to the court that the community does not thirst



for the blood of the misguided Hawaiian, but is after the white man. Our government has imposed upon the kanaka conditions that restrict his free agency. Why should he be forced to take an oath against monarchy. There are plenty of people in the United States who think a Republic a fraud and a sham. We know better. But the native does not understand. Against the coercion he uses in rebellion. Many of us are blinded with the narrowness that unless a man thinks as we do, he is wrong. I have no plea to make for my clients if the evidence against them is sufficient. Why is a white man more culpable than a native for believing that the country has been wrongfully taken from Hawaiians? Use judgment in deciding between men who went into the field and men who did not. I have heard it said that the right of revolution exists here. There is such a thing, but woe to the rebels, unless successful. I warn you against prejudice. General good qualities of Major Seward. War in the United States has nothing to do with our affair. It would do no good to make a plea for Major Seward on this account. Mr. Gulick's past record has been notably good. His conduct has been open always. He with a handful of men risked his life in the riot at the barracks. In the Queen Emma riots, Mr. Gulick was leader in restoring law and order. He is worthy of having weight attached to his statement against the word of a creature like General Sam Nowlein. What Mr. Gulick has done is not treason and death.

Mr. Neumann did not say a single word for W. H. Rickard.

#### GULICK'S CASE.

Mr. Gulick's statement is as follows: "For the last four months and more I have been under the doctor's care, (most of the time confined to my home) so that whoever desired to see me, whether on business or otherwise, called at my house on King street. Many called. Mr. W. A. Kinney, Mr. A. W. Carter, Mr. F. Wilhelm and others, on business, as well as Mr. Rickard, Mr. Nowlein and Major Seward. I did business for the Queen, making conveyances, etc., negotiating, amongst other items of business, the transfer of the McKibben lease to the Queen. Nowlein was the medium of communication between the Queen and myself and was frequently at my house on business for her account. Mr. Rickard and Major Seward came to my house frequently as friends, and I arranged certain financial matters with Mr. Rickard in the interests of the several agencies which have been in my hands for some time past.

"For my own part (during the time named in the charge) my financial and physical condition has taken the whole of my attention, and since the 30th of June, 1887, I have abstained from dabbling in politics. Local disturbances I have learned of in common with the general public by current rumors and through the local press up to the time of my arrest. Since being brought before this court, (if the testimony and confession before the court are to be relied on,) I am learning a great deal with regard to current affairs of which I never dreamed, much less had a hand in.

"The meetings at my house at which plans, commissions, martial law orders, and the like, are said to have been discussed, never took place.

"All these persons called at my house, but at no time was there a meeting in which any plans, designs or schemes were broached or talked about in the presence of Major Seward, or at any time. The restoration of the monarchy was talked about between Mr. Rickard and Mr. Nowlein, I participated in the conversation, but no scheme or plan in-



volving armed rebellion was concluded upon or adopted.

"The outbreak of the revolution was as much a surprise to me as to any stranger. I had neither a knowledge of it, nor any expectation that it would take place, and certainly never agreed to take part in it, either as leader or otherwise. Whatever plans may have been discussed between us were never accepted by us, or any of us, in the others presence. The constitution and proclamations were written by me at Mr. Nowlein's request, the former being partly in writing and partly in printed slips. I never had any knowledge whatever that I had been selected as a Minister under the new Government and never was approached or talked to about it by anyone. If my name was used in that connection it was used without my knowledge or consent. When this matter was stated in court on the 22d of January, '95, it was the first information I had of it.

CHAS. T. GULICK.

#### CAPTAIN KINNEY.

The Judge-Advocate said the horror over the knowledge of bombs was not mere timidity. There has been general fear by men of proven courage. Rebels did not have the means of substituting a capable Government. Unless the thing is condemned a hundred men can easily undertake to subdue the town with bombs. This warfare is beyond the pale of civilization.

A revolution to have legitimacy must be based on real grievances. They have made no formal complaint. There has been no individual restraint or oppression. Counsel for prisoners has no standing on his contention that Gulick's acts were not treasonable. A man may think as he likes, and he may talk, but when he raises a finger in opposition to this government he becomes a traitor. Nowlein might

say, "I only carried the papers for Gulick." The latter has not denied knowledge of the arms or of rebellion. Mr. Gulick has felt that he was secure and treason proof, knowing the law and having great care. The commission must reach those who were covert. Let judgment begin there. Nowlein's testimony cannot be broken by a speech and a simple document. Gulick does not deny sending the package for Rickard, then an open rebel. No explanation is offered. Facts face Gulick. They are black and damning, and he cannot meet them. The last chance for the native Hawaiian is in the wake of this Republic. Sympathy of defendants for the natives is not exemplified by placing them in the field with the certainty of defeat. Patriots do not begin a revolution by a drunken carousal and a quarrel over leadership of a squad. These men had to be pried from their hiding-places. We must face this case as a debt to our country and our posterity. Captain Kinney's summing closed the case.

At 11:30 court adjourned to 1:30.

#### AFTERNOON.

An even dozen rebels were brought in at 1:40. Captain Camara is ill and the court proceeded without him.

The defendants and their wishes as to counsel follows:

J. W. Bipikane—Doest not want an attorney.

R. Palau—Wants counsel. A. Rosa.

Lot Lane—Does not want an attorney.



Wm. Widdifield—Does not want counsel.

D. Kanuha—Wants counsel. Kaulukou.

Ioela Kiakahi—Wants counsel. Paul Neumann.

Joe Clark—Wants counsel. Rosa.

John Kalaukoa—Wants counsel. Kaulukou.

Abraham—wants counsel. A. Rosa.

Tom Poole—Wants to see A. Rosa.

Kauai—Wants counsel.

Kiliona—Wants counsel.

#### OBJECTED TO ROSA.

Captain Kinney objected to Mr. Rosa being in any case before the court, on account of the issuance of a commission to him by Liliuokalani, December 28th, to be an associate justice. It is an act of courtesy that he is not now in prison. He will probably be arrested before night. Mr. Rosa asked that he be heard, and the court was cleared for deliberation.

Colonel Whiting announced that if introduced as counsel Mr. Rosa would be permitted to act.

Mr. Neumann said he could not act without having time to consult with those who wished his services. He was willing to defend any of them, especially the ones without means.

Attorney Kaulukou wanted time also.

Mr. Rosa wanted time also.

At 2:30 the court took a recess to allow counsel to meet clients to settle upon time that would be requested for preparation for trial.

At 3:15 court reconvened.

Bipikane said he had changed

his mind and wanted A. Rosa for his attorney. Allowed. The personnel of the commission was agreeable to all the prisoners.

The charge was treason, open rebellion, armed assault, extending aid and comfort to enemies. The pleas were:

Kauai—Under duress I did that. Plea of not guilty entered.

Bipikane—Not guilty.

Abraham—I was forced to do as charged. Plea of not guilty entered.

Lot Lane—Guiltly.

Thomas Poole—Was threatened and forced. Plea of not guilty entered.

John Kalaukoa—Not guilty.

R. Palau—Not guilty.

Kiliona—Not guilty.

Joe Clarke—Not guilty.

D. Kanuha—Not guilty.

Wm. Widdifield—Guilty.

Iola Kiakahi—Was coerced into trouble. Not guilty.

Long-Haired Pua was the first witness. Kiliona helped to carry arms. Saw Lot Lane and Tom Poole with guns.

Chas. Bartow was one of the Rebels. So was Kiloina. Others I saw were Lot Lane, William Widdifield James Lane, W. C. Lane, Charles Warren, George Townsend. Kanuha and John Wise brought guns to Kahalawai. Saw Tom Poole Joe Clark, Kiliona and Ioela with guns.

Kauli implicated John Kalaukoa.

Wm. O. Crowell—Kanuha said at Kamehameha Sunday night, 6th that he had been to the rebel camp. Fred Maybe corroborated Crowell. Prof. Theo. Richards gave Kanuha an excellent charac-



ter. Poepoe saw Kanuha at Kahalawai.

Kauuha is teacher of tailoring at Kamehameha.

He was educated at Hampton and was befriended by General Armstrong. One story is that Kauuha was to lead a band of students in rebellion. He says he was afraid to tell of what he saw at Diamond Head. John Wise is also an educated Hawaiian.

#### SEVENTH DAY.

The Court Martial opened a few minutes after 10.

Kawelo was the first witness. He was one of the party from Waimanalo. John Kaulukoa was along. We were coming to fight the Government. I was called in the night to join the rebellion. This party of eight was stopped by guards near the Pali. They then started for Diamond Head by the Waimanalo road. A number of them reached rebel camps with food. A few of them managed to sneak into town. Kaulukoa gave directions as to food.

Cross-examination—Kauli and myself led party. Not armed. Were to get arms in town.

At 10:30, while Kawelo was being cross-examined, a piece of plaster seven feet long, a foot wide and three inches thick fell upon the Court table. It came from the center beam.

This plaster fell in sections. One piece struck Colonel Whiting. Another hit Captain Pratt. Bits landed on other officers. All of them were covered with white dust.

For an instant a panic was threat-

ened. Colonel Fisher was the only man who remained sitting at the Court table.

Antone Rosa, a couple of prisoners and several people in the audience shouted warnings. A few slight screams from women were heard. All the spectators jumped to their feet and some rushed for the exits. A few of the accused became much excited.

Colonel Whiting announced a recess for a few minutes.

Lieutenant King organized a force of regulars and the debris was removed speedily.

Reports spread about the building and down town that there had been a catastrophe and people came running from all directions.

The Executive building was plastered by John Bowler, now under arrest as a conspirator. He said only a few days ago that he was proud of the job. It looks well and has worn well. The earthquake on Tuesday night probably loosened the plaster.

It was suggested at once that Kahunas were after the commission. A number of prisoners were certain of this. There has lately come from one of the other islands a kahuna who is in special favor with the Akuas and who is in service for "three months or the war.

At 11 o'clock the court re-opened. The table was removed a few feet from its old place.

#### AN OATH.

Maulia—Was with Kaulukoa and others of the party from Koolau. I stopped on the road. Joe Clark was sent in Koolau trying to



enlist men for Diamond Head. Clark was mounted.

Cross-examination — Kauli led us. I had been employed by Major Seward to help land arms. Was to be notified when time for fighting came. We had taken an oath to be faithful during the trouble. John Lili'i swore us. I started for war with a faint heart.

#### BOLD BIPIKANE.

Kia was called. Was fighting against the Government on Waialae road Jan. 7th. Palau induced witness to go. Large squad with witness; they came from around Kaumakapili. Saw Bipikane there. Did not see him fighting; he was running. We thought it better Bipikane should stay, but he said it was safest to run away. Witness stopped fighting when the Government troops were on both sides. "Aloha Aina" was password into the lines. On cross-examination witness said that Palau made no reference to a luau being held back of Diamond Head.

Manual Kuhao was the next witness. He wore a policeman's coat. He was fighting Government troops. Went out because Bob Palau told me to. Palau was leader of squad witness was in. Lead squad from Waialae to Telegraph Hill. Bipikane was in Moiliili fight. Witness raised the white flag at the last. Bipikane had run away. Saw him run away. He called the squad to run too, but we said we did not want to run away. Bipikane started to run when the first cannon shot struck the hill.

#### NOT ENOUGH MEN.

George Townsend was recalled.

He said: When at Kaalawai some natives went away after seeing arms. They looked around, and when they saw no foreigners they left. They said, "—— — the haoles," and came away. Witness understood from that that they thought the white rebels would be out there to help them. People were going out through the sentries and coming in all the time. Don't know that orders were given to prevent the rebels from escaping. Received orders from Wilcox. If all the natives who went out there and saw the arms during Sunday had stayed there would not have been enough arms for them. As it was, a lot of arms were left unused.

#### AFTERNOON.

Keawe—Was in the uprising. Kauai enlisted me. Abraham was with him. They threatened to shoot me if I did not join. They were armed.

Cross-examination—Live at Wai-  
alae, town side of Isenberg's place. Was called Sunday afternoon.

Kapena (Captain) Kora—Went to Kahalawai to fight. Abraham and Kauai made me come. All who loved their country were to go to Kahawai. They pointed pistols at me and said, "If you don't come we will shoot you."

Cross-examination—I am telling the truth. I had some awa Sunday afternoon. I knew the two men. I was not seeing double.

The trial of the dozen now in the dock will be wound up this afternoon or evening. Then a second big lot will be arraigned.

Iosepa—Have attended Kamehameha School. Know Kaunha. Am



a member of A Co., N. G. H. Kaunha and myself have talked politics with a month. We did not agree. He was opposed to the Government, and I to the monarchy. He said he did not like the Missionary Government, that he wanted the Queen restored and that there would be a change. This was a month ago.

Cross-examination — The talk was in Kanuha's shop. I work for Dr. Whitney, the dentist. Kanuha did not ask me to join him in rebellion.

Prosecution closes.

Defense will have half a dozen or more witnesses.

Shortly after 7 o'clock Thursday evening the Commission began session. Thirteen prisoners were in. All except Patrick Lane and Kalalau said they did not want counsel. The men were ordinary soldiers and had already plead guilty to the charges to the prosecution. Though the men desired no counsel Judge Advocate Kinney arranged with Messrs. Neumann and Rosa to represent them. The prisoners and pleadings were as follows:

John Mahuka—Guilty.

Keliikuewa—Guilty.

Pipi—Guilty.

Kaona—Not guilty.

Punalua—Not guilty.

Samuel Kalalau—Not guilty.

Patrick Lane—Guilty of levying war against the Government. Denies to remainder of charge.

Kilohano—Not guilty.

Manuel Kubio—Guilty.

Henry Mahoe—Guilty to all but

inciting others. The Court directs a plea of not guilty.

Samuel Kalor—Not guilty.

Nakaikuahine—Not guilty.

Tom Pedro—Guilty of treason, but not of inciting others.

All but two of the above were taken prisoners of war on the Wai-alae road, Moiliili.

At 8 p. m. the Court adjourned.

#### NOTES OF THE DAY.

The mother of Prisoner Kalaukoa was present this afternoon.

Lot Lane says he was the man shooting from Diamond Head with a Springfield and having the range of Lieut. King and Consul Mills.

Paul Neumann said this morning that his position now was this: "The military commission will make its findings and pass sentence. It has no right to do anything else. Appeals for clemency and pleas in mitigation will be made to the reviewing authority."

#### EIGHTH DAY.

Captain Paul Smith brought twenty-five prisoners and thirteen witnesses before the military commission this morning. At 10 o'clock the routine work of the court began, with ten of the prisoners in the dock. Paul Neumann filed his written protest to the court. Overruled.

#### FURTHER DEFENSE.

Robert Palau was called by the defense to make a statement. He said: Left my house on 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Near Kaalawai was halted by guard. Was told to advance. Saw parties were armed and I was surrounded. Was taken



to house and asked why I came. Said I was invited there to attend a meeting. The people in the house, who were armed, ordered me to put on a cartridge belt and pick out a rifle. I said I did not come there for that purpose, but when ordered again put on the belt and took the gun.

Did no fighting; did not fire my gun up to the time I left. I went up to Moanalua and remained there. Before the commencement of the uprising I told no one to go. They asked me: 'What is the matter? —What are we waiting for?' I told them to go and see.

#### ANOTHER STORY.

Iola was the next witness. He said he went to Kaalawai Sunday afternoon alone. Quite a number of people were there. I went there at the invitation of Palua who said there would be a meeting there. Found people there were armed. Lot Lane and Bipikane and others were there. Was ordered to take a gun. Took a gun and a number of us were ordered by Wilcox to go to Bertelmann's. Were led by Pua, a son of Pua at Palama. While going to Bertelmann's, Charles Bartow and Pua got into a dispute as to who was commander of the squad. They drew their revolvers on each other and had to be separated. Soon somebody began to fire and shortly the fight became general. Shortly Wilcox came. Wilcox ordered witness to assemble the men so that he could find out who did the firing. Later on met Wilcox on the top of Diamond Head. After that I followed Wilcox all around and surrendered

with him at the last. Ten of us got as far as Kalihi together. There we were fired at and scattered. Surrendered at Hopkin's place.

#### KOOLAU WARRIOR.

Lot Lane asked to make a statement in order that his punishment might be mitigated. Lane said he went to Kaalawai Saturday afternoon under orders from Wilcox to clean guns. Went to Bertelmann's and then took part in the fight. Went on top of Diamond Head and stayed there until the tug came around. Then we left and went into the mountains. On account of my patriotism I took part in the rebellion. Went into it and got my friends to go into it with me.

#### A GUARD.

Thomas Poole volunteered a statement. He said: I took some wine and liquor Saturday afternoon. Afterward was asked to go to a house beyond Bertelmann's place. Thought Bertelmann wanted me as my name was on a list of soldiers he had that were to become a guard to the Queen after restoration. Whether the United States restored her not or she would be restored shortly and my services would be needed. He said I would only be required for a couple of weeks, or until the new government was firmly established. Asked a cousin of mine to go with me to Bertelmann's. Townsend wanted to march into town. Witness thought such a man would be fool hardy.

A man ran up near the canoe shed and fired. I was near him on the inside. Two shots were fired from outside. Then Jim Lane



fired. "I then started to run and heard the man outside fall to the inside. I ran against an outrigger, then turned and fired at the man who was down. As I ran out was shot at from the side and fired back. From there I ran into the hou bushes."

Joe Clark took the stand—Received a note inviting him to a luau at Kaalawai. Took part in Diamond Head fight. Was captured beyond the Pali.

Recess to 2 o'clock.

#### THE DIRTY DOZEN.

The "Dirty Dozen" has been used as a designation for the third batch before the Court Martial. They were headed by Lot Lane, Bipikane, Joe Clarke, Kanuha and Kalaukoa. Their trial ended last evening. Half a score of witnesses were heard. Argument was made this forenoon. The great efforts of the trial were put forth on behalf of Kanuha and Kalaukoa. The former is tailor and instructor of tailoring at Kamehameha schools. John Wise, a Hawaiian educated in the States was a witness. Wise is a big intelligent chap who has been prominent in athletic circles.

A number of persons were witnesses. They all made denials or claimed that they were forced into the rebellion. John Wise said:

Kown Kanuha. I drove the horse to Kaalawai on Sunday of the beginning of the trouble. Were guns in wagon. Don't think Kanuha knew of it. I did not tell him. Kanuha did not help take things from the wagon. Kanuha

walked from Bertelmann's and back again.

Cross-examination—Kanuha came to my house. I had these arms at my place. They had been brought the previous Thursday evening. I live at Bipikane's. Sam Nowlein had said some guns would be sent to me. I buried them.

Lot Lane called.

Col. Whiting—You are not required to say anything to criminate yourself.

Lot Lane—I did not see Wise and and Kanuha at Kahalawai. I was asleep. Saw Charles Bartow.

#### BILL AND HIS JAG.

Wm. Widdifield took the stand to make a statement. He said he was drinking and went out to Kaalawai while intoxicated. He told a miserable story of his experiences while drunk, and, singularly enough, seems to remember everything he did. However, he took a gun. What he did with the toy he could not remember. He regained consciousness about noon next day. Several hours were then devoted to thinking how he could get away. He went to a neighboring house just after dark. He was called out by Charles Warren, and sent in command of fifteen men to fight. The orders was to shoot any persons who had not the pass word, "Aloha Aina," or who would not surrender when told so to do. Witness wanted to run away and permitted his squad to scatter into twos and threes while he fell in behind with a man who was an ashmatic. Opportunity offered, witness ran away by the stone crusher



and finally got to the street car track.

#### BOATMEN.

Keamapohaka was called as a witness for the defense. Went off in a boat to meet the Waimanalo. Kilion was in the boat and said he did not want to go. Were on fishing ground when steamer was reached. The Waimanalo was standing on the fishing grounds. Never did see Abraham there. Pehu was called. Kilion was in the crowd that went to the Waimanalo for the arms. Abraham was not in either boat. Did not see the faces of the men in the second boat and do not know who they were.

#### ARGUMENT.

After this witness had finished Mr. Rosa began his argument. He started by admitting that all were more or less mixed up in the rebellion. He stated, however, that some were drawn in by threats, some by deception and others for "love of country." His whole argument hinged upon the proposition that each individual case should be decided upon the degree of guilt. Rosa was followed by Kaulukou who utilized most of his time complimenting the Commission.

Mr. Kinney followed and presented argument for the community. At 4 o'clock the case was concluded and an hour's recess was taken.

#### DISPOSING OF THIRTEEN.

When the Court resumed business the thirteen prisoners arraigned Thursday evening were brought in. The thirteen prisoners, by their attorneys Paul Neumann and Antone Rosa, presented a joint

plea in writing to the effect that they were guilty of bearing arms against the Government but not of inviting others so to do.

Mr. Neumann requested that the testimony of his clients be taken as a matter of record. Mahuku was called. He took up arms against the Government, but did not persuade others or induce others to do likewise.

Keliikuewa—Same answers as Mahuku.

Liwoi—Same.

Kaone—Same.

Puualua—Same.

Kalaiau—Same.

Kilohana—Same.

Kuhio—Same.

Mahoe—Same.

Kaloa—Same.

Nakaikuahine—Same.

Pedro—Same.

Patrick Lane—Same.

When the statements had all been made, Mr. Neumann stated that he would rest the case with the Court. The prisoners had made a straightforward and honest statement. Mr. Kinney followed up by saying that the prisoners were ordinary prisoners of war and he felt disposed to clemency in their cases, if in any.

Adjourned to 10 a. m. Monday.

#### LILIUOKALANI RESIGNS.

Twelve hours before she was arrested Lilioukalani offered to relinquish absolutely all her political pretensions and property claims in Hawaii. Her agent was not direct with his business. The message was not delivered till the ex-Queen was a prisoner. All this was published in connection with the ac-



count of serving a warrant on the woman.

Now Mrs. Dominis has made a statement in writing. It was sent to President Dole Thursday evening. The letter is lengthy and explicit. She asks for clemency for herself and consideration for Hawaiian rebels. Liliuokalani is more than willing to place herself entirely in the hands of the Government. Her relinquishment is complete.

Attorney-General Smith says he has nothing to do with this matter at all. The Republic is not treating with the woman. She has been told that the Government has nothing to say to her—not even a suggestion to offer. Whatever is submitted, comes from the ex-queen on her own motion and voluntarily.

Mrs. Dominis is very nervous. She feels that her power is completely shattered. Half a dozen friends are advising her.

Following is the text of Liliuokalani's statement:

{ ISLAND OF OAHU, HONOLULU,  
} January 24th, 1895.

TO THE HONORABLE SANFORD BALLARD DOLE, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.

SIR:—After full and free consultation with my personal friends, and with my legal advisers, both before and since my detention by military order in the Executive Building, and acting in conformity with their advice and also upon my own free volition, and in pursuance of my unalterable belief and understanding of my duty to the People of Hawaii and to their highest and best interests, and also for the sake of those misguided Hawaiians and others who have recently engaged in rebellion against the Republic, and in an attempt to restore me to the position of Queen which I held prior to the Seventeenth day of January, 1893, and without any

claim that I shall become entitled by reason of anything that I may now say or do, to any other or different treatment or consideration at the hands of the Government than I otherwise could and might legally receive, I now desire to express and make known, and do hereby express and make known to yourself, as the only lawful and recognized head of the Government, and to all the people of the Hawaiian Islands, whether or not they have yet become citizens of the Republic, or are or have been adherents of the late Monarchy, and also to all diplomatic and other foreign representatives in the Hawaiian Islands, to all of whom I respectfully request you to cause this statement and action of mine to be made known as soon as may be, as follows, namely:

First—in order to avoid any possibility of doubt or misunderstanding on the subject, although I do not think that any doubt or misunderstanding is either proper or possible, I hereby do fully and equivocally admit and declare that the Government of the Republic of Hawaii is the lawful Government of the Hawaiian Islands, and that the late Hawaiian Monarchy is finally and forever ended and no longer of any legal or actual validity, force or effect whatsoever; and I do hereby forever absolve all persons whomsoever, whether in the Hawaiian Islands or elsewhere, from all and every manner of allegiance, or official obligation, or duty to me and my heirs and successors forever, and I hereby declare to all such persons in the Hawaiian Islands, that I consider them as bound in duty and honor henceforth to support and sustain the Government of the Republic of Hawaii.

Second—For myself, my heirs and successors, I do hereby and without any mental reservation or modification, and full, finally, unequivocally, irrevocably and forever abdicate, renounce and release unto the Government of the Republic of Hawaii and its legitimate successors forever, all claims or pretensions whatsoever to the late throne of Hawaii, or to the late Monarchy of Hawaii, or to any past, or to the existing, or to any future Government of Hawaii, or under or by reason of any present or formerly existing Constitution, stat-



ute, laws, position, right or claim of any and every kind, name and nature whatsoever, and whether the same consists of pecuniary or property considerations or of personal status, hereby forever renouncing, disowning and disclaiming all rights, claims, demands, privileges, honors, emoluments, titles and prerogatives whatsoever under or by virtue of any former, or the existing Government, Constitution, Statute, law or custom of the Hawaiian Islands whatsoever, save and excepting only such rights and privileges as belong to me in common with all private citizens of, or residents in the Republic of Hawaii.

Third—I do hereby respectfully implore for such misguided Hawaiians and others as have been concerned in the late rebellion against the Republic of Hawaii such degree of executive clemency as the Government may deem to be consistent with its duty to the community, and such as a due regard for its violated laws may permit.

Fourth—It is my sincere desire henceforth to live in absolute privacy and retirement from all publicity or even appearance of being concerned in the public affairs of the Hawaiian Islands, further than to express, as I now do, and shall always continue to do, my most sincere hope for the welfare and prosperity of Hawaii and its people, under and subject to the Government of the Republic of Hawaii.

Fifth—I hereby offer and present my duly certified oath of allegiance to the Republic of Hawaii.

Sixth—I have caused the foregoing statement to be prepared and drawn, and have signed the same, without having received the slightest suggestion from the President of Hawaii, or from any member or official of the Government of Hawaii concerning the same or any part thereof, or concerning any action or course of my own in the premises

Relying upon the magnanimity of the Government of the Republic, and upon its protection.

I have the honor to be, Mr. President, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
(Signed) LILIUOKALANI DOMINIS.

On this 24th day of January, A.D. 1895, the foregoing was in our presence

read over and considered carefully and deliberately by LILIUOKALANI DOMINIS, and she, the said LILIUOKALANI DOMINIS, thereupon in our presence declared that the same was a correct, exact and full statement of her wishes and acts in the premises, which statement she declared to us that she desired to sign and acknowledge in our presence as her own free act and deed; and she thereupon signed the same in our presence and declared the same to be her free act and deed.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF we have, at the request of the said LILIUOKALANI DOMINIS, and in her presence hereunto subscribed our names as attesting witnesses at the Executive Building in Honolulu, on the Island of Oahu, this 24th day of January, A. D. 1895.

(Signed) WM. G. IRWIN,  
(Signed) H. A. WIDEMANN,  
(Signed) SAMUEL PARKER,  
(Signed) S. KALUA HOOKANO,  
(Signed) CHAS. B. WILSON,  
(Signed) PAUL NEUMANN.

HONOLULU, }  
ISLAND OF OAHU } SS

On this 24th day of January, A. D. 1895, personally appeared before me, LILIUOKALANI DOMINIS, known to me to be the person described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, who acknowledged to me that she executed the same freely and voluntarily and for the uses and purposes therein set forth.

(NOTARIAL SEAL.) W. L. STANLEY,  
Notary Public.

HONOLULU, ISLAND OF OAHU, }  
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. } SS.

I, LILIUOKALANI DOMINIS, do solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God, that I will support the Constitution, Laws and Government of the Republic of Hawaii, and will not either directly or indirectly encourage or assist in the restoration or establishment of a monarchical form of Government in the Hawaiian Islands.

(Signed) LILIUOKALANI DOMINIS.

Subscribed and sworn to this 24th day of January, A.D. 1895, before me,

(Notarial Seal) W. L. STANLEY,  
Notary Public.



# ARMY OF HAWAII.

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Commander-in-Chief—Sanford B. Dole, President of the Republic.

Adjutant-General—John H. Soper.

Major on the President's Staff—Geo. C. Potter.

Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding First Regiment—J. H. Fisher.

Post Adjutant—Captain J. W. Pratt.

Surgeon—Captain C. B. Cooper.

Ordnance Officer—Captain A. Gartenberg.

Quartermaster—Captain W. G. Ashley.

Non-Com. Staff—Sergt.-Major, Ed. Towse; Hospital Steward, L. H. Hough; Drum Major, W. C. King.

Volunteer Aides to the Lieutenant-Colonel—L. C. Ables, H. C. Myers, H. Laws.

In the early part of the war, for a few days, Captain W. W. Hall served as Quartermaster. Colonel W. A. Whiting, who presides over the Court Martial, and Captain W. A. Kinney, Judge Advocate, have been commissioned since the war.

## COMPANY A.

Capt. Smith, P.	Private Adler, L.	Private Lawrence, W.
1st Lieut. Emmeluth, J.	“ Aguiar, A.	“ Lycett, W. B.
2nd Lieut. Rowald, F.	“ Bruce, G.	“ Milton, G.
Sergt. Lecker, J. J.	“ Bortfeld, C.	“ Manners, A. H.
“ Osmer, J. L.	“ Brown, D. K.	“ Mahelona, J. W.
“ Dushalsky, J. L.	“ Becker, J.	“ Meine, H.
“ Fetter, W.	“ Dalf, J.	“ Naone, D. L.
“ Bamberger, C.	“ Dushalsky, J.	“ Ratke, H.
Corp. Wieland, C.	“ Fetter, O.	“ Souza, P.
“ Decker, S.	“ Gumpfer, S.	“ Staker, W. E.
“ Morris, J.	“ Gravier, A.	“ Swift, H. A.
“ Pannenber, P.	“ Honeik, F.	“ Scott, G. W.
“ Moldenhaver, P.	“ Hill, A.	“ Siegener, L.
“ Carter, J. L.	“ Iosepa, J.	“ Schneider, B.
“ Fennemann, B.	“ Kamaka, S.	“ Varina, N.
“ Smith, W. H.	“ Knudson, O.	“ Weimann, C.
Mus. Fetter, E.	“ Kanuu, J.	“ Watson, G.
“ Carroll, J.	“ Keliipio, L. D.	“ Zablan, B.
Private Anton, H.		



## COMPANY B.

Capt. Wall, Thos. E.	Private Cooke, M.	Private Olsen, E.
1st Lieut. L. Kenake.	" Du Roi, C.	" Otterson, G.
2nd Lieut. E. O. White.	" Edwards, G. L.	" Podeyn, K.
Sergt. Wayson, Dr.	" Frasher, C. E.	" Petrie, F. H.
" Jacobson, E. A.	" Frien, P. J.	" Pfeiffer, C. H.
" Giles, H. A.	" Gray, C. B.	" Prescott, A. S.
" Armstrong, W. D.	" Hagens, J. F. C.	" Pond, W. H.
" Reynolds, C. B.	" Howard, W. S.	" Rice, W. H. Jr.
" Atherton, C. H.	" Halstead, R. W.	" Schmidt, W. F.
Corp. Weedon, W. C.	" Hughs, P. J.	" Sherin, Jas.
" Weight, C. S.	" Harding, J.	" Smith Armstrong.
" Stackable, E. R.	" Hammer, T.	" Stanley, W. H.
" Klugel, Geo.	" Johnson, W. H.	" Storery, W. F.
" Foster, C. M. V.	" Johnson, P.	" Strachen, H. T.
" Bertizoff, A.	" Johnson, M. G.	" Tempelton, W. N.
" Thrum, D.	" Lee, W.	" Thrum, F. W.
Mus. Hall, C. S.	" Lewis, H.	" Thompson, J. G.
" Collins, C. R.	" Lounsbury, W. C.	" Tracy, C. H.
Private Angus, F. B.	" Martin, E.	" Van Camp, I.
" Cottrell, C. B.	" McCandless, E. J.	" Waity, H. T.
" Cooke, A. F.	" McCandless, C. J.	" Wight, Wm.
" Cavanaugh, Geo.	" Marx, B. S.	" Wright, W.
" Chamberlain, W.	" Neldner, C.	" Waterhouse, F.
" Carter, F. W.		

## COMPANY C.

Capt. Camara Jr, J. M.	Private Chaves, J. V.	Private Matos, D. J. L.
1st Lieut. Costa, M.	" Cabral, M. J.	" Miranda, M. R. de.
2nd Lieut. Gonsalves, J. A.	" Costa, J. de.	" Melin, Theo. P.
Sergt. Ferreira, J. M.	" Carreiro, J.	" Mello, M.
" Quintal, J. A.	" Deniz, M.	" Machado, John.
" Silva, Ernest.	" Ferreira, J.	" Nobriga, J. F.
" Gomes, M.	" Fernandes, L.	" Pregil, Jose G.
" Faria, A. J.	" Faria, M. G.	" Pregil, John G.
Corp. Bright, A. D.	" Freitas, F.	" Puerta, Juan.
" Santo, J. E.	" Gonveia Jr, J.	" Pereira, Luiz J.
" Garcial, J.	" Guindinho, M.	" Pacheco, M. C.
" Fernandes, J.	" Gomes, Ant.	" Rodrigues, M.
" Costa, Paul.	" Goes, M. C.	" Rodrigues, J. (1).
" Martins, J.	" Gomes, John.	" Rodrigues, J. (2).
Mus. Machado, J.	" Guindinho, M. C.	" Roza, J. F.
" Silva, J.	" Guindinho, Joe.	" Santo, John E.
Private Ales, J. R.	" Joaquin, Ant.	" Silva, J. L. F.
" Baptista, M.	" Lindo, Ant.	" Silva, M.
" Caldeira, J.	" Lopez, Joe.	" Silva, A. C.
" Camacho, J. G.	" Macario, Ant.	" Souza, A. F.
" Cabral, J.	" Monte, M. R.	" Silva, Fred.

## COMPANY D.

Capt. Wilder, W. C.	Private Crane, J. C.	Private Nott, W.
1st Lieut. Jones, J. W.	" Clay, J. F.	" Nelson, G.
2nd Lieut. Torbert, J. L.	" Drummond, M. H.	" Newby, L.
Sergt. Crozier, C.	" Everett, C. H.	" O'Connor, J.
" Oat, F. B.	" Evans, H.	" O'Halloran, M. F.
" Fagerroos, V. J.	" Faneul, C. J.	" Padgett, H. S.
" Cutter, F. I.	" Gumpper, A.	" Powell, J.
" McInerny, E. A.	" Gibbs, A. T.	" Phillips, M.
" Bergstrom, O.	" Gere, G. H.	" Rowell, W. E.
Corp. Sims, W. R.	" Hickey, F.	" Ross, G. C.
" Kennedy, J. A.	" Henricksen, J.	" Ramsey, C. H.
" Effinger, J.	" Hilbron, W.	" Rumsey, F. L.



Corp. Clark, A. F.	Private Hammer, A.	Private Smith, F. C.
" Burnett, P. H.	" Hill, G. M.	" Smith, G. W.
" Boyd, W.	" Johnson, L. M.	" Sanford, J. H.
" Dexter, R. A.	" Johnson, J. A.	" Scott, I. J.
" Johnson, W. P.	" Johnson, W. R.	" Salter, S. J.
Private Ashley, W. G.	" Krager, C.	" Spooner, W.
" Aldrich, E. C.	" Kilby, F. H.	" Standen, H.
" Bergerson, B.	" Luscomb, H.	" Tideman, O.
" Brown, H. C.	" Lang, J. G.	" Tucker, J. D.
" Bailey, G. H.	" Lawler, F.	" Timmons, L. D.
" Butler, H. C.	" Louisson, S.	" Wilder, H. A.
" Campbell, B. R.	" Mossman, H. J.	" Westbrook, J. E.
" Christley, T.	" Mearns, T.	" Williams, C.
" Crozier, D.	" Myhre, H.	" Wickander, F.
" Crane, C. S.	" Murphy, P.	" Westorby, R. B.

## COMPANY E.

1st Lieut. Coyne, A.	Private Conklin, U.	Private Ladiges, E. R.
2nd Lieut. King, G. W. R.	" Dunbar, E.	" McDonald, W. E.
Sergt. McGowan, W. A. K.	" Elson, J. D.	" Machado, J.
" Smith, W. J.	" Eklund, C. E.	" Madaira, F. F.
" Moore, L. A.	" Faria, J. A.	" Middleton, J. A.
" Stanmore, A. P.	" Fisher, A.	" Miller, E. E.
" Seybold, J.	" Fowler, M.	" Miller, J. W. S.
Corp. Bixby, W. M.	" Fuller, J. H.	" Neely, A. W.
" Schafer, J.	" Govea, J. (1)	" Connor, P. O.
" Friel, W.	" Govea, J. (2)	" Pimental, L.
" Elvin, C.	" Gepput, A.	" Sylva, A.
" Johnson, O. C.	" Guindinho, A.	" Short, J. W.
Mus. Herrick, W. E.	" Gaspar, J.	" Stenginnsen, E.
Private Bailey, H. S.	" Gillis, J.	" Taylor, H. A.
" Buchanan, A.	" Goodman, G.	" Thorston, G.
" Bowes, J. W.	" Johanson, A. K.	" Bassiner, H. V.
" Costa Jr, J.	" Jones, W. A.	" Wetherbee, J. B.
" Carvalaho, J. J.	" Lubeck, H.	" Warner, F.
" Carlyle, W. W.	" Lubeck, C.	

John Good, Jr., is captain of this company. He has been away three months on sick leave. Captain Good is a brave man, a fine tactician and made a record for himself in the '93 turnover. Lieut. Coyne's handling of the company during the Rebellion was entirely satisfactory.

## COMPANY F.

Capt. Zeigler, C. W.	Private Luddeke, W.	Private Albert, J. J.
1st Lieut. Ludewig, H.	" Gomes, F.	" Smith, W. A.
2nd Lieut. Burgett, Iva A.	" Ellenberg, C.	" Svenson, J. M.
Sergt. McKeague, J. H.	" Herskind, C.	" Flynn, C. O.
" Cook, H.	" Nalor, J. W.	" Bento, F. P.
" Wells, C. B.	" Peterson, W.	" Schaefer, A.
" McAulton, A.	" Duschalsky, R.	" Truka, J.
" Evenson, J.	" Von Berg, S.	" Loman, C.
Corp. Stineman, C.	" Dahlstrom, H.	" Gundersen, A.
" Naylor, H. S.	" Frey, E.	" Myers, L.
" Gumpster, H.	" Pierson, G.	" Bouk, C.
" Ferry, F.	" Gray, M.	" John Halverson,
" Phillips, A.	" Johansen, C. L.	" Gunther, Gus.
Private Stanton, E.	" Vollberg, H.	" Johnson, F.
" Turner, W.	" France, F.	" King, Thos.
" Ferreria, C. R.	" Mulleitner, C.	" Degreaves, J.
" Vierra, C.	" McClellan, A.	" Wagner, C.
" Vishaves, J.	" Hasselbring, A.	" Mulholland, J.
" Fredersdorff, R.	" Fitsimmons, A. R.	" Johnson, Sam.
" Dias, J.	" Held, L. L.	" Reade, H. M.
" Duarte, A.		



## FIRST CO. SHARPSHOOTERS.

Capt. John Kidwell.	Private Emerson, J. S.	Private McChesney, J. M.
1st Lieut. Dodge, F. S.	" Farnsworth, John.	" Monsarrat, W. F.
2nd Lieut. Wall, W. E.	" Forbes, W. J.	" Marsden, Jos.
Sergt. McLean, Jas.	" Gibson, Jas.	" Nichol, A. E.
" Emerson, Dr. N. B.	" Grace, John.	" Peck, Rev. H. W.
" McCandless, L. L.	" Gilfillan, Archie.	" Philip, M.
" McVeigh, J. D.	" Hustace, Frank.	" Rice, C. A.
" Keech, A. W.	" Hosmer, Prof. F. A.	" Saunders, M. W.
Corp. Clifford, F.	" Johnson, O.	" Scott, John F.
" McCandless, J. S.	" Judd, Allen.	" Schuman, G.
" Martin, J. S.	" La Pierra, L. L.	" Wall, C. J.
Private Armstrong, J.	" Leslie, Fred. L.	" Wall, W. A.
" Castle, J. B.	" Lyons, Dan.	" Wall, O. E.
" Cassidy, John.	" Murphy, A. E.	" Wilkinson, W. H.
" Corbett, D. W.	" Magoon, J. A.	" Winston, E. C.
" Dillingham, W. F.	" McCandless, J. A.	" Whitney, J. W.
" Damon, F. B.	" McCandless, Wm.	" Wood, A. B.
" Emerson, Rev. O. P.	" McChesney, Fred.	" Warson, R. L.

## ROSTER OF CITIZENS' GUARD.

F. B. McStocker—Captain Commanding.

G. P. Castle—First Lieutenant,

C. B. Ripley—Second Lieutenant.

C. B. Wood—Third Lieutenant.

Geo. C. Stratemeyer—Orderly.

R. C. A. Peterson—Orderly.

## SQUAD 1.

Sergt. Dillingham, B. F.	Cooper, H. E.	Gonsalves, A.
1st Corp. Werrick, A.	Frear, W. F.	Marshal, A.
2nd Corp. Philp, F.	Rowe, R. L.	Smith, Man'l.
Mason, W. H.	Young Jr, A.	Rais, A.
Forest, Thos.	Wright, J. N.	Allardt, C. F.
Alexander, W. D.	McAngus, A.	Breham, N.
Klugel, C. H.	Spaulding, E. I.	Crandell, E. C.
Alexander Jr, W. D.	Gedge, N.	Crockett, A. W.
Lyons, A. B.	Gonsalves, M. A.	Davis, F. A.
Davis, H.	Matos, J. S.	Evers, J. J.
Parker, F. N.	Peres, J.	Gilman, J. A.
Whitney, J. M.	Borges, M.	Havengill, L. D.
Montano, A. A.	Matos, J.	Kidd, Alex.
Lyons, C. J.	Amaral, M.	Robertson, Geo. H.
Wilhelm, F.	Temis, F. G.	Purdy, H.
Carter, C. L.	Pestano, J. C.	Taylor, H. T.
Brown, J. F.	Rodrigues, J. P.	Hutchins, A. G.
Scott, M. M.	Fernandes, J.	Beckwith, W. E.
Dimond, W. W.	Gomes, J. M.	

## SQUAD 2.

Sergt. Lorenzen, F. C.	Smith, Thos.	Anderson, R. W.
1st Corp. Brown, C. A.	Marks, L.	Schultze, H.
2nd Corp. Atwater, W. O.	Cant, E.	Humburg, J.
King, T. J.	Tillander, O.	Lillie, R. I.
Shepherd, P. P.	Boatfield, C.	Berlowitz, W.
Wolfe, C. F.	Parke, W. C.	Kruger, F.
Lucas, J.	Paris, E. H.	Kraft, A.
Fishel, C. J.	Ward, L. de L.	Williams, J. J.
Tenney, E. D.	Levy, M. S.	Wilder, W. C.
Busnell, L.	Sterling, C.	Joseph, L.
Lyman, F.	Schlieff, J.	Le Clair, E.
McKeague, S.	Lycett, J.	Nightingale, J. F.
Jacobsen, N. O.		



## SQUAD 3.

Sergt. Lowrey, F. J.  
1st Corp. Lansing, T. F.  
2nd Corp. Wichman, H. F.  
Norhon, B.  
Harrison, A.  
Macauley, J. R.  
Biant, J. G.  
Johnson, G.  
Aass, Otto.  
Nichols, F. E.  
Dow, H. M.  
Walters, E. H. F.  
Kibbling, C.  
Rowe, W.

Castle, W. R.  
Castle Jr, W. R.  
Wall, C. F.  
Hopke, E.  
Bowen, W. A.  
Wenner, A.  
Rodick, G.  
Walton, C. M.  
Naone, A. B.  
Klamp, F.  
Lenhardt, M.  
Peffer, A.  
Hackfeld, J. F.

Sachs, N. S.  
Mayhen, J.  
Paullin, J.  
Larsen, G. A.  
Grossman, M. E.  
Carter, A. W.  
Girvin, J. W.  
Frieman, B.  
Sharp, A. W.  
Leadingham, J.  
Martinus, J.  
McKenney, J.  
Laws, H.

## SQUAD 4.

Sergt. Cooke, C. M.  
1st Corp. Benner, E.  
2nd Corp. Dee, L. H.  
Petrie, A.  
Anvick, A. K.  
Atherton, J. B.  
Carty, J.  
Henry, J. M.  
Archer, F.  
Lancaster, H.  
Singer, L.  
Avilla, M. de.  
Powels, B.  
Thrum, T. G.

Bailey, D. T.  
Hustace Jr, C.  
Isenberg, P.  
Hashagens, A.  
Schmidt, H. W.  
Bosselier, C.  
Rahe, B.  
Bradick, O. D.  
Burleigh, E.  
Rewcastle, T.  
Black, T.  
Tregloan, J. D.  
Tregloan, H.

Walker, F. G. E.  
Wakefield, J.  
Young, J. O.  
Beardmore, B. F.  
Fairer, J. F.  
Smith, H.  
Harris, W. W.  
Turner, A. H.  
Brown, Willard.  
Hyde, C. K.  
Warriner, J. I.  
Vergne, H. de la.  
Gulick, O. H.

## SQUAD 5.

Sergt. Williams, H. H.  
1st Corp. Taylor, Wray.  
2nd Corp. Chapin, E. P.  
Day, F. R.  
Rodgers, C. T.  
Monsarrat, M. D.  
Rose, C. N.  
Reynolds, A.  
Oat, J. M.  
Hitchcock, D. H.  
Parmelee, H. A.  
Iaukea, C. P.  
Clark, A. W.  
King Jr, J. A.  
Dodge, C. L.  
Porter, T. C.  
Dillingham, Geo.  
McLain, J.  
Smith, Steve.  
Roach, D. W.  
Weeks, H.

Franks, F.  
Heriat, G.  
Jansen, F.  
Wooten, H.  
Whitney, B.  
Morgan, J. F.  
Turner, F. J.  
Porter, F. F.  
Cartwright, B.  
Cameron, E. F.  
Auerbach, F.  
Monsarrat, J. M.  
Meyers, Dr.  
Webb, J. M.  
Buckley, J.  
Manson, Geo.  
Smith, W. H.  
Whiting, W. A.  
Lincoln, L. P.  
Lewers, F. M.  
McDonald, J. J.

Batchlor, J.  
McBryde, W.  
Bergstrom, J. W.  
Honon, T.  
Devlin, J.  
Lyons, H. F.  
Sims, J. M.  
Huston, C. B.  
Beseka, F.  
Hocking, A.  
Herbert, G.  
Graham, W. M.  
O'Connor, J. F.  
Whitney, C. J.  
Harding, J.  
Thompson, J.  
Curry, R. B.  
Weyson, Dr.  
Warson, R. L.  
Ruttman, G. H.  
Allen, W. F.

## SQUAD 6.

Sergt. Murray, T. B.  
1st Corp. Hilbus, J.  
2nd Corp. Severin, T. P.  
Lamar, D.  
Murray, C. F.  
Hawkins, C.  
Carroll, J.  
Vierra, A.

Lyons, H. S.  
Conn, J. D.  
Williams, O. S.  
Wood, H. S.  
Martin, T.  
Curly, J.  
Newell, F.  
Doyle, J.

Maddox, G. L.  
Murphy, F.  
Brown, H.  
Nevens, J. J.  
Hughes, L. M.  
Duvar, H.  
Heine, W. H.  
Robertson, H.



Vierra, H.  
Edison, C. S.  
Garman, H.  
Kibling, F.  
Hare, M. L.  
Hamilton, W. D.  
Graef, Otto.  
Perkins, L.  
Krohl, C.  
Murray, H.  
Cunningham, J.  
Adler, L.  
Brown, Wm.

Donavon, J.  
Anderson, A.  
Brown, A.  
Berndt, E. L.  
Burminster, J.  
Brundage, C.  
Cooley, J.  
Oudekirk, J.  
McDonald, P.  
Pullock, J.  
Pickett, J.  
Teague, J.  
Wilson, A.

Reilly, J.  
Thomas, C. M.  
Johnson, J. A.  
Smith, A. L.  
Bowers, Martin.  
Kibling, Capt.  
Goodwin, N.  
Honner, S. L.  
Horner, E. W.  
Lind, C.  
Wirand, J.  
Deckman, C. F.  
Lynn, F.

## SQUAD 7.

Sergt. Hoogs, W. H.  
1st Corp. J. Shaw.  
2nd Corp. Lightfoot, J.  
Nott Sr. J.  
Woodward, J.  
Akau, A. K.  
Johnstone, A.  
Tracy, L. E.  
Grieve, R.  
Grieve, L.  
Bicknell, J.  
Phillips, W.  
Cooper, F. H.  
Howell, J.  
Crabbe, C. L.  
Evens, W.  
Haley, C.  
Long, R.

Love, W.  
Moore, R. I.  
Carden, J.  
Smith, H.  
Gomes, M.  
Canvalho, M.  
Fuegura, J.  
Cuders, G.  
Assa, J. C.  
Perry, Ant.  
Alves, F.  
Ferreira, F.  
Guindina, M.  
Dias, J. P.  
Nunes, M.  
Quintal, J.  
Silva, J. L. F.

Fernandes, V.  
Dias, A.  
Masamento, M. S.  
Camacho, A. C.  
Mederias, M.  
Souza, J. F.  
Mederias, A. F.  
Batata, J.  
Quindido, M.  
Corraa, J.  
Ferreira, J.  
Costa, A. de.  
Consels, V.  
Lehman, C.  
Rodrigues, A.  
Oliver, M. H.  
Mederias Jr, M.

## SQUAD 8.

Sergt. Simonson, J. V.  
1st. Corp. Demert, C. R.  
2nd. Corp. Campton, Geo.  
Black, J. H.  
Gahan, J. N.  
Robinson, H. D.  
Merrifield, C. H.  
Sanford, D. F.  
Mutch, Wm.  
Cluney, J. C.  
Ordway, W. N.  
Smith, D. B.  
Schnack, J. H.  
Peterse, C. F.  
Campbell, W. R.  
Farr, Geo. C.  
Neiper, J.  
Brown, C. L.  
Cash, Chas.

Hollaway, J. Q.  
Peterson, W. L.  
Hingley, E.  
Sullivan, P. O.  
Ferbe, H.  
Schwanck, J.  
Wallace, K.  
McCorriston, D.  
Ordenstein, B.  
Cashman, D.  
Purdy, C. H.  
Smith, W.  
Goodman, E. G.  
Bailey, S. J.  
Cathcart, R. W.  
Williams, E.  
Dwight, C.  
Collins, C. R.

Fox, C.  
McGurn, W.  
Kekai, Abr.  
Andrews, C.  
Chapin, C.  
Patsig, M.  
Gamble, G.  
Lahilahi, J.  
Cummings, W. H.  
Kealoha, J. M.  
Bright, J.  
Dias, J.  
Kao, J.  
Dias, J.  
Dumas, J. L.  
Lyman, L. C.  
Hall, W. H.  
Anderson, J. L.

## SQUAD 9.

Sergt. Pratt, J. S. B.  
1st. Corp. Bolte, C.  
2nd Corp. Atkinson, A.  
Andrews, R. W.  
Waterhouse, J. T.  
Green, H. W.  
Wilder, S. G.  
Sorenson, T.  
Egan, J. J.  
Bishop, E. F.  
Hobron, T. W.  
Nott, T.  
McInerny, W.  
Holt, H. Von.  
McInerny, J. A.

Hedeman, C.  
Hartwell, A. S.  
McIntyre, F. P.  
Green, R. J.  
Marshall, E. L.  
Fuller, A.  
Jones, E. A.  
Jones, P. C.  
Atkinson, Jack.  
Atkinson, K.  
Robinson, M. P.  
Gunn, Hugh.  
Wright, C. L.  
Basse, C.  
Long, W.

Starky, T. M.  
Gran, Geo.  
Hall, W. W.  
Peters, A. V.  
Smith, M.  
Marshall, A. D.  
Keating, J.  
Wells, H. M.  
Brigham, W. T.  
Oliveira, A. de.  
Knudsen, A.  
Wiggins, W.  
Antonio, J.  
Piggat, J.  
Jordan, E. W.



## SQUAD 10.

Sergt. Green, Geo. H.  
1st. Corp. Lowerence, D.  
2nd. Corp. Voeller, P. J.  
Nider, A.  
Lambert, C.  
Lyons, F.  
High, P.  
Magoon, J. A.  
Douce, F. G.  
Douse, A.  
Doherty, J.  
Steel, C. E.  
Downer, W.  
Sutherland, J.

Veary, J.  
Dower, J.  
Osman, W.  
Fereira, M.  
Garalba, L.  
Green, S. A.  
McClelland, J.  
McCandless, E. C.  
Hermansen, A.  
Ferrel, W. F.  
Jarrett, W.  
Keough, W. M.  
Night, H. W.

Upton, F.  
Jaegar, C. J.  
Martin, P.  
Hughes, A. M.  
Brown, A. P.  
Merry, J.  
Joaquin, J.  
Cabral, J.  
Sawyer, J.  
Sculley, M. J.  
Mossman, E.  
Kidder, C.  
Augus, Geo.

## SQUAD 11.

Act. Sergt. Brien, W. P. O.  
1st. Corp. Copeland, J. T.  
2nd. Corp. Davis, D. H.  
Ketchum, C.  
Ketchum, J.  
McKinnon, P.  
Morrison, A. J.  
Miller, E. L.  
Bulk, A.  
Berry, H. M.  
Barr, J. A.  
Brown, J.  
Buckley, A. F.  
Bryant, J.  
Burrlett, C.  
Brush, J.  
Bolster, A.  
Bolster, W.  
Barmister, J.  
Cunningham, W.  
Clark, C. H.  
Brown, C.

Cooke, F. A.  
Cooke, J. Q.  
Donnelly, J.  
Darrell, Thos.  
Doyle, J.  
Erickson, S.  
Elliot, W. P.  
Evans, H.  
Floyd, S.  
Renkin, E.  
Gregory, J.  
Martin, T.  
Hellickson, J.  
Higgins, P.  
Mathews, T.  
Lowell, Ira  
Phillips, W.  
White, R.  
Wilson, J. P.  
Wilson, C.  
Gertz, F.

Graham, J.  
Hanoval, J.  
Holstein, E. C.  
Hawthorn, F.  
Lewis, W.  
Prichard, R.  
Swanson, A.  
Stanford, S.  
Scott, J. H.  
Scott, B. T.  
McMemanom, D.  
McCabe, J.  
Cooke, F.  
Anderson, F.  
Dix, W.  
Durn, J. H.  
Disrey, W.  
Dobson, H. H.  
McKee, G. H.  
Bannister, J.  
Doyle, J.

## SQUAD 12.

Act. Sergt. Green, R. I.  
Cabral, J.  
Cabron, M.  
Gobear, F.  
Gaitar, C.  
Abbey, W.  
Ihihi, I.  
Kiki, J.  
Kaanaana, H.  
Kuliki, C.  
Kea, J. M.  
Kalei, J.  
Kihumua, J.  
Silva, J.  
Schiefer, F.  
Schmidt, J.  
Wickerson, J.

Barnet, C.  
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Heller, J.  
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Smith, T.  
Williams, J.  
Dobel, R.  
Schmidt, L.  
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Lucas, G.  
Mills, J. R.  
Miner, F.  
Abel, J.  
Mahaulu, A.  
Mahaulu, S.  
Nakuina, J.

Reis, J.  
Quinn, P.  
Russell, W.  
Rose, Gus.  
Sullivan, J.  
Steiner, Jimmy.  
Williams, J.  
Buchanan, J. T.  
Gunst, J.  
Gedeke, J.  
Muller, J.  
Smithiers, A. J.  
Ramos, T. N.  
Olds, J.  
Huihui, W.  
Sullivan, J.

## SQUAD 13.

Act. Sergt. Gilfillan, A. F.  
1st Corp. Kelly, J. J.  
2nd Corp. Turner, A. M.  
Kaliberg, A.  
Cooke, T. E.  
Thurston, C.  
Irwing, Joe.  
Silva Jr, M. I.

Nunes, A. F.  
Inas, F.  
Schmeiden, A.  
Oddt, B.  
Evensen, O.  
Kaouli, H.  
Alapai, W.  
Kamalu, A.

Kaiaeloa, J.  
Kanuha, J.  
Kahoalii, A.  
Hao, J.  
Naapuwai, J.  
Peter, H.  
Wilson, G.

## SQUAD 14.

Act. Sergt. Brown, C.  
Chase, C. D.  
Rice, W. H.  
Dowsett, D. A.

Rice, Chas.  
Rice Jr, W. H.  
Waterhouse, H.  
Sorensen, O.

Wilcox, W. L.  
Rice, Arthur.  
Johanisen, J.  
Burnett, Capt.



Dowsett, Ed.  
Eiken, H. P.  
MacIntosh, A. St. M  
Hitchcock, Ed. N.  
Doyle, C. A.

Cowan, Sao.  
Dove, C. V. E.  
Norton, C. H. W.  
Rose, J.  
Wilcox, R.

Vivas, J. M.  
Lyle, Alex.  
Holt, C.  
Kinney, W. A.

SQUAD 15. (KOOLAU).

Act Sergt. Henry, Wm.  
Adams, H. C.  
Kekipi, Sol.  
Kailiwai.  
Manoel, A.  
Mendonca, J. P.  
Priscall, D.  
Davis, Rev. J.  
Cullen, Pat.  
Cullen, J.  
Sheldon, J.  
Adams, I.  
Pahia, Bishop.  
Pahia, K.  
Pahia, Kanaiku.

Steward, D.  
Coney, C.  
Kalauawa.  
Rowan, G.  
Nunana.  
Rodrigues J.  
Manuel.  
Watson, J.  
Kawelo, J.  
Awa, M. H.  
Polaai.  
Kaupi.  
Mailikini.  
Kailaa.

Mahoa.  
Kalei.  
Kanauna, J.  
Kailiwai, S.  
Kanohoano.  
Kane.  
Mukuhia.  
Pahia, F.  
Bell, J.  
Kapalau, D. M.  
Kaohiloahi, J.  
Kealoha.  
Kanaaihele, M.  
Akue, E. P.

SQUAD 16. (EWA).

Sergt. Lowrie, W. J.  
1st Corp. Gallagher, H. G.  
2nd Corp. Patterson, Wm.  
Lawrie, W. A.  
Petty, D.  
Stoltz, F. L.  
Ferguson, C.  
Bailey, A.  
Peterson, C. A.  
Lennox, C.  
Jones, T.  
Dean, J.  
Campbell, J.

Whitehead, O. G.  
Sergger, W. Von.  
Warren, W.  
Beck, T.  
McSorley, H.  
Dalton, J.  
Hill, C.  
Purdy, J. B.  
Kanakanui, C. P.  
Leilehua, J.  
Hendricksen, A.  
Childs, R. L.

Behne, C.  
Dowda, T. O.  
Ward, G.  
Christiansen, G.  
Lampe, L.  
Engstrom, V.  
Fereira, M.  
Favares, J.  
Gouvea, A.  
Davis, P.  
Kalde'ro, A.  
Mello, M.

















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