

The New-York Times.

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R. H. MACY & CO.
1195 to 1215 Broadway, New York

In order to display to advantage our large importations of **Spring Wraps, Jackets, and Costumes**, we have opened our new store on 1195 to 1215 Broadway, a new and improved store on the corner of 119th Street and Broadway, and have removed our headquarters to this new location.

IMPORTED Spring Wraps, Jackets, and Costumes.
In season for the coming season. We have just received from the most famous designers of Paris, London, and New York, a large and complete stock of the latest styles in wraps, jackets, and costumes. These are all made of the finest materials, and are designed by the most famous designers of the world. They are all made to order, and are guaranteed to be the latest and best of the season.

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annex the Hawaiian Islands to the United States. The commission will leave here to-morrow afternoon and reach Washington next Friday.

Queen Liliuokalani has been deposed from power, the monarchy abrogated, Government buildings seized, and the new provisional Ministry, composed of four members, is sustained by bayonets of volunteers.

Queen Liliuokalani attempted on Saturday, Jan. 14, to promulgate a new Constitution, depriving foreigners of the right of franchise and abrogating the existing House of Nobles, at the same time giving her the power of appointing a new House. This was resisted by the foreign element of the community, which at once appointed a committee of safety of thirteen members, which called a mass meeting of their classes, at which 1,200 or 1,500 were present. That meeting unanimously adopted resolutions condemning the action of the Queen and authorizing the committee to take into consideration whatever was necessary for the public safety.

Manifesto Of The Citizens

On Monday the Committee of Public Safety issued a proclamation to the Hawaiian people, recounting the history of the islands and calling attention to the misrule of the native line of monarchs. The manifesto continues:

Upon the accession of her Majesty Liliuokalani for a brief period the hope prevailed that a new policy would be adopted. This hope was soon blasted by her immediately entering into a conflict with the existing Cabinet, which held office with the approval of a large majority of the Legislature, resulting in the triumph of the Queen and the removal of the Cabinet. The appointment of a new Cabinet subservient to her wishes and its continuance in office until a recent date gave no opportunity for further indication of the policy which would be pursued by her Majesty until the opening of the Legislature in May of 1892. The recent history of that session has shown a stubborn determination on the part of her Majesty to follow the tactics of her late brother, and in all possible ways to secure the extension of the royal prerogatives and the abridgment of popular rights.

Five conspiracies against the Government have occurred within the past five years and seven months. It is firmly believed that the culminating revolutionary attempt of last Saturday will, unless radical measures are taken, wreck our already damaged credit abroad and precipitate to final ruin our already overstrained financial condition, and guarantees of protection to life, liberty, and property will steadily decrease. The political situation is rapidly growing worse.

In this belief and also in the belief that the action hereby taken is and will be for the best personal, political, and property interests of every citizen of the land, we, citizens and residents of the Hawaiian Islands, organized and acting for the public safety and common good, hereby proclaim as follows:

The Hawaiian monarchical system of government is hereby abrogated.

A provisional Government for the control and management of public affairs and the protection of public peace is hereby established, to exist until terms of union with the United States of America have been negotiated and agreed upon.

Such provisional Government shall consist of an Executive Council of four members, who are hereby declared to be S. B. Dole, J. A. King, P. C. Jones, and W. O. Smith, and who shall administer the government of the islands, the first named acting as President and Chairman of such council administering the Department of Foreign affairs, and the others severally administering the Departments of Interior, Finance, and Attorney General, respectively, in the order in which enumerated, according to the existing Hawaiian law, as far as may be consistent with this proclamation; and also of as Advisory Council, which shall consist of fourteen members, who are hereby declared to be S. D. Damon, A. Brown, L. A. Thurston, J. F. Morgan, J. Emmelmuth, H. Waterhouse, J. A. McCandless, E. D. Tenney, F. W. McChesney, F. Wilhelm, W. R. Castle, W. G. Ashley, W. C. Wilder, and C. Bolte.

Such Advisory Council shall also have general legislative authority. Such Executive and Advisory Council shall, acting jointly, have power to remove any member of either council, and to fill such or any other vacancy.

All officers under the existing Government are hereby requested to continue to exercise their functions, and perform the duties of their named persons: Queen Liliuokalani, Charles B. Wilson, Marshal; Samuel Parker, Minister of Foreign Affairs; W. H. Cornwell, Minister of Finance; John F. Colburn, Minister of the Interior, and Arthur P. Peterson, Attorney General, who are hereby removed from office.

All Hawaiian laws and constitutional principles not inconsistent herewith shall continue in force until further order of the Executive and Advisory Councils.

Henry C. Cooper, J. A. McCandless, Andrew Brown, Theodore F. Lansing, John Emmelmuth, C. Bolte, Edward Suhr, Henry Waterhouse, W. C. Wilder, F. W. McChesney, William O. Smith.

The new Government called on volunteers, who assembled, armed to the number of 500. The old Government surrendered without striking a blow, although it had about 400 men under arms and a battery of Gatling guns. The Provisional Government than noticed the representatives of foreign Governments of the change and asked recognition. It was at once granted by all the powers except England.

In the meantime the ordinary routine of work of the Government is going ahead with but little break. The idea of the Provisional Government is to maintain peace and carry on the business of the Government until a treaty of annexation to the United States can be negotiated. The Hawaiian steamer Claudine was chartered and left Honolulu on the morning of Wednesday, Jan. 18, four days after the revolt, with five Commissioners aboard, instructed to proceed to Washington and negotiate a treaty of annexation. The Commissioners are Lorrin A. Thurston, William C. Wilder, William R. Caset, Charles L. Carter, and Joseph Marsden, The Claudine also brought representatives of the deposed Queen.

Story Of The Revolution

The following account of the trouble is from the *Hawaiian Gazette* of Tuesday, Jan. 17:

"Saturday afternoon, Jan. 14, between 1 and 2 o'clock, the community was startled by the information that a coup d' & eacute;tat was in progress and that the Queen was endeavoring to force her Cabinet to sign a new Constitution, which she then proposed to promulgate

immediately to the people. The information was at first disbelieved by some, but it was speedily confirmed. The political changes of the past few days, the renewed vote of want of confidence, the secret attempt made by the Queen to secure the overthrow of her Ministers, her secret interviews with regard to a new Constitution, had been felt by some to give hint as to what was to be looked for in the future, and many shared in forebodings.

"On Saturday morning rumor was busy, and it was freely stated that a new Constitution was to be promulgated in the afternoon. At a meeting of business men, held in the room of the Chamber of Commerce, reference was made to this possibility, but still it was not generally believed until in the afternoon the unexpected happened, and doubt was transformed into certainty. Three days before the coup d' & eacute;tat was attempted, a gentleman who enjoys the confidence of the Queen told one of the members of the Cabinet (who was then in a private station) that a blow was to be struck, and that the persons of the Ministers would be secured. In anticipation that the present Cabinet would not make any resistance to a revolutionary blow, the precaution of arresting them was not taken.

Saturday morning one of the Ministers received positive information that a blow was to be struck that afternoon. He immediately proceeded to consult two prominent citizens on the course to be taken. After a conference the gentlemen referred to advised the Cabinet to refuse to sign the Constitution, and to decline to resign if their resignations should be demanded. The prorogation of the Legislature was the last chapter in the story of the morning. It went off tamely and quietly enough but those who were acquainted with the real situation felt that the Government and nation were sleeping on the crest of a volcano.

In the afternoon, immediately after the House had been prorogued, Hut Kalaiaina marched over to the palace and presented a new Constitution to the Queen with a petition that the same be promulgated to the people as the fundamental law of the land. The matter of the new constitution and petition had been prearranged, and it is stated that its promulgation had been promised two weeks previously, and a member from Lahaina, William White, had been actively working up the movement. A large crowd of Hawaiians had gathered near a flight of steps, and natives were also gathered in large groups in the Government Building yard, and elsewhere in the neighborhood.

The Queen retired to the blue room, and summoned the Ministers.

The Ministers at once repaired to the Queen in the Blue Room. She was seated at a table still dressed in the magnificent morning costume, with a sparkling coronet of diamonds. She at once presented them with a draft of the new Constitution, demanded their signatures, and declared her intention to promulgate the same at once.

The Queen Very Angry

Attorney General Peterson and Minister of the Interior Colburn decidedly refused to sign, and Ministers Cornwell and Parker, though more hesitatingly, joined their colleagues in their refusal. All the Cabinet now advised, and even strongly urged her Majesty not to violate the law, but she was not to be dissuaded from her revolutionary course. Bringing her clinched hand down upon the table, Queen Liliuokalani said: "Gentlemen, I do not wish to hear any more advice. I intend to promulgate this Constitution, and do it now."

Proceeding, she told the Cabinet that unless they abandoned their resistance at once she would go out on the steps of the palace and tell the excited crowd there assembled that she wished to give them a new Constitution, but that the Ministers were inside the palace hindering her from doing it. The Ministers remembered the riot at the Court House and the fate of the unlucky representatives who fell into the hands of the mob. They knew what the threat meant, and before it could be put into execution they fled for their lives.

From the Government Building the Ministers immediately sent word about town asking the citizens what support the Cabinet could expect if its resistance to the revolutionary movement begun by the Queen.

The leading citizens of every political complexion hurried together at the Hon. W. O. Smith's office, and while their numbers were every instant augmented by fresh accessions, held hurried consultations as to the course to be pursued. There was but one mind among all those gathered together. Tradesmen, lawyers, mechanics, merchants, were of one opinion. Unanimity of sentiment reigned such as has not been witnessed here for years, and it was agreed without a dissenting voice that it was the duty of every citizen, without distinction of party, to support the law and liberties of the people, and to resist the revolutionary encroachments of the Queen.

A message to this effect was at once dispatched to the Cabinet. The Ministers now revisited the palace, not without apprehension that they would be taken into custody, even if they suffered no bodily harm. Great pressure had been brought to bear upon her Majesty to induce her to go no further, and to retrace the revolutionary steps she had already taken. While her troops stood drawn up before the palace, waiting for the final word of command, the Queen hesitated. The conference in the Blue Room lasted a long time, while the result trembled in the balance. She could not be induced to give up her unlawful project, but finally consented, with bitter reluctance, to a temporary postponement of the premeditated coup.

Liliuokalani At Bay

The Queen was a very angry woman when, at 4 P.M., Saturday, she returned to the throne room, where were assembled the Hui Kalaiana with most of the native members of the Legislature, the Cabinet, the Governor of Oahu, the young Princess, Chief Justice Judd and Justice Bickerson, the staff, the ladies of the Court, the Kahili bearers, etc. She ascended the dais and spoke substantially as follows:

Princes, Nobles, And Representatives: I have listened to thousands of the voices of my people that have come to me, and I am prepared to grant their request. The present Constitution is full of defects, as the Chief Justice here will testify, as questions regarding it have so often come before him for sentiment. It is so faulty that I think a new one should be granted. I have prepared one in which the rights of all have been regarded- a Constitution suited to the wishes of the people. I was ready and expected to proclaim the new Constitution today as a suitable occasion for it, and thus satisfy the wishes of my dear people. But with regret I say I have met with obstacles that prevent it.

Return to your homes peaceably and quietly and continue to look toward me and I will look toward you. Keep me ever in your love. I am obliged to postpone the granting of the Constitution for a few days. I must confer with my Cabinet, and when after you return home you may see it, receive it graciously. You have my love and with sorrow I now dismiss you.

Mr. White replied, thanking the Queen and assuring her of the love of the people and that they would wait patiently until their desires should be fulfilled, to which the Queen responded with thanks and left the throne room.

Mr. Kamnamano then began in a loud voice an inflammatory harangue, which was suppressed. He demanded the lives of the members of the Cabinet who had opposed the wishes of her Majesty, and declared that he thirsted for their blood.

A few moments later the Queen went out upon the upper balcony of the palace and addressed the crowd. She told them that on account of the parody of her Ministers she was unable to give them the Constitution which she had promised, but she would take the earliest opportunity of procuring it for them. The crowd then gave three cheers.

The Death Of The Queen Called For

Representative White then proceeded to the steps of the palace and began an address. He told the crowd that the Queen and the Cabinet had betrayed them, and that instead of going home peaceably they should go to the palace and kill and bury the Queen. Attempts were made to stop him, which he resisted, saying he would never close his mouth until a new Constitution was granted. Finally he yielded to the expostulations of Col. Boyd and others, threw up his hands, and declared that he was "Pau" for the present. After this the audience dispersed.

News was brought to the citizens down town that the attempt to carry a revolution through had for the moment failed. However, appreciating the fact that the trouble had only just begun, they did not disperse, but continued the consideration of the emergency. A committee of public safety was formed to which further consideration of the situation was delegated, after which the meeting, which had been animated by one heart and one soul from the beginning dispersed.

Landing Of The Boston's Troops

About 5 o'clock in the afternoon the United States war ship Boston landed about 300 men. Each man had two belts of cartridges around his waist and was armed with a rifle. They marched up to the office of the Consul General of the United States, where a halt was made. The marines were detached and sent to the American Legation on Uuana Avenue, while the sailors marched out along the merchant street with two Gatling guns and made a halt in front of J. A. Hopper's residence. About sundown they moved to the grounds of J. B. Athertons, and after a stay of several hours returned to Arion Hall, where they camped overnight.

Friends of the Queen claim that her actions of Saturday were due to advice furnished by Kahunas. The members of the Hui Kalaiaina were angry enough to tear the Queen to pieces when they learned she had weakened and would not give them their new Constitution. They were an abject-looking lot as they marched on King Street.

The revolutionist party held a meeting at the palace Sunday morning. The Queen called in the Hawaiian pastors who were present to pray that she might keep her throne, and told them that evil-minded foreigners were trying to take it from her.

The early arrival of the United States steamship Boston was an important figure in the proceedings of Saturday. In the minds of many the presence of the war ship prevented the

promulgation of the Constitution. The new instrument which the revolutionists wished to proclaim is really the old constitution which gave so much power to the sovereign.

One of the officers of the Household Guards was heard to say that they had enough arms and ammunition to kill every Haole in the country. Representative Kaunamano stood on the palace steps on Saturday and wanted the natives to murder Ministers Parker and Colburn because they did not support the revolutionary scheme.

Native Police Resisted

All day Tuesday, the 17th, the community was in a state of expectancy, looking to the Committee of Public Safety to do something to end the confusion and to secure the rights of all the citizens against encroachment. The committee in the meantime was not idle, but was incessantly occupied completing its organization and perfecting final arrangements necessary to the proclamation of a provisional Government and its protection by an armed force. At about 2:30 o'clock an attempt was made by three native policemen to arrest the progress of a wagon which was being driven up Fort Street by Mr. Benner and Mr. Good. Those in charge of the wagon resisted the attempt of the officers to arrest them. One of the officers making a motion to draw a revolver, Mr. Good drew his own, and calling attention to the fact that he was justified in the shooting, he fired, seeking, however, to avoid the infliction of a dangerous wound. The wagon pursued its way followed by a policeman in a hack.

This episode precipitated the movement. The citizens hurried to the Berotania Street Armory, where they formed into companies, armed, and marched to the Government Building. In the meantime the Committee of Public Safety, accompanied by members of the Government about to be formed, proceeded to the Government Building and inquired for the Cabinet, but the Ministers were not to be found. They demanded and received of Mr. Hassinger possession of the building. The party now proceeded to the front steps and in the presence of a rapidly increasing crowd read the proclamation.

Before the reading of the proclamation was completed, volunteers from the Rifles Armory began to assemble in force. The grounds of Alliolau Hall were cleared, and a guard set at all the gates. The provisional government sent for the late Ministers, who were at the police station. Two of them came, and finally all four repaired to headquarters of the new Government, where a formal demand was made upon them for possession of the police station. The ex-Ministers asked for time to deliberate upon this demand.

The Queen Yields Unconditionally

They went to the palace to company with Samuel M. Damon, and held a consultation with Liliuokalani. The result was a compromise proposition, which was rejected by the provisional government. The late Queen and Cabinet finally yielded unconditionally, and the police station was turned over to Commander Soper and Capt. Ziegler, with forty men from Company A.

Mr. Wilson made a short address to the police force assembled in the station, telling them that resistance was no longer feasible. The Government assumed formal control of the palace and barracks. The ex-Queen retained to her private residence at Washington Place, and the Government granted her an honorary guard of sixteen men. The Household Guards were paid off

to Feb. 1 and disbanded. A strong force of volunteers took possession, and is in charge of the palace, barracks, Police Headquarters, and other Government buildings.

At headquarters the work of military organization is rapidly pushed forward and volunteers continue to pour steadily in from all quarters. It is not apprehended that any difficulty will arise upon the other islands. The provisional government spent a large part of the night in perfecting the organization and adjusting the wheels of the Government to the change. Meantime the ordinary routine of Government work is going ahead with but little break.

Martial Law Proclaimed The provisional government has placed J. H. Soper in command of all the armed troops on the island. On Wednesday, Jan. 18, he issued the following:

NOTICE: Under martial law, every person found upon the streets or in any public place, between the hours of 9:30 P. M. and 6 A. M., will be liable to arrest, unless provided with a pass from the Commander in Chief, J. H. Soper.

The gathering of crowds is prohibited. Any one disturbing the peace or disobeying orders is liable to summary arrest without warrant.

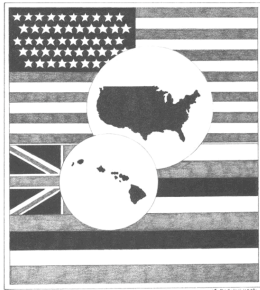
By the order of the Executive Committee. J. H. SOPER, Commander in Chief.

This proclamation is printed in the Hawaiian, English, and Portuguese languages. Under the orders of the Executive Committee all liquor stores have been closed. The electric works, which supply the city with light and printing offices with power, have been seized by the armed body of the provisional government.

The Overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom

The Queen's Story

The queen's goal was to give Hawai'i a new constitution. In her book, *Hawaii's Story by Hawaii's Queen*, Lili'uokalani wrote she decided to write a new constitution because her ministers encouraged her to do so. Even more important, the Hawaiian people encouraged her to do so. She had received many petitions calling for a new constitution.



Her new constitution included two very important items. First, only male subjects, Hawaiian born or naturalized, could vote. Second, the monarch did not need to get the cabinet's approval for all government measures. In other words, the decision-making power of the monarch, which the Constitution of 1887 had taken away, was given back to the monarch.

The queen felt she had every right to write a new constitution as she was doing what her people wanted and as she was doing exactly what Kamehameha V had done in 1864. He had written a new constitution without even "asking a vote from anybody."

The Other Side of the Story

Queen Lili'uokalani's views were not the same as those of several pro-American businessmen. These men asked themselves, "If the queen tries to change the Constitution of 1887 what should we do?"

Their answer was, "If the queen wants absolute control, we want annexation to the United States."

Hawai'i's poor economic situation at that time increased the importance of annexation. The McKinley Tariff was largely responsible for the depressed business environment. It allowed all foreign sugar into the United States without being taxed. With this law Hawai'i had lost its earlier advantage over other countries.



The Annexation Commission.
Photo courtesy of Hawaii's State Archives

The Reciprocity Treaty, which had allowed Hawaiian goods and American goods to be exchanged without tax, no longer mattered to the sugar business. Now all countries had this privilege with regard to sugar.

Further, sugar grown in the United States was given a two cent per pound price support. Pro-American businessmen decided annexation to the United States was the answer to protect their sugar profits.

There was another business reason these men wanted annexation. A small number of men, mostly Americans, owned most of the private land and ran most of the businesses. They were afraid that as long as a Hawaiian monarch was in power what they owned could be taken away from them.

These men formed the Annexation Club, which later became the Committee of Safety.

To avoid trouble with the Committee of Safety the queen's ministers convinced her not to submit her new constitution. She was a peaceful woman and listened to them but it was already too late. The Committee of Safety had decided it was time to overthrow her.

Why did the Hawaiian government allow the overthrow to happen?
Why did Lili'uokalani allow herself to be overthrown?

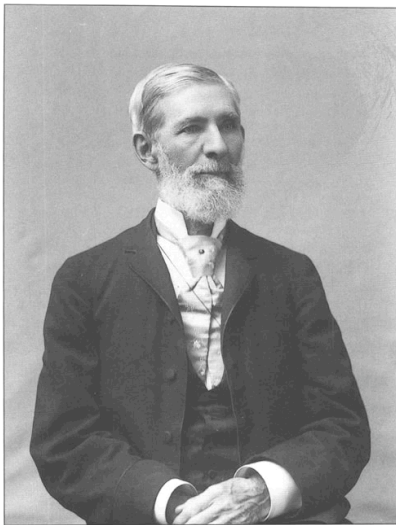
In the many documents describing events which took place before the overthrow it appears the members of the Committee of Safety carried out their plans only when they were sure of American sympathy and support. United States Minister John Stevens was consulted before every important step taken to overthrow the queen. In the end, because of the American intervention, the overthrow was a fairly quiet affair.



*The Committee of Safety.
Photo courtesy of Hawaii's State Archives*

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While the queen's ministers were still trying to get US Minister Stevens to support her, Sanford Dole, the man chosen by the Committee of Safety to head the new government, was standing in front of Ali'iōlani Hale, the government building, proclaiming Lili'uokalani's kingdom and government no longer hers.



*United States Minister John L. Stevens.
Photo courtesy of Hawaii's State Archives*

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The Provisional Government established by the annexationists would be in charge until the Republic of Hawaii was formed. Minister Stevens had told the Committee of Safety he would support the government in power. With that assurance the Committee of Safety then went and took over the government building.

When Sanford Dole went to take over the building, there was hardly anyone there. It was handed over by the head clerk of the Interior Department. Having taken control of the government offices the Provisional Government began the business of running Hawai'i.

And so it came to pass that Queen Lili'uokalani was overthrown on January 17, 1893.

King David Kala'kaua

By Will Hoover Advertiser Staff Writer



Except for Kamehameha I, David Kalakaua, the Merrie Monarch, remains the best known and flamboyant of Hawaiian kings.

Early on, Kalakaua became the first Hawaiian king to visit the United States, and he saw to it that he was received in an appropriately royal way. In time, he presented himself onto the world stage by going on an international tour to confer with other world leaders.

Kalakaua had prepared himself to rule. Educated, savvy and comfortable with Hawaiian and Western cultures, he had become well acquainted with royal procedure as a member of the Hawaiian House of Nobles under two previous kings.

He did not let a humiliating public defeat during the 1872 election for king in which William Lunalilo was elected after

Kamehameha V died without naming an heir, Kalakaua staged a comeback after Lunalilo died barely a year later — soundly defeating his opponent, Queen Emma (Lunalilo's wife).

Traveling around the Islands with Queen Kapi'olani, Kalakaua moved quickly to gain the confidence of his subjects and to reassure them with popular proposals that led to an increase in patriotism. He negotiated a reciprocity treaty allowing Hawaiian sugar into the United States duty-free (tax-free) — something previous Hawaiian kings had been unable to achieve. This was very beneficial for Hawaii's sugar plantation owners.

Historically, Kalakaua's reign will be especially remembered for the king's commitment to restoring Hawaii's rapidly fading cultural legacy, including the revival of chant, music and particularly the hula, which for decades had been banned by missionaries.

At the same time, the king suffered a severe weakening of his powers being forced to sign the Constitution of 1887, which he called the Bayonet Constitution.

With Kalakaua's dream of an independent Hawaiian nation unfulfilled, the Native Hawaiian population dwindling and his own health in decline, the king barely managed to hang on to power.

In early 1891, during a trip to San Francisco to improve his health, the king succumbed to a mild stroke, kidney failure and cirrhosis.

In keeping with the Kalakaua's wishes, his sister, Lili'uokalani, became the next monarch leader of the Kingdom of Hawaii.

Thurston

By [Mike Gordon](#) Advertiser Staff Writer



The grandson of a Protestant missionary, Lorrin Thurston was a key figure in the overthrow of the Hawaiian monarchy and the annexation of the Island republic by the United States.

Born in 1858, he was an attorney by training and a political columnist and while serving as a Cabinet member in the kingdom was noted as a fearless debater given to loud fist-clenched speeches.

In 1887, he formed the shadowy Hawaiian League and wrote the so-called "Bayonet Constitution" that stripped King Kalakaua of his power.

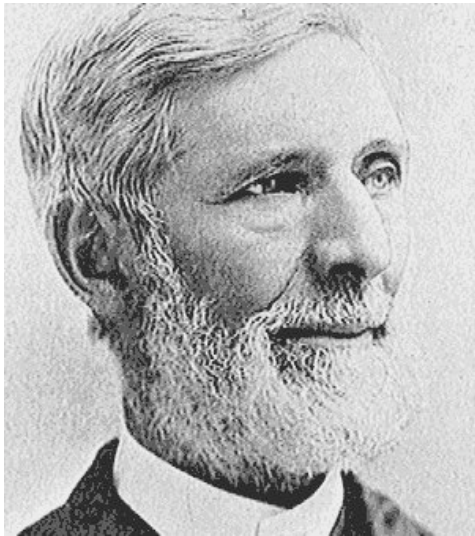
When Lili'uokalani became queen and proposed her own constitution, Thurston led the self-proclaimed Committee of Safety. His views at the time were clear: He had already argued for annexation in Washington, D.C., saying it was needed to provide for a good government and ease racial tensions.

On Jan. 17, 1893, Thurston's group overthrew Lili'uokalani. He also is involved in the drafting of the constitution for the Provisional Government of Hawaii. A month later asked the U.S. Senate to ratify a treaty of annexation. It would be five years, however, before annexation was officially approved.

In 1898, he purchased the Pacific Commercial Advertiser. Serving as its publisher, he championed tourism and the sugar industry.

He died in 1931 at the age of 72.

Minister John L. Stevens.



Officially, John L. Stevens should have been neither a Royalist or Annexationist. Officially, he the United States Minister to the nation of Hawaii, representing the U.S. in Hawaii. However, he was clearly an ally of the annexationists throughout the overthrow of the Hawaiian nation.

The American warship USS Boston was in port at Honolulu Harbor. With an eye toward landing troops, Lorrin Thurston and two others called upon the American minister in Hawaii, John L. Stevens who assured them he would not protect the queen, and that he would land troops from the Boston if necessary "to protect American lives and property." He also said that if the revolutionaries were in possession of government buildings and actually in control of the city, he would recognize their provisional

government. It is important to note that Stevens lacked any legal standing to recognize a new government on behalf of the United States.

On January 15th, Thurston told the queen's Cabinet that the Committee of Safety would challenge her and delivered a letter to Minister Stevens requesting him to land troops from the Boston, stating that "the public safety is menaced and life and property are in peril." This was a critical point. The "public safety" was threatened only by the Committee of Safety itself. Stevens had no legal basis to send American troops ashore in force. It was, by any definition of the word, an invasion using American troops, in order to overthrow a foreign government.

On January 16th, 162 fully armed troops from the Boston came ashore. A few of the marines were posted at the American Consulate and Legation, but the main body of troops marched through downtown Honolulu past 'Iolani Palace. They were quartered less than a block from the Government Building and the palace. While the troops were ordered ashore ostensibly "to protect American lives and property," their placement close to the palace was threatening. Members of the queen's Cabinet quickly went to Stevens to protest the troops' presence, but it made no difference.

Without permission from the U.S. State Department, Minister Stevens then recognized the new government and proclaimed Hawaii a U.S. protectorate. The Committee immediately proclaimed itself to be the Provisional Government.

Queen Lili'uokalani

By [Will Hoover](#) Advertiser Staff Writer

In early 1891, Hawai'i's first female monarch and last Hawaiian ruler inherited a royal order under siege.

Lydia Kamaka'eha, younger sister of Kalakaua, became Queen Lili'uokalani on Jan. 29 — the day the body of the king was returned to Hawai'i from San Francisco, where Kalakaua had died nine days earlier.



Lili'uokalani, was a determined, strong woman who firmly believed in the power of the royalty, expressed an unbending determination to restore the authority her brother had given up when he signed, under pressure, the so-called "Bayonet Constitution" in 1887.

Hawai'i by this time had become locked in a political struggle between people of Hawaiian blood, whose numbers had dwindled to a mere 35,000, and an increasingly influential group of non-Hawaiian reformists convinced that the Islands' royalty had outlived their usefulness.

At issue was whether the monarch would reign but not rule — in essence, be a figurehead with little or no ruling power. That's the position the king had placed himself in when he signed papers that revised the Constitution of 1864.

However, Kalakaua rebounded, arguing that his powers had been unconstitutionally usurped under threat of force by reformists.

By November 1890, the Reform Cabinet forced on the king had been ousted, and measures to undo the Bayonet Constitution were in place.

Soon, however, the king was dead and a new queen faced a government in deep confusion. Her ambition to restore royal powers was outmatched by the reality of the crown's weakened constituency and authority.

Seven months after her accession, John Owen Dominis, her husband of three decades who might have urged her to proceed cautiously, died.

When Lili'uokalani went forward with plans to draw up a new constitution in the face of ever-decreasing support from the Cabinet, her opponents formed a provisional government to replace the monarchy, seemingly backed by American troops that had landed on O'ahu to maintain order.

The queen was deposed on Jan. 17, 1893, but the messy wrangling over the legalities of provisional government and America's role in the conflict continued for months.

An ill-fated counterrevolution in 1895 took a momentous turn when a cache of arms was discovered buried at the queen's residence, Washington Place. Implicated in the attempted takeover, Lili'uokalani was arrested on Jan. 16, 1895, and confined in an apartment at 'Iolani Palace. Eight days later, she signed a document denying any claim to the throne and

recognizing the authority of the new republic — bringing an end to the hopes of her followers for bringing back the Hawaiian monarchy.

Robert Wilcox and the Royalist rebellion

By [Mike Gordon](#) Advertiser Staff Writer



Robert W. Wilcox, a part-Hawaiian revolutionary with dark-eyed good looks and an Italian military education, led two failed rebellions that turned him into a popular folk hero among Native Hawaiians.

He was born on Maui in 1855, the son of a New England sea captain and a descendant of Hawaiian royalty. Although elected to the kingdom's legislature as a Maui representative in 1880, he would leave a year later to study at the Royal Military Academy in Turin, Italy.

Wilcox returned to Hawai'i in 1887 with an understanding of artillery and engineering. With him was an Italian baroness, his wife.

But the Hawaiian monarchy had lost its power that same year when a group of business and plantation owners with missionary ties forced King Kalakaua to sign the "Bayonet Constitution" - the Constitution of 1887.

Two years later, Wilcox moved into a Palama home and formed the Liberal Patriotic Association, which plotted to overthrow the reform government and restore power to the King. His poorly armed but well dressed militia wore red Garibaldi shirts during their failed takeover attempt. Wilcox was tried for treason and found innocent, despite overwhelming evidence against him.

The death of Kalakaua in 1891 and the overthrow in 1893 of his successor, Lili'uokalani, gave rise to another rebellion.

In 1894, Wilcox joined the so-called royalists, backed by Lili'uokalani and armed with a secret cache of weapons smuggled in from San Francisco. They wanted to strike at the government, now run by white businessmen.

Before the Royalists could strike, however, the rebellion was undermined by a chance encounter in January 1895. A group of volunteers and police looking for royalist weapons in Waikiki were fired upon.

Government troops then chased the royalists for the next 10 days as they fled from the slopes of Diamond Head to Palolo, Manoa, Pauoa and Nu'uuanu valleys. Wilcox was one of the last of the 191 royalists captured. He and four other royalists were sentenced to death that same year by a military commission but instead received prison terms with hard labor. All but Wilcox were freed by Thanksgiving.

Wilcox remained in prison until 1898, when he was pardoned by Sanford B. Dole, president of the Republic of Hawai'i.

Sanford B. Dole and the Republic of Hawai'i

By [Mike Gordon](#) Advertiser Staff Writer



A missionary son of Hawai'i, Sanford B. Dole was raised in a kingdom that he would one day lead, first as president of a republic, then as governor of a U.S. territory.

He was born in Honolulu in 1844, the son of Punahou School founder Daniel Dole, but spent his formative years in Koloa, Kaua'i. Dole attended Williams College and studied in a Washington, D.C., law firm before returning to Hawai'i as a lawyer.

Dole was a friend of King Kalakaua and Queen Lili'uokalani and pushed for the westernization of Hawaiian society and culture. He is said to have represented plantation laborers at no charge to them.

But his legacy is in politics, and he was a prominent leader during the most turbulent times in Hawai'i's history. Elected to the kingdom legislature in 1884 — representing Koloa — Dole led a reform movement that forced Kalakaua to sign the "Bayonet Constitution" in 1887. It stripped the king of his power, limited the voting rights of the nobles and Native Hawaiians, and gave more power to the European and American people of the kingdom.

On Jan. 17, 1893, with Kalakaua dead and Lili'uokalani on the throne, Lili'uokalani was overthrown by a group of businessmen calling themselves the Committee of Safety.

The committee asked Dole to lead a provisional government while its representatives sought annexation by the United States. Although annexation did not happen at the time, Dole said yes to the job and went on to become president of the Republic of Hawai'i on July 4, 1894.

As president, Dole weathered tough times, including a counter-revolution by supporters of the monarchy.

Although U.S. President Grover Cleveland did not support the overthrow, calling it "an act of war," Lili'uokalani and her supporters felt he was not going to help restore her to the throne. That belief helped fuel a counter-revolution in 1895, led by Robert Wilcox and encouraged by Lili'uokalani.

The Royalists, as they were known, secured arms from San Francisco and hid them, along with homemade bombs, throughout the city. Some were hidden in the queen's own garden.

The rebellion was discovered, however, during a chance encounter with police. Among the 100 people arrested was Lili'uokalani, who was convicted of treason and sentenced to five years at hard labor. Her sentence was commuted to eight months of house arrest in Iolani Palace.

The annexationists within the republic continued their push, and after the election of U.S. President William McKinley, succeeded in 1898. Hawaii became part of the United States.

McKinley appointed Dole the first governor of the Territory of Hawai'i in 1900. He served in that position until 1903, when he was named a federal court judge, a position he would hold until 1916. Dole died in 1926.

