matic and consular agents duly recognized and accepted by the several
governments to whom they were accredited by the Hawaiian foreign
office.

The Hawaiian Kingdom held an honorable position in the family of
nations as an independent government. The courts of justice through-
out the Kingdom were disposing of the business brought before them
without menace, let, or hindrance. Business of all kinds was being
carried on as usual without interruption. The banks, newspaper offices,
and commercial houses were attending to business in their several lines
without unusual incident. Perfect quiet and good order existed through-
out the city, there being not even a suggestion of disorder or danger
to the life or property of either citizen or alien. A band concert was given
at the Hawaiian Hotel at 8 o'clock in the evening, which was largely
attended by men, women, and children of all classes, as it was fine
weather and near full moon.

At 2:40 o'clock p.m. on the following day, January 17, 1893—nearly
twenty-four hours after the American troops landed—thirteen white
men, several of them lately arrived in the country and not entitled to
vote, appeared in front of the Government building, and the leader
proceeded to read a proclamation deposing the Queen and establishing
a provisional government. The only audience to this function was com-
posed of a few loungers in the corridors of the building. Near the
close of the reading some twenty-seven armed men ran in from the
back and side entrances of the premises and gathered around the thir-
teen men above mentioned, apparently as supporters of the movement.
This supporting force was composed of vagrants and ex-convicts who
were at that moment under police surveillance, deserters from merchant
ships in port, and the like, only two or three being known as residents
of the town. Before the arrival of the thirteen men in front of the
Government building the American troops quartered near by (as already
described) were under arms; the crews of the Gatlings were handy by
their respective places; everything seeming to indicate complete readi-
ness for any emergency.

At the time when the proclamation was being read the Hawaiian
Government had 87 regular troops at the barracks, well drilled, officered,
and equipped, having a battery of breech-loading field guns and a
large supply of extra arms and ammunition for all arms. There was
also a very efficient police force, drilled as a military company, and a
large supply of arms, equipments, and ammunition, including a Gat-
ling gun, with boiler-plate shield, at the station house in Honolulu.

The commander at the barracks and the marshal were ready and
anxious to proceed immediately to take the Government building and
arrest the parties in possession. But the presence of the American
troops, and certain rumors with regard to the attitude of the American
minister, caused the Hawaiian cabinet to confer with that official before
taking action. They learned from him in writing that he recognized
the Provisional Government and would support it with the United
States troops.

As any action on the part of the Hawaiian troops or police meant a
collision with the United States troops, the cabinet decided to surrender
to the United States and await a settlement of the case on a presenta-
tion of the facts to the authorities in Washington. The surrender was
made about sundown, at which time there had assembled at the bar-
racks over a hundred and fifty members of the old volunteer companies
disbanded in 1887 by the Reform cabinet, and between one hundred and
fifty and two hundred citizens, accustomed to the use of arms, many of