A. I was 4 years of age when I went there. My father was a naturalized citizen.

Q. What year was that?
A. 1850. I was born in 1846.

Q. How long did you live in the United States?
A. Until 1877.

Q. That would be twenty-seven years?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you take the oath of allegiance here?
A. To this Government?
Q. Yes.
A. Yes.

Q. Are you an American citizen?
A. Yes, sir. I didn't forswear my allegiance to the United States.

Q. You came here in what year?
A. In 1877.

Q. Were you in command of the military forces at the time of the dethronement of the Queen?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. How much artillery was turned over?
A. Twelve guns altogether.

Q. What were they?
A. Eight centimeter Krupp guns and four 7-centimeter guns.

Q. Were they German guns?
A. They were Austrian guns, the same pattern as Krupp guns.

Q. How many small arms?
A. I can not say, from memory. I have a record of it over there. I can not say, from memory. I would have to look over the record, in order to be exact.

Q. Will you furnish me a memorandum soon?
A. Yes.

Q. And of the ammunition?
A. Yes.

Q. How much small arms did the committee of safety get up with a view to the movement against the Queen?
A. I should say we had in the neighborhood of—I think I have a record of that also.

Q. You will bring me that also?
A. Yes.

Q. What sort of arms were they?
A. Springfield and Winchester repeating rifles, called Winchester sporting rifles.

Q. Where did they come from?
A. From hardware stores here.

Q. Were they brought here for purposes of revolution or not?
A. I do not think so.

Q. Brought here for military purposes?
A. I do not think so. I can not say as to that. They were part of the stock in the store.

Q. What store?
A. Castle & Cooke. The largest number came from there—that is, 19 or 20 Winchester repeating rifles, model of 1886. There were quite a number of Springfield rifles from the times of 1887 and 1889.

Q. Where had they been kept?
A. In the hands of individuals.

Q. Where were you when the proclamation was read?