that day, calling for a mass meeting on Monday afternoon, and signed
“committee of safety.” I met the cabinet at dinner at the Hawaiian
hotel, and they stated to me that the result of their meeting at 2 p. m.
had been satisfactory, and that they had decided that the Queen should
issue a proclamation in the morning to the effect that she would not
attempt to promulgate a new constitution again, as a guarantee of
good faith to the diplomatic and consul corps, and that the course of
the cabinet had the support of the merchants and business men who
had attended the meeting. They also informed me that they had
arranged for another meeting at the attorney-general’s office for that
evening at 8 o’clock.

After dinner, a little after 7 o’clock, we all left the hotel to go to the
meeting at the attorney-general’s office, excepting Ministers Parker and
Peterson, who proceeded to the United States Legation to see Minister
Stevens in regard to the situation, and get some definite answer as to
his action in the event of an uprising. The meeting did not take place
until 8:30 p. m., although Messrs. Parker and Peterson returned from
Mr. Stevens’s about 8 o’clock, as we waited for the arrival of the Hon.
Paul Neumann. On his arrival at 8:30 o’clock the meeting opened for
business. Mr. Peterson stated the object of the meeting was to devise
ways and means to overcome the action of the conspirators in the event
of an uprising. He also stated that he had been to see Mr. Stevens,
the American minister, as to the stand he would take in regard to the
conspirators, and the reply which Mr. Stevens had given Mr. Parker
and himself was that he was ready to support a provisional govern-
ment with United States troops from the Boston, which meant no doubt
that he was against the continuance of the Queen’s government, and
he also stated to me that I was a scoundrel. When asked the reason
of this statement, he said that it was because I had arrested his coach-
man, a Chinese, and other matters which he did not specify. We then
discussed the question of the Boston landing its troops in regard to its
legality, violation of international laws, etc. The force we had at our
disposal was also discussed, as were other matters, such as the propriety
of holding a mass meeting, the proposed proclamation by the Queen
and cabinet, the proposed Provisional Government by the conspirators,
the subject of arms and ammunition, and other cognate matters.

More information was supplied here, as to the force and strength at
the command of the Thurston faction. I proposed that the ringleaders
should be arrested at once, and that all arms and ammunition in the
town be seized, and the island put under martial law till the arrests
were effected. Messrs. Peterson and Neumann both objected, on the
grounds that it would precipitate a conflict, as Minister Stevens had
already declared himself, and that we must at all hazards avoid a con-

cflict with the United States troops. A committee was appointed to
draw up a resolution and to call a mass meeting in support of the
cabinet’s action, and other matters. The meeting then adjourned, and
the committee met at once for the transaction of their business.

After the meeting at the attorney-general’s office I went to the po-
lice station with those of my staff, and prepared a map and an outline
of defense showing the outposts and the number of the men required
to guard the town in the event of martial law being proclaimed by the
Queen. The cabinet had concluded to make the police station their
headquarters. The map also showed the number of pickets required
for each guard, also the distance to and from all important buildings,
as the station house, palace, barracks, Government buildings, and other
strategic points, also the U. S. S. Boston from the same points. The
police station itself was safe from the line of fire of the Boston, as there