

Roseberry at the foreign office and discussed the situation with him. The Associated Press correspondent is reliably informed that Lord Roseberry intimated that Great Britain was not likely to intervene at present. Lord Roseberry also hinted that England, France and Germany would not be likely to consent to the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands by the United States.

The heiress of the Hawaiian throne also received a dispatch from her aunt, the queen, containing a record of recent events.

SHIP ORDERED TO HONOLULU.

VALLEJO, Cal., Jan. 30.—The United States steamer Adams, now at Mare Island navy yard, today received orders to sail for Honolulu, and will go Wednesday. The orders are to divide the crew of the Monterey between the Adams and the Rauker, to give them a full complement. The Rauker will probably get away in a few days.

AN APPEAL TO ENGLAND.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—It is stated that the deposed Hawaiian queen has sent cable advices to the British government by way of New Zealand concerning the situation at Honolulu. These advices were sent on Monday evening, January 10th, shortly before the revolution by the steamer Alameda, for New South Wales. The Alameda will be due at Auckland today or tomorrow and from there dispatches could be cabled to England.

Knowing this the provisional government desiring that the acts of the revolution should be known in the United States before the story sent to England by the queen's cabinet could reach that country, the steamer Claudine was accordingly chartered and the commission hurried to Washington.

URGING ANNEXATION.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 30.—To the assembly a joint resolution requesting the California delegation to Congress to use all honorable means to secure annexation of the Hawaiian Islands was referred to a committee with instructions to report tomorrow.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 30.—The Hawaiian matter was brought up in the lower house of the Illinois legislature this evening by a joint resolution introduced by Mr. McCarty, of Cook, as a personal friend of Hawaiian Commissioners Thurston and Carter, urging the Illinois representatives in Congress to use their influence to secure American supremacy in the Hawaiian Islands on terms calculated to promote permanent peace and prosperity in these islands. After a brief discussion it was laid over until tomorrow when there will be a full attendance of the members.

THE REVOLUTION EXPECTED.

THOROLD, Ont., Jan. 30.—Colonel Volney V. Ashford, commander-in-chief of the Hawaiian forces under Kalakakua, is here visiting. He said today: "The revolution in Hawaii was expected, but it seems the queen has forced the hands of her opponents and obliged them to declare their opposition rather sooner than expected." Colonel Ashford is of the opinion that annexation to the United States would be advantageous to the islands in view of their present commercial relations with the republic.

THE VIEW OF GERMANY.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—*Vossische Zeitung*, Radical, says of the revolution in Hawaii: "The restoration of the queen certainly would be preferable to a tripartite control of the country. Our experience with Samoa by no means recommends the repetition of such an experiment. Germany has no reason to meddle further with the south sea affairs. America and Great Britain might better be left by us to settle their relations as they think proper."

The Berlin press is practically one in the opinion that the Hawaiian revolution concerns England and America alone.

ENGLAND'S INCONSISTENCY.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—The Paris dailies taunt England with inconsistency because she objects to American aggression in Hawaii while she herself excludes other powers from Egypt.

Moniteur Universel says that the great American people are not of the sort to be intimidated by British bluster.

A BRITISH CONSUL SPEAKS.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Mr. Davies, formerly British consul at Honolulu, in a letter to the *Times*, assures all having property in Hawaii that S.B. Dole is a gentleman of refinement, culture and unimpeachable honesty and that his present position is a guarantee of the gravity of the crisis and integrity with which it will be met.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—Relative to the Hawaiian question Rear Admiral George E. Belknap (retired) says: "To the people of the United States the present situation is of momentous interest and vital importance. Indeed, it would seem as if nature has established that group to be ultimately occupied as an outpost, as it were, of the great republic on its western border and that the time has now come for the fulfilment of such a design. The group now seeks annexation to the United States and the consummation of such wish would insure to the benefit of both peoples, commercially and politically. Annex the islands, constitute them a territory and reciprocal trade will double within twenty years. Let the islanders feel that they are once and forever under the folds of the American flag as part and parcel of the great republic and a new development will take place at once in the group that will at once be a surprise to its people."

Not to take the fruit within our grasp and annex the group now begging us to take it would be folly indeed, a mistake of the gravest nature both for the statesmen of the day and for men among us of high commercial views and great enterprises. Let the British lion once get his paw upon the group, and Honolulu would soon become one of the most important strongholds of Great Britain's power and Great Britain will doubtless propose a joint arrangement for the government of the islands, but we want none of that, no entangling alliances. We have had enough of that business at Samoa. We want no joint protectorate, no occupation there by any European powers, no Pacific Egypt. We need the group as part and parcel of the United States, and should take what is offered us, even at the hazard of war.

7 • Woman's • Sphere.

By One of the Sex.

The Food We Eat.

BREAKFASTS.

Still discussing the various articles used for breakfast, there is one special food that should occupy the place of honor on every breakfast table, and that is fruit. This may be green apples, baked or stewed, if you have winter apples, or it may be, although I do not think that so good nor healthful, it may be canned fruit. I will tell you by and by my objection to canned fruit. But the best everyday fruit, that which can and ought to be a daily acquaintance, is dried fruit. Dried fruit is cheap, it is very wholesome, it is excellent to the taste when properly prepared, and nothing quite takes its place. In the first place, there is quite a variety; you can get dried apples, peaches, apricots, pears and plums. You need not have the same kind of fruit on the table two mornings in succession, indeed I consider this repetition a great mistake for two reasons. The appetite of the average American is a capricious thing, and if it is satiated, the most delicious article of food becomes distasteful. Secondly, if enough fruit is stewed to last two or three days, it gets dry and looks anything but inviting. The chief quality of stewed dried fruit is to have it just fresh, and even warm from the fire. Sometimes when fruit persists in lasting over one day I put it on the fire at breakfast time to warm up with a little boiling water and a trifle more sweetening. This freshens it up, and helps it to get eaten. The first thing to be considered in this subject we are discussing has some resemblance to the notorious recipe for cooking a missionary—first catch your man. It is of the utmost importance that you shall get good fruit, and the first consideration is what is the quality of your fruit? My plan is to go to the several stores where I deal, ask the clerks to give me one pound out of each kind of fruit, and take them home and try them. The sample that is the best I hasten back to buy a full supply, for getting the fruit in quantity in that way gives you the advantage of two or three cents on a pound and you run no risk of getting poorer fruit in the future. For a family of eight, fifty pounds of apples, ten pounds each of apricots, plums, pears, and peaches, or fifteen pounds of the latter if they be extra good, ought to last a whole year. We get more apples, as we use them for pies, puddings and in fact use them more or less the whole year through. When your missionary is caught, the preparations for cooking are imperative. No kind of dried fruit should be soaked over night. All the goodness and richness of the apples is in the water if that is done. Wash the fruit in as many waters as it may require, look it over carefully, and put only a handful of apples, if it is apples you are cooking, on at a time—as they will swell so much. Pour boiling water be sure it is boiling water, and cover them. Never stir fruit of any kind. No spoon should touch stewing fruit. Watch