GOOD BREAD.

If bread, as has been termed, is the staff of life, what a poor staff some tables offer. Many housekeepers who are otherwise successful in their culinary operations have, as they term | when the female is looking for a place it, no "luck with bread," Such big, to deposit her eggs, she may be declumsy, coarse loaves they make! They permit the dough to raise in a cold room or raise too much. Probably they use poor flour, gray and coarse, and then many make loaves of such an immense size that the sight of them is unappetizing. Good sweet bread and butter | If goods are in stock and likely to reis often preferable to the finest cake. As in everything else considerable care must be taken in breadmaking if it is to be good. If a housekeeper has an displeases moths so much as sunlight old and tried recipe it is not always best to make a change, but if she is not satisfied with the bread she makes remain for the insects to get through. this manner of making it may prove They cannot eat through paper. Exsatisfactory.

One of the first essentials is good yeast. The compressed yeast which is bought in small cakes is used by so many people successfully that it seems troublesome to make any at home. Still, on the farm this kind may not always easily be procured in any large town be obtainable and for that reason we give the two following recipes for homemade yeast:

Medium size potatoes ...... three mercial article, and one may feel as-Salt ...... one-third teacupful sured that no damage will be possible. Sugar .....one-third teacupful Paper bags are also sure, but they Zin. Ginger ...... one-half tablespoonful should be sealed at the top. Hops...... .....one tablespoonful Molasses...... two tablespoonsful Flour.....three tablespoonsful Yeast......two teacupsful

Pare the potatoes and boil in a porcelain kettle in the two quarts of water; tie the hops in a clean muslin bag and boil with the potatoes until they are done. Press the water thoroughly from the hops and remove. Take the potatoes from the water and mash until smooth; mix with the water again and return to the fire. Stir the flour in a little cold water until smooth and with this thicken the potato and hop water. Pour all in a stone jar and when lukewarm add the yeast and beat. ages may fall. Allow this to stand until light in a temperature of about seventy degrees. It should then be removed to a cool place and at the end of twenty-four hours the other ingredients should be most vivid in its ghastly horror. added. This will keep for four weeks in a cool place. A scant teacupful will make six loaves.

Another good yeast, but a little more trouble to make is the following:

Potatoes ...... \* \* Taking with them as a Cold water...... four quarts Salt......one tablespoonful Sugar (granulated).....one-half pound

and boil in the four quarts of water for one hour. Allow it to become lukeliquor to a smooth paste and add to the hop water until the entire amount is used. Put in the salt and sugar and in a moderately warm room or closet for three days. The temperature should from lumps and stir gradually into the

sponge-in warm weather the later the about the ankles of the captive and better. Have three potatoes carefully wound spirally round his legs and mashed and one and a half quarts of | body to the neck, binding his arms potato water. Mix with this one cupful of the yeast and enough sifted flour to thicken it. In the merning measure like a post in the hole, the dirt filled out three quarts of flour and reserve one pint of it for kneading. Place the sponge into the flour and knead twenty minutes, cover it with a clean woolen cloth and set to rise quickly in a lids, ears and nose; danced around, temperature of seventy-five or eighty | mocked, taunted and left him. degrees, free from draughts of cold air, hour. One must be able to judge the time when the bread is ready to knead and bake. Twelve hours after the should be ready to bake.

When the bread is removed from the oven turn it out of the pans and stand on end, and never cut it until cold. Bread requires a moderate oven, a good test can be made with white paper. If the paper turns brown it is hot enough for pastry; if dark yellow, then it is right for bread, and if light yellow for cake. Many people add a little It Is Likely to Bring Two Murderous shortening when mixing their bread and, of course, salt always. Delicious rolls may be made by adding to part of the bread sponge a couple of eggs, a small cup of butter, or lard, and a little sugar. It should be rolled out to over with melted butter. It should then be folded to form a crescent, left to rise until twice as thick, and baked lovely for coffee. Very nice coffee cake is made in this manner. Roll out a good sized piece of the biscuit dough to about half an inch in thickness and brush over with melted butter. Spread over this a mixture of currants, stoned raisins and citron, chopped fine. Turn up one edge of this cake and roll over and over like a jelly roll. Grease a pie pan well and lay the roll in it, forming a ring. After it has risen sufficiently brush the top with white of egg, sprinkle on sugar and cinnamon and bake a good brown, taking

## GUARDING AGAINST MOTHS.

care that it does not scorch.

Moths deposit their eggs in the spring and this, therefore, is the proper time to take precautions against their ravages among goods which contain wool. It is not the moth, but the moth magcontinue sometimes as late as August,

ty-five of these eggs in each nest, which hatch after a little while into small white worms. These worms devote their lives to eating the material in which they find themselves. As to remedies, almost every one has something to recommend, but all of the remedies are of but little account after the moth egg has been laid. There are things like which is disagreeable to the moth, and terred from laying them near these substances, but if the eggs are really laid, the grub will pursue its destructive work without paying any attention to the odors, and would do so were the smell many times more pungent The principal attention should therefore be given to keeping the moths out. main, some of them, at least, through the summer, better thoroughly beat direct or even indirect. Then wrap them up in newspaper; wrap perfectly tight, and paste the ends so that no openings amine at least once a month to make have no other secret than this for keeping furs. For clothing the garments should be thoroughly beaten in order to be certain that no eggs are in them, and then they should be sealed up in corresponding period of 1895. The place paper boxes or bags. Such boxes may or city, an excellent pattern being the boxes used by tailors for delivering garfits on should be made tight by the use Water ...... two quarts of strips of gummed paper, also a com-

#### COMANCHE CRUELTY.

adation to Which Savages May Fall.

Col. R. I. Dodge was for many years engaged in operations against the hos- to 3,343 in the first two months of the tile tribes of the plains. He had abun. dant opportunity to study Indian manners especially those relating to war. In his book he speaks of many acts of ingenious cruelty practiced by the Apaches, Sioux and Comanches, show ing to what depths of degradation sav. state of trade generally. As trade im- throw away the purse and all its con-

"Of all the horrible stories which have heard of Indian cruelty, one told

"When he was about twenty-four years old, a party of Comanches from prisoner the one man who had signal- The Australian colonies, it is true, for the whole day. ized himself in the defence of the have not yet fully recovered from the ranch, the Indians departed for their own country. On the long march, the Tie the hops in a clean muslin bag prisoner, though closely watched and and another that the effect of Australwarm before removing the bag, press- night, was treated with extreme kinding it free of the water. Stir a little ness. They complimented his courage our trade shows signs of revival while of the flour at a time in part of the in the highest terms, told him they in. Australia is still depressed, we may be opting him into their tribe, and mak- when Australia, with its energy, its ing a great chief of him. The trail amplitude of resource, and its vast rebeat three minutes. Place in an open followed, after leaving the head of the cuperative powers, has recovered the be kept even. On the third day peel, note on this table-land, the party halt- or three districts of the country which, boil and mash the potatoes until free ed for several days. Telling the pris- as the report shows, it has not yet fuloner they wanted it for some religious ly reached. hop liquor. Stand in a warm kitchen | ceremony, they set him to digging a for twelve hours and stir frequently. hole in the ground. Working with It can then be put into carefully clean- knife and hands, he, in a day or two ed jars and well corked. It will keep completed a pit about three feet in Once upon an evening dreary, diameter and over five feet deep. Early The last thing before retiring set the the next morning a rope was tied tightly to his sides. Rigid and immovable, the man was then planted upright in and tightly rammed down around him. When all was completed nothing but his head was visbile. They then scalped his head, cut off his lips, eye-

"On their arrival at the camp the until light. Turn out and mold into party described in detail their punishsmall loaves which when twice their ment of the Mexican, and in all the original size, should be baked for one tribe it was regarded as an exquisite piece of pleasantry. The man would Thinking that it was her brother, live, they said, eight days, revived at Or some second-handed lover, night by the cold of the high plains. He declined to ope the door, sponge is set is about the time the bread to be driven mad the next day by the But the sound came londer, clearer hot sun beating on his scalped head and And he thought 'twas growing nearer defenceless eyeballs, etc."

That human beings can practice such Only started, nothing more. cruelty seems incredible.

## A BULL'S-EYE LANTERN.

Burglars to the Gallows.

Two months ago burglars entered the house of a retired gentleman at Muswell Hill, London, Eng.; killed him; less than an inch in thickness, cut with and robbed his safe. The only clue a biscuit cutter and the top brushed left was an ordinary sixpenny bull'seye lantern. No progress was made for weeks towards the solution of the ticka crisp brown. These rolls are very weeks towards the solution of the mystery. Then it was learned by the tickburglars living at Kensal Green had disappeared after showing signs of some

improvement of fortune. A detective made casual inquiries a-'mong the members of the burglars' household about the lantern. A boy of 16, brother of one of the burglars, had had a sixpenny bull's-eye. He was induced to describe it minutely, and said the original wick tube was defective, Ah! how well did he remember, and so he had substituted a brass fer- It was in the bleak December, rule from a penholder. He had used | And the storm it down did pour, a bit of flannelette, such as his How he reached the slushy pavement mother had been making nightgowns of, Always filled him with amazement, instead of a wick. These were precise- Whether he went through the window, ly the peculiarities of the lantern left | Or through the basement door, by the Muswell Hill burglars in the He'll forget it, ah! nevermore.

house of their victim. Then began a search for the men. They were traced to a dozen towns in the Midlands, and it was discovered that they were committing another series of asked the timid, rosy-cheeked maiden burglaries. The police overtook them of the stranger at the church fair. got, that does the mischief. The moths | that night at Bath. They made a desfly through the house in April and perate fight, but both were captured, lantly. Well, I should say I would, and one is being repaired in the hospit- but- his voice fell to a whisper and al as a result of his resistance. The the eager light in his eyes died to a knows how long to stay, Netta. seeking places in which to lay eggs. sixpenny lantern is almost certain to far-away, sad expression, I am al-There are from a dozen to about seven- send both to the gallows, ready married.

EMIGRATION FROM BRITAIN.

Themselves Over the Globe.

The report by Mr. C. P. Lucas on the emigrants' information office for 1895 gives evidence of good work done at cedar, camphor, and tobacco, the odor of | small cost to the public, says the London Times. We are not sure that much more could be done than is done already by the managing committee and their agents. The colonies do not as a rule, care to receive more emigrants than we are sending to them. The general tendency, there and in the United States, is to look with some jealousy at each new arrival. More working hands means more competition for employment, with lower wages them with a thin rattan and air them as the result; while new hands who for several days in the sun. Nothing are not inclined to work are as little desirable a part of the population in the new world as in the old.

In 1895 the passengers who left the ports of the United Kingdom for places out of Europe amounted in round numsure of it, and beat and air. Furriers | bers to 272,000, as against 227,000 in 1894. In the first two months of 1896 the emigrants of British origin have been 15,184, as against 13,711 in the of destination for the largest number is, and continues to be, the United States. This is most markedly so in the ments. The crevices where the cover case of foreign emigrants passing their place of settlement, but it is the case, too, with emigrants of British ori-

Next in point of attractiveness comes South Africa, and, in spite of recent disturbances, it has gained ground very considerably during the present year. In 1895, 26,000 emigrants went to the Cape and Natal, as against rather less than An Incident of the Horrible Depths of De- 17,000 in 1894. This shows an increase of more than 50 per cent., but it has been far outdone during the present year by the further increase from 1,941 year. British North America has also been doing better as an emigration field, to be comparatively small.

a most certain sign and forerunner of or the thief's early arrest.

grave crisis which they have gone hrough, and so close are the modern industrial relations between one country tainly as in Australia itself. But there is nothing in this to discourage us. If

COURTSHIP OF JULIUS CAESAR.

As he sat beside his deary, Whose sweet name was Dinah Moore, Suddenly there came a thumping, As of someone gently bumping, Or a wooden stick a-stumping Up against the parlor door, Only this and nothing more.

But he thought this little meaning, For they were so sweetly dreaming, While the time away it wore. And for future sport were scheming, That they soon forgot the thumping Till again it came a-bumping— Bumping on the parlor door, Somewhat louder than before.

So he started for the door-

"Surely," said he, "We were talking, And so softly you came walking,

Here he opened wide the door. Standing there serene, majestic, With an air quite too domestic, Was her father, Mr. Moore. "Eleven o'clock, sir!" nothing more

Now they thought to end their meet And he slowly was retreating

To the outside palor-door; But with arms around him pressing, Really it was quite distressing, To forsake so sweet a blessing, When the storm outside did pour; So theyatakked a little more.

Presently there came a pounding, And the melody rebounding Echoed on the hallway floor. When the door flew open quickly, And he really felt quite sickly, For the countenance of Moore, Made him wish he had left before.

#### MISUNDERSTOOD. Would you like to take a chance?

Would I? exclaimed the stranger rad-

SUPERSTITION OF CRIMINALS.

The People of That Country Scatter The Beliefs of Burglars-The Peculiaris ties of Plakes akata.

Burglars are firm believers in talismans and luck-bringers, and nearly every professional burglar has small article upon which he pins his faith, and without which he rarely sets out upon a "crib-cracking" job.

One burglar, well-known to the police all over, the country, has for his talisman the shod hoof of a donkey, which once belonged to his father, and so great is his belief in its powers of protection and luck bringing that he has been known to turn back from a job he had intended to work because his talisman had been left at home.

The moon plays a highly important part in criminal superstitions. No one burglar in fifty will venture out on a house breaking expedition on the night of a new moon.

ILL-LUCK IN NUMBERS

Some burglars have lively horrors of certain numbers, and will never enter a house or a shop which is that particular number in its street. The ominous numbers are generally those of the policeman who were first to capture the burglars. On the other hand, if a burglar falls into the arms of a policeman, but manages to escape, the numbthrough this country on their way to er of that policeman is always a favorite with him, and he will feel easy in his mind when breaking into premises bearing it.

Even the most experienced burglar will turn away from the house where learning particulars about the house and its inmates. To break into premises under the nose of a black cat would of the law. Neither will a burglar enter a house where the door knocker is muffled or draped with crape.

PICKPOCKETS PECULIARITIES. Pickpockets are even more superstibut the number of emigrants thither | tious than burglars. It is one of the and to the Australian colonies continues | elementary rules of the "light-fingered fraternity" never to pick the pock-One point of interest in emigration et of a cross-eyed or club-footed perstatistics is, as Sir Robert Giffen has son. Finding a twisted coin in a purse shown, that they serve to indicate the | will frequently induce a pickpocket to proves emigration will be found to in- tents, for such a thing if kept, is con-I crease, while a decline in emigration is sidered to assure nine months' bad luck

an approaching trade depression. The When pickpockets start out upon me by old Espinosa (his guide) is the report of the emigrants' information | their nefarious business they look anxioffice and the further figures in the ously for the first policeman, and will two magistrates, which are paid at the board of trade's emigration returns | not touch the most tempting pocket beare therefore very satisfactory. They fore they have seen him. If his back combine, with such other proofs as the is turned toward them they believe the same camp in which he lived, while | trade | returns have lately been fur- | that they have a good and safe day beon a raid into Mexico, attacked a large nishing, to show that we are at length fore them; while, if he is coming or 000, and acts as the president and chairin the course of a genuine trade reviv- even looking towards them, they will man of the entire Board of Stipendiary generally give up the idea of thieving | Police Magistrates.

#### WHAT TO DO.

Should the back of a book break, so as guarded by day, and securely bound at | ian depression must be felt here as cer- to leave the covers "hanging by the eyelids," take a piece of old kid glove (or, if the volume is too large for this, beg some scraps of kid from the shoetended taking him to their camp, ad confident that it will improve the more maker). Cut a strip just the length of against him. If he is in doubt he can the book, and wide enough to cover the back and extend three-quarters of dish, cover with a thin cloth and set Nueces River, crossed the southern end ground which it has lost, and when an inch over each cover. Spread the of the high table-land, known to the the upward and onward movement now wrong side of the kid evenly all over, whites as "Staked Plains." At a water- in progress has extended to the two with some good strong glue, being careful not to use too much, or it will ooze out at the edges and stain the book. Apply the kid to the broken back. And be sure to get the edges even and the surface smooth. Stroke and press for a few minutes with a dry cloth, and Sir John finally decided in favor of then lay the book away under a heavy his extradition to the Parisian police. weight for three or four days. If neatly done this is a very satisfactory mode | can of repair.

Should you tear an engraving, fit the torn edges together accurately and mucilage strips of thin letter paper over the fracture on the wrong side. The page of a book may be mended in the same way by using paper so thin that the printing will show through distinct-

Should a cork slip inside a bottle, instead of coming out, empty the bottle of its contents, and let it become perfectly dry. Now take a strong string. make a loop long enough to reach to the bottom of the bottle, do not tie, but hold the two ends securely in the hand and lower the loop into the bottle, which you must move gently about in such a way that the cork will fall into the loop. Now cautiously draw it to the neck of the bottle, being careful to have the string well in the middle of the That we scarce were sure we heard cork, and the cork with its smaller end uppermost. When, in this position, it is safe in the neck of the bottle, use your strength in a firm, steady pull till you bring it out. This requires patience and delicate handling, as well as dexterity, but practice will make it easy Shoul dbcd linen or underclothing be stained with iodine, before the articles are washed cover the spot with a plaster of starch mixed with enough cold water to make a thick paste. Leave them until dry, and then wash as usual. The stains will be entirely removed. Should bed linen or underclothing be fire-irons acquire spots of rust during the summer, sift some coal ashes through a very fine sieve (a sugar sifter is about right). Apply this dust

to the spots with a cloth dipped in water, and rub hard till all the roughness is removed, let it dry, then wipe off with a soft, dry cloth. Now, with a damp cloth dipped in fine Bath-brick dust, you may thoroughly rub the whole surface, spots and all. Allow this to become entirely dry, then wipe off with a clean dry cloth, and afterwards rub with a soft chamois skin. This treatment, except the ashes, may be repeated once a week with advantage. The rust spots may perhaps always remain a little lighter in color than their surroundings, but they will at least be clean and bright. It is a good plan when done with fires, for the season, to wrap each steel article separately in several layers of newspaper, and lay

## SHE KNOWS, TOO.

all away in a perfectly dry closet.

Mother-That young man never Netta-Doesn't he? Just time him is it? once, dear.

BOW STREET IS THE OLDEST IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The Famous Tribunal Before Which Dr. Jameson Was Arraigned-Not Merely Metropolitan, But Imperial, and Even Internationt.

Bow street Police Court is the oldest and most celebrated institution of the kind in the British Empire, and, in spite of the restricted character of its accommodations as regards courtroom and cells, may be regarded as the headquarters and centre of that particular branch of British jurisprudence which is known in France as the "porlice correctionelle." Not only are the Bow street justices intrusted with the magisterial control of one of the most densely populated and criminal dist tricts of London, but it is to Bow street that are brought all the extradition cases, all the criminals who are 'wanted" by foreign and colonial Governments, or by the provincial authorities. It differs from the other police courts of London in that it is not merely metropolitan, but Imperial, and even international. The present building has been in existence only a few years, and previously to that the court consisted of two private houses knocked into one, on the opposite side of the street to where the present building stands. If those old walls could have talked what dramatic stohe finds a black cat sitting upon the ries they would have had it in their doorstep, even if he has spent days in | power to relate! Nearly every celebrated crime of the latter half of the eighteenth century has figured on the be running deliberately into the arms | records of this court, and distinguished men of every grade of society, even to that of Royalty-foreign, of course -have stood in front of its bar either as presecutor or as accused.

#### IN FORMER TIMES,

before the organization of the present department of metropolitan police at Scotland Yard, the Bow street Police Court was the headquarters of the constabulary, and both patrolmen and detectives used to be known by the name of the "Bow street runners." While all other metropolitan courts have but rate of \$6,000 a year, Bow street has three, the senior of whom, now Sir John Bridge, enjoys a salary of \$10,-

Every criminal arrested within the limits of 'the British metropolsi is obliged by law to be brought before one of these Police Magistrates with in twenty-four hours after his capture by the police; and it is the justice, or stipendiary, as he is called, to distinguish him from the unpaid justices of the peace in rural districts and provincial towns, who thereupon decides whether or not there is any case remand the prisoner to the house of detention for a period not exceeding a fortnight, at the end of which time the man must once more be brought into court, even if it is only for the sake of having the case remanded for another two weeks. The French fugitive Arton, so widely known for his connection with the Panama scandal, was remanded by Sir John Bridge at the Bow street Police Court no fewer than half-a-dozen times, covering a period of nearly two months, before If the magistrate decides that there is no case for holding the prisoner, he

## SET HIM AT LIBERTY.

and it then rests with the public prosecutor to obtain another magisterial warrant for the man's rearrest. Inasmuch as the public prosecutor and the metropolitan Police Magistrate are both subject to the orders of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, there is, as a rule, little clash or lack of unity of purpose between the two. If the case against the prisoner is merely an ordinary police affair, the stipendiary has it in his power to sentence him to a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or to condemn him to imprisonment with hard labour for a period not exceeding six months maximum. He can also bind the prisoner over in heavy securities or bonds to keep the peace. If, however, the offence is one calling for heavier punishment, or else if the magistrate does not care to take upon his shoulders the responsibility of determining the guilt of the prisoner, he commits him for trial by jury at the Assizes-either accepting vail or else consigning the defendant to prison for the period destined to elapse between the commitment and the trial by jury.

It is therefore only in the customary order of things that Dr. Jameson, whose arrest dates theoretically only from the moment when he reached London, should be brought in the first place before Sir John Bridge, at the Bow street Police Court. Sir John remanded him for a fortnight, so as to give the Crown prosecutors time to perfect their case against the doctor, admitting the latter, meantime, to bail in the sum of \$10,000. At the end of that time Jameson may possibly be remanded once more, and then Sir John will commit the doctor for trial at the Criminal Court of Old Bailey, in Newgate prison. It is not therefore Sir John who can be described as trying the case, nor yet can Bow street Police Court be referred to as the scene of the trial of the participants in what is now known as "Jameson's ride,"

# SURE THING ANYHOW.

A man sent this answer to a bookseller who sent in his account for a book some time before delivered:

I never ordered the book. If I did, you did not send it. If you sent it, I never got it. If I got it, I paid for it. If I didn't, I won't.

## THE MISSING LINK.

Customer-What a lovely hat! And vet it seems to lack something. What

Milliner-A head, madam.