thus conferred.

M. Falk, the German Minister of Public Worship and Instruction, has been made the object of numerous attacks, especially since people believe they remark a complete change in the attitude of Prince Bismarck with respect to religious questions. M. Falk is, however, very far from wishing to banish religion from the Public Schools. But orthodox members of the different creeds reproach him with submitting the Schools to the control of Lay Inspectors without regard to their creeds.

Each inhabitant of the United States.

Each inhabitant of the United States pays \$2.02 for the support of the public schools, and \$1.39 for military purposes. These two items of expenditure in other countries of the world are as follows: countries of the world are as follows:

Prussia, 51c and \$2.29; Austria, 34c and \$1.39; France, 29c and \$4.50; Italy, 13c and \$1.57; England and Wales, 66c and \$3.86; Switzerland, 88c and \$1. A writer in the Revue Pedagogique (Paris), who has visited California, gives these figures and then asks the question, "If those scourges of society, antagonism and envy, are far from asserting in California the force that they have in the States of Europe, is it not to be attributed in a great Europe, is it not to be attributed in a great part to the effect of her public school?"

Public

At the Cambridge higher local examina tions there was this year an increase of 25 per cent in the number of candidates, who were as usual, mostly women. More than three-fourths of them were in the literature three-fourths of them were in the literature and history group—nearly one-quater of these failed in simple acithmetic; but only one per centin English composition. Only two-fifths of the candidates entered for the religious knowledge examination and two-fifths of these failed. In the language group French is still the favourite. Mathematics, beyond arithmetic as yet commend. matics, beyond arithmetic as yet command wery few candidates—only two gained a first-class. The group including political economy, advanced history and logic is more popular, as are also the science subjects. Geology and botany are preferred to zoology and chemistry.

The Fisheries Award.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 .- The World's Lon-

don letter dated Oct. 12, reports that the British Foreign Minister, Lord Salisbury, has been invited by the American Govern-ment to consider seriously the very decided objections which it is disposed to make against the payment of the Halifax award the new circums ances created for both overnments by the recent report of Capt. Sullivan, of the British ship Sirius, who was sent by the British Government to investigate the events of Jan. 8th, 1878. when a number of American fishermen were violently driven away from their stations on the Newfoundland coast, their fishing tackle destroyed and business broken up. Capt. Sullivan reported that this outrage was justified by the local law of Newfoundland prohibiting Sunday fishing, and the Marquis of Salisbury, it seems, accepted this report as embodying the Government's views, and so informed the United has a States. The American Government, it is said, then informed Lord Salisbury that marks said, then informed Lord Salisbury that the question as to whether the Ameri-can fishermen, pursuing their business under the terms of a solemn treaty, are liable to violence at the hands of petty local authorities for infringing local regula-tions not embodied in the treaty, is too im-portant to be settled by the British Gov-What eanment for itself upon the report of a naval officer. As the time fixed under the Halifax award for paying ovea the money ordered by that award will expire on the 24th of November, it is ob-vious that this matter must be sharply and immediately pressed upon the attention of her Majesty's Government by the United States Government. To new over the en into States Government. To pay over the money ordered under the award to be paid money ordered under the award to be paid without effectually breaking down the con-tention of Lord Salisbury as to those offences will put the United States in a false posi-tion and seriously embarrass their diploma-tic action. The suation has become de-cidedly uncomfortable within the past few days, and the correspondence on the sub-ject between the two Governments has as-

> The Indian Outbreak ST. PAUL, Oct. 26.—Gen. Gibbon denies the story that he neglected to notify Gen. Miles of the escape of the Cheyennes on

Miles of the escape of the Cheyennes on account of jealousy.

OMAHA, Oct. 26.—The captured Cheyennes under Dull Knife were famished and cold, and disheartened at Red Cloud's refusal to receive and protect them. They were almost without ammunition and facing starvation. The Indian Bureau has applied to this department to feed their white em-ployes at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies until an appropriation can be obtained from the Government. The supplies for the Indians are entirely exhausted, and with Indians are entirely exhausted, and with the winter near the prospect is alarming. CAMP ROBINSON, Neb., Oct. 27.—The famished savages, after defying the troops, cold and hunger for nearly forty-eight hours, came from under the bank of Chadron Creek yesterday and surrendered. After being disarmed they were marched to this post, arriving at midnight, where comfortable quarters were given them.

er; and

It was ceville

> Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 26.—The Sas-katchewan mail has arrived. There were over thirty thousand bushels of grain around Edmonton during the past summer. round Edmonton during the past summer.
> Wheat at Prince Albert is one dollar and Buffalo are quite numerous fifty miles

> The gold miners on the Saskatchewan claim that they have made fifteen dollars per day during the past season.
>
> Sub-constable Elliott, one of a party of the Mounted Police who deserted from Battleford, taking Government arms and horses, returned from Montana and surrendered at Fort Walsh.

rendered at Fort Walsh.

The sale of passenger tickets by the Red River steamers was discontinued to-day. The winter fare by stage, which will be charged from Tuesday next, is \$16.50 between Winnipeg and Fisher's Landing.

New York, Oct. 26.—A Herald's cable special says:—At a meeting of the employers' Committee at Glasgow, yesterday, to consider the proposed reduction of wages, memorials from the boiler makers, sinpbuilders, shipwrights, and blacksmiths were presented, asking concessions in the proposed reduction of the wages by the employers. It was finally decided to enforce the full reduction of 7½ per cent. The Executive Committee of the Clyde and Liverpool branches of the United Society of Boiler-makers and Iron Shipbuilders have unanimously adopted a resolution to quit work. The above society numbers over twenty thousand members, and has £40,000 in its general fund. There is every prospect that the Clyde will again be the scene of a long and determined struggle, the effects of which, considering the present depression of trade, will be most disastrous. A deep gloom is settling down over the commercial interests of Glasgow, the evils culminating which will combine to drive the iron shipbuilding of the world from the Clyde to the banks of the Delaware. NEW YORK, Oct. 26 .- A Herald's cable

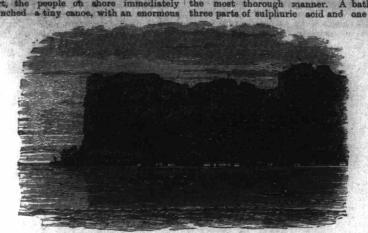
London, Oct. 26.-The Masters an Cotton 'Spinners' Association of Oldhan has resolved to reduce wages ten per cent PATTERSON, N.J., Oct. 26.—J. P. Mc-Donnell, editor of the Labour Standard, convicted of libel in calling the non-striking operatives of Adams' mill "scabs," was to-day fined \$500. It was at once paid by the workingmen and women of the city, and to-night they are drawing Mc-Donnell around the streets in an open barouche by hand, amid great rejoicing.

A TRIP AROUND THE WORLD.

December 1st.—The sun rose grandly, but the heavy black and red clouds, looking like sames and smoke from a furnace, gave promise of more rain. At 5 a.m., we made the island of Maitea, and expected to reach it in about an hour and a half; but the wind fell light, and it was a quarter to ten before we got into the gig and set out for shore. There are not many instructions about landing, either in Captain Cook or Findlay, but the latter mentions that houses are to be found on the south side of the island. We thought however we could distinguish from the yacht a little cove, close to some huts, at another part of the shore, where the surf did not break so heavily. We accordingly rowed straight for it, and as we approached we could see the natives coming down from all parts to meet us, the women dressed in the same sort of long, bright, flowing garments we had seen at Hao Harpe with the addition of garlands round their necks and heads, the men wearing gay coloured loin cloths, shirts of Manchester cotton stuff slying loose in the wind, and sailofs hats with garlands round them, or coloured silk handkerchiefs—red and orange evidently having the preference—tied over their heads and jauntily knotted on one side. Several of the men waded out in the surf to meet us, sometimes standing on a rock two feet above water, sometimes buried up Several of the men waded out in the surf to meet us, sometimes standing on a rock two feet above water, sometimes buried up to their necks by a sudden wave. But the rocks were sharp, the only available passage was narrow, and the rollers long and high; and altogether it looked, upon a closer inspection, too unpromising a place to attempt a landing. Seeing us prepare to depart, the people on shore immediately launched a tiny canoe, with an enormous

LADIES' CORNER.

A patent has been recently taken out in France for the preparation of a finish, or starch, for vegetable tissues, yarns, clothes, etc., which is not soluble in water, and which, therefore when once applied, will remain throughout several successive washings. In this case, the articles in question are properly starched and then placed at a temperature of about sixty degrees Fahrenheit through a bath of chloride of zinc, by means of which such a change is produced in the fibre and the starch that the latter resists the sction of the water in the most thorough manner. A bath of three parts of sulphuric acid and one of



MAITEA.

rocks daunted us and wedeclined his offer to be impregnated is passed, being moist with thanks. with thanks.
On January 21st they sighted Assump-

with quaint carved houses and overhanging balconies, till we reached a tea-house, kept bp a closely-shaven bonze, or priest. He seemed very pleased to see us, and bowed and shook hands over and over again.

narrow, picturesque streets was a study in itself, and so were the quaint groups of people we met, and who eagerly gazed at us. We looked into the public baths, two people we met, and who eagerly gazed at us. We looked into the public baths, two oblong tanks, into which the mineral springs came bubbling up thick and yellow, and strongly impregnated with iron, at a temperature of 112°. They are covered in, and there is a rough passage around them. Here, in the bathing season, people of both sexes stand in rows packed as tight as herrings in a barrel, and there are just as many outside waiting their turn to enter. To-day there were only two bathers, immersed up to their chins in the steaming water. They had left all their clothes at home, and would shortly have to pass through the streets without any covering, notwithstanding the cold."

On 19th February they left Japan, and, following the most direct route to England, visited in succession Hong Kong, Canton,

outrigger, and a man dressed in a pale water, may, it is said, be used instead of green shirt, dark blue and yellow under that of chloride of zinc. The liquid is to garment, and with a silk handkerchief and be placed in a trough, in which a revolving garland on his head, came along side and barrel is immersed, almost to its axis, and made signs that he would take us ashore above which is a roller which is moved in one by one in his frail looking craft, but an opposite direction by the turning of the the heavy Pacific rollers and the sharp lower one. Between the two the material On January 21st they sighted Assumption in the Ladrones, and on the 29th arrived at Yokohama, Japan. The village of Arrima is thus described.:—"The first glimpse of the village is lovely; that from the bridge that crosses the river is still more so. We clambered up narrow streets, with quaint carved houses and overhanging balconies, till we reached a tea-house kept

SADDLE OF MUTTON ROASTED -Motte seemed very pleased to see us, and bowed and shook hands over and over again.

"To-day the paper house was indeed cold; but even so slight a shelter from the bitter wind was acceptable. The luncheon basket being quickly unpacked, the good priest warmed our food and produced a bottle of port wine, which he mulled for our benefit. Every house and shop in these off. Roast before a rather quick fire, to concentrate the juices of the joint. About



OUR MAITEA BOATMAN.

walky: mine much bad, no good for walky."

At Aden she speaks of the natives:—

"We reached the shore about 7.30, and, landing at the pier, had our first view of the natives, who are most curious-looking creatures. They have very black complexions and long woolly hair, setting out like a mop all round, and generally dyed bright red or yellow by the application of lime." Arriving within sight of England again on the 26th May, the travellers, after all the beauties of tropical verdure and skies, and all the wonderful natural scenery through which they had passed, still felt that there was no place in the wide world like their own old home. Mrs. Brassey, in bringing her very interesting narrative to a close, says:—

I travel'd among unknown men, In lands beyond the sea:

dozen large oysters, cut them in quarters, and put them in a stew-pan with an ounce of butter, a teaspoonful of flour, mixed with their liquor, and the broth from the beard's (which you must stew in a small sancepan, with a little stock gravy ond two or three shreds of lemon.) Season with a very little salt, a quarter of a teaspoonful of powdered mace, and the same quantity of cayenne; then gradually add three for the bread, put in a spoonful of the oysters and nave remained and cream gravy; put the covers on again and errow hot.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

To the Editor of The Mail.

Sie,—As some of your correspondents on the graving them to the properties and proposed to base contributions and church money. So the public department of the public department of powders of the Act, in his or any other respect, as affecting Mr. Buckingham's appointment at the test sate of the late of the legislation or report of the heads.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

To the Editor of The Mail.

Sie,—As some of your correspondents on the graving the proposition of the covers on again and cream gravy; put the covers on again and ream gravy;

Macao, Singapore, Johore, Malacca, Penang, Gaile, Colombo, Aden, Alexandria, Malta, Gibraltar, and Lisbon.

March 7th.—We soon reached the island of Chocksing-Toon, and disembarked at a small pier near a village, which looked more like sancepans pulled up on the shore than like huts or cottages. The children and I rode in chairs while the gentlemen walked first over a plain covered with scrubby palms, then through miles of well cultivated plots of vegetable ground, till we reached a temple, built at the entrance to the valley for which we were bound. Presently we came to a spot where a stone bridge spanned the torrent with a temple on one side and a joss house on the other. It was apparently a particularly holy place for our men had all brought quantities of joss-sticks and sacred paper withthem to burn.

In Canton, speaking of the small feet of the women, Mrs. Brassey says:—"I was awake and writing from half past four this morning, but before I got up, a woman, who comes here every day to work, brought me some ordinary shoes, which I had purchased as curiosities, and took the opportunity of showing' me her feet. It really made me shudder to look at them, so deformed and cramped up were they, and as far as I could make out, she must have suffered greatly in the process of reducing them to their present diminutive size. She took off her own shoes and tottered about the room in those she had brought, and then asked me to show her one of mine. Having most minshoes and tottered about the room in those she had brought, and then asked me to show her one of mine. Having most mintely examined it, she observed with a melancholy shake of the head, 'Misoy foot much more good; do much walky, mine much bad, no good for walky."

At Aden she speaks of the nations.

late is preferred to coffee, substitute three tablespooffuls of grated chocolate, boiled in half a pint of water.

SIMPLE CUSTARDS.—Take three tablespooffuls of sorm starch, wet smooth in a little milk; three eggs, beaten with three tablespooffuls of sorm starch, wet smooth in a little milk; three eggs, beaten with three tablespooffuls of sungar, all stirred together into a quart of nearly boiling milk, and the above subject seem genuinely in earmest and in search of information, permit me to offer for their guidance the result of my ways boil the milk in a pail set into a post of water. If I want richer custards, I use a part cream and six eggs, with no cornal starch.

A BAKED CUSTARDS.—Take three tablespooffuls of sungar, and nate measured of information, permit me to offer for their guidance the result of my ways boil the milk in a pail set into a post of water. If I want richer custards, I use a part cream and six eggs, with no cornal starch.

BAKED CUSTARDS.—Take three tablespooffuls of sungar, and nate sungary and nate graph of the covernment to old and the edges, but not at the boftom; drain the edges,



the chopped yolks of three eggs prepared, and half a small tracup of bread crumbs; pour the liquor into the dish; add the people whose case we are assuming that the people whose case we are considering belong to the educated classes—people of and chopped yolk of egg; roll out the lid of the pie, and put it over the dish—crimping the edges of the pastry; take it into a square and roll it up; with a sharp knife out into petals shaped like a double tulip; make a slit in the centre of the crust, and place the tulip in it; cut out eight leaves

must allow him to cultivate any of the talents with which nature has endowed him. (6.) If any man can resist the ap-peals or evade the demands made under this head he is an exception, therefore I think this a perfectly legitimate charge against income. against income.
You will observe I have not included any charge for medical attendance; for the education and clothing of the children; for an occasional summer holiday; for a ticket to a concert or the opera now and then; for life insurance premium; or indeed for luxuries or incidentals of any kind

kind.

As to the selfishness theory of some of your correspondents, it is simply selfishness and not the reverse which prompts matrimony. There is no self-denial in doing that which above everything else we desire to do. "Bachelor of Arts" in to-day's issue of your paper, sounds a clear, strong note on that point; indeed his letter is unanswerable in all respects. "Common Sense" says, about the conventionality of society having so "warped the min is of the young

AGRICULTURAL.

CHEESE MAKING ON A SMALL SCALE.

For making cheese under any circumstances, a few things are absolutely necessary. One must have a vessel large enough to hold the milk. It may be any clean tub, boiler or kettle. A wooden tub is best, because it will lose least heat while



carefully broken with the hands into pieces the size of chestnuts, or even finer. When this is done, the whey which has been dipped off, or what is better, an equal bulk of water heated to 150 degrees, may be turned into the curd and stirred enough to make all parts of the curd warm up alike. The curd should be again covered to prevent cooling, and left standing fifteen or twenty minutes or as long as it can be without minutes, or as long as it can be without sticking firmly together, when it may be again dipped off, the curd broken up fine again, and more hot whey or water turned on and mixed evenly with the curd by gentle stirring, so as not to roll the whey and waste the richness of the curd. Cover the curd again, and repeat the operation till the mass is raised to blood heat. The Kindergarten system has been suc-The stirring should be repeated often cessfully introduced into Halifax.

In the shape of a small oak lest, myking of the leaves, and place like a the shape of a small oak lest, myking of the leaves, and place like a the shape of a small oak lest, myking of the leaves, and place like a the shape of a small oak lest, myking of the leaves, and place like a the shape of a small oak lest, myking of the leaves, and place like a the shape of a small oak lest, myking of the leaves, and place like a the shape of a small oak lest, myking of the leaves, and place like a small oak lest, myking of the leaves, and place like a small oak lest, myking of the shape of a small oak lest, myking of the leaves, and place like a small oak lest, myking of the leaves, and place like a small oak lest, myking of the leaves, and place like a small oak lest the shape of a small oak lest, myking of the leaves, and leaves and lest of the first with flour, or beston-up egg and bread crumbs, into balls, and fry them in butter of the proper and salt if desired.

Oyreke Poraro-Balla, —Peard a doze, myking of parties of the shape of welding presents from which we have been small plump oysters, cover them singly with a plain mashed potato paste, roll-them, with flour, or beston-up egg and bread crumbs, into balls, and fry them in butter of the proper and salt if desired.

Oyreke Poraro-Balla, —Peard a doze, myking of parties and plump oysters, cover them singly with a plain mashed potato paste, roll-them, with flour, or beston-up egg and bread crumbs, into balls, and fry them in butter of the proper shapes and plump oysters, cover them singly with a plain mashed potato paste, roll-them, with flour, or beston-up egg and bread crumbs, into balls, and fry them in butter of the proper shapes and play the play the

piece of land near this city. It was grown on sandy loam. This is the fourth year of cutting, and each year it has improved. Mr. Simmers top dresses every year with plaster and salt. He uses the lucerne solely as a green crop, horses and cattle eat it in preference to other clover. He advises in preference to other clover. He advises sowing in spring with spring crops. This piece was sown with Hungarian grass in a very dry season, and both crops looked as if they were dead, but a little rain came on and the dried up plants filled out and there was sufficient lucerne in the fall to graze sheep upon the patch. The first three crops of this year were three feet high and yielded an immense weight of fodder.

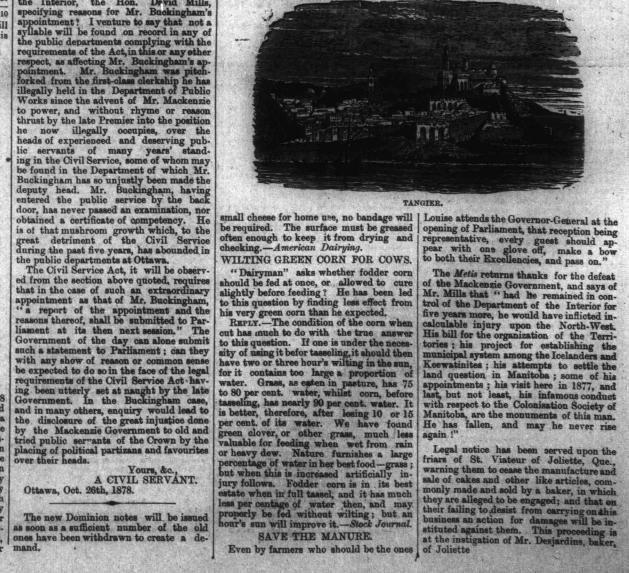


enough to prevent the pieces of curd from adhering, and the whole covered and left standing for the curd to harden.

When it has stood so long as to become hard enough to squeak between the teeth, or spring apart readily when pressed in the hand, or what is better, respond to the hot iron test, the whey may be at once dipped off, and the curd drained on a strainer cloth laid over something which will allow the whey to run away steadily; like a large sieve or a basket.

When the curd has been stirred until it is freed from whey, and becomes a little cool and the large lumps broken up fine so it will all receive salt about alike, salt at the rate of one cunce for each ten quarts of milk. Mix the salt thoroughly through the curd, and then put to press. As soon as the curd is well stuck together so it can be handled safely, remove it from the press, put on a new press cloth, turn the under side up, fold the cloth evenly over its and press again until the press is needed for the next day's cheese.

Upon taking it from the press, let it stand an hour or two till it becomes dry, then rub it over with some soft grease, and turn and rub daily until it is cured, which where or not there would be a court at Ottawa. Why, there has always been a court there since it was the residence of the Governor resides. We are, in fact, more richly endowed with courts in the Dominion than they are in the three king-doms, where there are only two courts. A gentleman who visited England lately is anxious that we should put the public in possession of the following:—he asked the Lord Chamberlain a series of questions, some of which were hardly necessary, because the etiquette in the points was well known. He elicited the following information that a lady visiting H. R. H. the Princess of Wales at H. R. H. private reception in which they represent Royalty, the same rule. The source to a strainer of the residence of the same and the pression of the following information that a lady visiting H. R. H. the Princess of Wales at H. R. H. the Pri



Even by farmers who should be the ones of Joliette