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OTH CAPS, FELT HATS, 1600 White and Colored merican), at clearing-out

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BRUCE,

72 Queen Street.

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Beaver, Nap & Mantle Cloths,

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OVERCOATS, ULSTERS, and VESTS. No better n the City.

Hats, Kid Mitts and Gloves, ale and Retail.

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nov. 8, 1y

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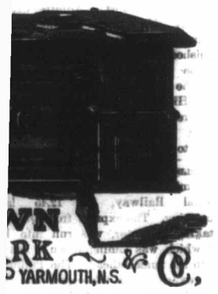

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F THE STOVE, WALKER'S CORNER.

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1882. VOL. XII—NO. 5.

THE HERALD.

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RICHARD WALSH, Publisher.

CALENDAR FOR DECEMBER, 1882.

3rd Quarter 2nd day, 10h. 44m., a. m., E., (below horizon.)
New Moon 10th day, 11h. 25m., a. m., S. E.
1st Quarter 17th day, 0h. 27m., p. m., E.
Full Moon 24th day, 10h. 29m., a. m., N. W. (below horizon.)

Nov.	DAY OF WEEK	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON RISES	MOON SETS	HIGH WATER
		h. m.	h. m.	aft'n	morn	aft'n
1	Friday	7 29	4 19	11 19	11 30	2 46
2	Satur.	30	10	morn	aft. 15	3 40
3	Sunday	31	9	0 20	0 37	4 34
4	Monday	32	9	1 19	1 1	5 44
5	Tuesday	33	9	2 19	1 28	6 51
6	Wed.	34	9	3 19	1 54	7 46
7	Thur.	35	8	4 21	2 25	8 35
8	Friday	36	8	5 23	3 0	9 21
9	Satur.	37	8	6 22	3 43	10 1
10	Sunday	38	8	7 17	4 34	10 41
11	Monday	39	8	8 19	5 31	11 22
12	Tuesday	40	8	9 24	6 36	morn
13	Wed.	41	8	10 34	7 44	0 3
14	Thur.	42	9	10 9	8 54	0 42
15	Friday	43	9	10 42	10 4	1 24
16	Satur	43	9	11 9	11 19	2 9
17	Sunday	44	10	11 34	morn	2 59
18	Monday	45	10	aft. 7	0 32	4 5
19	Tuesday	45	10	0 39	1 45	5 26
20	Wed.	46	10	1 16	2 59	6 42
21	Thur.	46	11	1 58	4 12	7 56
22	Friday	47	12	2 46	5 21	8 51
23	Satur.	47	13	3 45	6 26	9 41
24	Sunday	48	13	4 47	7 22	10 25
25	Monday	48	14	5 51	8 10	11 6
26	Tuesday	48	15	6 57	8 51	11 45
27	Wed.	49	16	8 1	9 22	aft. 21
28	Thur.	49	16	9 5	9 52	0 55
29	Friday	49	17	10 5	10 17	1 31
30	Satur.	49	18	11 6	10 42	2 19
31	Sunday	49	18	12 6	11 4	2 59

DR. CREAMER,
Physician & Surgeon,
KENT STREET,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND
Patients attended to at all hours. no 15

A. McNEILL,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
AUCTION SALES of Real Estate, Bankrupt Stock, Furniture, &c., attended to on moderate terms. nov8

P. H. TRAINOR,
HOUSE, SIGN AND CARRIAGE PAINTER, PAPER HANGER, &c.,
Kent Street, Opposite Rocklin House,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.
Constantly on hand, a choice lot of Paper Hangings, Borders, &c.
Also, Mixed Paints, ready for use, of various colors, and in quantities to suit purchasers. nov8 3m

GEO. P. TANTON,
Practical Photographer
(Established 1849,)
With an Experience of over 30 years
PICTURES WELL TRIED AND PROVED GENUINE.
Every variety of PHOTOGRAPHIC WORK done in the Late-t Styles.
Give us a call. Old Stand,—
78 Great George Street, Charlottetown.
Nov. 8, 1882.

HICKEY & STEWART,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Chewing and Smoking TOBACCO,
No 1 Queen St., Charlottetown
P. E. ISLAND.
Nov. 8, 1882.

JOHN J. REGAN'S
Hair Dressing Saloon,
RICHMOND STREET,
(A few doors West of London House,)
Charlottetown, - - - P. E. Island.
Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Childrens' Hair cutting.
Razors Honed in First-Class Style.
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JOHN GAFFNEY,
House and Sign Painter,
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Charlottetown, P. E. Island.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO
Whitewashing, Tinting & Papering.
All work done with neatness and despatch and at moderate rates. nov8 3m

A. J. MURPHY,
96 QUEEN STREET,
IS NOW MAKING
Overcoats and Fall Suits
From Choice Tweeds and Worsteds,
AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Nov. 8, 1882—6w

C. B. WARREN
Has now on hand a Large and Well-Selected Stock of
HOME-MADE and IMPORTED
BOOTS & SHOES.
Our MEN'S AND BOYS' BOOTS are
Hand-Sided, Side-Lined,
Good Stock, and First-Class Work.
In Women's, Misses' and Children's,
A Large Variety, Nice Fitting, well made, and warranted equal to any in the market.
A CHOICE LOT OF
Felt Boots and Slippers, Overshoes, Rubbers and Moccasins.
The whole Lot to be Cleared out as soon as possible.
CHEAP FOR CASH,
—AT—
Stamper's Corner.
C. B. WARREN.
Ch'town, Nov. 8, 1882.

AT
Harvie's Bookstore,
QUEEN STREET,
You will find the Cheapest
SCHOOL BOOKS,
SCHOOL STATIONERY,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
Prayer Books, Hymn Books,
PENS, PENCILS,
Rubber, Ink, Book Marks, Cards, Toys, &c, &c.
DON'T FORGET THE PLACE:
48 QUEEN STREET,
CHARLOTTETOWN.
Nov. 8, 1882.

NEW
Acadia Coal Depot.
Peake's Wharf, No. 2.
PICTOU ROUND,
PICTOU NUT,
SYDNEY ROUND,
SYDNEY NUT.
A Large Supply of the Above Coal Kept Constantly on hand.
Parties from the country will find it advantageous to call before purchasing elsewhere.
C. LYONS.
Nov. 8, 1882—tf

Charles McQuillen,
Boot and Shoe Maker,
POWNAL STREET,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
The best of material and good workmanship guaranteed. All orders promptly attended to. no 15 6m

STOVE PIPE!
Stove Pipe!
STOVE PIPE & ELBOWS,
CHEAPER THAN EVER,
—AT THE—
CITY TIN STORE,
Upper Queen Street.
ALSO A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
TINWARE,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
Parties leaving their orders at my Store will have them promptly attended to.
L. W. HARRIS.
Upper Queen Street, Nov. 8, 1882.

Tobacco! Tobacco!
HOME MANUFACTURE,
MADE FROM
PRIME KENTUCKY LEAF,
Wholesale and Retail.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED AT
BOTTOM PRICES.
COYLE & McQUAID,
No. 59 Richmond St., Ch'town.
Nov. 8, 1882—3m

GO TO L. E. PROWSE'S
For Dry Goods, Clothing, Fur Caps,
MEN'S FELT HATS, UNDERCLOTHING, BLANKETS, VINEYS, ETC.
EVERYTHING MARKED LOW TO SUIT THE TIMES.
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74 QUEEN STREET.
Nov. 8, 1882—1 yr

EXHIBITION
At the New Drug Store.
For the Next three Months,
WE WILL HOLD A BAZAAR IN
Christmas Goods!
CONSISTING OF
Choice Perfumes, Lubin's, Atkinson's, Hoyt's German Cologne, Handsome Hair Brushes, Razor Strops and Shaving Mugs, Jewelry Trays, and other handsome Table Ornaments, Meerschaum and Briar Pipes, which will be sold a cost during the Holidays, to clear out our immense stock.
Havana Cigars a specialty.
Fresh Spices, Citron, Lemon and Orange, Essence Lemon, Vanilla, and a full line of Patent Medicines, Dyes, Dye Woods, &c.
FRASER & REDDIN,
Newson's Building, Opposite Post Office.
Nov. 8, 1882—3m

AT MILLNER'S TIN SHOP.
Stove Pipe, Stove Pipe,
ELBOWS,
Pans, Cans, Kettles.
Everything in the line at reasonable prices.
GEO. W. MILLNER.
Nov. 8, 1882—2m

J. PHILLIPS'
MARBLE WORKS,
Kent St., Charlottetown.
Italian and American Marble Monuments and Gravestones,
from new and elegant designs, constantly on hand or made to order at short notice.
Parties wishing anything in the above line are respectfully requested to call and examine my stock. Prices cannot fail to give satisfaction.
Nov. 8, 1882—1m

Roman Intelligence.

Cardinal Hergenroether, who has just returned to the Eternal City, has been received at the Vatican with a cordiality that augurs well for Prussian affairs.

It is rumored that the post vacated in the Vatican Basilica, by the death of Canon Andisio, will be offered to Mgr. Panici, formerly Inter-Nuncio in Holland, and at present Secretary of the Congregation of Studies.

The Sacred Congregation of Rites has issued a special order that missionaries going into Eastern provinces should discontinue the Mass according to the Roman rite, and celebrate according to the special rite of the district in which they are called to labor.

It is announced at the Papal Court that the Archbishop of Tuam, who is going to Rome shortly, will lay a very considerable sum of money at the Pontiff's feet; the rumored amount is almost too large, even though Irish Catholic generosity is proverbial.

Some nuns of the Little Company of Mary from Nottingham, England, have arrived in Rome to establish a branch of their nursing Sisterhood. There is sometimes a great want of English speaking nurses for the sick in Rome, especially during the prevalence of fever.

The *Osservatore Romano* announces that the Holy Father has been pleased to name as Nuncio of Madrid, Mgr. Mariano Rampolla del Zindaro, Secretary of the Holy Congregation of Ecclesiastical Affairs, and recently appointed to a Canonry in St. Peter's. His successor is to be Mgr. Palotti.

Fr. Bollig, S. J., Sub-Librarian of the Vatican, has returned to Rome after a lengthened stay in England, where he had been consulting the manuscripts of the Bodleian and British Museum libraries for his forthcoming edition of the works of Assimani, which will be published at the beginning of next year.

During the summer an important improvement was made in the Propaganda. The numerous archives formerly lodged in the upper storey were removed into the great hall of the Propaganda College, which has been fitted up for the purpose of forming an *archivio*, capable of containing conveniently the immense number of volumes already accumulated.

Rome is now beginning to assume its wintry aspect, as far as the going to and fro of carriages in the Corso, with foreigners retiring to their winter quarters betimes, can give it. The weather is lovely, despite the keenness of the air. This, indeed, makes it the more invigorating and exhilarating by the contrast with so much sunshine and blue sky. We are enjoying days such as southern autumns alone can boast of.

On All Souls' Day, the pilgrimage of the Romans to the Cemetery of San Lorenzo, to visit their dead, according to an old and pious custom, was quite remarkable this year for the numbers of those who took part in it. Policemen had to keep the carriages and cabs in order, and everybody seemed to have no other object that day than to be faithful to the touching custom of their ancestors in remembering their dead and loved ones gone before.

On Sunday, 5th November, the elections for Deputies to Parliament were held throughout Italy. In obedience to the wishes of the Supreme Pontiff, the Catholics, in great part, abstained from voting. Those who voted were mostly the Government placemen, and their dependants, and the Socialists and Radicals. The Catholics, who are Monarchists, but also faithful sons of the Church, took no part in the elections. The general result is to give a large majority to the Depretis Ministry, and to the Monarchical party.

The Prince of Naples was last week confirmed and received his First Communion from the hands of the Archbishop of Milan, assisted by the Archpriest of the Cathedral of Monza, where the ceremony took place. His Royal Highness, who was accompanied to the altar-rail by his godfather, Prince Carignano, pronounced the words of the profession of faith, "By the grace of God I will live and die in the Christian and Catholic faith," with much earnestness. King Humbert and Queen Margherita were present, and the entire court was in attendance.

According to the Roman correspondent of the Paris *Monde*, the following is the true story of the Emperor of Austria's projected visit to King Humbert. The Emperor diplomatically sounded Leo XIII. as to how his Holiness would regard a visit to the King at Rome. The Holy Father replied that it would grieve him, whereupon the Italian Government was informed that the Emperor could not visit the King at Rome. The Italian Government replied that it understood the Emperor's scruples, that it was content with the expression of his desire to return the king's visit, and that it could not assign any other place than Rome for such a visit.

The Holy Father received the Bishop of Gravina in private audience last week. Upon the same day His Holiness admitted to his presence Professor Michael Giltbauer, of Vienna, who presented Leo XIII. with a copy of his works. The English Sisters of the Small Company of Mary, the Religious of the Perpetual Succour, and the French Nuns, the Missionaries of Mary, had the privilege on the same morning, of assisting at the Pope's private Mass in his own chapel, and of receiving Holy Communion from his hands. The Rev. Father Manro, of Perugia (Capuchin), has presented the Holy Father, in the name of the Committee of Assisi, with several medals of value, in gold, silver and bronze, which were struck upon the occasion of the great Feast of the Centenary of St. Francis, which has just been celebrated, and offered by the Assisi Committee as a mark of homage to the Pontiff.

European Events.

The pupils of the *Ecole Polytechnique* have been deprived of the hour given to them every Sunday to hear Mass.

A new illustrated Catholic paper, entitled the *Tocsin*, the organ of ex-Pontifical Zouaves, is to be published shortly in Paris.

Services of reparation have been celebrated at St. Sebastien-les-Nantes, to atone for the outrages recently committed against the Blessed Sacrament.

According to a Berlin correspondent, the agrarian rebellion which is in progress in the Baltic provinces against the German proprietors is being fomented by Russia.

If rumor be true, the ex-Empress Eugenie has made a will bequeathing her property to Prince Victor Napoleon, son of the present pretender to the Imperial throne.

Herr Johann Strauss, of Vienna, has, it is said, made provision in a clause of his will for the foundation of a hospital for aged musical artists, and set aside the sum of £20,000 for the purpose.

The information given by the *Catholic Times* of the affiliation of the French Communists to the Nihilist sect is now proved to be thoroughly correct. The correspondent of the *Figaro* has been to Geneva, and has discovered that there are more than two hundred anarchist "sections" in France, all of which are under the direction of the chief executive committee of Geneva.

Every night the police agents find seditious placards on the walls of the streets of Paris; and they rarely succeed in arresting the offenders. Anonymous letters containing threats are hourly sent to statesmen and employers of labor; and, making allowance for exaggeration, it may be said that the Parisians and inhabitants of other large French towns have entered upon a period of dynamite. Every leniency is shown towards crime.

Mgr. de Rende, the Apostolic Nuncio, has been received by Jules Grevy, and has in his turn received the Ambassadors of the Powers and other resident members of the *Corps Diplomatique*. His Excellency has also offered up the Sacrifice of the Mass at Notre Dame des Victoires and at the Madeleine, and has officiated at the reception of his own sister amongst the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul in the Rue de Bac. Although full of reticence, His Excellency has felt bound to assure all those with whom he has come into contact that the Sovereign Pontiff is animated by the most cordial feelings towards France. To a correspondent of the *Gaulois*, by whom he was interviewed, the Nuncio said: "We have a difficult crisis to pass; but in every crisis the Church relies upon Providence when all human hope has passed."

Suffering Erin.

The condition of Ireland cannot but be viewed with regret, even by those who do not go as far as the immediate disciples of Parnell or Davitt. The state of the mass of the people in the country districts has scarcely, if at all, been ameliorated; indeed, another famine threatens to carry additional misery and suffering to districts already wasted and over-burdened. It is most deeply to be regretted that more attention is directed to the prevalence of crime among a certain small section of the population, than to the distress so widely prevalent, and to the unhappy state of thousands of the peasantry whose hard lot is supposed, but very erroneously, to have been mitigated by the operation of the Arrears of Rent Act, no extension of which, by the way, is to be granted by the Premier. The criminal class in Dublin, and in a few of the more unsettled counties, no more represents the true population of Ireland than the criminal class in London and the large cities of the North and West represents English yeomanry or peasantry; yet in the great majority of the aspects of Irish affairs presented to the outer world, it is this class which is made prominent, to the deep injury of the nation. Crimes such as the murder of the Joyce family, the assault on Fielden, are reprobated everywhere, but these are not the only features of the dissatisfaction in Ireland; these are not the only evidences that a change is wanted. There are others—the sufferings of the long-suffering dwellers in wretched cabins, the tillers of barren ground, the diggers of peat, the poverty-stricken tenants who find themselves between the agent on the one hand and the usurer on the other—to whom legal enactments are worthless. A little more told the world of this painful side of the Irish question, would greatly tend to counterbalance the evil effect of the numerous reports of outrages.—*Halifax Herald.*

Canada's Future.

Canada's future is a comfortable subject for contemplation by our people. But it strikes other nations in a different light. The London *Times* dreads to look forward to the time when the Dominion North-West will be settled. The reason is not very apparent. Ere that time arrives the farmer of the Old Country will have given up wheat-growing, being unable to withstand the competition of this continent. But tens of thousands of English, Scotch and Irish settlers will be established on the fertile prairie lands of the West. Still greater alarm is, however, felt in Russia. Notwithstanding a very good crop, a decided crisis is reported in the Russian grain market, and it is at length conceded that America has beaten the Czar's empire in the European market. The explanation is that, in the latter, agriculture is in a primitive state, and transportation in its infancy. When it is remembered that the Canadian North-West produces the largest yield in the world per acre, and that the unoccupied wheat lands lie almost wholly within this Dominion, our future prospects look bright indeed.—*Toronto Mail.*

Irish Emigration.

The following article, which we reprint from the *Catholic Times*, a leading journal published in Liverpool, G. B., will, we believe, be found of interest to many of our readers. From time to time the name of Father Nugent has been observed in the press, chiefly in connection with the temperance movement. In all works for the advancement of the welfare of his people he takes an active part. He is a frequent visitor to America, and has had ample opportunities of comparing the advantages offered to settlers, both in the United States and in the Dominion. He strongly favors Canada as a home for emigrants from Ireland:—

The question of the day is that of Irish emigration. It is one on which very strong opinions are held and expressed, and we confess that we hold very strong opinions about it. Anything like enforced emigration is to be abhorred by all true sons of Ireland, and also by all true Catholics, whose sympathies must of necessity be on the side of suffering Ireland. Ireland is for the Irish; and her grievances are not to be redressed by a wholesale expatriation of her people. Nor is there now any danger that such an idea will find favor among fair-minded men in this country. Whatever dreams may have been cherished in the past, destructibility is not now supposed to be a characteristic of the Irish race. Emigration now does not mean that Ireland is robbed of her ablest sons, but only the extension of her national power. Voluntary emigration is as great a source of strength to Ireland of to-day as it was to Greece in ancient times, and means the advance of the Irish race in the world. The tide of voluntary emigration has of late set in very strongly, and the question of the day is how it is to be directed wisely and well.

Father Nugent has just returned from his American tour, and no doubt his numerous Irish friends at the Temperance League Hall in Liverpool will soon learn the results of his labors in the cause of his fellow-countrymen across the Atlantic. Meanwhile, our Canadian contemporaries furnish us with the means of anticipating, in some degree, what is sure to be said shortly on this interesting subject, for it was not to be expected that Father Nugent's movements could be kept secret, or that he should escape being "interviewed," however much he may have endeavored to avoid publicity during his visit to the Catholic colonies where he has lately been. It seems, then, that the result of his experience has been that Manitoba offers great advantages to the Irish emigrant. The demand for labor in Winnipeg, and throughout the North-West, is so great that the lowest wages for the roughest kind of work is equal to about twelve shillings a day. Father Nugent has, moreover, travelled through the New England States, visiting the manufacturing districts, and has had excellent opportunities of contrasting the condition of the people there with that of the factory hands in the towns of Lancashire; and it is his decided opinion that the social condition of the factory operatives in Massachusetts is far in advance of that which those at home enjoy, and the reports of the Catholic clergy tend to the conclusion that the religious and educational status of these classes is in no way inferior to that of their prototypes in this country. It is also quite clear that Canada offers advantages to the emigrant which are not to be found in the United States.

How to conduct the voluntary emigration, which is nowadays on the increase, is, without doubt, a most important matter; and judging from the reports of our Canadian contemporaries, that is just what Father Nugent has given special attention to. What he seeks to secure is that the emigrants should have the direction and protection of those who are allied to them by race, and, what is of more consequence, by creed. Accordingly, part of his time was spent with Archbishop Tache, of St. Boniface, who has charge of the Winnipeg Diocese, and it seems that that prelate is prepared to receive two hundred families next year, and that a local committee of Catholics will undertake, under the direction of his Grace, to find homes and labor for those who go out, and to befriend them with their advice on their arrival. But this is not all. On his return from Minnesota and North-West Canada, Father Nugent, on reaching Ottawa, had interviews both with Mr. Pope, the Minister of Agriculture, and with Sir John A. Macdonald, the Premier. The arrangements for the great influx of emigrants, which is expected next year, were discussed, and Father Nugent strongly urged upon the Dominion Government the importance of supplementing in some tangible way the efforts of the Imperial Government to assist Irish emigration to Canada. Of course there were difficulties. Why, it was asked, should Irish emigrants be assisted, when those from England and Scotland were not? But a telling answer to this rather superficial objection was at hand, in the case of Mr. Peter Robinson's emigrants from the West of Ireland, who formed Irish settlements, as our readers will recollect, at Lindsay, Emly, and Peterborough, with the assistance of the Colonial Government. We shall have more to say on this matter when we have heard what Father Nugent has to tell us about it. It is clear that through the medium of Catholic emigration a great future is being opened to the Irish race and to the cause of Catholism, to which Irishmen are ever faithful wherever they go.

The city of Dublin has been proclaimed under the Curfew section of the Repression Act, which authorizes the police to arrest any suspected person found on the streets between an hour after sunset and an hour before sunrise; and a reward of five thousand pounds has been offered for information leading to the apprehension and conviction of the assailants of the juryman Field, with the usual promise of pardon and protection to the informer.

Religions of the World.

The estimated population of the earth is 1,348,700,000 persons. As to their creeds, the Buddhists, Shintos, and followers of Confucius number 482,600,000; Christians, 388,200,000; aboriginal tribes, practising fetichisms, and other pagans, 227,000,000; Mohammedans, 122,400,000; Braminical Hindoos, 120,000,000; Jews, 7,000,000: and the Parsees, 1,000,000. As to the distribution of the religions, the Catholics, the largest body of religionists in the world, are greatest in numbers in France, having there 35,500,000; in Austria, 27,904,308; South America, 26,754,000; Italy, 26,648,679; Spain, 16,825,000; and Germany, 15,371,227, and are to be found all over the world, numbering in all 202,367,858. The Protestants of various sects come next, and predominate in the United States, which has 30,000,000; Germany, 26,835,558; Great Britain, 26,000,000; Sweden, 4,313,800, Russia, 4,000,000; Austria, 3,558,000; South America, 2,000,000, aggregating in all 108,629,609, or about one-half as many as the Catholics. The Greeks have 54,000,000 in Russia, and the rest are to be found in Turkey, Austria, Greece and Germany, aggregating 70,482,000. The Armenians and Abyssinians, number 3,000,000 respectively; the Jacobites, 950,000; Nestorians, 170,000; and the Maronites, 150,000. These are all of the Christian religions of the civilized world, and the total membership is 388,349,764. As there are 1,348,700,000 inhabitants of the earth, and 338,249,764 of the above classes of church members, there are 960,450,236 individuals who manifestly have a religion of their own or of their fathers, so to speak. These are the Buddhists, Shintos, Aborigines, Pagans, Parsees, Mohammedans, Hindoos and Jews, whose numerical strength has been given.

The Next United States Congress.

Although in the next Congress the Democrats will have a very large majority in the popular branch, the House of Representatives, in the Senate parties will be as evenly divided as at present. The most careful estimate shows that the Republicans will be unable to secure a majority vote upon any question in the Senate during the two years beginning March 4, 1883, without the assistance of a Readjuster or some other Senator outside of their party ranks, and it is probable that two additional votes will be needed. The Senate is composed of 76 members, who are now classified politically as follows:—Thirty-seven Republicans, 37 Democrats, 1 Readjuster, and 1 Independent, who is the presiding officer. On the 3rd March next, 26 of these Senators will retire—11 Republicans, 14 Democrats, and 1 Independent. Eight of the places to be vacated have already been provided for by the election of three Republicans, four Democrats, and one Readjuster. The Legislatures by which the remaining vacancies will be filled are so constituted that of the 18 seats, 7 will surely be filled by Republicans, and 9 will surely be filled by Democrats, so that without taking into account either Colorado or Nebraska, the Senate after March 3, 1883, will be composed of 36 Republicans, 36 Democrats, and 2 Readjusters. Under the most favorable circumstances, there will be no more than 38 Republicans, which is one less than a majority, while it is possible that the number will not exceed 36.—*Gazette.*

The Cairo Trials.

The trial of Arabi and his followers is still delayed, and we are told that there is no chance of its being brought to a conclusion before two months hence. Lord Dufferin has, it is said, represented to the Egyptian Government that this business is seriously interfering with the settlement of the country, and that it must be pressed forward with all possible despatch. But the counsel for the prisoners naturally raise delays by demanding the production of all kinds of additional evidence. Meanwhile, Arabi has himself indicated his line of defence by a letter written to the *Times*. "Why," he says in effect, "arrest so many civil *employes* and notables if it was a military rebellion for which you are to try me? And if people of every class were implicated in the movement—as would appear from your arresting them—how can you stigmatize them as rebels?" Then, proceeding to a positive statement of his case, he declares that "the entire Egyptian nation was unanimous as to the necessity of suspending Tewfik Pasha for having transgressed the prescription of the divine and highest law, and demanded the continuation of the defence of the country by a decree which was made known to his Majesty the Sultan. After that, are we rebels?" A question to which those who believe in the sacred right of rebellion whenever people wish to rebel will find it very difficult to give a consistent answer.

Garibaldi's Will.

Garibaldi's will, contained in an envelope closed with five seals, bearing the motto in English "*Overcome evil by good*," was lately opened in the presence of his widow and a number of friends. The will bore the date of July 13, 1881, and a codicil had been added on the 9th of the following September. The provisions referred exclusively to the destination of his property, with the exception of the twelfth paragraph, which read as follows:—"My body shall be cremated with wood of Caprera, on the spot I have marked with an iron bar, and a pinch (*pizzico*) of ashes shall be enclosed in an urn of granite, and placed in the tomb of my children, beneath the acacia tree existing there. My corpse shall be dressed in the red shirt, the head on the bier or bed of iron, placed against the wall toward the north, with the face uncovered, the feet toward the iron bar, the foot of the bier secured with bands of iron, the head likewise. Neither to the syndic nor any one else shall my death be made known until the cremation is finished."