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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1884. MONTREAL.

# PRICE FIVE CENTS

#### TO SAVE THE PROPAGANDA

Hgr. Capal's Protest Against the Spellation of the Property-Not Owned in Italy, but by 200,000,000 of the Faithfat in Other Lands.

Naw York, April 18. The parlors of the Xavier Union in West Twenty seventh street were orowded last evening with men prominent in the professions and in business. There were a number of clergymen. The gathering was to listen to a lecture by Mgr. Capel on the proposed spollation of the Propaganda property by the

warmly greeted when he appeared. "These are times," he went on, " in which the ecclesia cocens stands much in need of the spontaneous action of the frank, honest support of the laity, and it is no small pleasure to find you gentlemen assembled to express and take means to support your ideas of the just rights of the Church to which you belong. If I am rightly informed, it is your intention to ask the whole Catholic body in the United States to sign a declaration of its opinion and feeling concerning the step of confiscation, euphemiously called conversion, of the Propaganda property; and that it is your further intention to ask the Government of the United States to protest, in the name of these signatories, against the contemplated action of the Italian Govern. ment. Already, with a true instinct of right, and determined to uphold the rights of its citizens, have the States demanded and obtained the protection over the American

Italian Government. The Monsignor was

College at Rome. "The new step is to insist on the protecting of other rights in Propaganda property which, though not so transparent as those of the American College, are none the less real in your minds.

"The Catholic Church is a mighty empire having the whole earth in things spiritual under her jurisdiction. She is limited to no nation. Men of every tribe and tonguemonarchists and republicans, democrats and liberals-live under her tent. Her flag floats over Jew and gentile, Christian and pagan. To her no one is allen. Her doctrine and practices fill the intellect of the learned and direct the mind of the uneducated. Child and adult, learned and unlearned, all under the sway of the Catholic Church have the same solid foundation, the same sale anchorage — namely, divine authority.
To carry on her world-wide work the Church needs, as do States, her departments. These are called congregations, of which there are some twelve. These are separate organizations, framed with the greatest prudence and skill, wherein the experience and knowledege of the elite of the teaching body of the Church are used as the eves, the cars, the alds for the practical judgment and government of the Pope, the Viceregent of Christ,

#### the visible Head of the Church on earth. WHAT THE PROPAGANDA IS.

One such congregation devotes itself to rites, a second to discipline, a third to the religious orders, a fourth to the sacraments and the like. Among these congregations none is more important than that of the Propaganda, the object of our to-night's considerstion. It is composed of some twelve cardinals distinguished for learning, position and practical judgment, and is presided over by its present, His Eminence Simeoni, who, on account of the vastness of his jurisdiction, is gald to be the St. Paul of the Church. These princes of the Church are sided in their arduous duties by a body of some twenty-four consultors, the most distinguished of the archbishops, the monsignori and the generals or provincials of the religious orders.

"The local habitation is in the well known palace designed by Bernini and carried out by Pope Urban VIII. Every visitor to Reme knows this pile in the Piazza di Spagna. Its magnificent library of 30,000 volumes, its muserm containing objects collected by missionaries from every part of the world during the last two and a half centuries, and its missionary college, educating at this moment 150 missionary students of all nationalities for all lands, are objects of the greatest in-

terest to all travellers to Bome. "The Propaganda, called into existence 260 years ago by Gregory XV., has at this moment jurisdiction or the practical management of all that part of the Church which is to be found in missionary countries. From the people of these countries have contributions and gifts come for the work to be carried on. The United States, Ireland, England, Scotland, Australia, the islands of the Pacific, the greater parts of Asia and Africa and many other countries have so contributed. The local habitation of the Propaganda is in Italy, but the property of the Propaganda and its current revenue neither now or at any time have been derived from Italy or from lialians. The resources in the main have come from the two hundred millions of Catholics who live out of and beyond the peninsula of Italy. With the Italians and their affairs the Progaganda has naught to do, nor does it turn to Italy for its support.

THE HITEREST OF THE UNITED STATES. "How different is the case of the United Bistes. No bishop is appointed; no jurisdiction is exercised among Catholics, except through propagands. It is the final court of appeal in all matters of ecclesistical government; to it do the future pricets of America, educated in Rome, turn for their scolesiastical instruction. Propaganda is, therefore, the source of the Catholic ecolesiastical life in the United States. To this church department do the American bishops turn for all direcpeople together with the Catholics of the iands.

The Italian Government, ruling a popu- reconciled.

lation of some twenty-eight millions, who have contributed but little to Propagands. and unmindful ci the international character of the congregation, now steps in to 'convert' into Its'ian bonds the property which in the mair, is purchased by the money of the two bundred millions of Catholics in every part of the world. It may be urged that this conversion does not injure Propaganda property. Seeing the Italian Government lays on it a tax amounting'in all to forty per cent., to call the transfer a conversion is but a cuphemism for spoilation.

"If the Italian government have honest intentions let it give warning to Propaganda to sell within fifty years its real estate. This will give time to do it to advantage and transfer to countries whence the money came the proceeds which there at least as in the United States or in the British Dominions it can be safe. Italy receives ali Mgr. Capel began by expressing his de-light at being invited to take part in a movement initiated by the Catholic laity. strangle the missionary efforts of Propagands. Protestant countries—Garmany, England, the United States—act very differently. They protect their missionary and bible

"Gentlemen, is anything more needed to convince you of the pretended independence of the Pope? Not contented with robbing the Holy Father of the States of the Church given by the united voice of Christendom to the Pope, the Italians are now robbing the institutions which constitute the working departments of the church of the material means needed to carry them on. Against this you rise, protest and act as honest Americans and true Oatholics."

Mgr. Capel was frequently interrupted by applause in the course of his remarks.

#### DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

THE HOUSE PROROQUED.

OTTAWA, April 19.
At 3 o'clock to-day His Excellency the Governor-General proceeded in state to the House of Parliament and the members of the Commons having been summoned to the Bar of the Senate, His Excellency was pleased to prorogue the sound session of the 5th Parliament of Canada with the following

#### PPERCH FROM THE THRONE.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The assidulty and zeal shown by you in

the performance of your important duties have my best thanks and I desire to convey them to you. There is every reason to anticipate that the liberality given by the loan to the Canadian Pacific Ballway will secure the speedy and satisfactory completion of

ion and the Province of British Columbia by the legislation of this secsion. The larger appropriations made for the furtherance of railway construction may be expected to assist materially in the development of our commerce both foreign and domestic, as well as to open up for settlement extensive

fertile districts hitherto almost inaccessable. The several measures for the benefit of Indien communities and for their encouragement to assume the responsibilities of solfgovernment, are well adapted for the purpose, and the amendments of the laws relating to the Dominion lands will give additional faci lities and advantages to settlers in the North West Territories.

The readjustment of the annual subsidies to the several provinces, while adding to their resources, will place their pecuniary relations with the Dominion on a satisfactory and permanent basis.

The several important measures which occupied your attention, and will now become law, must all tend to the benefit and improvement of the country, and the numerous private bills with industrial objects submitted to me indicate the existence of a healthy spirit of enterprise among our people. Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

I thank you in Her Majesty's name for the supplies you have granted for the public service.

Hon Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Gommons:

In bidding you now farewell until next session I trust that when we next meet i may be able to congratulate you on the continuing prosperity of our country.

## WAS IT MURDER?

THE SKELETOR FOURD IN MESEX -SUPPRIORS OF FOUL PLAY-A WOMAN IN THE CASE.

DETROIT, April 19.-There are said to be well-founded suspicions that the skeleton of Governor General of Canada, is attempting a man found near Woodslee, Essex County, to pose, in the Contemporary Review, as Ont., several weeks ago, was that of one Dea-Ont., several weeks ago, was that of one Descon, who disappeared mysteriously last sum- scholarly merit of the father's production mer. There was a bullet hole in the skull, but no weapon was discovered by which such a fracture could have been made. Circumstances connected with Descon's disappearance, which have come to light recently, show that a feud existed between him and another man growing out of a dispute over a woman, and it is hinted this man may have had something to do with putting Descon out of the way. The authorities have taken up the case. and officers are working up evidence against; his name has been more than once associated the suspected party.

## DUEL WITH SWORDS.

Panes, April 19-A duel with swords was fought to-day at the Bols de Boulogne be-Union Army in the late war and in the Mex: tions, and to it do the American bishops and ican war. Soully was suspected of being an informer, and out of charges incident thereto world in missionary countries contribute the duel arose. Soully was wounded in the

HENRY GEORGE AND THE LAND-LORDS.

#### THE DUKE OF ARGYLL TO THE RESCUE.

The Marquis of Lorne; His Provincial Home Rule-National Victories at the Elections-The Franchise Bill-Put-up Conspiracies and Concocted Bynamite Plots

(Special Correspondence of THE Fost and TRUE WITNESS.)

Dublin, april 5, 1884

The announcement that Henry George to lecture in Dublin before embarking New York, has given more satisfaction to b numerous admirers in Ireland than pleasure to the adherents of the landlord interest. Although many, perhaps most, Irish land reformers differ more or less with the proposals contained in "Progress and Poverty," none can deny that its author is a powerful factor in the sgrarian struggle for the overthrow of landlord-lsm in these three countries, and this fact will insure him a large and sympathetic audience in this city on Wednesday evening. To the Irish isndlords George's advent cannot give rise to a very agreeable sensation. Bad as we Land Leaguers are reputed to be, compensation, more or less, was generally associated with the proposed expropriation of our opponents, criminally administered properties in our utterances on the land question. The price which Mr. Parnell offered three years ago, the land-lords would now gladly accept, if the offer were repeated. Not only will no such price be tendered now, but a generation of new ideas has arisen which combat not alone the justice, but the morality of compensation of any kind, and of this new gospel

## George is the Recognized Prophet.

A man holding such oninions, and no ing conspicuous ability for their propaga-I congratulate you on the adjustment of tion, is not a welcome visitor to the landlords the matters of difference between the Dominas are their chances of obtaining the purchase money which they expect the tenants will be induced to advance, the prospect of realising their battered hopes will be poor indeed if George's teaching is listened to. Hence the virulence with which he is assalled for the doctrines he has been scattering among the masses in England and Scotland since December last. The Duke of Argyll, writing in the current issue of the Nineteenth Century, exhausts the vocabulary of abuse in an attack upon " the Prophet of San Francisco." This fierce onelaught is the retort courteous from the Duke for the exposure to which he was subjected by George in one of his lectures on account of his Grace's trestment of the Argyll tenantry. "Everything in America," writes the head of the Campballs, "is on a sigantic scale, even its forms of villany, and the villany advocated by Mr. George is an illustration of this, as striking as the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky or the frauds of the Tammany Ring." If the wrath of Macaipine Mor represents the extent of the injury which George has inflicted upon the landlords of Scotland, by the organising of the Land Restoration League, we can form a good estimate of the solid work which has been accomplished in the cause of land reform in North Britain. Meanwhile the Scotch people, educated and religious as they are acknowledged to be, will be the best judges as to which of the two the stigma of "villany" will most attachthe Duke who extracts tens of thousands of pounds from the labour of his ill-housed and ill-fed land serfe, or the fearless reformer who demands that those who alone create this wealth should possess what they, not the Duke, produce.

## The House of Argyll

is very much in print at the present moment. While the Duke is slasuing with his claymore at George, the Marquis of Lorne, exis by no means discernible in the pretentious effort of the son, for a mere stupid and meaningless essay has not been thrust before the public for many years. What the motive which prompted the Queen's son-in-law to layor us with his views on "Provincial Home Bule for Ireland," can only be conjectured. It this task were undertaken for the purpose of showing his thorough incapacity to fill the office of Lord Lieutenant with which \_it has been a complete success. Undisguisad insults to the Irish people, couched in hundred and three, it is universally admitted pedantic language, is the chief feature of this that eighty nationalist members would precious contribution to the literature of the be elected, leaving only seventeen

the result would be that, if trouble arise under a local regime, the peasantry will cast out local governments, and shillelegh or shoot their own friends!" Such is the political wisdom of the man who has recently ruled over a country like Canads, from whence he could have brought iceas of statesmanship had he had but the capacity to learn from men of superior worth and judgment in public affairs. The insults so flippantly indulged in towards the people of Ireland will be remembered; but whether to give the paim to the ignorance or the impertinence of this pretender to statecraft will probably be the task which an amused public opinion in England will try to perform over this latest "plan" for the settlement of the Anglo-Irish difficulty.

#### The Besults from the Poor Law Board Elections,

during the past fortnight, have been very favorable, on the whole, to the National cause. In a few localities the Anti-Nationalists succeeded in wrestlar, some seats from the popular party, owing partly to deficient organization on the side of the National League, but chiefly due to the duplicate and proxy voting powers which the law confers upon landlords and owners of property. Many significant victories have been gained by Nationalists in Ulster, owing to a combination between Catholic and Protestant voters against landlord nominees. In one instance, a Protestant and Catholic were returned by a large majority over anti-Na tionalist candidates who were supported by he parish priest and the local landlord.

The abre signs of the times, as encouraging to the inleads of national unity as they are symptomatic of approaching deteat to the ad-herents of the landlord and Castle ring.

The programme of work which is mapped

#### Easter Parliamentary Recess in Ireland includes numerous demonstrations

in all parts of the country. Mr. Parnell is to be presented with the freedom of the borough of Drogheds, and the interesting occasion is to be availed of for a public meeting and banquet, at which several mem-bers of the party are to attend. Limerick is to be the scene of another gathering of the class. The late Lord Mayor of Dublin, Charles Dawson, Dwyer Gray, of the Freeman's Journal, and another, are to be made Freemen of the city of the violated treaty, and an enormous gathering is expected to flock in from the neighboring counties of Tipperary and Clare, to take part in the public demonstration. The stimulous which there and other large gatherings that are contemplated will give to the country, will work the most enlutary effect. Confidence in the strength of an Irish move-ment is an absolutely essential feeling to of the Times has been interviewing Patrick create in the minds of our farming classes, if | Casey of the Moniteur Universal, Jas. Stephone, their loyal co-operation in the national struggle is to be won. They are only half emancipated from their fears as yet; and, as the person of the policeman and the power still remaining to the landlord are always before the eyes of the tenantry, it becomes necessary to show them as often as possible ciples and practices of the dynamiters, and adthe prestige of the popular movement by which their ultimate deliverance is to be achieved. This can only be done by public meetings and organization, and there has been a tendency lately to minimise the importance of this kind of work, because there were few public men left in the country to undertake it.

If statements made by newspaper corre spondents in London are to be relied upon there is a division of opinion in the Irish parliamentary party as to whether

## The Franchise Bill

should be supported or opposed by the Irish vote on Monday next. These rumors may be entirely groundless, as there cannot be any valid reason assigned why a measure which proposes to add 400, 000 additional electors to Ireland's presen quota should be opposed by Irlsh representatives. Mr. Parnell has already spoken strongly in favor of the bill, while everybody in Ireland who takes part in or sympathiaes with the present constitutional movement for land reform and self-government, recognize how invaluable would be the addition of near a half a million more votes to the popu lar interest. The only excuse for an opposition to the measure by Irish members would be the probable reduction of the Irish representation from 103 to 97, when re-distribution should follow the passage of the suffrage bill. This, however, would, for two substantiel reasons, be a very lame excuse. Four hundred thousand Irlan electors would be far greater factor in the struggle that must be carried on here in Ireland than would the retention of alx votes for the delegated contest against the majority of five hundred English and Scotch members in Westminster. But the change, even granting the diminution of six members, would be to the advantage of even the Irish parliamentary party

itself, as can be easily shown: Assuming that the franchis will not be extended in time for the next general election, and granting that Mr. Parnell will have a party seventy strong after that event; this number will still leave an auti-national representation of thirty-three, which, substructed from seventy, will only leave him a voting power of thirty-seven in the House of Com mons. On the other hand: Supposing the franchise to be extended, and six members to be taken from Ireland's present one Irish question. When recognized among the of an opposition complexion, which, wordy rubbish with which it is jumbled up, of eighty would leave the kish leader

free Irish Republic."(i) Let us give them view the question of voting for the Fran-

the enemies of the National cause, and if CARDINAL SIMEONI'S CIRCULAR. such a demand is not considered paramount to the paltry considerations of insignificant members of the Irish party, a most cerions dereliction of duty will have been committed.

#### The Namerous Arrests

reported in this morning's papers as having taken place in Sligo, indicate that the government is pursuing with relentless purpose the faintest tracks of conspiracy. Many respectable tradesmen are included in this last capture, and it is most difficult to believe that intelligent business firm would enter any conspiracy for the miserable purpose of killfug obnoxious individuals. Such, however, is the charge preferred against these people, and as in all the previous cases of a like nature, the ineritable informer is already in the field, ready to consign his alleged confederates to the tender mercles of a convict prison. It was only last week that half a dozen respectable young men were tried in Cork and sentenced to various terms of penal servitude, on the evidence of one of these unconscionable wretches, and the public is becoming sick of the spectacle which is thus presented wherein people of hitherto stainless character are arrested, tried and imprisoned on the un-corroborated testimony of creatures who can be truly designated salaried perjurers.

#### An Infamous Canard.

A Tory paper in this city has just been detected in the fabrication of an infamous canaid, but unfortunately the concocted story about "another invincible plot" had been put into circulation before an authoritative denial was obtained from the police officials: and doubtless the whole American press has accepted the sensational account as bona fide news. The greatest possible indignation has been excited in Nationalist circles by this trick, the motive for the perpetration of which was to arouse English prejudice against the inclusion of Ireland in the franchise bill now before Parliament. It is by means as disreputable as this that the West British party attempts the impossible task of staying the progressive march of the National movement.

MICHARL DAVITT.

# DYNAMITE CONDEMNED,

What the Dynamiters are going to do, and what they won't do.

LONDON, April 21-The Paris correspondent Jno. O'Leary, Father Hogan and other prominent Irishmen. Oasey strongly favors the dynamite policy. He declares it will pro-bably be extended to blowing up the Atlantic passenger steamers and afterwards merchant men. James Stophens condemns the prinvocates armed revolution. The continuance of the dynamite policy he thinks means the certain death of the revolutionary agitation rentes, and, worst of all, taking away from during the present generation, and perhaps the Propaganda the free disposition of the forever. It may, besides, lead to repulsion capital and revenues, which free disof Irishmen from England. O'Leary disap. proves of the dynamite policy on the ground that it is not expedient. He favors open rebellion and war between England and Bussia.

LONDON, April 21-Father Hogan declares that the action of the dynamiters is morally a crime, politically a blunder, and socially a disseter. If the Irish get fair play, in a few years theirs will be one of the most prosperous countries in Europe. The Paris police have decided to expel two Austrian Socialists recently arrested. English detectives are returning from France, having failed to link any of the Irish-American suspects with the dynamite plots. The French authorities deny that they intend to expel the suspects. The French Government will not interfere if the British embassy at Paris holds aloof. No trace has been found of the reported private henceforth the administrative headquarters dynamite factories in the North of France.

The United Ireland, of Dublin, of which William O'Brien, member of parliament, is editor in chief, protests against the habit of associating the dynamiters with the National cause. It says :- " The Irish National League of America counts 500 men for every dynamiter that the United States contains. It is an organization that works through the force of public opinion for the redemption of Ireland. Yet the English newspapers never bestow the smallest attention upon its demonstrations. Alexander Sullivan is surely as considerable a personage as P. J. Sheridan and the Boston Pilot or the Republic, or the Irish Nation is as respectable an organ of opinion as the United Irishman and yet the English pelicy is to ignore Irish-American opinion until it speaks in dynamite."

James Stephens is discussing with prominent Itlehmen the formation of a new Irieh party, which shall embrace the societies now existing which disapprove of Parnell's theories as well as those which oppose the use of dynamite, the object being to secure united action. A conference will shortly be held here to decide upon the platform and inture operations of the new party.

## MURDERED BY THIEVES.

Naw York, April 19. - James Bitchie, aged 50, a lunatio, who for a dozen years has been a patient in the city lunatic asylum, was murdered while berding cows on Ward's Island to day by thisves who had lauded from a boot to steel some bones and bed-ticking tween Joseph Carey, a Fenian, and Captain The proposal of the Marquis of Lorne a voting power of sixty-three, as against spread on the grass to bleach. He was shot Soully, an Irish American, soldiers of the smounts to this: "The Irish are a nuisance thirty-seven; or a clear gain of twenty-six apparently without any provocation, as he to us Britons, by constantly demanding " a votes. From whatever nationalist point of was an inoffensive man and not interfering with the thiever. They shot him from behind provincial Home Bule, by dividing the country according to its provinces, appoint a opinions as to the duty of the Irish members nessed by two little girls, who gave the alarm. neok. The combatants were afterwards governor over each province who would on Monday next. Four hundred thousand John Bellip, a lad of 16, and Thos. Brown, reconciled. Comment of the state of the sta

The Roman Catholic Propaganda and the Financial Centres.

The following is a literal translation of the circular of Cardinal Simeoni which was issued on account of the Italian Court of Cassation for the conversion of the property of the Roman Catholic Propaganda into

Bomr, March 20, 1884. Circular of the Congregation of the Propagation of the Faith, to all Uatholic Bishops' is

as follows :-Owing to the festival of St. Joseph, the patron of the universal Church, which occurred yesterday, we take occasion to publish the following most important document, to

which we call the special attention of the Episcopacy: MOST REVERED Sig: The decision of the Supreme Court of Cassation, given on the 20th of January, by which the property of the Propaganda was converted into rentes, is siready well known to your Lordship. According to this decree the property of the Congregation of the Propaganda was included in the category of local occlesiastical congregations, and consequently included in

the laws of 1873 which permitted the Italion

Government to convert the patrimony of the

local congregations to its own use. The injustice of the act must be apparent to your Lordship, as you know full well that the character and nature of this congregation of the propagation of the faith is not local but international, and the source of the capital which constitutes its patrimony is not from Italy alone, but comes from all the world over. Since the time of Gregory XV. of holy memory, who founded this congregation, it has always been the glory of the Holy See and also of Italy. During two centuries and a half of its existence, notwithstanding the many struggles of the Church with foreign powers, this congregation was always sacred in the eyes of all European powers, for they saw that its object was purely and simply to spread the light of the Gospel and to propagate the faith over the entire world.

To help the work of this congregation the European Powers insured it full liberty in the exercise of its divine ministry, and often gave pecuniary aid for its good work. In-spired by the same good motive, the faithful of all nations voluntarily contributed to increase its patrimony. For this reason we claim that this patrimony was not intended for the benefit of one people or one nation, but for the good of humanity. Therefore, it is apparent that the decree, confiscating this property (as if it belonged to one particular community or congregation), is revenue which was exclusively intended and set aside for the Roman Pontiff to be used by him for the conversion of the nations to the light of faith and civilization. If this law is enforced the dauger at once arises, either the total or partial destruction of this good work, arising from the unforescen future state of Italy, or from the whimsicalities of existing rulers, or from the deplorable incertifude of the payment of the posal is absolutely necessary for the good work. Considering the object and nature of the Propaganda, and the many and urgent calls for help by the many missions depending on it for support, our Holy Father, now most affiloted by this new and flerce attempt to take away one of the most inalienable rights of his apostolate, and foreseeing the sad consequences arising from the conversion of the actual patrimony of the Propaganda, which already is alienated in a great measure (lite pendente) by the Italian Government, feels it his duty to provide better ways and means to insure the future welfare

of this most deserving institution. Therefore our Holy Father commands, in order to guarantee this security, that I should declare (which I do by this circular) that of the Propaganda (with regard to all donations, bequests and offerings which come from the plety of the faithful) be transferred outside of Italy. For the greater convenience of the faithful it has been determined to establish in various parts of the world certain centres or banks where their donations and offerings will be safe and converted to the use intended by the donors, thus leaving the congregation free to dispose of the same for the use of its missions. These centres are named in the note attached to this present circular, and we wish your Lordship to publish the names of these centres to the faithful under your charge. I shall reserve to myself the duty of communicating in future forther instructions when necessary. In the meantime the sacred congregation has full confidence that this new sorrow sustained by our Mother Church, far from weakening the plety of the Catholic world, will rather serve as a most powerful stimulus to make the childran of the Church more generous and more willing to meet the wants of the missions which day by day are growing greater and more pressing.

Given at the Propaganda the 15th day of

March, 1884. JOHN CARDWAL SIMBONI, Prefect. N. B .- If the centres are inconvenient in some of the faithful let them consult thek own Bishop, who will forward offerings to the-

nearest centre. AMERICAN " CENTERS." The following centres have been designated on the American Continent:

New York-The Oardinal Archbishop. San Francisco, Quebec and Torento-The respective Archbishops. Bio Janeiro...The Papai Nuncio.

Buenos Ayres-The Delegate Apostolio. Quito-The Delegate Apostolio.

The laity will understand that all the places. mentioned are to be regarded as the financial branches of the Propaganda as set forth in the terms of the chroniar.