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RELIGIONIAS A PLEASURL.

It should be a Comfort to all, from the Children to the Azed.

We have often noticed that many people look upon sheir religious duties as so many irksome tasks to be got rid of as quickly as possible, just

as anything else would be that is tiresome and disgreeable. There are no doubt many different causes for this unnatural state of mind ; we will not, however, attempt to dive down into the deep mysteries of many souls but refer briefly to one or two causes of this strange dis taste for religion which have come more sape-

cially under our personal notice. rorinstance, we think that very often we make a grave mistake with our children. Parents and others frequently punish the faults of the young who are under their charge by giving | ren of men. -Catholic Columbian. them religious tasks. They set them so many words, sentences or pages to learn out of some sacred book, or give them some prayers to recite. This we consider a grave error, as religion is thus early associated in the children's mind with punishment instead of pleasure. This statement of ours may be objected to on the ground that in Confession, precisely the same thing is done by the priesa of God, who generally gives some prayer or act of devotion as a penance for the sins confessed. There is, however, a distinct difference in this, first of all, the penance for children is but slight, and secondly, is imposed upon the listle penitents by wise and kind priests with such sweetness that the irksomeness to which we refer does not exist in such cases. For instance. a child confesses to a priest some tiny childish peccadillos; the good Father sees the microscopic defects in the little soul before him and knows that if not checked now, they may become in later years great sins or even crimes. He therefore gently points out simple words.

suitable for the understanding of the little penitent before him, that God will not love him if he do not try to avoid such faults, and then the good priest, perhaps, goes on to speak of the sweetness and holiness of the Innocent Jesus and the tender regard that He and His beautiful mother have for children who try to overcome their faults. The little one who is kneeling in the confessional is softened and souched; the sacrament of penance is a pleasure not a pain to him, and when the priest gives him a short prayer or two to say, as an atonement or reparation of the faults he has confessed he goes away happy, and as he kneels before the Blessed Sacrament, or at our Lady's altar, his little soul is filled with joy and penance is very often a sweet pleasure to him. There is nothing trksome in such a religious act, nothing whatever that can make a child feel a distaste for devotion. No, with wisdom and discretion,

precisely opposite results. Thus, suppose Master Tommy Scapegrace had done something naughty at home, and his father, full of virtuous wrath, had stopped him just as he was off to play base ball with the other boys, and took him off to Confession in stead. What would Tommy have thought of that Sagrament? Why, the seed of religious dislike would there and then be sown in his augry little soul. Stop his base ball if you wish, but don's associate any devotional act with bitterness to him.

children can easily be made to desire to go to

confession or perform any of the other religious

duties. But the self-same acts if they are forced

upon children's minds unwisely, may produce

For the same reason we deprecate any punishments either at home or school which takes the form of so many lines or verses out of any sacred book. Our little friend Tommy must be punished of course, but if you want to give him words to write out, or long lines to learn, choose some dry old spelling book or history of the mouldy past, but do avoid making any religious books an awful penance to the poor little chap.

Then, again, in teaching him his religion make it as pleasant as possible. We are glad to say that the tendency at our schools is in this direction. We have found out that instruction, like the powders of our childhood, is easily swallowed if something sweet be added. In many homes, however, this pleasant way of instructing children in their religion, is still an unknown science. Some people indeed, force large doses of catechism down their children. just as they do castor oil or rhubarb. A very great mistake; and we should advise all such stern or mistaken parents to attend a children's mission and see how the wise and experienced priests coax religious knowledge into the minds of the little ones. Infinite truths are wrapped up in such gay parcels that the children swallow them as they would so many bon bons,

don's overdo religion, don't force them to church too often. We have known many instances of youths and maidens being thoroughly callous or childhood it had been forced upon them ad nauseam, in and out of season.

life and the young should be taught by sentle degrees to think so. All that is bright and beautiful should be associated with it, and everything that is grim, irksome, and repulsive to our little ones should be rigorously severed from it.

We remember once hearing an instructor of juices. children read to a number of innocent boys and girls, page after page of some revelations about . It only adds to your burdens to fret. To work Purgasory. The most servible description was hard is very well, but to work hard and worry even to the effects of the flames mingled with too is more than human nature can bear;

vivid and appaling particulars of the appearance of the features of the sufferers of so much agony. We could not help thinking at the time that the speaker was making a most deplorable mistake, and we contrasted in our minds the far different action of One Who gathered the little children around Him and rebuked His disciples for their unthinking roughness to those He loved best in the world.

He Who never spoke one word which was not of infinite value, said "Suffer little children to come unto Me," and those gentle words contain all we wish to point out. Do not force the young under you sternly into the presence of God, but rather encourage them to listen gladly to His Divine welcome. Teach them wisely to find their greatest pleasure in the company of Mary and the glorious saints and angels, and their happiness in clustering round Jesus, the gentlest an most beautiful among the child-

PENNIES FOR THE PLATE

A London Catholic Journal Writes on the Subject.

One can never go to church but he is bother ed about money." This is the sort of thing you hear a thousand times over in the course of a year. It is always said petulantly, and the speakers are commonly people so well dressed and well fed and comfortable looking that you conclude they do not suffer much by what they are bothered out of.

There is nothing very much meaner than a mean critic of a good man. There is no nobler specimen of humankind than the hard working Catholic priest, whose whole life is a career of self-sacrifice. All the joys and pleasantries that attach us to life he foregoes. Lonely, eave for the consolations God heatows, he gives himself with all the earnestness of his heart and strength of mind and body to the service of the Church : nor does he look for wealth or family preferment or any reward save that which is not of this world. And how does he serve the church? By laboring all his life through to make us better men and women. In our hearts and minds he finds the field for his efforts.

We realize the fruits of his culture, and our children realize them, and the laborer, what is his wages? A consciousness of duty done and sometimes the consolation which abides in the thought that he owns the gratitude of some he has striven for, whom, were the need to arise he would lay down everything, even his life. Every one of us knows that this is the simple truth.

schools, the poor, the sick, and even the priest's baker are wheels and shafts whose bearings cannot be kept from squeaking unless the monetary oil can be used. If a man works for us we must supply him with materials. When a pricet is directing a parish, he is running our machine. Surely, then, we are bound to supply him means to prevent it breaking down. To this end he needs the oil of our good will and sympathy; but he also requires the lubricating power which lies in dollars and cents. These it is nothing short of our duty to extend to him. When a parish priest saks money, it is not for his behalf but to promote our interests.

That is a very pitiable individual which wars against its own welfare by resenting such an appeal. But it is a very common character. It can be met waiting near the church door any Sunday after Mass, when a collection has been asked self-satisfied, plump, generally with an ample quantity of cuffs and collar or gorgeously cloaked and bonneted, and full of eloquence touching "how it is always the money question." Such are just the people who rarely drop anything but pennies into the plate; but if occasionally they give a dollar or so toward a special work, they do so with as much flourish as if it were at least ten or twenty. They are

indeed the mean critics. Then, let us all give with a good heart toward our church, according to each one's means, be they large or small. In this respect the Church leaves us absolute freedom, so that all are free to exercise their own judgment in the matter.-

Mr. Gladstone Presented With the

The Lamp.

Freedom of Cardiff. LONDON, July 6.—The Hon. Mr. Gladatone was this afternoon presented with the freedom of the City of Cardiff. In acknowledging the gift, Mr. Gladstone referred to the American constitution as a marvel of political wisdom exhibiting benefits in contrast to too much centralization whereof France was an example. He One word more. As your children grow up | would have liked, Mr. Gladstone said, to have brought with him the illustrated address sent to him from New York, but it was too bulky and he had therefore brought the address sent indifferent to their religion because in their him from Illinois. The expressions in these addresses he said ought to give material reflection to every prudent English gentlemen. In con-True solid religion is the greatest plea sure of cluding the Grand Old Man said : "We first tell other nations and at the last listen to any

> It is not work that kills men, it is worry Work is healthful, worry is rust upon the blade. Fear secretes acids, but love and trust are sweet

advice."

WHAT FAITH CAN ACCOMPLISH

A Church in North Carolina Built by Three Cirls.

It was in the spring of 1857 that three Catho lic girls (graduates of St. Joseph's, Emmetsburg, and converts to our holy religion), conceived the idea of building a small church to the honor and glory of God in the town of Edenton N.C. The few Catholics (twelve in number were compelled to worship in a small room in one of their houses, where, sometimes once a year a missionary Priest came to offer up the Holy Sacrifice and administer the Sacraments. The want of a house dedicated to God was deeply felt by them; yet their poverty and slender means rendered such a tuilding impossible, and God, in His wisdom and mercy, inspired these young converts to begin the great work. In the wilds of North Carolina and among Protestants of every persuasion, they set to work without a farthing in their pockets. The project was at first proposed to the missionary Priest by the youngest of the three girls. He answered with smile, "You poor child!-do you expect to make a mountain out of a mole hill?" " Yes," she replied. "St. Theresa (when about to build her convent) said: 'Theresa and ten ducats can do nothing; but God, Theresa and ten ducate will build a convent:' and she was sure that God and three girls could build a church." The good priest was incredulous, and said be would have nothing to do with it. Not daunted by this refusal, the young lady determined to apply to her Protestant father, which she did, and received from him not only his approval, but \$100 in money to begin the work. She went at once to Baltimore, and appealed to hibited to Mr. Alexander Sullivan by a consider-Archbishop Kendrick, telling him her project, able portion of the press of Chicago, and apparplans, hopes and fears. The answer of the Most Rev. Archeishop deserves to be written in letters of gold. Placing a \$20 gold piece in her hand, he said: "Go, my little apostle, with my and is widely known there. He is also promiabundant blessing; you will succeed, with the help of God," and writing a letter, requesting the sesistance of his entire congregation, he started the little beggar on her first mission for God, saying: "Be sure, my child, to put the insults in your heart, and the money in your Gaeland that he was not on friendly terms with pocket." Away she wert, from house to house, and from door to door, her heart being oftener the recipient than her pocket; for many doors were shut in her face without waiting to hear her appeal. Fearing nothing, and hoping all things, she journeyed through the entire city, day after day, week after week, and had the happiness of returning home with \$585 50. work. His bank account was looked into, and The land which had been promised to also his stock purchases, and, without inquiring ner by her father was secured in the quires a lot of lubricating. The church, the highest and best located part of town. Our good priest, Rev. Father Croghan, was at once notified of our success. He came to Edenton and made arrangements for the commencement of the building, which foundation was had taken part in the murder of Cronin, and hegun on the Feast of S. Ubald, May 16th, probably had even been the author of it. Finally 1857, the birthday of the little beggar. Our Rev. Father was, no doubt pleased with this his name as that of a man implicated and he beginning, yet he gave us no encouragement. for "he was sure we would fail," and being a hands upon the so-called evidence, it was decidvery timid man he dreaded the thought of debt. | ed that there was nothing at all in it to affect His parting injunction was, "the work should go on till the money gave out, and then the work must stop." We promised to obey him, and after his departure began in earnest to collect money. The eldest of the three young ladies proposed to do her part by translating French books into English (and here let me state that and that he was sure to be indicted. This was the literary world is indebted to the building of | reported daily, and the very day before the re this little church for several books in the Enqlish language-"Captivity of Pius VII." "Laura and Anna." etc.) Another young lady included in it : yethwhen the papers were handed offered to teach music, and all three proposed to attack both priest and people through the ing him. The Grand Jury had found no evipost. A directory was secured and we began to dence whatever to require his indictment. Yet write letters, taking the Archbishops, Bishops the conspirators were not satisfied, and they and Prisets in alphabetical order; and not promptly resumed their function by reporting only in the United States were our wants made known, but one of our party was brave Mr. Sullivan, and that this one had not done it enough to address Father Faber, of the Ora- because they had not had time to examine the tory of St. Philip, Prince Hohenlohe, and even the great Cardinal Antonelli. The cornerstone was laid on the Feast of St. Ann, by Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, who preached an eloquent sermon to an audience of several hundred Protestants. The few Catholics hovered near him and with tears and prayers besought | self should hold off their hands and refrain from our God to water with His prectous blocd the mustard seed so singularly and so wonderfully planted in this desert land. No priest assisted on the occasion; the poor Catholics, four men, five women, three children and three convent girls made up the procession-the Bishop first. in his robes, followed by one of the young ladies with a bowl of water and a piece of cedar (a sub. stitute for the "Asperges"), after whom came another young lady bearing the box for the nal acquaations for the absence of all positive corner-stone. There was not a dry eye in the little band, and truly it was a sight worth the blessing of God-and God did bless us; for though at times the clouds would envelope us, and the treasury grow small, still among the shavings and lumber the three little apostles would kneel down, and sing hymns, and make Novemes, and implore the King of Kings to send us help, and ere the dawn of another day the treasury would be replenished and the work would go on. Late in the fall, 1857, our good Priest visited us and seeing

the building nearly completed he offered

niture of the church was soon begged from the | bad prevailed in Samos for the past six weeks. religious institutions of the country, and on the feast of St. Ann, July 1858, the first Mass was said at Edenton in the church named for the Mother of our Immaculate Queen. A singular incident occurred on that happy morn; as the congregation knels at the alter rail to receive | to proceed further and returned to Apra. Adthe Bread of Life (the first recipient being one of the converse, named Ann), just as the priest advanced to give the consecrated Host a beautiful white dove flew in at the window, hovered over the middle of the sanctuary, made one or two revolutions above us, and went out as the Priest returned to the altar. This was hailed as the shadow of the Holy Spirit reeting upon us, and a proof of His love for whom we had labored so faithfully. The church soon gained converts, and the mustard seed bid fare to vield a thousand-fold. We already numbered twenty-seven converts when the war came on, and one after another our flock fled. The church became the barracks of soldiers, and all that was valuable in it was stolen and sold at auction among them. In this state, with very little repair, it has remained, until the present time.-Catholic Mirror.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OUTRAGE.

More Vindictive and Conscienceless Set of Enemies Never Conspired Against Any Man.

[From the New York Sun, July 2]

In all the history of courts and criminal cases we cannot recall an instance in which the forms of justice have been perverted into persecution in a manner more remarkable than has been exently by some of the agents of justice.

Mr. Sullivan is a lawyer of ability and posi tion. He has lived in Chicago for many years nent among the Irish Nationalists who follow Mr. Parnell. In former years, we are told, he has been a cousp cuous as a Republican politician. It appears that many months ago be withdrew from all connection with the Clan na-Dr. Cronin, the member of that Order who has lately been murdered.

As soon as the investigation into the murder was commenced by the Coroner's jury great care was taken to attach suspicion to Mr. Sullivan's name. Half the reporters of Chicago would appear to have been employed in this whether these operati own account or for some client, the public were promptly assured that he had appropriated to his own use a large sum of money belonging to the Irish cause, and that for this reason be the Coroner's jury in their verdict introduced was arrested; but as soon as a Judge laid his

Mr. Sullivan, and that he must be released. Released he was accordingly, but the Grand Jury having now commenced its inquiry into the murder, the people of the country were daily regaled with the information that new evidence against Sullivan had been discovered, presentment of the Grand Jury was made we were notified that Sullivan was certain to be up in court, there was in them nothing concern that the next Grand Jury would surely indict

whole subject ! We have never known an instance which seemed to us more outrageous. If alman is accused of a grave crime, and if a Grand Jury are looking into the testimony, it is only decent that the reporters of the press and the press itall comment or discussion until the responsible authorities have decided for themselves what ought to be done and until the charge can be disposed of by a regular trial. But, instead of observing this rule, the journals and reporters of Chicago, or at least a large portion of them, have treated the question as if they had been retained for the side of the prosecution and were bound to make up in loud assertion and crimitestimony.

So far we congratulate Mr. Sullivan on hav ing been delivered from the hands of his ene mice and a more vindictive and conspicuoeless set of enemies never conspired against any man.

AFFAIRS AT BAMOA.

Truce Between the Rival Kings.

SAN FEAROISCO, Cal., July 7.—The steamship Alemeda, from Apia June 22, brings 9 officers to help us; and left his mission and and 60 men of the United States ship Trenton, traveled North, where, among the charitable, he wrecked in the great storm. Admiral Kimberly, secured \$1,500, which sum completed the Lise Brettonhouse and Miram and 5 seamen rechurch the whole costing the sum of \$5,655 mained at Apia. There is no American wa proof of the little things of this world bring ship there now. The natives vigorously cheered used by Lud to confound the strong. The fur the American sallors when they left. Quietude

The German gunboat was the only man-of-war in the harbor. The Nipsic is at Houslulu for repairs. She started for Auckland under convoy of the Alert. They started on May 9, but after proceeding 250 miles found is unadvisable miral Kimberly censured Commander Muller, of the Nipsic, for this, and Mullan asked to be relieved of his commands. Lieus. Commander Lyon, of the Trenton, was put in command and the vessels were again ordered to Honolulu. Captain Mulian came as a passenger on the Alameda. The engineer, G. W. Hale, of the Nipsic, died of dysentery at Leone. Mataafa and Tamazze have agreed to a truce pending the result of the Berlin conference. Mataafa gave a great feast recently and invited all foreigners, but no Germans attended. A German saloon-keeper, while carelessly handling a revolver, accidentally shot one of the Trenton's sailors. The event caused some excitement, but the saloon-keeper was discharged by the German consul

Numerous gifts have been presented by the American Government to the natives for their heroic conduct in assisting the American vessels and men during the hurricene.

The Nipsic had to stop at Fauning Island on account of shortness of coal. The Alert reached Honolulu. She will return with coal and assist the Nipsic to Honolulu.

Simcoe and Cobourg have Destructive Blazes.

Simcon, Ont., July 6.—About two o'clock this morning a fire broke out here that ultimately did considerable damage, and which for some time threatened to destroy a number of the finest business blocks in the town. The fire was first discovered in the stable of ex-Mayor Hayes, which is situated immediately behind the Batteraby house. The livery, barn and residence of A. Hillier, together with a portion of their contense, were burned; next to these stood the fine brick American hotel, which toge her with its brick bard, was totally consumed The bake shop of Chas. Misner was burned, as was also the rear part of Marsball Bros.' pork establishment. The Arthur block, containing Stevenson's tailor shop, Arthur's paoto gallery, MacIntoch's barber shop and Stroud's billiard parlor, also suffered considerably.

As near as can be ascertained the following are the losses :- Battersby House, \$1,000, insured; Dr. Hayes, \$2,500, partially insured Thos. Marshall. \$3,500, insured for \$2,1.0; out the canal through any ture of that country. Chas. Arthur, \$2,000, insured on building , not General Guardia, a well kn wn warrior, says on contents; Wallace McQueen, American and el, \$10,000, insured for \$2,000; A. Hillier, \$500, on insurance : F. Stevenson, \$250, insured ; Chas. surprise. All strategic points have been in-Misner, 8750; J. D. MacIntosh; L. Stroud; spected with a view to massing men should oc-J. Clouse, and M. R. Steele, goods slightly | casion arise. It is also stated that Costa Rica damaged by removal. The cause of the fire ithought to be incendiary.

COBUTEG, Ont., July 6 .- About 8 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in rear of the Queeu's and Commercial hotels, whereby a large amount of valuable property was destroyed. The Queen's hotel lost sheds and contents, entailing a loss to the proprietor, Geo. Plunkett, of about \$8,000, on which there was an insurance of \$4,000. Jas. Grieve, of the Commercial hotel, whose stables and sheds adjoin the Queen's lost heavily, as his brick stable, put up at a cost of \$1,200, was completely destroyed with its contents. upon which he had an insurance of \$700. He also lost other buildings, on which there was no insurance, and he estimates his loss over insurance at \$800. Immediately south of the hotel stables are the coal and lumber yards of Messrs. Jones and Barnum, where the fire also did a large amount of damage. Their loss was about \$1,200, on which there was an insurance for \$5,000. By strenuous efforts the flames were prevented from spreading to the buildings on the opposite side of Division street. The cause of the fire was without doubt incendiary.

Rioters Killed by Police.

DULUTH, July 7.—One thousand five hundred street employees who went on strike a few days ago became unruly yesterday afternoon and they attacked police with stones and compeling them to fire. Two strikers were killed and several dangerously wounded. The militia have been called out.

There are rumors which have but little foundation that the rioters will be reinforced from neighboring towns to-morrow and, armed with Winchester rifles, will again attack the police. With a hundred well armed special policemen sworn in to-day it is believed the authorities. with the assistance of the Militia, are ready to move at a moment's notice. The mayor bagiven orders to disperse all assemblages prompt. ly and there is little fear of further trouble.

Later estimates place the number of yester day's wounded at twenty-five, with several more seriously injured than was at first supposed. It is not positively known that more than one man is dead, Ed. Johnson. The death of Matt Mack and Tom Fitzzimmons is momentarily expected. It is probable that all the others will recover. The injured police are doing well. Several have returned to duty. The action of the police is unanimously commended. Late this evening the sheriff swore in thirty extra deputies, and the force now numbers nearly 200 determined men.

Beware of him who meets with a friendly mien, and, in the midst of a cordial salutation. seeks to avoid your glance, - Lavoter,

MARCHING ON NICARAGUA.

Costa Bican Troops on the Frontier Phirsting for War-The Cause of the Trouble-

NEW YORK, July 4 .- A special from Panama says : - Costs Rican troops are marching rapidly upon Nicaragus, and a war in which all the Centra: American republics may become embroiled is expected to break out at any moment. It is more than possible, also, that the United States Government may be called upon to interfere to protect its newly greated interests in the Nicaragua canal. A formidable body of Costa Rican troops are already massed on the frontier.

The trouble arises out of the old boundary dispute between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, which it was supposed had been settled by the decision of ex-President Cleveland last spring. As will be remembered, the judgment was in favor of Costa Rica. Nicaragua estensibly acquiesced in the verdict, and the occasion was celebrated throughout Central America as the happy dawn of an era of peace. When Costa Rica proceeded to act upon the decision by making a contract with Engineer Menocal. conoeding lands and privileges needed for the great canal where the San Juan river ran for about sixty miles throughout the disputed territory, and denominated the work "The Nicaragua and Costa Rica Causi," a howl was raised in Nicaragua, and Cleveland's decision virtually repudiated. Costa Rica offered to settle the question by accepting an indemnity recognizing her rights in the San Juan, but this was re-

AN AMBITIOUS GENERAL.

General Bernardo Soto is full of military ambition, and since his accession to the presidency of Costa Rica, five years ago, has been extremely jealous of the preponderating influence in Central American councils exercised by Guatemala and Nicaragua. Those in his confidence say that the ambition of his life is to unite the five Central American republics under his leaders ship and to establish himself in a commanding position in a new capital city on Lake Nicaragua, which would become the Constantinople of America. As a step in this direction, he has been preparing for the two years past for an invasion and conquest of Nicaragua. He is said to be well supplied with arms, his forces are well organized and he is backed by English capital.

Talk in the Costa Rica Senate is to the effect that war is inevitable if an attempt is made to that the Government is taking active measures for defence, so as to be prepared for possible proposes buying one or more war vessels from

War talk is heard on every side, but a prominent engineer just returned to Nicaragua from the United States declares that the country would not be likely to tolerate any interfersuce with the canal by Costa Rica, and that the party now in power will be taught that the stipulations agreed to by their predecessors caunot be declared null and void for the sake of provoking a conflict.

Incorporated by the United States government (as flaunted by the company) will not hold good in the case of provoking the United States government to step in as mediator for the arrangement of what is actually nothing more or less than the preliminary business of the company, which it (the company) has signally failed to arrange in the very first instance. There is no doubt about it that the knowledge of Mr. Blaine's tendency toward a vigorous foreign policy has gained ground here, and so enamoured the people with that idea that they fancy he will compel Costs Rics to conform to Cleveland's decusion.

Disputes are innumerable. Commissioners, ministers extraordinary and those who sit in high places are bandying words with no effect. The press is flaming with articles redundant with patriotic expressions, which, by the way, it is needless to add, do not amount to a row of pins. The two countries are rampant, ready to devour each other at small notice; chaos and confusion are everywhere; all listening to reason is set aside; business transactions are redered precarious, and an inconstant vacillation affects even those who wish to transmit abroad an accurate accounts of affairs.

CARDINAL SCHOENBORN, who is barely 44 years of age, is the youngest member of the Sacred College, and is a man of remarkably fine presence. He served for several years in one of the crack Russar regiments, rose to the rank of Captain, and was decorated for his conspicu-ous gallantry during the great battle of Koeniggracix in 1866. This cross was the only one which he were on his scarlet robes during the ceremony of his recent installation as Cardinal, He left the army and entered Holy Orders in 1878, and for the past five years has been Archbishop of Prague. His brother is Minister of Justice in the present Austrian Cabinet.

While the Protestant population of Berlin is 1 200,000 only 20,000 of them are ohurch goers. On the other hand, while Catholics number but 100,000, at least 50,000 are regular in assisting at 100,000, at least 50,000 are regular in assisting at 100,000, at least 50,000 are regular in assisting at 100,000, at least 100,000 are regular in assisting at 100,000, and a second from hearing Massion Sundays through Lack of church room. There are several parishes having 20,000 scula with only church regular for 600. From for 500. And The Man Manager of the