

The Catholic Record.

"CHRISTIANUS MIHI NOMEN EST, CATHOLICUS VERO COGNOMEN."—"CHRISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIC MY SURNAME."—St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOL. 2.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1880.

NO. 92

GENTLEMEN,
See our IRISH and SCOTCH
TWEEDS and SERGES—the
nicest patterns and most durable
texture ever shown.
Our Cutting and Tailoring is
unequaled in the city.
N. WILSON & CO.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JULY, 1880.
Sunday, 18—Octave of the Dedication of all
the Churches. *Duple.*
Monday, 19—St. Symon and St. Iude. *Duple.*
Tuesday, 20—St. Jerome. *Duple.*
Wednesday, 21—St. Alexis. *Duple.*
Thursday, 22—St. Mary Magdalene. *Duple.*
Friday, 23—St. Apollinaris. *Duple.*
Saturday, 24—St. Vincent de Paul.

"In Memoriam."

BY FATHER RYAN.
Go! heart of mine! the way is long—
The night is dark—the place is far;
Go! kneel and pray, or chant a song
Beside two graves where Mary's star
Shines on two children's hearts at rest
With Mary's medals on their breast.
Go! heart! those children loved you so,
Their little lips prayed oft for you!
But ah! those necks are lying low
Round which you wrined the badge of Blue.
Go to their graves—this Virgin's feast
With poet's song and prayer of Priest.
Go! like a pilgrim to a shrine
For that is holy ground where sleep
Children of Mary and of thine.
Go! kneel, and pray and sing and weep—
Last summer how their faces smiled
When each was blessed as Mary's child.
My heart hath gone! I cannot sing!
Beside those children's graves, song dies;
Hush! hush!—Prayer! Prayer! hath a wing
To pass the stars and reach the skies—
Sweet children! from the land of light
Look down and bless my heart to-night.

THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

Three boys, respectively seven-
teen, eighteen and nineteen years of
age, were hanged at Canton, Ohio,
last week. They were led to commit
the crimes for which they died by
reading the sensational dime novels
with which the country is flooded.
Two of them had been reading these
books which paint in fascinating
colors the lives of highwaymen,
thieves and outlaws of every kind.
They resolved to become modern
Jack Shepherds and Dick Turpins,
and started on a trip from Chicago to
Philadelphia. Said one of the un-
fortunate boys: "We started out
to make our fortune, and added with
a sigh, 'we have made it.'"—*Waterloo*
(N. Y.) *Times*.

A BIGOTED Protestant contem-
porary bewails the fatal fascination of
our accomplished religions: "The
sister superior and her associates are
paragons of perfection in all the ac-
complishments. Their beautiful man-
ners fascinate the young Protestant
girl, and very soon win her heart;
the music at matins and vespers en-
chants her; Rome pats on the face of
an angel to her. The taste and the
affections gained, the reason will be
no doubtful conquest." The young
and innocent are naturally attracted
by the good, the beautiful, and the
true—the perfection of which is the
Catholic Church.—*Cincinnati Tele-*
graph.

LAWRENCE BARRETT, the celebrated
actor, with whom we had a little
correspondence lately, says: "My
father and mother were both Irish,
and if there is any good or talent in
me I, of course, owe it to my Irish
parentage." We rank Lawrence
Barrett next to Henry Irving, in the
dramatic world. He is a thoroughly
cultured gentleman. Mary Ander-
son, also Irish, and a good practical
Catholic, bids fair to rival the fore-
most ladies in the theatrical profes-
sion.—*Cincinnati Telegraph*.

The month of July—the season of
red roses and ripening fruits, is de-
voted to the adoration, in a special
manner, of the Most Precious Blood
of Our Lord. It comes in the se-
quence of the devotions of May and
June. In the former we pleaded to
Mary to intercede for us, in the
latter she recommended us to the
Sacred Heart, and now from its open-
ing side the Precious Blood pours
forth to cleanse and sanctify. The
devout child of God will cherish this
devotion to the Precious Blood, and
by solemn and most humble acts of
adoration force from that Sacred
Heart at least one drop of its Precious
Blood, which, falling upon the
soul, will sustain it in its life battles.
—*Catholic Columbian*.

It seems that the gentleman who
"runs" the Brooklyn Tabernacle im-
merses the wrong people. At a re-
cent service an array of badly clothed

and unwashed sinners presented
themselves, in the hope, no doubt, of
enjoying the water privileges of the
Tabernacle. Although Mr. Talmage
and the cornet are never weary of
announcing that salvation's free, yet
the intruders were speedily given to
understand that it was not for the
ill-dressed and unwashed. It is pos-
sible that even these tramps may
need religious instruction; and al-
though the kind they might get at
Talmage's exhibition would doubtless
not improve them much, yet they
doubtless expected that a sect they
flourishes the Bible so violently
would give some attention to cer-
tain references to the poor found in
the New Testament. The Taberna-
cle people, however, probably in-
terpret the poor to mean only those
unfortunates who possess no life in-
surance policies, as the line must be
drawn somewhere. They have no
intention of imitating Abraham and
taking Lazarus to their bosom, and a
modern Job might lament in front
of the Tabernacle until the elegant
usher could get a policeman to in-
duce him to move on. It must have
been an edifying sight to see that
procession of the poor turned out of
a stronghold of Presbyterianism.
Cleanliness may be next to godliness,
but it was reserved for the manager
of the Tabernacle to preach the new
dogma that cleanliness is godliness.
The whitened sepulchre is an appropri-
ate emblem for the pulpit of the
Tabernacle; and the members of the
congregation who forced the soiled
sinners to depart out of the reach
of the voice of Talmage and the cornet
showed plainly that respectability
is an important dogma in their creed.
Mr. Talmage, at certain approved
intervals, immerses persons who
really do not need immersion; it
would be a practical improvement if
he had kindly immersed these un-
clean sinners, and not cast them out
as he did. To overcome the Presby-
terian objection to the poor and un-
washed, free baths ought to be at-
tached to the Tabernacle.—*Catholic*
Review.

ITALY reminds us of the fable of
the frogs who demanded a king.
They got one, but it was a stork that
gobbled them all up. Italy was
happy under the good, easy rule of
the pontiffs, but was not satisfied
until a monarch was placed over
them. If ever the ruin of a nation
was effected by a dynasty, Italy has
certainly been ruined by the House
of Savoy. Even the *Daily News*
speaks now of "the keen misery
which oppresses the people of Italy."
It goes on to say: "In Florence the
men and women have a starved look,
their faces are sallow and livid, they
have subsisted too long on black
bread (and little of that) with water."
It concludes thus: "But Tuscany is
prosperous compared with the North,
where starvation has produced a new
disease. . . Taxes are wrung from
peasants who are literally starving."
The *Daily News* unmistakably hints
at a revolution, and before the end
comes some such convulsion must
visit the unhappy land. The ills un-
der which Italy is suffering are so
terrible that a much less excitable
people would be driven by them into
all the horrors of civil strife. A dis-
passionate looker-on is inclined to
ask why should Florentines and
Sicilians starve in order that a Savoy-
ard and a crowd of brigands from
Piedmont should feast sumptuously
and live riotously in the dominions
of the Sovereign Pontiff?—*Tablet*.

Does the Catholic religion exert a
beneficial or salutary effect upon the
morals of a people? Do statistics show
that Catholics are more or less
vicious than others? Do statistics
show that Catholics are increasing or
decreasing in numbers? Is a system
that includes mankind, from the
savage to the savant, from the peasant
to the king, amongst its adherents
deleterious? Is it probable or
even possible that it can be wrong?
Is there anything in Catholic doc-
trine that can lower the moral sensi-
bilities of men? Is there not in it a
remedy for all vices and concupis-
cences? Collectively, who will deny
that Catholics' lives are moral? Does
not the Catholic religion restrain ex-
cesses? Does it not exist now as
it did 1800 years ago? Was it
ever known that a Catholic, a
practical Catholic, face to face with
eternity, ever forsook his faith for
another? Is it not common for non-
Catholics to embrace the Catholic
faith on their death-bed? Why,
then, abuse the Catholic religion and

scold at its doctrines and practices?
—*Catholic Columbian*.

THE new Gallican Church is in a
state of enthusiastic joy. The per-
fidious Biehery, to whom the head of
the church, Madame Loyson, guile-
lessly intrusted all her little domes-
tic secrets, has been vanquished in
court, according to the *Journal de*
Geneve. The new Gallican Church
may appropriate funds for photo-
graphs, cakes, and bon-bons for its
head without further molestation.
Madame has gained her point; and
henceforth it will be the duty of her
court to order the coals and perhaps
even to wait on the table. The
court has decided this in non-suiting
the discontented Biehery; and the
head of the new Gallican Church is
not a woman to forget this. The
only dogma of the New Gallican
Church is matrimony; little Loyson
is not a dogma, he is only a matter
of discipline, and it is unjust to Mad-
ame Loyson to accuse her of foisting
new dogmas on her church when, as
in the case of Biehery, she has only
attempted to enforce necessary points
of discipline. When we reflect that
Madame Loyson is an American
woman, we can safely conclude that
she will not hesitate to enforce the
rules of her church on coming curates,
no matter how recalcitrant they may
be. The little Loyson, being an im-
portant part of the new church, shall
not be allowed to cry for cakes when
the funds of the establishment can
supply them. If M. Biehery failed
to grasp the idea, it was his fault. A
church must have a head; the un-
happy Loyson understood this when
he started; therefore he chose the
resolute Brooklyn widow. It is pos-
sible he finds her rather exacting,
and at times he wishes he were dead,
and even prefers his former obedi-
ence to Rome; but Madame will
brook no disobedience; she has con-
quered Biehery, and she longs for
new worlds. In time the head of the
New Anglican Church may return
with her church, which is a modern
elastic portable church, and then she
will proceed to evangelize the United
States as she is now evangelizing
Paris. She would be a new thing in
Brooklyn, and doubtless draw well.
—*Catholic Review*.

In view of the number and posi-
tion of Catholics to-day in England
it is hard to realize that it is only a
hundred years since the cruel penal
laws against them have been re-
pealed. The bill repealing these
laws was passed in 1779, but the
Presbyterians of Scotland, who suc-
ceeded in preventing the extension
of the bill to that part of Great
Britain, fanned the flame of bigoted
opposition to such an extent that
under Lord George Gordon an anti-
pope mob, in June, 1780, attempted
to terrorize the Parliament into re-
pealing the bill. The Parliament
refused, but the mob destroyed four
Catholic churches in London and
several other buildings used for re-
ligious purposes; sacked the houses
of Lord Mansfield and Sir George
Sackville; broke open and set fire to
the gaols, and for a time overpowered
the police and soldiers. No one, at
that time, could have anticipated the
change that since then has taken
place in the sentiments of the Eng-
lish people regarding the Catholic
religion. Up to that time Catholics
could not vote or hold office or own
land, could not teach; in fact, could
exercise none of the rights of citizen-
ship. By the people generally they
were then regarded in the light of
dangerous wild beasts, and they were
never safe from outrage or insult.
Now the Catholic religion is the only
religion that has any hold on the
English poor, and for which they
have any reverence or respect; while
on the other hand, we find Catholics
holding high offices both at home and
in the colonial possessions of Great
Britain.—*Catholic Standard*.

MR. ANTHONY COMSTOCK, the agent
for the Society of the Suppression
of Vice, may or not be in earnest.
It is hard to tell; it is certain, how-
ever, that some of his methods are
peculiar, and that vice which is
forced to whitewash itself can hardly
be said to be suppressed. Mr. Com-
stock asserts that the boys and girls
in the public schools are being cor-
rupted by obscene books and pictures,
and the city superintendent of the
public schools hastens, without much
show of reason, to deny Mr. Com-
stock's assertion. Most of us re-

member Prof. Agassiz's testimony in
regard to the public schools of
Boston, and there is no reason to
believe that the same immoral in-
fluences are not at work here. It is
difficult to believe that the vigilance
which the principals and teachers of
the public schools are said to exer-
cise can prevent the introduction of
immoral pictures, when every blank
wall and news stand displays them.
Corruption spreads as quickly
through a large school as through a
flock of sheep, and the only efficient
remedy against it is in training the
pupil so thoroughly that he may
learn to shun it. Vigilance may
keep a child pure to a certain degree;
but there comes a time when a
thorough defence is needed, and this
defence must be the shield of religion;
and the boy must use it himself.
The distribution of the Bible through
schools as a text-book did not make
youth more moral in thought; in-
deed, the Bible itself soon became the
occasion of sin, and anybody who
knows anything about the public
schools and asserts "that no books,
pictures, or papers of any obscene
character could by any possibility be
in the hands of children without it
being discovered," simply, in his
zeal for the "American institutions,"
makes himself ridiculous. It is
pleasant to believe that the troops of
children one sees in the morning are
innocent and unsoiled, but if an in-
vestigation could be made, the know-
ledge of forbidden things possessed
by these small people and increased
daily by absorption from a corrupt
atmosphere would shock many care-
less and easy-going parents.—*Catholic*
Review.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

A Sister of St. Vincent de Paul died
late in France, at the civil hospital in
Versailles, in the ninety-first year of
her age, having been an attendant of the
sick there for seventy years.

A touching ceremony took place
recently in the Cathedral of Rodez (France).
Seven young Kabyles, of the small
Seminary of St. Laurent, of Olt, received
baptism from the hands of the Bishop.

"Travellers assure us," says *St. Luke*,
an organ of the English Church, "that the
only form of religion that is making way
in the United States, keeping at the same
time within the bounds of decency and
decorum, is the Catholic."
The Marquis de Bute lately revisited
the Holy Land. It is hoped the observations
made by this Catholic antiquarian and
scholar in that profoundly interesting
part of the world will one day be given to
the public in a book.

Monsieur Staepole has left Rome for
Ober-Ammergau, to which place a great
many English from the Eternal City have
also gone for the Passion-Play representa-
tion.

The 17th anniversary of the commence-
ment of Berlin College was celebrated
Wednesday, Mr. P. D. Gibbs, of New
York, President of the Alumni, and Dr.
Kaiser took part. His Lordship, the Bishop
of Hamilton, presided.

The German papers announce the con-
version to Catholicism of M. de Roquet,
who fills an important military position,
and who made his abjuration at Erlangen.
M. G. Evers, the Lutheran pastor, at Ur-
bach, in Hohnstein, has also been received
into the Church.

The Pope has made a Monsignor of
the oldest son of an English peer—Lord Petre
—and it is believed that the young man
will attain still higher dignity, and that by
and by there will be a Catholic Cardinal
in the House of Lords. Only a few days
since Bishop Wordsworth, from his seat in
Parliament, predicted that such an event
was in store for "Protestant England."

The persecution in Poland increases in
bitterness and severity. Catholics are
forced to contribute enormous sums to-
wards the construction of elegant houses
for the "popes" (priests). Owing to this
exaction on the part of the Russian Gov-
ernment, a Polish Catholic prince was
taxed the enormous sum of 725,500
francs.

A monument will be erected to Pius IX.
within St. Peter's Church. It will be a
work of art, like those made by Michael
Angelo, Conova Thorwaldsen, and Ten-
erani in honor of the other Pontiffs.
Artists of all nations may compete for the
order, and it is thought that the long Pon-
tificate of Pius IX. would afford good
subject for the monument.

requires a man of stern morality and de-
termination to preserve order and decency
there. Looking at matters in this light,
the Board of Police Commissioners, on the
14th, appointed Father Orfei, Sergeant of
Police; he took both the shield and oath of
office. We hope Sergeant Orfei will not
find his duties too severe, but we pity any
one who dares oppose his authority."

Several processes of canonization are
now pending before the proper authorities
in the Archdiocese of Naples. Three
of them have just been concluded:
that of the venerable servant of God,
Gennaro Maria Sarnelli, of the Congrega-
tion of the Most Holy Redeemer;
of the venerable Brother Luigi of the
Holy Crucifix, a professed Alcantarian
priest; and venerable Placidus Baecher, a
secular priest. The preliminary process
concerning the validity and importance of
the cause, was approved by the Sacred
Congregation of Rites on November 14th,
1878; and that approbation confirmed by
the authority of the Holy Father, Janu-
ary 8th of this year, the degree of appro-
val being published in Rome towards the
end of February.—*Messenger of the Sacred*
Heart.

CANADIAN NEWS.

R. R. Waddell's grain elevator, at Ham-
ilton, was destroyed by an incendiary fire
on Wednesday.

Business in Montreal is so brisk at pre-
sent that the Montreal Telegraph Co. has
had to augment its staff and open extra
wickets in the receiving department.

Tuesday morning last, on the 10th con-
cession of West Williams, a stranger was
found drowned in a well belonging to Mr.
Williams.

A FATAL JUMP.—A boy named James
Ryde, aged 13 years, while jumping on
the top of a freight train at Guelph, on
Thursday last, slipped and fell on the
track, several cars passing over him, com-
pletely severing his head from his body.

Mr. Thomas Brothroid, a wealthy and
respectable farmer, of Howard Township,
near Ridgetown, was attacked on July
9, by a hog that had been running wild
for three years, and had grown to an
enormous size, with tusks like a wild
boar. The hog threw him, bit him through
the heart, and went for his throat, com-
pletely severing the jugular vein. He
died in fifteen minutes.

Marshall Wood has sent from Ottawa to
Montreal a model of a monument it is
proposed to erect to the memory of Jac-
ques Cartier. It is surmounted by the
figure of the great navigator, with a
kneeling Indian on either side. Imme-
diately below is a column surmounted by
wreaths of laurel, while still lower down
and on the corners of a square pillar are
seated female figures representing agricul-
ture, science, navigation and fisheries. On
the sides of this pillar are scenes represent-
ing the landing of Jacques Cartier in Can-
ada and his progress through the country.

About two weeks ago Miss Janet McCal-
lum, third daughter of Mr. Finley McCal-
lum, County Treasurer of Halton, was bit-
ten on the lower lip by some kind of a fly.
Nothing was thought of the occurrence at
the time, but in a day or so the tiny
wound became inflamed. Medical as-
sistance was called, but despite everything
that could be done Miss McCallum died a
few days later. The case was a puzzling one
to the physicians, whose skill was completely
baffled.

Among the fatalities of the recent storm
we hear that a man named Brown, be-
longing to Lobo Village, while at work in
a field a short distance from the house,
took refuge under a tree from the storm
on Friday evening. The tree was struck
by lightning, and the unfortunate man
also experienced a shock which resulted
fatally. He was four quite dead under
the tree on Saturday morning.

While Mrs. Hennessy, of Petit Cote,
Essex County, with her infant child and
two brothers, named Nalash, were return-
ing home from Detroit the yacht in which
they were seated was struck by a squall
and capsized instantly, opposite Sandwich.
It is said that one of the men told Mrs.
Hennessy to jump overboard, which she
did as the boat went over, clasping his
infant in her arms, and both sank out of
sight. The two men clung to the yacht
and were picked up by a row boat from
the Canadian shore. Capt. Littleton of
the tug Pacific, came up shortly after and
towed the yacht to shore.

A sad case of drowning occurred at the
Canada Southern trestle work opposite
Anderson, Ont., Monday. A picnic party
of about 20 persons left Detroit on one of
the morning trains over the Canada South-
ern railway to enjoy the day in a quiet
manner on Grand Isle. Among the ladies
was Mrs. Carrie Pringle, of London, Eng-
land, 25 years of age, who arrived here
about six weeks ago on a visit to her
mother, Mrs. Stratton, of No. 219
Twenty-first street. About 2 p. m. several
of the party walked across the trestlework
to Stony Island, and thence along the pier
and breakwater on the up-river side of
the trestle landing to the railway ferry
slip. In this breakwater are two chutes,
through which the current rushes at the
rate of about 15 miles per hour. These
chutes are crossed upon planks laid down
loose, and in crossing the second Mrs.
Pringle tripped and fell into the water of
the chute. Owing to the rapidity of the
current at this point, when she rose to the
surface she was 40 feet below the break-
water, and it was impossible to save her.

ORDINATION.

On Sunday morning last Rev. Patrick
Sheridan was ordained priest by his Lord-
ship Bishop Walsh, in St. Peter's Cathedral.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Inspector of prisons and asylums
has suspended Mr. Lamb for dereliction
of duty. Mr. P. Kelly, head turnkey, will
perform the duties for the time being.

We regret to learn that Mr. Philip Cook
met with a very serious accident while us-
ing an awl, which penetrated his hand be-
tween the thumb and first finger. It was
at first feared it might result in lock-jaw;
his friends, however, assure us there is no
danger whatever of any such result.

On Sunday evening a foolish young man
under the influence of drink endeavored
to swim to his home two miles down the
river. He could not be persuaded from
making the attempt, until told that an
Advertiser reporter on the bridge was tak-
ing notes of his antics. The influence of
the press is supreme in many ways.

Wednesday evening Mr. Churcher met
with a painful accident while working in
his father's soap factory. In crossing a
vat of lye he missed his footing and fell
sideways into the boiling lye. Though
alone at the time he succeeded in climbing
out of the vat and was found sometime
afterwards, lying in a swoon at a short
distance from the factory. His case is not
considered serious.

THE LATE HON. MR. JUSTICE
MAGUIRE.

Our obituary column this morning con-
tains the announcement of the death of
this esteemed gentleman. Born in the
County Fermanagh, Ireland, in April, 1819,
the deceased Judge, with his parents, came
to this country at an early age, where,
having completed his studies, he entered as
a law student in the office of William Power,
Esq., afterwards a Judge of the Superior
Court. He was called to the Bar in 1834,
and from that time until his appointment
in 1852, to the office of Inspector and Su-
perintendent of Police, he successfully
practised his profession, and filled a lead-
ing position in this city, more particularly
amongst his Irish Catholic fellow coun-
trymen. During many successive terms he
occupied a seat in the City Council as rep-
resentative of Champlain Ward, and as a
member of the Water Works Committee
was prominent in the carrying out of plans
for the introduction of water into the city.
In 1851 he was an unsuccessful candidate,
together with the late Mr. F. X. Method,
for the representation of this ward in Par-
liament. It was after this that he accepted
the office above referred to and ceased to
take an active part in politics. He was
subsequently appointed Judge of the Ses-
sions of the Peace, and while holding this
office, was distinguished for the very able
and efficient manner in which he dis-
charged his duties. In 1868, he was appointed
Judge of the Superior Court, which
office he continued to hold with honor to
himself and satisfaction to the public up to
the time of his death. During the many
years that he deceased was a resident of
this city, both as a private citizen and as a
Judge, he invariably enjoyed the esteem
and confidence of all classes. Amongst his
own countrymen he was the recipient of
the highest honors in his power to bestow
—having occupied the offices of President
of the St. Patrick's Society and other cog-
nate organizations, and he was also a mem-
ber of the Committee of Management of
St. Patrick's Church. We feel that we
but give expression to the general feeling when
we offer our sincere condolence to his be-
loved widow and family in their great
trouble.—*Quebec Chronicle*, July 6.

CONFESSION.

Some time ago Protestant Episcopal
Bishop Stevens attacked the Catholic
doctrine and practice of confession. The
Western Church, an organ of the same de-
nomination, comes to the defence of the
practice, and replies to Bishop Stevens by
quoting the following extract from Pal-
mer's *Treatise on the Church of Christ*,
American edition, edited by Bishop Whit-
comb, vol. 1, p. 477:

"The practice of private confession to
priests, and absolution, she (the Church
of England) never abolished. It is said
that the form of administering the
Eucharist, drawn up by eighteen Bishops
and other clergy in 1547, left private con-
fession entirely to the option of individuals,
but strictly speaking, this licence related
not so much to the practice of Confession
in general, as to the particular custom of
Confession before the Eucharist that the
Church did not mean to abolish Confession
and Absolution, which she even regards as
a sort of sacrament in general, appears
from the Visitation of the sick then drawn
up; and from the powers then conferred
on priests in the ordination service. The
Homilies drawn up in 1562, only declared
this Confession and absolution not essential
generally to the pardon of sin, but this
does not militate against its desirableness
and benefit which the Church never denied.
We only disused the Canon '*omnis vitio-
sus sceleratus*' made by the second of Lateran
in 1215, and for good reasons restored the
practice of Confession to the state it was
in previously, when it was not enjoined
at a particular time every year. The al-
teration was merely a matter of changeable
discipline."

In this quotation the *W. Church* makes
a strong point against the ranting Bishop
Stevens, but it also gives evidence that
Protestant Episcopalians are not united in
a common belief. The confession of sins to
the ministers of the Church is either a good
bad, moral or immoral in its effects. Be-
fore teaching anything about it Episco-
pals should have an understanding among
themselves. They at present hold both
the affirmative and negative. This con-
fuses the faithful and scandalizes them.
A church that does not know what its
position is on an important doctrine should
close up for repairs.—*Waterloo, N. Y., Times*.