#### REV. FATHER COONEY'S CON-TROVERSIAL LECTURES.

As we stated last week, Rev. Father Cooney, C. S. C. and his band of missionaries gave a very successful Mission in St. Alphonsus' Church, Windsor, Ont., of which Very Rev. Dean Wagner is Pastor.

At the end of the mission Rev. Father Cooney. lectured on the Catholic rule of fath, or, "The Church and the Bible." The following brief synopsis of the lecture we take from The Western Home Journal, of Detroit, in its issue of last week. We add some necessary corrections, given by a correspondent

"The Rev. Father began by clearly stating the rules of faith by which the Christian world is guided viz. "The Bible and the Bible only, as interpreted by private judgement, which is the Protestant, or non-Catholic rule of faith; and the authority of Christ teaching through His Church, which is the Catholic rule of faith. In order to show that private judgment could not be a secure rule of faith, the Rev. Father laid his hand upon the Bible and challenged each of the Protestant denominations to prove by the principle of private judgment that this book is the Bible, or that it is without doubt the "Word of God." Tracing each of the denominations back to its founder-Lutheranism, to Luther Calvinism, to Calvin--Episcopalianism to Henry VIII.-Methodism to John Wesley &c .. - he showed the impossibility of proving, the anthenticity, Canon wity and inspiration of the Bible by private judgment, which tells one thing to one, and another thing to another, and is therefore, the proffic source of endless sects and contradictions. Hence the "thousand and one" denominations, all claiming to be Christian and to have the Bible as their guides. Besides, all received the Bible from the Catholic Church, of received the Bible from the Catholic Church, of the control of the Catholic Church, of the catho which they were members before their excommunication Thus in the beginning of the sixteenth century, when all those so-called reformers commenced, the Catholic Church was sole possessor of the Bible, and therefore the world has to turn to her and ask her where she got the Bible. Here the Rev. speaker turned to the Catholic and asked him to prove that that book, now known as the Bible, is without doubt the word of God. In commencing to answer in the name of the Catholic he called attention to an historical fact which has been present in every part of the civilized world for nearly -a fact acknowledged by all history,

19 centuries,—a fact acknowledged by all history, sacred and profane—a fact therefore, that no one can deny, namely:—The perpetual existence of the Catholic Church. In all ages since the Christian era er name and her power have been recognized and acknowledged by the infidel, the Jew, the Gentile, and the Protestant. And the opposition of her enemies in every age proves the more clearly her existence. How to account for this he went back to the stable of Bethlem, and there in the birth of Christ, he declared were fulfilled prophecies uttered centuries ago, declaring the fact and circumstances of the coming of the Redeemer. Using the Testaof the coming of the Redeemer. Using the Testa-ment as a history of facts, he proved the divinity of Christ, For the New Testament records the mira-cles of Christ, which prove Him to be God. His appointment and commision therefore of 12 mer whom he called apostles were the appointment commission of God himself. The power and Commission of these Twelve Apostles are clearly and distinctly related in the Gospels, together with the establishment of the Church who se foundation was the chief Apostle Peter, for Christ declared:—Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my Church

and the gates of Hell shall not prevail aginst it."

After describing in detail the various powers and the grand commission to preach the Gospel to every creature which Christ left in His Church, the Rev. speaker called attention to the fact that Christ promised to be with that Church to the end of time, and that he would send the Holy Ghost, who would also abide forever with His Church. On the day of Pentecost Christ fulfilled that promise and the Holy Ghost took possession of the Church, to be its soul and the inspirer of its teachings, to the end of time. This Church thus established, embodying the authority of the living God, went forth to discharge her divine commission to teach all nations; and to aid in the accomplishment of this duty, the Holy Ghost inspired the writers of the Ne spired the writers of the New Testament to record a portion of those truths which Christ commissioned the Church to teach. For only a portion has been written, since St. John declares in the last verse of his Gospel that "there are also many other things which Jesusdid, which is the property of the property of the state of the property of the prope if they were written, everyone, the world itself would not be able to contain the books that should be written." This portion even was written not until several years after the ascension of Christ, who never wrote or commanded to be of the things which He commissioned His Church to teach. He then showed how the Church must necessarily be infallible. Thus can she alone answer the questions as to the Authenticity, inspir-ation and true sense of the Bible. For the Church and and true sense of the Bible. For the Church must always represent Christ, since he commanded all to "hear the Church" as they would hear Himself; and St. Paul says that the Church is always "sub-ject to Christ." Now, that which is subject to Christ is subject to Christ." Now, that which is subject to Christ
is subject to God, and that which is subject to God
cannot err. Therefore, having received the divine
commission "to teach all things," (whether written
or unwritten), to all nations "to the consumation of The Catholic Church alone is the infallible interpreter of the Bible, and the infallible e testimony is our only security that we have a Bible. The Rev. speaker closed with an eloquent description of the work of Chirst's holy on earth, which shall last to the end of time Spouse on earth, which shall last to the end of time. The above lecture, an imperfect synopsis of which is given, induced Rev. Dr. Caulfield, pastor of All Saints Church, Windsor, to announce that he would reply in defence of Protestantism. Although the

reply in defence of Protestantism. Although the mission was over, Father Cooney was so circumstanced as to be able to review the Rev. gentleman's eply. Father Cooney therefore secured the services a reporter from this city, who gave him a full report of two lengthy lectures, delivered by Mr. Caufield, purporting to be a defence of Protestantism, but instead of being a defence of Protestantism they contained absolutely nothing but attacks on the Church, and misrepresentation of her doctrines. The announcement of Father Cooney's review brought an immense throng to the Church of St. Albhousts, on Sunday evening, December 15, on Alphonsus, on Sunday evening, December 15, on which evening he reviewed the first of Mr Caufield's which evening he reviewed the first of Mr Caufield's lectures. On Monday evening December 16th, he reviewed the second lecture. As Father Cooney had before him every word of the Rev. gentleman's lectures, not simply in writing, but in good sized print, he followed Mr. Caufield step by step, showing the absurdity and falsehood of his objection to the Catholic Church and her teachings. After refuting the objections of his oponent Father Cooney established gs. After refuting the objec-oponent Father Cooney established the Catholic principle opposed, with proofs from Scripture, the Holy Fathers and General Councils, and thus fixed, beyond a doubt in the minds of his hearers, each point of our holy faith. Before commencing his review of Mr. Caulfield's first lecture,

principle of private judgment is the foundation of Protestantism, and that the reverend gentleman had not even attempted a defense of it; that his lectures were nothing but a rehash of often-refuted calumnies against the Catholic Church—thus justifying the accusation of the infidel, J. J. Rouseau, against the so-called Reformers, namely, that "they considered an attack on the religion of others a defense of their own."

fense of their own."

Father Cooney devoted about two hours and a half in reviewing this lecture. The amount of good done we may easily imagine when it is stated that between twelve and thirteen hundred persons were crowded within the walls of St. Alphonsus' Church, and that nearly half were Protestants. Hundreds had to go away, being unable to enter the church.

We regret our lack of space necessary for a com-We regret our lack of space necessary for a com-plete report; suffice it to say that Father Cooney completely demolished his Episcopal opponent, and scattered to the winds the fabric of falsehood which he had erected. Thus did he offer hundreds of he had erected. Thus did he offer hundreds of Protestants an opportunity of hearing their favorite objections refuted. There never, perhaps, has occurred anything in Windsor that has excited so much interest among Protestants of all denominations as this has. As the first lecture of Father Cooney was delivered on Sunday evening, Mr. Caulfield's church was nearly empty. At the conclusion of Father Cooney's second lecture he proposed to his now Catholic hearers the consideration of the following difficulties which stand in the way of private judgment as a rule of faith, and if their of private judgment as a rule of faith, and if their ministers could not answer these difficulties they should not hesitate to abandon Protestantism and join the Holy Catholic Church mentioned in the Apostles' Creed. of private judgment as a rule of faith, and if their

I. Before the above principle can be of any use to the Protestant he must be sure that he has the Bible and the whole Bible. But the Bible itself declares that twenty books are lost—and some of them belonging to the New Testament. The Bible quotes ans, we have but two: "I wrote you an Epistle"
—I Cor., ix. Also his Epistle to the Laodiceans, lost,—CoI. iv., 16. The Jews destroyed many books of the Old Testament that they might not

prove Christianity.—St. Justin.

II. He must also be sure that the Bible which he now has in English, or any of the modern languages, has not been changed by mistranslations, by additions, or by leaving out any part. The Bible was written in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin. Can he ad these languages? Not a word. Then, how? Private judgment.

Private judgment.

III. He must, again, be sure that the Bible is inspired, and that it was written by those whose names it bears. The Bible itself cannot give this

IV. He must be sure that he understands it in the true sense, by his private judgment. But the Bible itself forbids his private judgment to have anything to do with interpreting it. "No prophecy anything to do with interpreting it. of the Spripture is made by private interpretation, etc.—2 Peter i, 20. "Many things hard to be ur derstood," etc.—iii., 16, Acts viii., 33. "Thinkest thou," etc. The variety of interpretation by Protestants of the same texts, is endless—two hundred different ones on "This is my body"—thirty-six of them are said to belong to Luther himself, etc. Contradictions endless.
V. He must be sure that the Bible contains all

that Christ has said and taught, and all that he requires him to believe. Now, the Bible says the very contrary—John xxi., 25: "But there are also many other things which Jesus did, which if they were written every one the world would not be able contain the books that should be written.'

to contain the books that should be written."

Father Cooney also proposed to them the following points of faith and practice, which Protestants cannot prove from the Bible; and yet they believe them solely on the authority of the Catholic Church and her divine tradition. The keeping of the first day of the week holy instead of the last.

III. Infant baptism.

III. The procession of the Holy Ghost from the Father and the Son, etc.

IV. The yalidity of the baptism given by

authenticity and inspiration of the V.

of protestants have presented themselves for admission into the Catholic Church, since Father Cooney delivered his lectures—and that the majority are from Mr. Caulfield's Church. They are now formed into a class and under the instructions of Very Rev. Dean Wagner.—Ed. Catholic Record.

# BOOK NOTICES.

We have received from Messrs, J. L. Troy and company of Toronto, a pamphlet containing the names of recent converts to the Catholic Church in names of recent converts to the Cathone Church in England with an introduction by his grace the Most Rev. J. J. Lynch Archbishop of Toronto. The price is only 10c. each, or \$1.00 per doz. Every Catholic would be interested in looking over the long list of names of Lords, Dukes, Nobles, Divines, &c., &c.

#### THE JESUITS BY FEVAL, D. & J. SAD-LIER & CO. MONTREAL.

Those of our readers who studied the two articles which have already appeared in our Editorial columns in defence of the Jesuits against the approoriums in defence of the Jesuits against the appropriate cast upon them lately by the Orangemen of Montreal, may not possibly be aware of the existence of a work entitled: The Jesuits by a Frenchman named Feyal translated into English by Mrs. Sadlier. This little work gives a most complete history of the origin and foundation of the Holy order, and will be found to be a very valuable addition to the Catholic library. It defends the society from time to time with great vigor. We quote only one passage from page 63, "Each epoch of the social life of the Jesuit possesses, sometimes for one, sometimes for another of its sworn detractors, a little of the "satisfecit" accorded to the innocence of the infancy of the society; each episode of the great drama, which they have acted in as an order, has its apologists in the ranks of their most bitter adversaries, and one is perpetually astonished at hearing such a Protest-ant, such a Philosopher, such an Atheist, even, defend the Society of Jesus, apropos of some parti-cular accusation, of which they have been the victims, so much so that by only gathering together these pleadings, these amends for former partiality, these refutations of falsehoods imposed upon cre dulity of prejudice, which are brought about by the awakening of the old Gallic spirit, a panegyr ic may be woven of a most fantastic pattern, it is true, but singularly curious and complete, of the posterity of Loyola."

We recommend this very excellent work to all our readers, because, as the Society is so generally reviled all Catholics should make themselves conversant with the arguments which can be adduced in its favour and be prepared to refute all and every one of the calumnies which have so persistently been hurled against this Society from its foundation

up to the present time by both kings princes and all grades of the social scale. The price of this neat little volume, strongly bound

THE FIRST SIGNER OF MAGNA CHARTA.

A GREAT ARCHBISHOP'S WORK FOR HUMAN LIBERTY.

Six hundred and fifty years ago, on the 9th of July last, the spirit of Stephen Langton left the body. He had been Archbishop of Canterbury, Cardinal of the Catholic Church, a learned scholar and author, philosopher and theologian; and above all a practical friend of the people, and a lover of

liberty and law.

His theological and scholastic works are no longer extant; his dust, though confined in rugged stone, has long since mouldered and mingled with that of others less conspicuous; the insignia of his rank, the personal grace and dignity of his manners, may be forgotten; the very place of his birth is disputed by three English counties, but his memory will be decided force as blesty live of the first size. cherished so long as liberty lives, as the first signer of Magna Charta. He was the most efficient promoter of its principles up to November, 1214, when its bases were drawn, and in June, 1215, its leading champion when it was consummated. Indeed, it was in its best sense, as a popular charter, his paper. He watched over its observance as if it

were his offspring.

The charter never lost its emphasis. It gave freedom to the serf. To the law it added reverence. It made habens corpus. It made the humblest house of the citizen his castle. Hallam calls it the key of the chizen his castle. Halam cans it the key-stone of English liberty. It is more. It is the arch of human freedom. It not only spanned the land, but the sea. It assured liberties hitherto unknown to mankind, and suited to all the varied and novel relations of our new world! It made the Ameri-can revolution and the Declaration of Independence. can revolution and the Declaration of Independence. It is engrafted on all our constitutions. Our "bills of right" are copied from its catalogue of liberties. It is the foundation of our rising empires. It is a protest against exclusive privileges and prerogatives whether in lands, bridges or fisheries. It made the last will and testament sacred. It gave dower to the widow. It prevented Pauds in weights and measures, by making uniformity. It brought jus-tice within the reach of all by courts of assize and circuit. It made boroughs and cities sure of their charters. It added new impulse to trade, and gave wings to commerce by giving them freedom from exactions. It gave glory to the realm by exatting right above the gross and mercenary devices of the proud and powerful, while it gently placed the

hand of liberty within that law.

Well might Te deum Laudamus be sung in Westminster for such a charter. Well might censors swing and music swell in its praise; and even thundering anathemas be hurled against those who ought to abridge its blessings or darken its splen-

For this great charter let the organ renew its swelling peal; let new songs intertwine their har-monies; and among areades, and pillars, and niches, and shrines, in new, vast and consecrated cathedrals of a new hemisphere, where liberty loves to worship, let the divine effluence stream in, through religious forms of saint and apostle, from the Father of all light, as seven centuries ago it streamed upon the august presence of King, Lords and Commons, in Westminster Abbey, when Stephen Langten, the great primate and statesman of Western Europe, stood up in their midst to hallow the great charter, in the name of the ever blessed God, and His Son, Jesus Christ !-S. S. Cox.

### INSTINCT OF A RACE-HORSE.

A REMARKABLE CASE. "The following is one of the most remarkable in

"The following is one of the most remarkable intances on record of the instinct of a horse. Immediately after the last day's meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club, at Pimlico, this spring, the brokendown racers Business, Artist, George West, and two or three others, were put up at auction by their owner, Mr. Joseph Donahue. As is generally the case, however, no one wanted to purchase them, and with the exception of Jim Crow, none were sold. They were taken back to the stables, and on the following day. George West, the renowmed steads. lowing day, George West, the renowned steepl chaser, was sent to the farm of Captain Powers, in Baltimore County, and turned out on pasture with a number of common laboring horses. Strange to say, however, the old racer refuses to associate with horses, and will not remain in the pa of the field with them except at certain hours.

Every morning and evening during a racer's training he is walked slowly around in a small circle for an hour or so. These walking circles can be found near the stables at every track, and they are usually about one hundred feet in diameter. On the first morning after old George was turned out of the stable at Captain Powers' farm, he waited around the stable at Captain Fowers' farm, he waited around the stable doors for some time, and neighed as if impatient. The old horse spent the entire first day walking up and down in front of the stables. On the following morning he was turned out again, and after standing around the stable for some time he walked off to a distant corner of the field, where he proceeded to walk around in a circle of about fifty proceeded to walk around in a circle of about fifty or sixty yards. The walk was kept up for an hour as steadily as he had ever done in his palmiest days.

After exercising about an hour, the old horse left him the high and captured around the field as After exercising about an hour, the old horse left his walking ground, and capered around the field as if delighted. In the evening it was noticed that shortly before sundown he threw up his head, and, after neighing once or twice, ran around the entire field seven or eight times. He then suddenly stop-ped, and went to the small circle used by him in the morning, and walked again regularly for about half an hour. At the expiration of that time, he went to the stable. These exercises of walking and galloping have been repeated regularly ever since, an Captain Powers states that the time George begins exercising each day does not vary over half an hour. He was kept in the stable for two days without getting out, but when turned out on the third day; he at once began his walk, and kept it up as usual. other horses in the field have followed his example, and now every morning and evening seve common horses may be seen moving regularly ar-ound the small circle like a string of racers, headed by George West. The sight is a novel one, and hundreds of people have visited the farm during the past week to witness it. Beyond the walking George does not mix with the common herd at all, and takes his gallops all alone. George West is now over six years old, but there is probably no steeplechaser now living in this country that in his fourth and fifth years won as many gallant races as he

Why is a Grecian nose like a correct racing pre liction? Because it is a "straight tip."

Schlafgewohl, who speaks the English "leng vidge," says that any German will tell you that "r not good for man to beer alone."

A high witness. One who was not there. A Whitehall man went out a few nights ago for the purpose of committing suicide. Just then a streak of lightning accompanied by a loud peal of thunder passed directly over his head, and if ever an individual took to his heels and got under shel-

ter it was that would-be-suicide. A subscriber wrote to an American editor, don't want your paper any longer." To which the editor replied, "I wouldn't make it any longer if you did; its present length suits me very well."

meneing his review of Mr. Caulfield's first lecture,
the called attention to the fact that his reverend opponent had not touched a single point of his own
ceture on "The Church and the Bible;" that the

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#### CHRISTMAS PUZZLER'S CORNER.



"Aye! be as merry as you can."

We cordially invite contributions to this corner Answers will appear two weeks after each set of

Solutions must reach us by the "Monday" previous to publication Address:

"PUZZLER," "Catholic Record" Office, 388 Richmond Street. London Ont.

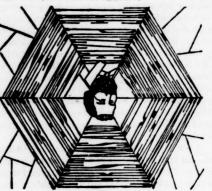
PRIZES TO PUZZLERS.

To be awarded on St. Patrick's Day, 1879.
18t. Prize, a handsome Bible; value \$10.
2nd. The Life of the Blessed Virgin; value, \$5.
3rd. The Carnotte Blecort for one year, and any book from Sadlier's list of value \$2.
4th. The Carnotte Records for one year, value \$2.
4th. The Carnotte Records for one year, value \$2.
If preferred, any book of the same value from Sadlier's list will be sent instead of prizes, 1, 2 and 4.
To encourage our young friends, we allow them to compete for all the prizes, while not more than two will be awarded to competitors over 18 years of age.
We hope our youthal readers will, for their own improvement, take a special interest in the "Corner."
This Christmas number contains puzzles of pecu-

provement, take a special interest in the "Corner."

This Christmas number contains puzzles of peculiar interest. We have decided to award two special prizes, each being any book from Sadller's list, of value Si, for the best solutions of them sent in before 1st March, 1859. Not more than one of these will be awarded to competitors above 18 years of age, so that at least one of the special prizes will be galand by some of our young friends. The points galand for this number will also be counted for the prizes to be awarded on St. Patrick's Day

#### 66. PUZZLER'S CHRISTMAS LETTER TO THE PUZZLERS.



67. THE RESUSCITATED CATS.

These two cats belonging to PUZZLER died during the late severe frost. Now, as cats are said to have nine



Ten points will be gained by any puzzler who will end this queer specimen of caligraphy.

you must be a wondray donkey indeed of without a glass you cannot read

69. THE WINE MEASURES. A wine merchant being asked for a galion of wine, finds that he has no means of measuring it out of the barrel except a five-galion measure and an 8 gallon measure. How can he do it? 5 points for this problem. 70. MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM.

70. MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM.

My library consists of 7 sets of books of 3 volumes each, tof 1 vols, 5 of 5 vols, and 8 of 6 vols, each. That is shelves, each of which will hold 22 volumes. How shall Larrange the books so that the volumes of no one work shall be separated from each other?

This problem appeared before as No. 13, but only one trial answer was sent to us by two different puzzlers. It may be solved in 18 distinct ways. We shall award one point for each answer mathematically obtained, or 2 point for each answer muthematically. SOLUTIONS 49 & 54 to 60.

49. IBIS. E OMEGA EMERALD 55. Solution next week. 56. Noise. 57. W H I N HOLLY WALLACE FINES

MAN

M
58, Snug: Guns.
59. A semicircle on the hypothenuse passes through the right ∠ (Euc. 31, 111.) ∴ Radius=
370, the hypothenuse = 2ce Radius = 740.
Now if 35x = base,  $12x = perpendicular ∴ <math>740^2$  =  $(12x)^2 + (35x)^2 = 144x^2 + 1225x^2 = 1369x^2 = 372x^2 ∴ <math>740 = 37x ∴ x = 20 : 12x = perpendicular$  = 240 : 35x = base = 700.

A subscriber wrote to an American editor, "1 on't want your paper any longer." To which the ditor replied, "I wouldn't make it any longer if ou did; its present length suits me very well."

"If the colonel goes on drinking as he does now, "1" if the colonel goes on drinking as he does now, "2"  $y^2 - x \cdot x^2 + x^2 - 2xy^2 + y^4 = 2x^2 - 2xy^2 + y^4 + y^4$ 

 $\frac{1}{2\varepsilon^2 - 2\varepsilon + 1}$  Now to obtain positive integers for x, y,

x is less that  $y^2$ , v is less than 1 x. Assume  $v = \frac{1}{2} \cdot y = v^3 - \frac{1}{2} = 2v^3 \cdot x = 2v^6$ , where if v be taken successivity v and v in 1st case the numbers are 2,2; in 2nd ase they are 128, 128. By assuming v=1, it is necessary to take w=5 or a multiple thereof. If w=5 we find in the same way, the two nos. to be, 1000(30000. Thus continuing any de-

nos. to be, 1000(30000. Thus continuing any desired no. of answrs may be found.

Cora and Amicsolve 49, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, and partially 60. In 60 an error cenrs just at the crisis, but the result is good. 61 polits each.

Kate O. solves 49, 5, 53, 57, 58, 59, 6 points. Thanks to all the puzzlers for the riginal problems. Cord's and Kate's will be inserted as son as possible.

Maggie O. solves 9, 56, 57, 58, 59. 5 points.

Geometricium, 1 pout for 49, solved last week. We are sorry for not having heard from you this week.

### RIPPLES OF LAUGHTER.

SWET SIXTEEN. As Peter sat at heven's gate, A maiden sough permission, And begged of hin if not too late, To give her free dmission.

"What claim has thou to enter here?"
He cried with stenest mien;
"Please, sir," she cied, 'twixt hope and fear,
"I'm only just siteen." "Enough!" the hory guardian said, And the gate wide epen threw; 'That is the age when every maid Is girl and angel te."

The most notoricus gir of the period is known Save your money. The time for buying non-ensical presents rapidly approaches.

The man who refuses togo beneath the water in submarine armor has divers reasons for it.

"What are you givin us?" as a charity collector

said when he interviewed awealthy citizen. "Here's your writ of attagment," said a Town Clerk, as he handed a lover (marriage license.

If your foot is asleep, wak it up quickly, for the poet tells us that the sole is ead that slumbers. The whale oil business is now a great industry,

out Jonah is the first man that yer went into it. Patrick this comb wants two lew teeth put in itake it to be mended." Patrick carried it to the family dentist.

Who can explain why a colla button and shirt always sever their connections when the wearer is away from home? As long as a man stays in the house, he might wear a shirt ter years and never

lose a button.

The other night, said a travelle, I got to chatting with a German and asked him what he was doing:—
"Vell," he replied, "shust now, I'n doing noddings; but I've made arrangements to go into pizness."
"What are you going into?" "Vell, I goes into partnership mit a man." "Do you put a much capital?"
"No; I doesn't put in any gapital." "Don't want to risk it, ch?" "No, but I puts in de experience."
"And he puts in the capital." "Ye, dat is it. We goes into pizness for three years; he put in de capital I puts in de experience. At the end ob dree years I vill have the gapital, and he vill have de experience.

No frost to speak of yet .- Yonkers Cazette. Then, why mention it?

Count Andrassy speaks four languages-Ex.

The mind of the dreamy Communis, it has been said, wanders over a sea of thought in a schooner of

The Indiana man who threw an ax across the vard at his wife must have intended to ax-sent his

# A LOST CHILD.

THE AGONIZING SEARCH OF A LONDON MOTHER.

A lady who resides on Grey street, was Wednesday night placed in a most agenizing position-one in which we are sup the sympathy of all our readers will go out to her. She is the mother of a fine little child two years of age, and she left it in the housealone for a few moments, on her return it hal disapperred, where she could not conjecture. The house was searched high and low-up stairs and downstairs-but no trace of the lost one could be found. The neighbors were aroused, and they proceeded to search the premises thoroughly, the mother meanwhile looking on with tear-grimed face, and as each moment passed by without revealing the lost darling, it seemed as if her heart would break The scene was indeed heart-rending, and the kindly efforts of friends to soothe the stricken mother were of no avail. At last and with heavy heart—the weary searchers came to the conclusion that all efforts were vain; that the child had been stolen, and that it was no longer of any avail to continue their labors. The news was broken as gently as possible to the afflicted woman. Rallying from the half-fainting condition into which she had fallen, she made a vehement, passionate appeal to the people and the search was resumed—resumed, however, only to be abandoned when it was beyond peradventure that the child could not be found. With a heavy heart the mother moved toward her room, and as she passed the pantry she looked in and found the youngster fast asleep in an empty flour barrel.-

TAKE CARE OF THE BABY .- The Lancet puts forth an article headed, "Starvation in the nursery The plea for our injured little ones runs nearly thus: "Large numbers of persons, occupying decent positions, starve their children in respect of that article of food which is most essential to their nutrition. Even to very young and fast-growing children they give cocoa with water, and not always even a suspicion of milk, corn flour, with water just clouded with milk, tea, patmeal, baked flour, all sorts of materials, indeed, as vehicles of milk, but so very lightly laden with it that the term is a sham. The consequence is that there are thousands of house The consequence is that there are thousands of households in which the children are pale, slight, unwholesome-looking, and as their parents say in some-thing like a tone of remonstrance, "always deli-Ignorance is often the cause. The parents cate. not know that, supposing there were no other reason, their wisest economy is to let their growing oung ones have their unstinted fill of milk though the dairyman's bill should come to nearly as much as the wine merchant's (this is no doubt ironicle!) in the course of the week. But in many the stint is a simple meanness, a pitiful economy in respect of that which, it is supposed, will not be open to the criticism of observant friends." Passopen to the criticism of observant Triends." Passing from this we must notice with condemnation the frequent use of "infant's friend," "soothing syrups," "cordials," &c. The inquest held last week in Manchester upon a child that "died from the effects of an overdose of narcotic poison," as the jury ruled it, is a case in point. The evil is one of serious magnitude, the extent of which can scarcely