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TEMPERANCE RALLY!

TOTAL ABSTINENCE CONVENTION AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Father Doyle of New York, Manager—Bishops, Priests and Noted Laymen Present—Father Elliott's Address.

The Total Abstinence Union of America held its twenty-first annual convention in Indianapolis last week. The delegates gathered from all parts of the union to the number of over 300. It was presided over by Rt. Rev. J. B. Crotter, Bishop of Wisconsin. Archbishop Elder of Cincinnati was present at the proceedings, and Bishop Cantual sang the Pontifical Mass. Letters of commendation and hearty sympathy were read from Archbishop Corrigan and many other prelates.

A recess was then taken to attend Pontifical High Mass. The Cathedral was filled by delegates and visitors. The floral decorations in the church were exquisite. The vestments of the bishops and priests, together with the music of the choir, will be long remembered by all present.

Father Elliott's Sermon.

Following the Mass, Rev. Walter Elliott of the Paulist House, New York, entered the pulpit and spoke upon the theme of Total Abstinence. He spoke in substance as follows:

"We have for every reason to thank Almighty God for our assemblage here today before the altar of His divine Son, to witness the infusion of His holy spirit upon the proceedings of our convention. It is a privilege of those happy privileges that is usually accorded us that we have the Rev. Bishop of the diocese to celebrate pontifical mass on the opening day of our meeting; for our movement is strictly religious. It has a very touch of conscience. The taking of the pledge as it is done under the auspices of the Catholic religion is done for the love and honor of our Lord Jesus Christ, and His sacred thirst upon the cross and for the advancement of the spiritual condition of those who take the pledge and those who depend upon them for their happiness. Of course, a number of persons are glad if a man takes the pledge who needs it. That is saying very little. It is well, however, if more could express this openly even to that extent. For the taking of the pledge by those who need it means the taking of it by a large number of persons, for drunkenness is a great evil in our midst."

"There is scarcely a family represented here today but that has some heart burn on the score of intemperance by some one near or dear to their hearts. I have scarcely a day in my experience, a single family that prays have been offered up to this one or that one would take the pledge to quit drink totally. But we go a great deal beyond that. We go into societies as total abstainers, place ourselves in immediate contact with each other. We bind ourselves together, and have a name, a place of meeting, and a congenial life and action, because we do more than to simply say it is good for men who need it to take the pledge, for we say it is good for those who don't need it."

"Those who take the pledge who need it need brotherhood to encourage them. It takes a special grace of God for one to go to such a person and say take the pledge with me, I will stand my ground with you. It matters not whether I need it for myself or need it for your sake. The business of the society is to have men take the pledge who need it, even to the remote necessity of saving many of the young from intoxicating drink by having them join the Catholic Total Abstinence Union. We should secure those who are entering upon life from bending their feet to that blood-stained track that leads from the saloon to the home, to the poor-house and to the jail. We are to take council together how it may best be done; to distribute literature, to hold meetings, to attract public attention."

"The power of sympathy is one of the bonds that binds us together. There are men who can no more resist the appetite for liquor than they can stop their breath, unless they can be most judiciously and most lovingly aided to do so. Science tells us there are large numbers who inherit this appetite. It is a defect of nature transmitted from parents to child, and coming to a man in that condition he must carefully guard himself, that he may if he drink moderately, after a time come upon the brink of the precipice. For such a one to take the pledge in early days is a God-giving, and that is the help we extend to him."

"As a member of the society approved by the Church and applauded by society he is safe. The vice of intemperance, although it is a sin against nature, it is nevertheless, also a sin against religion. It is to save the integrity of faith, to hold men as true Christians, to enlighten men as consecrated again unto God that we have formed our societies."

"The third council of Baltimore, which struck a straight blow against intemperance and drunkard-making received its information from the members of the

Catholic Total Abstinence Union. So there is very good reason for the annual assemblages. It is necessary for us, if we are going to succeed, that we have some great central force to meet the liquor interest and the saloon interest, which depend upon drunkenness, are organized for the purpose of selling more drink, which will make more drunkens. I suppose there is nothing that deters the liquor interest from going beyond bounds more than the Catholic Total Abstinence Union. It is never difficult to find out what the Church teaches, what it will prevent or condemn. Organization in the Catholic religion is brought to perfection. She stands at home today on the new civilization in this land of liberty, and none is better qualified to assist men in good life and character than the Church is on this question of intemperance."

The convention was remarkable for the warm-hearted, generous welcome given to the delegates by both the ecclesiastical and civil authorities.

Bishop Chatard, in the greeting that he extended to the delegates, said: "When the convention assembled here some years ago, a committee was appointed to communicate with our Holy Father the Pope, to present an expression of filial submission to him as the head of the Church and the successor of St. Peter. You received a brief from the Holy Father in which he approved of your association and besides, with this brief, came a rescript, giving a very large number of very important indulgences. You look upon it as a spiritual favor. I also look upon it as an act of law, for it has placed your society beyond experiment and gives it a place."

"It is not lawful for any Catholic to cast a slur upon an association of this kind, and all must aid in a charitable and proper way to enable you to keep up your work."

On motion of the Rev. Father Conaty, of Worcester, Mass., the committee was made to consist of the president of the convention, Mgr. Besonnes, and Dr. Conaty, of Worcester, Mass. Bishop Crotter said that it was peculiarly fitting that this communication should be sent from this convention for it was in answer to the petition sent from the Indianapolis convention in 1878 that the Holy Father at Rome had returned his pontifical approval of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America and his blessing upon its work.

On the monster public meeting held in Tomlinson Hall, Ira B. Chase, the Governor of the State, and Mr. Sullivan, the Mayor of the City of Indianapolis, spoke earnestly in advocacy of the Temperance cause. The Governor said: "It gives me great pleasure to welcome those who labor for love of the souls of men and for right and truth. I do most cordially welcome these workers in the cause of temperance to our State. There is no State in the Union, as I believe, in which there is more sympathy with your work than our own commonwealth of Indiana or will welcome you more heartily."

"We believe in the methods of work for temperance which you have adopted. We believe in the gospel of temperance, realizing that no law will be respected until it is established in the hearts of the people. Your plan brings fruit through the education of the individual and establishment of homes. There is no place on earth so near paradise as the home, but good homes must first have good individuals. The order is the individual, then the home, and then the state. You can't begin at the top and work down. As the individual is the foundation of the state. There you vitalize the social structure, so to speak, with the blood of uprightness and stability. [Applause.] We are all learning to understand that we must begin with the hearts of men. When we begin with each man we are on the right road to success."

The Convention was remarkable also for the work it accomplished. Perhaps the more important part of this work was the establishment of the Temperance Truth Bureau. Rev. A. P. Doyle of the Paulist Fathers of New York was made the manager. Its office will be at 415 West 59th St. The object of this Bureau is the printing and dissemination of Catholic Temperance Literature, and widespread literature on the temperance question has been long felt and its undoubted power to change and mould public opinion, to arrest attention, to produce conviction, and to induce to action, is more and more acknowledged by all who are working in the temperance movement.

DR. CONATY'S LETTER TO HIS HOLINESS.

Dr. Conaty of Worcester, Mass., reported the following as the letter to be sent to the Pope:

To His Holiness Pope Leo XIII.

Most Holy Father—Your devoted children of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, remember with filial love and deepest gratitude your paternal solicitude for our union, banded together as it is in holy Church, in the sacred cause of the great cardinal virtue of temperance. When our general convention met in the City of Indianapolis, in the United States of America, in 1878, your Holiness received our humble prayer for a blessing on our work, and you not only granted the blessing, but you also extended to our members most valuable indulgences. From that day our union was placed on the high plane of a Catholic society approved by the supreme pastor of the faithful, entering into our free homes with the blessing of the higher freedom from the dangers of intemperance.

To-day we again assembled in Indianapolis, and we rejoice to renew in a still stronger de-

gree our protestations of loyalty to the See of Peter in which you, our Father, have won the admiration of the world and the love and veneration of your children.

From the day you blessed us we have prospered, until today not only the 4,000 pledged members of our union, but the hundreds of thousands of others into whose lives the light of Catholic virtue shines, bless you because of that approbation you have given to us, whereby the hands of our leaders have been held up in the great battle for home, Church and God. Accept, Most Holy Father, the homage of our grateful hearts and in loving confidence we humbly ask you to grant again the apostolic blessing which will cheer the noble men and women in the great battle against intemperance.

John O'Brien of Stillwater, Minn., treasurer of the Fr. Mathew chair to be established in the Catholic University, Washington, when \$25,000 shall have been secured, reported that the fund, with interest, now amounted to \$24,355.76, of which amount \$278.05 had been received since the last convention. The convention was a great success in every respect. —N. Y. Democrat.

From La Semaine Religieuse.

Rev. Abbe Proulx has been retained, for three years more, as vice-rector of Laval University in Montreal.

The Sisters of Providence have just opened an orphanage, at Manchester, (Maine), on the invitation of Rev. Mr. Chevalier, rector of the Church of St. Augustin, in that city.

On the 1st. September, the Ladies of Sacred Heart, will open a free school, on Bleury Street, for poor children. Such an establishment is the completion of each of their convents.

On the feast of St. Joachim, patron saint of His Holiness the Pope, on the 21st. August, there was a public reception at the Vatican. A number of eminent people paid their respects to the Sovereign Pontiff.

On Monday, the 23d. His Grace, Archbishop Fabre left Montreal to assist at the jubilee festivities in honor of Cardinal Taschereau of Quebec. On Wednesday, he presided at the blessing of three bells and an organ for Epiphany. A great number of the clergy and faithful also assisted on that occasion.

The following appointments were made by His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal. Rev. Mr. Laurent Cousineau, vice-chancellor of the Archdiocese; Rev. Mr. J. Anbin, parish priest of Ste. Rose; Rev. Mr. A. Belanger, curate of Ste. Camille; Rev. Mr. A. Quenel, curate of Pointe aux Trembles; Rev. Mr. Jasmin, curate of Ste. Therese; Rev. Mr. Forbes, curate of Laclolle; Rev. Mr. Cabana, curate of St. Barthelmy; Rev. Mr. Carriers, curate of St. Jerome; and Rev. Mr. Beuparant, curate of St. Janvier.

The *Moniteur de Rome* says that a large Mexican pilgrimage is being organized, and will go to Rome for the episcopal jubilee of Leo XIII. Five hundred very wealthy Mexicans have chartered a vessel for the trip. They will present the Holy Father with considerable offerings; also will they make offerings to the Church of St. Joachim, which is to be the jubilee gift of the Catholic world. These gifts will partly consist of precious stones and marbles, taken from the Sierras, to pave the Church. The same vessel will carry the jubilee donations. These pilgrims will visit Lourdes, Paray-le-Monial, Lorette and Jerusalem.

With pleasure we reproduce the following good news that we find in the *Missions Catholiques*.

Lately Holland has witnessed several conversions to Catholicity. Merely speaking of the prominent people, we can cite the richest property holder of Someren (Holland Brabant), who, with all his family turned over to the Catholic Church. The wife and daughter of the Protestant minister of the same place, became Catholics. Mr. Krusing, Protestant rector of the lyceum of Bois-de-Duc, abjured heresy and so did all his family. Also another Protestant Minister on the Belgian frontier.

Canon McCarthy's Views.

Rev. Father McCarthy, Canon of St. Bridget's Church, Ottawa, preached Sunday morning upon the importance of education and referred incidentally to the necessity of separate schools. Education, he said, to be taught properly, had to go hand in hand with religion, and it was for that reason alone that Roman Catholics considered the teaching of religion in schools as an absolute necessity. An eminent authority in Boston, after making a study of the principal causes of evil, attributed it to a large extent to the falling-off of the young from the state of grace into channels of vice, on account of the lack of religious education in schools. It was the duty of all parents to see that their children were thoroughly educated both from a worldly and religious point of view.

Conversions are becoming frequent in Holland. We gave account of some recently, and now we have to swell the list with those of the greatest landowner of Someren in Dutch Brabant, who has come over with his entire family, and of the wife and daughter of the pastor of the Protestant Lyceum, of Bois-le-Duc, has abjured Protestantism with his whole household, and the Protestant pastor of Budel, on the Belgian frontier, has followed his example.

GLADSTONE'S STAND.

THE MINISTRY RE-ELECTED.

John Morley's Career; His Return for Newcastle; a Sketch of His Public Life.

In response to inquiries as to the truth of the rumor mentioned by The London Chronicle, to the effect that Mr. Gladstone would retire from office in the spring, Mr. Gladstone telegraphed from Hawarden that the whole story is utterly groundless.

NO REFLECTION MEANT.

The Associated Press representative here learns that Mr. Gladstone has sent a letter to Mr. Labouchere saying that he alone is responsible for not appointing Mr. Labouchere in no wise reflect upon Mr. Labouchere's public career or services.

HARCOURT HAS A WALKOVER.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt was re-elected by an increased majority, receiving 6,508 votes against 1,610 for Farmer Atkinson. In the recent general election Sir William received 7,507 votes and his Conservative opponent 5,549. With the exception of Sir William Vernon Harcourt and Mr. John Morley, all the new ministers have been formally re-elected without opposition. Mr. Gladstone was re-elected by acclamation.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Chronicle this morning gives the following as the main lines of the Home Rule bill, as believed to have been agreed upon between Messrs. Gladstone, McCarthy and Dillon.

First.—That the present land legislation shall not be disturbed for five years.

Second.—That the police and judiciary shall be in the hands of an Irish Parliament.

Third.—That the balance of the Irish Church fund shall be at the disposal of the Irish legislature.

Fourth.—That the English Receiver-General of the bill of 1886, be dispensed with.

Fifth.—That, on the other hand, there shall be only one customs department, and that the Irish Parliament shall not have power to levy separate duties.

Sixth.—That the only veto shall be a royal veto, to be exercised on the advice of the English ministry.

Seventh.—That 30 Irish members shall be retained at Westminster.

The Chronicle believes that Mr. Gladstone abandoned with great reluctance the idea of a Receiver-General in deference to the wishes of the McCarthyites.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Mr. Morley's return for Newcastle is an immense relief to the Liberals, who have been watching for the result with breathless anxiety. The party never expended money and energies so profusely to secure a local election. While the Unionist candidate relied solely on local influences, Liberals imported, to strengthen Mr. Morley, fourteen members of the House of Commons, eight members and fifteen preachers—Episcopal, Catholic, Methodist and Quakers. All were in the field daily. The contest became one of national importance when some adherents of the Labor party joined the ranks of the Unionists. It was only the eight hour section of the Laborists, but as this is now a strong political factor in the country, its adhesion to the Unionist cause almost marked an electoral epoch. Mr. Morley's reputation as a high-minded and honest politician, never shone better than when he declared that he was ready to risk his seat and his office rather than submit to the demands of the Laborists.

But apart from his success, the leading outcome of the contest is the definite rupture of the Laborists with the Home Rulers. The Laborists throughout the country resent Mr. Davitt's threat that the Irish members would foil the Labor demands in the House of Commons if the Laborists opposed Mr. Morley. The Labor leader, Mr. Champion, replies that they have power to destroy all chance of Home Rule. As Mr. Morley has triumphed, Mr. Davitt may now seek to reconcile the Laborists, otherwise the feud may bring disaster to the Gladstone government.

A SATISFACTORY APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Morley's short visit to Dublin has confirmed the national confidence in him. It soon became known that he had selected as private adviser and probably under secretary for Ireland, George Fottrell, a man whose veiled influence in Irish affairs has long been recognized by both English and Irish leaders. Mr. Fottrell stands so well with the Nationalists that his reported appointment as under secretary was hailed with general delight, as the advent of a genuine Irish administration sealing the end of the obnoxious castle domination. The Irish leaders will be satisfied if Mr. Fottrell is appointed.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

Regarding the Home Rule bill, the London Chronicle's travesty of the result of the negotiation between Mr. Gladstone and the McCarthyites is not deemed worthy of notice by the Irish party. Mr. Dillon's statement that the retention of the whole of the Irish mem-

bers in the Imperial Parliament is an essential feature of the bill has acceptance among all of the new ministerial circle. Mr. Gladstone's nominees for the great Court offices are criticized in a friendly spirit on all sides. Lord Breadalbane is a genuine Gladstonian, but is at the same time persona grata with the Queen, having already being Lord in Waiting and Treasurer of the Household. Lord Carrington will make a good Lord Chamberlain.

A SKETCH OF HON. JOHN MORLEY.

The Right Hon. John Morley was born in Blackburn, Lancashire, December, 1838. He graduated at Oxford University in 1859, and in the same year was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. He never, however, made any serious attempt to follow the legal profession. From the first literature claimed him for her own. He became editor of the *Literary Gazette*, subsequently termed the *Parthenon*; and in 1867 the *Forthnightly Review* was entrusted to his care. For fifteen years he continued to edit it. He also edited the *Pall Mall Gazette* from 1880 to 1883; and *Macmillan's* from 1883 to 1888. Mr. Morley has always been an advanced Liberal. His first attempt to enter Parliament was in 1869, when he unsuccessfully contested Blackburn. He was again unsuccessful in 1880 in the city of Westminster, but in 1883 was elected for Newcastle-Upon-Tyne. He has continued to represent that constituency six times in succession. In 1883 he presided over the great conference of Liberals held in Leeds. He was an avowed believer in Home Rule long before the Liberals of England had accepted it as part of their political faith, and after the general election of 1885 he was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland by Mr. Gladstone. He was more than any member of the Cabinet, apart from the Premier, responsible for the Home Rule bill of 1886, the defeat of which opened the door to the Conservatives. During the following five years he was one of the leaders of the Opposition, and upon Mr. Gladstone's return to power last month he resumed his old position. Mr. Morley is even more widely known as a literary than as a public man. As a critic and essayist, he is easily first in English letters. Among his best known publications are "Edmund Burke, a Historical Study," 1867; "Critical Miscellanies," 1871; second series 1877; "Voltaire," 1872; "On Compromise," 1874; "Rousseau," 1876; "Diderot and the Encyclopaedists," 1879; "Life of Richard Cobden," 1890. He is also editor of the *English Men of Letters* series.

LABOUCHERE AND GLADSTONE.

LONDON, August 27.—Henry Labouchere, in answering the letter in which Mr. Gladstone assumed all the blame for his exclusion from the Cabinet, says he appreciates the courtesy toward himself and the delicacy towards the Queen exhibited by Mr. Gladstone, but he still believes that the Queen instigated Mr. Gladstone's course. To this Mr. Gladstone has responded, repeating the assertion that he is answerable entirely, in every way, for the exclusion. He adds that it must not be sought to lay the blame anywhere else. This has called out another communication from Labouchere, in which he thanks Mr. Gladstone again for his expression of kind personal feelings, but again hints that he has justification for adhering to his original view of the matter, seeing that Mr. Gladstone has not denied the Queen meddled in the make-up of the Cabinet.

The Rev. W. O'Doherty, of Carrickmacross, writing in the London Daily News, gives this picture of tenant suffering and landlord brutality in that town:—"Amongst the evicted tenants on the Shirley estate—which has an infamous notoriety in the matter of evicted tenants—is one Brian Kelleghan, eighty years of age, who for reasons well known here is persecuted with special malevolence by the Shirley rent office. Brian and his family, consisting of seven members—himself, his wife, his daughter and her four small children—have lived since their eviction, four or five years ago, in a hole in the ground on the evicted farm, and are in the direst poverty. Last spring, out of a grant of money given them by the Evicted Tenants Committee in Dublin, they planted a rood of potatoes. No notice of this was taken at the time by the office officials, though they very well knew it was being done. The potatoes grew and flourished, and on July 19 were almost fit for digging, when Messrs. Gibbings, Vance and Stubbs made a descent on the farm. Armed with hooks, brought for the purpose, and despite the tearful entreaties of the evicted family, and the remonstrances of their sympathizing neighbors, they deliberately cut down the potato stalks, and left the food which God had sent, to rot in the ground—blasting in a moment the hopes of sustenance which helped the poor people through the severity of the winter. I do not think that for cold-blooded barbarity this can be easily matched." The perpetrators of this heartless work are, it is hardly necessary to say, Orangemen.

Great Britain has received an invitation from the United States Government, to take part in the naval parade in April next in connection with the Columbus celebration, and has accepted it.

A REAL RELIC.

JACQUES CARTIER'S COMPASS.

Now in the Possession of Mr. Alexander Daly; to be Sent to the World's Fair.

Last Friday THE TRUE WITNESS sanctum was visited by one of the pioneers of this province, in the person of Major Alexander Daly, late Crown Land Agent for the Lower Ottawa District in this province. Major Daly is now in his 85th year; he is a surveyor by profession, and he has seen many of our famous engineers and men of science when children. He was here when the city of Montreal was very far different from the Commercial Metropolis of our day. Mr. Daly is strong and healthy, and says that he is good for a few more years more. It is his intention to visit Chicago next year, on the occasion of the World's Fair. He resided during five years in that city and has two sons still living there.

After a lengthy conversation, upon the days gone past, the times when the lumber trade flourished and the Ottawa and St. Lawrence were filled with rafts of square timber; after anecdotes of the days of John Egan and the good old times of forty, fifty, sixty, sixty years ago, Mr. Daly entered into the object of his visit to THE TRUE WITNESS. He said that he came for a twofold purpose; one was to see and the other to cause to be seen. He came to see the editor, in whom he was greatly disappointed, for he had imagined him a fellow six feet high, in his stockings, and somewhat of modern giant in other physical proportions. However, if he did not succeed in finding a man built after his preconception of such people as editors, he succeeded most admirably in interesting us with what he carried under his arm in an old wooden box, brown and worn with the lapse of centuries.

After uncovering his parcel, Major Daly laid upon the table a compass or circumferenter that was once the property of Jacques Cartier, the famed discoverer of the St. Lawrence and founder of Canada. The instrument is in a very good state of preservation. Some sixty years ago, in the fall of 1833, our friend saw this compass in the hands of a Mr. O. Quinn, a Provincial Land Surveyor. He was then living in the County of Montcalm, in the present Province of Quebec. This relic had been fished out of the wreck of the vessel "La Petite Hermine," which was found imbedded in the spot where Cartier abandoned her in 1536. Then a lapse of 307 years had taken place, all during which the compass had been at the bottom of the lake. In 1865 when running a boundary line between Joliette and Montcalm Counties Mr. Daly used this instrument. He then bought it from Mr. Quinn. Mr. Quinn, who was well known in Quebec, and whose demise only took place a few years ago, had secured the relic treasure from Lieutenant Colonel Bouchette, late Surveyor-General of this Province and of Canada in 1832. Garneau's history of Canada refers, with illustrated notes, by Andrew Bell, to this compass. (Vol. 1, page 58). The inscription upon the outside is in French, and reads thus: "The compass of Jacques Cartier, Distinguished Mariner, Paris, 1542-43." Over the brass semi-circular table of degrees is the name of the maker and the great Discoverer's name. It reads thus: "Macquart, Paris: St. Malo, 20 April, 1834: Jacques Cartier, Mariner."

The interesting relic will be forwarded this week to the Chicago World's Fair. We are grateful to Major Daly for his kindness in allowing us to see and examine the compass.

Funeral Rites.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Blanche Milloy took place last week, and was largely attended. The funeral left the residence of deceased's son, Mr. James Milloy, shortly after 8 o'clock, and proceeded to St. Patrick's church, where a solemn requiem service was held, Rev. Father Fahey officiating, assisted by the Rev. J. A. McCallen, S.S. The chief mourners were Mr. James Milloy, Mr. J. J. Milloy, Mr. R. Milloy, Mr. William Milloy, Mr. P. A. Milloy, sons of deceased; Mr. Richard Milloy, and Mr. James Milloy, grandsons, and other relatives. Amongst those present were Mr. James Connaughton, J. P. Nugent, Ald. W. H. Cunningham, Messrs. A. Martin, M. J. F. Quinn, B. Tansey, J. H. Feeley, P. Coleman, Sub-Chief Jackson, J. J. Costigan, Thos. Nicholson, P. Doyle, James Trainor, M. J. Murphy, A. Brogan, N.P., E. McIntyre, John Barry, E. Greene and about two hundred others. Mrs. Milloy was widely known for her kindness of heart and her love for all those who were dear to her, as well as her universal courtesy to all whom she met with. She was a fervid Catholic and died surrounded by all the blessings of the Church.—R. I. F.

A Mr. Greenbaum, of Marion township, Mich., went berry-picking, leaving her child asleep. When she returned she found only a mangled foot, the child having been devoured by a wild animal, supposed to be a panther which was seen in the neighborhood.