



VICTORIOUS.

Parnell's Magnificent Speech, which led to the Surrender of the Irish Secretary and the Adoption of his Opponent's Views.

The Irish News gives a full report, as follows, of Mr. Parnell's new historic speech in the House of Commons, on the salary of the Chief Secretary. Mr. Parnell said: Never was a time when the Irish votes presented so much for discussion, and never were so many matters of policy relevant to the vote for the chief secretary's salary. The discontent at Irish administration had been exhibited in various ways. In grave and in witty manners indictments had been brought against that administration, but to demonstrate the full iniquity of the administrative system there must be knowledge of the every-day life of the Irish people and to know the full effect it would be necessary that the people should stand at the bar of the House, and impeach the Administration in all its many details. The Chief Secretary himself probably did not fathom the far-reaching consequences of his responsibility. If it were possible to investigate the matter, if he could defend his agents or accept their statements. But, partly from necessity and partly from choice, the hon. gentleman had undertaken to solve would be enormously reduced, and from the information so gathered he was able to introduce alterations into the bill which would enable their money to go much further than it would do under the present bill. In consequence it was probable that not more than one-sixth of the land need be purchased right out and in Munster not more than one-half. In Ulster, in consequence of the operation of the Tenant Right, the case was different and the farms were larger than in other provinces. He would entreat the Government to consider whether in view of the fact that they proposed to hypothecate the local revenue to guarantee the money advanced some regard should be paid to the local authorities. (Parnell: cheers.) It seemed a bitter mockery to say that future local authorities should not have the control of their revenues.

HE COULD NOT AGREE

with that hypothecation without the sanction of the local authorities. There would be a risk of quibbling or obstructing the Act on the part of the local authorities. He would say that the authorities they were going to set up or do not set them up at all. (Hear, hear.) He hoped the right hon. gentleman would be able to give immediate attention to the suggestion as to the relief of the small estates, and during the autumn to the matter he had mentioned, which would tend to enormously facilitate the solution of the land question, and reduce the sum to be advanced by the Treasury to a manageable amount, and one which would not terrify the people of this country.

Mr. A. J. Balfour expressed his sense of the moderation of the speech of the hon. member, and assured the committee that any practical suggestion from that quarter would of course receive the respectful consideration of the Government.

The vote was then put and agreed to without a division.

A PECULIAR QUESTION.

To Whom Does a Dead Body Belong. Two years ago Madame Lamotho, a native of St. Sauveur, in Terrebonne, was married, her husband being a resident of Montreal. Not long ago she died at her mother's residence and despite the protestations of the husband, who wanted to have his wife buried in his lot at Cote des Neiges Cemetery, her body was interred in the local burying ground. Lamotho tried to prevent this, but was unsuccessful, and has put his case into the hands of Mr. L. P. Brodeur, advocate, who will ask the court to permit the exhumation of the body and allow it to be buried in the Montreal cemetery. Article 3485 of the Revised Statutes, which governs a case of this kind, reads thus: "Be it enacted by the Queen in Her Majesty's behalf, that in any case where a Roman Catholic church, chapel or cemetery, in virtue of the present section, permission must be obtained from the superior ecclesiastical authority of the diocese in which the demand for exhumation is made." In the present case, which is not without parallel, the Archbishop gave permission for the necessary legal steps to be taken.

THE WAR IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

Further Fighting and Victor for Salvadorians.

New York, July 28.—The Herald's special from La Libertad, San Salvador, dated July 27, says: Two victories for the San Salvadorians have been fully confirmed, one at Chingo, in the Guatemala department of Santa Rosa, and the other at Atescatempo, in the department of Jutiapa. Great consternation prevails in Guatemala over the news of these two disasters. A French revolutionary outbreak has been initiated in San Marcos, on the Mexican frontier, led by General Daniel Marroquin, who had been declared a traitor by President Barillas two years ago, and who is said to be working in the interests of the exiled general, Martin Barandua, and the latter himself is quite close to the Mexico-Guatemala boundary with arms and troops. Another special from La Libertad, San Salvador, says: It is reported here from unofficial sources that the Salvadorian troops had made an advance from Atescatempo on to Jutiapa and again met the Guatemalan army with the usual disastrous results to the latter, which had been again badly defeated and was in full retreat, followed by the victorious Salvadorians. The Guatemalan authorities have interdicted all news passing over their land wires via Mexico, whether favorable or not to Guatemalan interests. The Mexican minister in Guatemala has protested against the interruption of international telegrams as a violation of Mexico-Guatemala telegraph convention of 1888.

The Herald's special from City of Mexico, via El Paso, July 27, says: Confirmation despatches have been received here, via Vera Cruz and La Libertad, Salvador, of the revolution in Guatemala. An uprising took place in the Department of Chiquimula on Friday last. The military were called out and ordered to fire on the mob. The soldiers, who numbered four hundred, refused to kill their friends and returned, and threw down their arms. Many of the soldiers have joined the revolutionists, and a general uprising against President Barillas' Government seems imminent. The western part of the Republic, in the vicinity of Quezaltenango, appears to be loyal to Barillas, as he is from that part of the country. Private despatches received here to-day from Guatemala fully confirm the victories of Gen. Ezeta over the Guatemalans.

A Saintly Indian.

To-day a very imposing ceremony will take place at Laprarie, the occasion being the ceremony of blessing a granite monument, which has been placed over the grave of Katerie Tegakwiska, a saintly Indian girl of the Mohawk nation. Bishop McFadyen, of the diocese of Albany, N.Y., will officiate, and Archbishop Fabre and many Canadian church dignitaries will attend. There will be three sermons, one in French, one in English and one in Iroquois, the latter to be preached by Father Burton, an Oblate. Katerie Tegakwiska was born in Ontario. Her father, a Canadian, was killed in 1876, she having been converted to Christianity by the Jesuit missionaries, who then had stations along the line of New York State from the Hudson to Lake Erie. Persecutions, after her conversion, compelled her

to go to the south bank of the St. Lawrence, where a village of converts had been planted by the missionaries. She died April 7, 1896, at the age of forty. She was buried where she spent the last years of her life. The grave has been a place of devotion ever since among the French and Indians, and she has had the reputation of a saint. About a year ago a heavy granite monument was placed over her grave by her devout admirers in Albany. The last plenary council of Baltimore solicited the Pops to permit the cause of the Indian girl's canonization to be introduced, but, according to the rules of the congregation of Pops, as she died in Canada, the matter must be taken up there. The present movement is a step in that direction. The Rev. Clarence A. Walworth, of St. Mary's church, Albany, N.Y., is especially interested in the canonization of Katerie, and a member of his family has written a life of the Indian girl.

BUNOOMBE.

A Slistering Game that will have a very poor Effect.

New York, July 28.—A Washington journal states that an attempt may be made to force a settlement of the Bering Sea difficulty by a policy of reprisals that the U. S. Government has been considering whether terms could be arrived at with Great Britain by prohibiting the transportation of merchandise through the United States from Canada in bond, and thus stopping a very large and profitable trade and incommencing commerce. During the excitement attending the seizure of American fishing vessels on the Bering Sea by a Dominion's vessels in 1888, President Cleveland sent a message to Congress calling its attention to the bonding privilege, and asking authority to be allowed to suspend these privileges if, in his judgment, such a thing should be deemed advisable. A very heated debate followed, but the President was given the authority, which was never put in force. The Cabinet has now considered the matter, but, arrived at no decision. The abrogation of the bonding privilege would affect the people of the entire American North west as well as those of the New England. Another matter is now under consideration. By the treaty of Ghent neither the United States nor the British are allowed to maintain more than four small war vessels on the great lakes and no other vessels of war are to be built or armed there. This last-named treaty prevented the contract for the practice vessel for the naval cadets being awarded to Representative Wheeler, to be built at his ship yards, Bay City, Mich. The treaty can be abrogated at any time by giving six months' notice to the other side. It has been suggested to the President that would be a good time to give this notice, so that the United States could be in a position to maintain a more formidable naval force on the lakes. This matter, like the other one, is now being considered and the two propositions show how serious the administration regards the entire question.

The Irish Catholic Pilgrimage to Ste. Anne de Beaupre.

The Redemptorist Fathers are pleased to be able to announce that the above Pilgrimage will take place on Saturday, 23rd August, as the repairs to the steamer "Quebec" will, it is believed, be completed by that date, thus leaving the "Three Rivers" free for the Pilgrimage.

Lord Boyle Found.

The missing Lord Boyle, now Earl of Shannon, has turned up and left for Castle Martyr, Cork, Ireland. His lordship landed in Canada about seven years ago, with unbounded ambition, a pocketful of money and a general desire to have a good time so far as circumstances would permit. His lordship went to a ranch in Manitoba and engaged in "punching cattle and waging a sportsmanlike war upon the wild and dangerous of the great North Western forests and streams. Nor was the pursuit of politics forgotten in the land of his adoption. A real live Irish lord who could put an artistic brand on the wild cat's of the great western foothills, and beard the savage grizzly without flinching was a person to command respect, and Lord Boyle was therefore elected a member of the Macleod Legislature. He served a term with credit to himself and to the unbounded satisfaction of his constituents. His lordship next embarked in the banking business at Winnipeg, becoming one of the firm of McArthur, Boyle & Campbell. The junior partner of the firm is the youngest son of the Duke of Argyll and brother of the Marquis of Lorne, late Governor General of Canada. With the collapse of the Winnipeg boom, however, came the dissolution of the firm, and again his lordship struck out for the frontier. Lord Boyle was next heard of in Victoria, B.C. There, according to accounts published in the papers at the time, he appears to have led a rather fast life. Then his lordship suddenly disappeared, and from that time, over two years ago, until within the past week, his whereabouts has ever been veiled in misty uncertainty. The enquiries made, however, brought the information that he was in Idaho.

The Late Allocution.

The text of the Pope's allocution in the private consistory of July 26th, is published under this date, July 28th. He began by speaking generally of the blows aimed at the Church by her enemies, and continued: "In particular, we cite the law upon Pious Works recently presented; and we cannot fail to denounce and reprove, according to Our Apostolic duty, this law so contrary to all its features to right and to justice. But as they, nevertheless enforce this law with the extreme ardor of hatred, we cannot be restrained from raising Our voice anew, and we cry out, with reason, in all freedom of soul, as the hostility of our enemies focuses itself upon the last remnants of ecclesiastical property. In that war which last so long against the Church, she is placed the object of new outrages and attacks. Nevertheless we do not despair, because we place the greatest and the firmest hope in Divine aid. God Himself will defend His rights, and He will give to Us—to Us who battle for His glory and the salvation of men—the strength to struggle and the power to conquer."

Fire at Cote St. Antoine.

A very serious fire occurred at Cote St. Antoine, Montreal, on Monday morning. It was discovered at 7.30 a.m. and the Montreal fire brigade telegraphed for, but an hour passed before a stream was turned on. The fire spread very rapidly and there were some narrow escapes. The loss is estimated at \$50,000.

IRISH NOTES.

Items of Interest from the Provinces of the Green Isle.

Lady Wilde (Speranza), the widow of Sir William Wilde, and the mother of Oscar, has received a Civil List pension in recognition of her literary services.

Seven tenants on the estate of Sir Maurice Fitzgerald, in Carlow, have under the Land Purchase Act, bought their holdings from their landlord for £7,402.

The house of James Soddick, at Sarrook, was visited on July 7 by two Moonlighters. Their faces were blackened, and they carried revolvers. It is stated they warned Mrs. Soddick against working for a farmer in the neighborhood, and that they fired shots at the house.

Mr. Joseph J. Biggar, son of the late Mr. Joseph G. Biggar, M.P., was sworn in a solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland, on June 28, before the Lord Chancellor. Mr. Biggar becomes, in consequence, entitled to some £30,000 under the provisions of his father's will.

The National School teachers of the Counties of Cavan, Fermanagh and Monaghan held a meeting at Coney on June 29. Resolutions were passed urging on the Government the necessity for increasing salaries, and for modifying the pension scheme and altering the classifications.

A family named Sullivan, living at Mirles, has fallen heir to an immense fortune. Two sons and four daughters will receive £300,000 each. An uncle, named Connor, who emigrated to San Francisco many years ago, died there and bequeathed his property to his wife, having no issue. Some time ago Mrs. Connor received injuries on a railway, from which she died. She willed the above portion of her large fortune to the nephews and nieces of her late husband.

The weaving industry at the Convent, Skibbereen, where young girls are taught the manufacture of linen previous to its introduction into the cottages of the peasants, is occupying considerable attention at present, and is likely to become the pioneer of an extensive work for the South. The Superintendant has lately received from the Countess of Aberdeen, who is a warm friend of Irish manufacturers, an order for a quantity of the finest cambric dresses.

An interesting discovery of Irish antiquities was made lately at the historic bridge of Ballintra. During the progress of the work in connection with the widening of the River Shannon, near Lough Allen, the workmen unearthed, at a depth of twelve feet, a boat made of Irish oak and of peculiar design. The boat was evidently scooped out of a massive tree. It measures eighteen feet long and about thirty inches wide. Holes are bored in it apparently for masts.

About seven o'clock on the night of June 29 the inhabitants of Crookhaven were awestricken by the appearance of brilliant flashes of light which were seen to play around Crookhaven Harbor, making the different places on which they shone as plainly visible as if the rays of the noon day sun were shining on them. Those who happened to be in the line of the light saw in the distant horizon a brilliant meteor which they state appeared "larger than the sun," but the light was a pure white. After remaining with them for a considerable time the strange illuminations suddenly disappeared.

The death is announced of Sir Croker Barrington, Bart., who occurred on July 4, at Glenstal Castle, Marrow. He was the second son of Sir Matthew Barrington, and was born July 9, 1817. Sir Croker was highly esteemed by the people of the neighborhood. A lover of fine arts, he collected valuable tapestries, paintings of the old Masters, antique furniture, etc. He held first place as a collector of the high courts, and his firm have long been connected with the Great Southern and Western Railway as legal advisers of that railroad. The remains were interred in the family vault at St. Mary's Cathedral.

Several meetings were held in Kilmallick recently to protest against a recent conviction—that of Mr. David Walsh. The residence of Father Coyne, the parish priest, was under close watch by the police from early morning, and he was served with a copy of a proclamation forbidding the meeting. When Father Coyne left his house to try to reach the proclaimed meeting, he was closely dogged by the police. But after trying for about three hours, he eluded them. Father Coyne returned to his house, and managed to escape through the back door, where he mounted his horse and rode off unscathed. He soon met some people coming from a meeting which had had dispersed, and was received with cheers. After Father Coyne had addressed the gathering, the people formed in procession and marched to his house.

The funeral of Mrs. O'Conner, wife of Mr. James O'Conner, and her four children, at Dublin, was a touching exhibition of how sincerely and widespread was the sympathy for Mr. O'Conner. In numbers there has seldom been seen the equal of the sad procession. All classes of citizens were represented among the mourners. From far and near came messages of sympathy, many of them from people whose funeral Mr. O'Conner had never heard of. The funeral left the family residence at Sevenpoint shortly before ten o'clock, headed by three hearse, in which were the five coffins. At Blackrock every shop in the town was closed, and along the sides of the street the people stood in large crowds, showing their sorrow. It was noon when Glasnevin Cemetery was reached. The last prayers were recited by Father Coffey, after which the coffins were carried to the two graves which had been prepared for them.

A serious encounter took place recently between a party of tenants and some Emergency men on the estate of Mr. James G. Byrne, of Coolree. The Emergency men had secured some cattle found trespassing on evicted farms, and while driving them past Barke-

town Cross, were stopped by a party of tenants, who attempted to seize their stock. This they believe they were entitled to do, as they consider that the trespass was owing to the state of the fences of the evicted lands. The people drove the animals back on their drivers, all of whom were armed. One Emergency man raised his rifle and fired at the people, who, however, persisted in their attempt, and finally regained possession of the cattle.

Lots on the night of June 28 a raid for arms was made by a party of Moonlighters at Ahawick, near Fobonagh, and was made memorable by the stubborn resistance offered by a family named Breen, whose house was the last one visited. The Moonlighters numbered about fifteen, and with the exception of one, who wore a cloth mask over his face, were not disguised. Most of them carried arms. Seven houses were visited with the result that five guns were taken. David Dore gave up his gun on it being demanded, as did Michael O'agney, Jeremiah Scoulan, William Enright and Mrs. Hough. It was only when the party went to Breen's that they met resistance. These within the house, having a gun primed and ready, kept the Moonlighters at bay. Seeing it was hopeless to force an entrance, they decamped after partially breaking the windows and door.

For the second time, the Emergency men in Long Island, between Schull and Cape Clear, with their police guard, have been made prisoners on the island. Mr. Thomas H. Marmon recently carried out evictions on this and other islands of Plan of Campaign in operation. Emergency caretakers, guarded by police, were put in charge. The police of Schull set boyotted the evictors that they (the people) were threatened with prosecutions if they did not supply food, and, acting on advice, they did supply the necessary provisions. Shortly after, the boat belonging to the Emergency men disappeared, and although diligent search was made, no trace of it could be found. As no other craft could be had on the island, the party was in a bad plight. The islanders refused to supply any food. It was only in response to a flag of distress that the evictors were taken off the island. The coast-guard soon tired of their occupation, and rebelled against acting the part of Emergency men, with the result that Mr. Marmon supplied a fine new boat. But the second craft also disappeared after a short service. Not a soul would again volunteer to come to their rescue, but through simple charity, the coast-guard took the boat back and forth, but the Emergency men they would not allow into the boat.

The current number of the *Lycium* contains an instructive article on "The Taxation of Ireland." Opening with the remarkable statement of Mr. Robert Giffen, the secretary of the statistical department of the Board of Trade, in the *Nineteenth Century* of March, 1889: "I desire to call special attention to the fact which has come out incidentally, that Ireland is overtaxed in comparison with Great Britain. It contributes twice its share, if not more, to the Imperial Exchequer," the article deals with the question mainly from the historical standpoint. It shows that at the date of the passing of "the beneficent" Union Ireland's National Debt was in round numbers only twenty-eight millions. England's debt at the same date was four hundred and fifty millions. Even the audacity of Pitt and Castlereagh combined was not equal to the suggestion that the countries so unequally burdened with debt should at once share the same fiscal liabilities. Fraud was resorted to to conceal, and, at the same time, accomplish the object. The financial opacity of Ireland was fixed as the extravagant proportion of 1 to 7 1/2 of Great Britain; but it was arranged that when by this means the artificial bankruptcy of the country was accomplished, and the debt of Ireland had swollen to the same proportion, by way of relieving her the exchequer and the debts of the two countries should be consolidated, and thereafter and the poor nation should be subject to the same taxes as the rich.

THE QUEBEC HORROR.

The Prisoners Committed for Trial.

QUEBEC, July 24.—The Inquest on the five bodies buried in the St. Joseph street fire was resumed to-day at the morgue. Three witnesses were examined. Mrs. Berthelme told of a conversation she had had with one of the prisoners, who spoke about bringing the premises to the chief. The witness, Estienne Gobeil, clerk in dry goods stores, testified that they entered the premises on the night of the fire, and asked for beer. There was no stock whatever on hand except a spoonful of white whiskey. This was about ten o'clock. After medical testimony had been taken the jury retired and after some consideration returned a verdict of wilful murder against all three prisoners.

An inquest had been opened the previous day on the body of Marie Blanche Gazelle Delamare, the nine-week-old child of the Delamares, now committed for trial, who died a few days prior to the fire. The funeral of the deceased child was advertised to be in the St. Omer cemetery, but from inquiries at that place of burial it was learned that no such interment took place. The police discovered that the body of the child was interred in the St. Sauveur cemetery, under strange and hurried circumstances. The coroner then ordered the body to be exhumed, which was done on Tuesday evening, and a medical examination made. The examiners, Drs. Ahearn and Lavoie, will give their evidence on the inquest, which was adjourned until the afternoon of to-day, Wednesday.

The Channel Stokers' Strike.

LONDON, July 27.—The passengers between Dover and Calais had a lively time yesterday and to-day, in consequence of the strike among the firemen on the steamers. The piers are crowded with strikers. The boats were delayed. The strikers assumed a threatening attitude. Firemen have been secured temporarily to fill the places of the strikers to-day. Trouble is expected. The Dover hotels are crowded with Americans afraid to cross, while a large number of them remained in London to-day for the same reason.

A SWEEPING T

As New England Carries Death and Destruction Before It.

LAWRENCE, Mass., July 28.—A cyclone, the first of any considerable importance, with memory in New England, and one equalling in destructive power those so frequently reported from Western communities, visited the suburb of South Lawrence this forenoon at about 9.15 p.m., and in fifteen minutes had killed eight persons, seriously injured from fifteen to twenty slightly injured at least twenty more on a swath through a thickly populated section twenty-six feet wide and a mile long, rendering five hundred people homeless, destroyed or greatly damaged from seventy-five to one hundred buildings, most dwelling houses, leveled a beautiful square of over five hundred trees, and entailed a property loss now estimated at \$100,000, all of which was uninsured against damage by wind and storm. South Lawrence is that section of the city lying south of the Merrimack River. At this main point: the Boston & Maine railroad takes a sharp turn to the eastward, and following the Merrimack across the river to Bradford. A railroad bridge connects the suburb with the city proper and with the railroad line north. The point is a busy railway junction, and in the vicinity were many wooden houses occupied by well-to-do mechanics, and amongst these the fire first spent its fury. The northern boundary of the destruction is but three streets south of the city proper, with their busy throngs of thousands of workers, showing how narrow was the escape from more appalling loss of life and property. It was a veritable dog day. The air was hot and humid. Dark clouds scudded swiftly through the heavens with intermittent rain. Suddenly the wind veered to the west, an inky black, cone-like cloud seemed to drop from the cumulous mass hanging to the southwest and move rapidly with awful aspect toward the city. It was accompanied by torrents of rain. In an instant the crash came. Buildings were crushed like egg-shells. The tempest then swept across the Shawheen river into the town of Andover there it carried everything before it, destroying both life and property. Churches and houses were carried off their foundations and scenes were witnessed. The following is the list of the dead, seven of whom were killed instantly and one died: Later—Michael Higgins, aged 35; Mrs. Mary O'Connell, aged 34; Miss Mary O'Connell, aged 17; Miss Elizabeth Collins, aged 6; Hannah Collins, aged 9; Mrs. Mary Lyons, Helen Custer, blown from the railroad bridge, died in the afternoon. A Hart is at the hospital and it is thought he will die. Three injured were carried to the hospital while the others were cared for by friends, their injuries being slight.

Rowdy Cattleman.

New York, July 28.—American cattleman returning from Europe are making lively for the captains of the ships by which they pass. For the second time in as many weeks an English steamer came into port to-day with her Union Jack on the ensign reversed as a signal of distress. The police boat patrol responded, and found the steamer to be the Chicago, which left London July 10th. Captain Morgan made a formal report against the crew of 27 cattlemen who were passengers by the Chicago, and turned them over to the police. They were John McNamee, James Tynan, and Henry Hallison, of this city. These men, aided by the others, Captain Morgan says, intimidated the crew, insulted him, and stole a portion of the ship's cargo. The crew of the steamer numbered only 12. The cattlemen began on the second day out to break up the cattle pens on deck, and when remonstrated with threatened to "take possession" of the ship. They got into the hold on the 18th inst., made a raid on the stores there, became drunk, and then fought among themselves, and insisted on occupying the forecastle instead of their own quarters in the stern of the ship. Two of the men took up their quarters in the captain's cabin. They were finally driven out, and for the remainder of the trip they made themselves very offensive.

Bishop O'Dwyer and Dillon.

Dublin, July 27.—Bishop O'Dwyer, of Limerick, who borrowed the *Freeman's Journal*, will return the paper to the editor of the *Journal*. The latter repudiated that part of his editorial in Parliament which reflected on the Pope. The Bishop shows, by Haasard's official report, that Dillon did say what he was reported in the papers to have said; that he did say the Pope was bribed by the British Government. The Bishop adds that no amount of dirt-throwing will extricate Dillon from the answer in which he criticises himself, and demands that the face of the music and not try to avoid the issue by repudiating the insulting words which he uttered.

The Quebec Rockettide.

The dreadful catastrophe at Quebec, in which so many lost their lives by the fall of rock from the cliff into Champlain street, is yet fresh in the memory of all our readers. It is said that the demand for compensation on the part of the tenants is to be heard before the courts. The Quebec Telegraph is authority for the announcement that "the Patrons of Right, one on behalf of the proprietors and the other on behalf of the tenants, have at last been granted. We are informed to-day that Mr. Robertson, acting for the claimants, has received the petition with the seal of His Excellency the Governor-General. Let right be done" and the petition. The suits will now be continued before the Exchequer Court and as soon as possible brought to a termination.

A few days ago Mrs. Thomas B. Lott, jr., who lives near Eganville, having occasion to go to work in a potato patch, left her baby about a year old sitting on the door step. After being away some time she heard the child make a strange noise, not paying any attention to the cry until she heard a second sound, when she at once set out to see what might be the matter. On arriving there she was horror-stricken to see a large snake coiled around the child. The little fellow with one hand held hold of the snake, while in the other was a piece of bread which he was holding out to his snake, who seemed hungry, so he was eating it with great relish. So terrified was the mother upon beholding the sight, she was unable to go to his assistance. Calling her oldest girl she bade her take away the baby. Meantime she procured a hoe, and as the little girl lifted the baby, Mrs. Lott dealt the snake a blow which severed its head. It was with hard coaxing the child could be pacified after being taken away from his dangerous playmate.