

IS SURE A MIRACLE CURED HER AT LOURDES

English Girl's Story of the Sudden Restoration of Her Strength.

PIGRIMAGE A LAST HOPE

Her Recovery Was Despaired of When She Went to the Famous Grotto.

LONDON, June 22.—Miracles still happen. First to the opinion expressed by Father Mackin, spiritual adviser in the north of England for the Catholic Women's League, when she followed in the case of Miss Margaret Stabler, who believes that she was recently cured miraculously at Lourdes.

Miss Stabler resides with her parents in a little cottage on the banks of the River Blith at Hebbide Furnace, Northumberland. For two and a half years she suffered from this paralysis, temporary loss of speech and insomnia. Expert treatment at the Newcastle Royal Infirmary did not help her. Despite all that was done for her, she gradually grew worse. In the early part of the month to all intents and purposes she was dead from the foot to the waist, her left arm was useless through palsy, and her immediate relatives feared that her speedy death was inevitable.

Miss Stabler is a devout Roman Catholic and a pilgrim to the famous grotto at Lourdes, which was suggested after her discharge last January from Newcastle Infirmary, where she had been under treatment for twelve weeks, was decided upon. The Women's Catholic League and a few friends enabled her to make the trip. She made the journey to Lourdes via London on an ambulance stretcher being obliged to remain in a recumbent position all the way owing to her great exhaustion and the paralyzed state of her limbs. What happened at Lourdes is best told in Miss Stabler's own words.

"When I got word in the month of May that I could go to Lourdes," she said, "I was confined to bed, being numb from the foot to the waist. They could stick pins into my legs and I could not feel them."

"When I was taken on a stretcher



Margaret Stabler who believes she was miraculously cured at Lourdes

at Lourdes waiting for a bath there was a crowd of people and a lady stood on my legs. Father Phillips pulled her away and asked me if I felt any pain; but I said no because I had not known that she was on my feet.

"It was on June 2 and I was informed that the bath water was cold, but I never felt it. I had no sensation in my limbs when I was first placed in the bath, but when I was taken out the pain left my back and right arm, though there was still no feeling in the legs, which were still very cold. I was then taken to the Rosary Chapel and saw the procession of the Blessed Sacrament passing. At that moment I felt stronger and I was still a little stronger and free from pain when I was taken for a second bath in the afternoon.

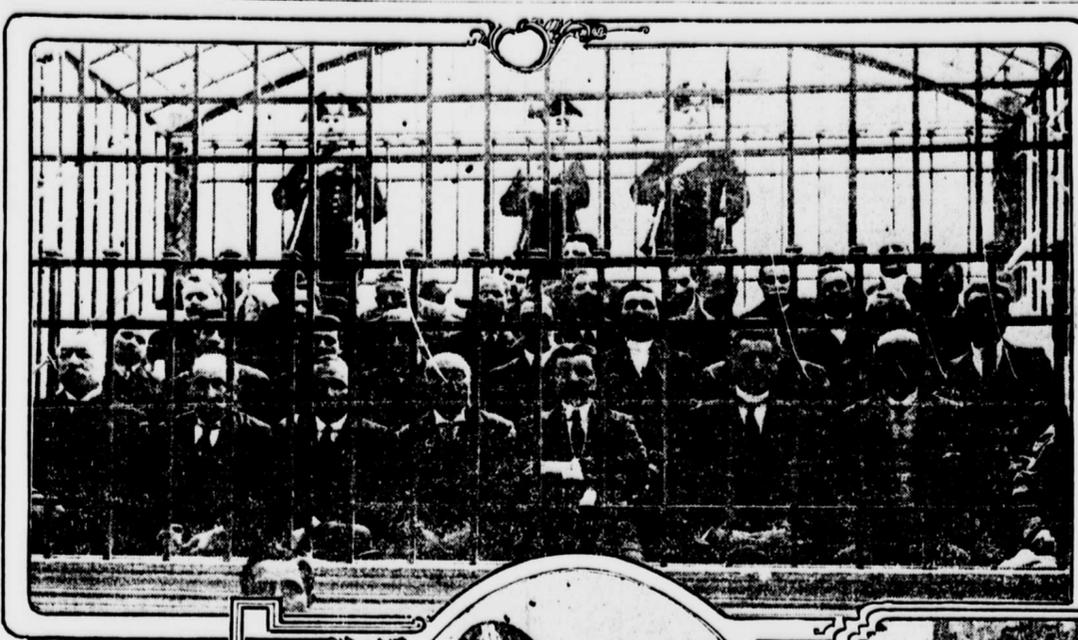
"On the following day I was obliged to remain in bed, but on June 4 I had sufficiently recovered to have another bath, and on that occasion I experienced a shaking in my limbs. I was able to move my left toes slightly when I came out and I was free from pain. The next bath had the same effect.

"We were at the grotto a long time and I was very tired, but I wanted to see the procession, which was the last preparation being made to receive me to the hospital, when a lady asked me if I would like to see the procession of the Blessed Sacrament. I said I would, although I was tired out and was feeling quite weak again. I pulled myself together, however, and left myself growing stronger.

"As the procession approached I started shaking and had palpitation. I slipped my legs to see if I could feel anything, but I could not, although they were still shaking. Then as the procession and the four priests came opposite to me on the other side of the road I felt the heat come back to my legs and arms, and I got up without assistance and then knelt down while the Blessed Sacrament passed.

"Then with assistance I was able to walk, and I have been growing stronger and eating better every day since."

The news of Miss Stabler's return to health was communicated to her family by a telegram from Lourdes, which said: "Your daughter is able to walk, thanks to our Blessed Lady of Lourdes." Naturally this message caused a sensation in the neighborhood, and to avoid anything in the nature of a public demonstration, Miss Stabler, instead of traveling to Hebbide, the local railway sta-



CAMORRISTS IN THE CAGE GUARDED BY CARBINEIERS

tion, went to Blith, and thence home in a conveyance.

Ever since her arrival home she has been bright and cheerful. The six correspondents found her sitting comfortably in a chair, working at a piece of embroidery, which she laid aside to relate her story. Subsequently she stood up to pose for a photographer, and she remained standing for a little while without assistance.

Her medical attendant, Dr. Fathers, of Hebbide, who has been in practice there for the last three years, and has a full knowledge of the case, declared it was a "wonderful cure."

"I can only attribute it to supernatural causes," he added.

As far as he could judge the cure was permanent. Before she went to Lourdes he had failed to cause any impression by sticking pins into her limbs and by shocks from electric batteries. She could not lift her left leg or left arm, and her spine was affected. When he went to see her when she arrived from Lourdes she rose from her chair and walked toward him.

The Catholic pastor of Cowpen, Father Kershaw, who has known Miss Stabler for several years, was also unable to explain her recovery except by supernatural agency.

"I consider her cure a reward for her perfect faith and her natural goodness," he observed. On the question of permanency he said there could be no doubt whatever that ten days ago she was unable to walk and there could be no doubt that she was able to walk now.

Father Mackin of the Women's Catholic League, rejoiced over Miss Stabler's restoration to health. As to Lourdes he said that Catholics certainly accepted and maintained that miracles were wrought there. In the process of canonization of saints it was required that at least three miracles must be proved as having been wrought through the intercession of the person proposed for canonization. He had been to Lourdes and had seen invalids cured. There were certainly apparitions of the Virgin at Lourdes, he declared.

At the beginning of the so-called miraculous history of the place the church almost entirely discarded the idea that miracles were performed there. After a searching inquiry had been held the church approved of pilgrimages to our Lady of Lourdes.

He directed the idea that Miss Stabler's recovery was a cure by suggestion. That was to his mind an altogether insufficient explanation.

Miss Stabler is apparently on the high road to complete health, for she is daily growing stronger. She attained her twenty-first birthday on June 8. Although she is a Catholic her father, who works in the coal mines, is himself a Protestant.

FRANCE AIMS AT ABSINTHE.

PARIS, June 22.—The Senate has adopted the proposals of its committee which had reported on Senator de Lamarzelle's bill to prohibit entirely the manufacture or sale of absinthe in France and passed a law prohibiting the sale of absinthe in which the injurious element thuyone is employed. Senator de Lamarzelle accepted the bill in its new form as being something acquired toward the conquest of the green poison, the alternative offered being to refer the matter back to the committee, which would have had the effect of burying it for years, if not forever.

The Senate's passing this bill does not mean that France has now followed Belgium's example of 1906. Holland's of 1905 and Switzerland's of 1910 and put a stop to the sale of real absinthe.

This bill has still to pass the Chamber of Deputies, where it will find two other bills of a similar nature, both in the committee stage, so that it will be months, perhaps years, before any one of the three, or one formed from the three, gets through the chamber, when it will have, in its new form, again to face the Senate.

The increase in absinthe drinking has paralleled the increase in the number of murders committed, which have risen from 336 in 1878, to 695 in 1907, and 940 in 1911, in which year 53 per cent. of the murderers were found to be absinthe devotees. The new bill will prohibit the use of the three herbs used in making absinthe, i. e., *Artemisia absinthium*, *Tanacetum vulgare* (tansy) and *Salvia officinalis* (sage), which contain thuyone (*Thuya occidentalis*), but will allow the use of aniseed, badian and fennel, but it is hard to conceive the true lover of the green goddess sitting outside a cafe between 4 and 6 o'clock and ordering "Garçon, one fennel, one!" Any attempt to introduce thuyone into a beverage under any fancy name will easily be detected, as there exists a preparation which gives a bright red color to any liquid containing thuyone.



THE INFORMERS ABBATEMAGGIO.

FIFTEEN RULES OF LIFE FOR ENGLISHMEN

Discovered by Herr Herggelet—Has Printed Them in a Pamphlet.

BERLIN, June 18.—Herr Mariano Herggelet, who spent fifteen years in England in active business, has recorded his impressions of Englishmen in a pamphlet, which has figured prominently for some time past in the Berlin book stalls and in the shop windows. It bears the impressive title "On the Probability of a War Between England and Germany, and on the Future of the Two Countries, With a Description of the Englishmen of the Present Day."

Herr Herggelet has discovered that apart from what concerns sport the Englishman has adopted and adheres to the following fifteen rules of life:

1. Don't reflect, meditate or worry.
2. Don't exert yourself unnecessarily.
3. Don't excite yourself over mistakes committed, over things forgotten or neglected.
4. Learn to forgive languages; there are always enough foreigners available when they are needed.
5. Don't change anything unless it is already too late.
6. Don't learn anything from other nations.
7. Don't take precautions, let the trouble come.
8. Don't possess an exaggerated sense of duty.
9. Forget everything quickly; recollection only disturbs the peace of the soul.
10. Keep no promise unless pleasure or sport is concerned.
11. Do nothing thoroughly, do only what is absolutely necessary.
12. Don't begin anything too soon to-morrow is also a day.
13. Indifference and callousness take one quietly through life.
14. Superstition and ease save trouble and embellish existence.
15. Dream, dream blissfully, indulge in delicious thoughts about clothes and sport, keep long, eat well, work easily and little, abuse for a quarter of an hour each day the political party to which you do not belong, pay your taxes, be contented, believe firmly in the superiority of the British people and manifest a pleasing exterior and demeanor to every one.

Numerous facts are cited to prove that these rules are observed by "the average Briton, from the highest official in the State, in the army, in the navy and in the whole of business life, down to the youngest apprentice, and in the poorest workshop." He points out, for example, that "there are in London 42,000 and in the whole of England perhaps 90,000 German waiters, attendants, &c. Such hard work is not suitable for Englishmen; they prefer to be waited on."

Again "The Indian post, with many millions of letters, arrives every Saturday, while the mail leaves England for India every Friday; if the Indian mail arrived on Fridays and left on Saturdays six days would be gained by the correspondents. But what are six days? They will not ruin England."

"Shakespeare, the greatest of all great men, whose works make far too serious demands on the mental powers, enjoys only hospitality in England, and can thank Heaven when at least one of his plays is produced annually in London. . . . The English prefer pieces in which there is dancing and singing, or in which the actors appear throughout the evening in dress clothes or sporting costumes. A Theatre Francaise, a Hofburg, a Konigliches Schauspielhaus are impossible in England, for these are thinking establishments."

Herr Herggelet thinks that war between England and Germany will not be just yet

MONOPOLY ON THE THAMES.

London Lightermen Protected by Law for Four Centuries.

LONDON, June 21.—Until their strike threatened to paralyze the whole business of the port of London and to spread the paralysis to every port in the kingdom, few Londoners knew anything about the Thames lightermen. He has now found out that the Thames barge is an important person, a monopolist protected by acts of Parliament for the last 400 years.

The first act of Parliament defining the constitution and powers of the Watermen's Company was passed in 1514. In 1555 another act was passed that the Court of Watermen's Company should consist of eight watermen, to be called overseers and rulers, their appointment by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen being annual. In 1700 the lightermen were incorporated with the watermen and the title of the company was changed to the Watermen's and Lightermen's Company, three lightermen being appointed as additional overseers and rulers.

Many other acts of Parliament have since passed concerning the company. One of the most important is that of 1859, which provides that no person except a freeman of the company or a duly qualified apprentice is allowed to act as a waterman or lighterman, or to navigate any wherry or pleasure boat, lighter, or other craft. In 1796 there were 12,283 of the Thames monopolists; to-day the men holding licenses number only 5,413. The reduction in their number is due to the introduction of steam. In the days of Queen Elizabeth the watermen between Windsor and Gravesend numbered 40,000. It was their boast that they could furnish 20,000 men for the navy and at one time 8,000 of them were in the service.

The linguistic powers of the Thames barge have been famous for centuries. Boswell relates that Johnson was very pleased with himself at having silenced some of them who tried their satire on him. By 176, the waterman's wit had become so generally offensive that an order was made by the rulers and auditors of the company forbidding this form of amusement, and a penalty of half a crown for each offence was imposed on any waterman or apprentice convicted of using improper language.

The first influential protest against the company's monopoly, which is now again engaging attention, was made in 1870 when the Thames Traffic Committee, appointed by the Board of Trade, recommended that the owners of river steamers should be allowed to select their crews as in the case of other passenger steamers, and that the navigation of barges should be thrown open entirely.

A bill to effect this free navigation was introduced but withdrawn. Nothing was done until 1901, when in the Thames Conservancy act of that year certain provisions were included. These, however, proved abortive.

In 1901 the lightermen's strike again drew attention to the subject, and another bill was introduced, but did not rise into an act. The President of the Board of Trade then referred the matter to the Port of London Commission, and the recommendations of that body led to the provisions in the Port of London authority act of 1908, which now makes it possible for something to be done to break the monopoly without extinguishing a picturesque institution of the city.

Reindeer Moss.
It is stated that an immense bed of the best reindeer moss has been discovered near the mouth of the boreal river in Kamchatka. The bed extends to a distance of seventy-five miles along the coast, has a width of over nine miles and a depth of six feet. This kind of moss is used in the manufacture of cardboard.

NEW BRITISH PEER AN AMERICAN BY BIRTH

Francis Channing Was the Son of a Unitarian Clergyman.

LONDON, June 20.—Little notice has been taken here of the fact that in the recent list of birthday honors a man who was born a citizen of the United States was made a peer. This was Sir Francis Channing, M. A., J. P., who was born in America, was a son of the Rev. W. H. Channing, and married Elizabeth, the daughter of Henry Bryant of Boston.

This elevation to the peerage of Francis Channing should be interesting to Julian Hawthorne. In his "Hawthorne and his Circle," published in 1903, the novelist's son instances Francis Channing as an evidence never come to much.

At that time Julian Hawthorne had heard of a Frank Channing in Parliament, who "was probably the same man" as the friend of his own boyhood in Liverpool. He added that some cause or other, probably "his failure to obey at eve the voice obeyed at prime," had "prevented him from ever doing anything to attract attention." It was Mr. Channing's career at Oxford, where he "was overcome by the subtle attractions of English culture," that corrupted his American patriotism and turned him into an Englishman.

When Nathaniel Hawthorne was American Consul at Liverpool the Rev. William Henry Channing was pastor of a Unitarian church in that city. The two families became acquainted and Julian Hawthorne and Frank Channing, according to the reminiscences of the former, were soon inseparable companions.

Young Channing was devoted to ornithology, had a strong proclivity to art and was clever in all kinds of fine handwork. "All intellectual operations came easy to him."

The future peer apparently exercised a strong fascination over young Hawthorne, especially when "he proved to me by a mathematical demonstration, which I accepted without in the least understanding it, that in fifty years New York would be larger and more populous than London at the end of the same period. In those days they were both "fanatically patriotic."

Although in 1903 Julian Hawthorne pointed to Channing as an example of an expatriated American who had not "come to much" the new peer's career has not been without distinction, although it has not, perhaps, been of the spectacular nature. He was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, and was afterward a fellow tutor and lecturer in philosophy at University College, Oxford. Academically, therefore, his career was decidedly distinguished.

His publications include the following books: "Instinct," "The Greek Orators as Historical Authorities," "The Second Ballot," and "The Truth about Agricultural Depression." He sat as a Liberal member of Parliament for East Northamptonshire for twenty-five years, from 1885 to 1910, and was created a Baronet in 1903.

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The cause of the trial was the murder of Gennaro Cucolo, a Camorrist, at Torre del Greco, and of his wife, Maria Cutinelli, in Naples. Their killing was a Camorrist execution.

During the long trial the following prisoners died: Ciro Alfano, who was arrested on the day of his marriage and is said to have died of a broken heart; Pasquale Gargiulo and Matteo Valacore, who died recently, and Ciro Vitelli, who was present at the murder, but who was arrested and died of cholera last year.

Although over 700 witnesses were heard during the trial, still the case for the prosecution almost entirely rests on the revelations of Abbatemaggio, the informer.

Owing to lack of evidence and the practical impossibility of compelling witnesses to denounce the Camorrista, the King's Procurator had to withdraw the charge of murder against Luigi Arena and Gennaro Ibbello, and to admit that the proof of Di Matteo's guilt was insufficient. The charges of criminal association against Giuseppe Cirico and Maria Stendardo have likewise been withdrawn. Out of the twenty-two Camorrista charged with criminal association, a crime which cannot be punished with more than five years imprisonment, seventeen prisoners who were arrested five years ago and have consequently already served the maximum term of imprisonment to which they would have been sentenced if convicted, have been released.

Only two of the Camorrista implicated in the Cucolo murder succeeded in evading arrest. They were Giuseppe Esposito and Andrea Attanasio, who fled and are supposed to be hiding abroad, probably in America. Erricone likewise fled to America, and was arrested in New York by Detective Petrosino, whose murder was probably a Camorra execution. Giovanni Rapi, who fled to Paris, returned to Italy and willingly surrendered himself to the police in order to prove his innocence.

The first ten months of the trial were taken up with formalities connected with the impaneling, swearing and challenging of the jury and with the hearing of evidence. In order to induce jurymen to serve on this long trial a special law was voted by Parliament fixing their pay at \$1.40 a day. The last six months of the trial were taken up with the speeches for the prosecution and the defence.

Originally over fifty lawyers for the defence appeared, but gradually declined to pay their fees or because they pretended to be poor in order to excite the pity of the jury, the number of lawyers was reduced to eighteen. The two jurists, De Angelis and Amodeo, falsely accused of having committed the double murder, were present during the trial and represented by lawyers in order to claim eventual damages.

Besides the lawyers' speeches there were others by experts and alienists appointed both by the court and the prisoners to ascertain whether the informer, Abbatemaggio, was insane.

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GEMS IMPROVED BY RADIUM.

Experiments of a Young German Chemist With Sapphires.

LONDON, June 21.—The latest experiments made with radium confirm the statement that it has the property of changing the colors of precious and semi-precious stones. The change is effected merely by continued exposure to radium salts and the gems which give the best results are sapphires.

A young German chemist is said to have secured sensational results from this discovery. He recently purchased several varieties of sapphires and placed them in a box with a small quantity of radium bromide. The transformations of the stones after about a month's exposure are described as follows:

Original Color	New Color
White or uncolored	Turquoise yellow.
Blue	Emerald green.
Violet	Sapphire blue.
White colored	Beautiful rubis.
Inferior dark colored	Deep violet.

The chemist visited the jeweller from whom he bought the stones at an average price of 40 cents a carat and asked what the jeweller would offer for the parcel. The jeweller, suspecting nothing, even after a close examination, offered \$20 a carat for all the stones, with the exception of the small but exquisite ruby colored one, for which he said he was willing to give no less than \$200 a carat!

LAST PIGTAIL OFF.

Majordomo of Chinese Legation in London Gets Father's Consent.

LONDON, June 22.—The last pigtail has departed from the Chinese Legation in Portland place. This one remaining pigtail fell at the close of last week beneath the scissors of progress.

It grew upon the head of Leo Yuk Lins, majordomo of the legation, who hails from the Pekin neighborhood. Early last year the majordomo wished to rid himself of this emblem of Manchu servitude, but though he was more than 40 years of age he would not do it until he had his father's consent.

He wrote to his father but the reply at first was a refusal to allow the destruction of the ornament and Leo Yuk Lins continued to wear it, the only one left in the legation. Patiently the majordomo bore his badge of shame and servitude until two months ago, when he again petitioned his father.

At the end of last week the long desired permission came, and in a very few minutes the pigtail was shorn off.

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