

A MODERN MIRACLE. AN INTERESTING CHAPTER FROM THE LIFE OF A PROMINENT GENTLEMAN.

(Boston, Mass., Globe.)

The readers of this paper were more or less amazed at a most remarkable statement from one of our leading citizens which appeared in yesterday's issue. So unusual were the circumstances connected with it, and so much comment did it occasion on the street and social circles, that a representative of this paper was commissioned to investigate its details and verify its facts. The article referred to was a statement made by Mr. B. F. Larabee, formerly of London but now of the New York and Boston Dispatch Express Company, whose office is on Arch street. Mr. Larabee was found by the newspaper man in his private office, and on being questioned said:

"Well, sir, logically I have been dead, but really I am as you see me. A little over a year ago I was taken sick. My trouble was not severe at first and I thought it was the result of a slight cold. Somehow I felt unaccountably tired at times, although I took an abundance of sleep. Then, again, I had dull and strange pains in various parts of my body. My appetite was good one day and I had none whatever the next and my head pained me more or less much of the time. A while afterward I noticed that it was peculiar about the fluids I was passing and that a sediment, scum and a strange accumulation appeared in it. Still I did not realize that these things meant anything serious and I allowed the illness to run along until on the 28th day of October I fell prostrate while walking along Tremont street. I was carried home and constantly attended by my regular physician, but in spite of his skill I kept growing worse and finally they tapped my side in the vicinity of the heart, taking away forty-six ounces of water. This relieved me for the time, but I soon became as bad as before. Then the doctors gave me up entirely, declared I could not live more than twenty-four hours and my daughter, who was residing in Paris, was telegraphed for. Still I lingered along for several weeks, far more dead than alive, but never giving up hope. One night—it was on the 29th of April, I very well remember—my attendant, who was reading the paper to me, began an article which described my disease and sufferings exactly. It told how some severe cases of Bright's disease had been cured, and so clearly and sensibly did it state the case that I determined to try the means of cure which it described. So I sent my man to the drug store, procured a bottle of the medicine unknown to my physicians and friends, and took the first dose at ten o'clock. At that time I was suffering intensely. I could not sleep; I had the short breathe, and could scarcely get any air into my lungs. I was terribly biased from head to foot, and the motion of my heart was irregular and painful. The next morning I was able to breathe freely; the pain began to leave me and the bloating decreased. I continued to take the medicine, and to-day, sir, I am as well as I ever was in my life, and wholly owing to the wonderful, almost miraculous, power of Warner's Safe Cure. I do not know what this medicine is made of, or anything else about it, but I know it saved my life when I was given up by the doctors and had really been dead for weeks; that it has kept me in perfect health ever since and has cured many of my friends to whom I have recommended it. My recovery is so remarkable that it has excited much attention, and physicians as well as others have investigated it thoroughly. I am glad they have, for I feel that the results of such a wonderful cure should be known to the thousands in all parts of the land who are suffering from troubles of the kidneys, liver or heart, in some of their many dangerous forms."

The representative of the press thanked Mr. Larabee for his very frank and clear statement, and was about to leave the office when a gentleman stepped up to him and inquired if he were seeking information about Mr. Larabee's sickness and recovery. The scribe replied that he was, whereupon the gentleman said:

"And so am I, and I have come all the way from Toronto for that very purpose. Kidney troubles seem to be alarmingly increasing all over the country, and I have a very near relative who is afflicted much as Mr. Larabee was. I have been to see the physicians of whom Mr. Larabee speaks, and I tell you, sir, it is simply wonderful."

"What did they say?" asked the man of news.

"Say? Why, sir, they fully confirm everything Mr. Larabee has stated. I called at the Commonwealth hotel, where Mr. Larabee was living at the time of his sickness. Messrs. Brugh & Carter are the proprietors, and I asked them about Mr. Larabee's case. Mr. Brugh pointed to the electric annunciator and said, 'Why, for weeks and weeks every time that bell rang I said, 'That means the death of Mr. Larabee.' No one around the hotel ever dreamed that he would recover, and when the doctors would come down from his room they would shake their heads and say there was no hope. The arrangements for the funeral were made and his recovery was simply a miracle."

"I then called on Dr. Johnson who said that Mr. Larabee's case was a very remarkable one. He was his family physician and expected his death every hour for a number of weeks and never called to see him during that time, but he was prepared for it. The doctor said the recovery was due to Warner's Safe Cure, and if he had friends, male or female, troubled with Albumen or any kidney troubles he should certainly advise them to use this remedy. Dr. Johnson said kidney difficulties are more common than most people think, and that many symptoms which are supposed to be other diseases arise from the kidneys. He said that ladies after gestation are especially subject to albuminous troubles which require prompt attention."

"I next went to see Dr. Melville E. Webb, at the Hotel Cluny, for you see I was determined to be thorough in the matter. I found Dr. Webb a most clear headed and well informed gentleman, and he said:

"I know of Mr. Larabee's case from having thoroughly investigated it as a medical director of a Life Insurance Company, and it is one of the most remarkable cases I have ever met. Mr. Larabee had all the manifestations of a complication of diseases, and in their worst forms. I subjected him to the most thorough examination possible, after his recovery, and I can't find out about him. His kidneys, liver, lungs and heart are perfectly well and sound. I can only add that, from what I have seen, I would unhesitatingly recommend this remedy."

The conclusions from the statements above made which come to the newspaper man as well as the general public must be two fold. First, that a modern miracle of healing has been performed in our midst, and that, too, by the simplest of means and one which is within the reach of every one, and which is remembered that Bright's disease is not usually a sudden complaint. Its beginnings are slight and its growth slow. The symptoms by which it may be detected are dif-

ferent with different persons, no two people usually having the same. This fact was manifest in the case of Mr. Larabee, and he had no idea of the terrible complaint which had attacked him until it became fixed upon him. Secondly, testimonials of such high character and so outspoken in tone, conclusively prove the value of the remedy and its superior nature to the proprietary articles with which the public have formerly been flooded. "The greater includes the less," and the remedy which has been proven so valuable and has saved a life after it was brought down to death's door must unquestionably be certain in the many minor troubles which are so disastrous unless taken in time.

THE IMPERIAL MANIFESTO. Prince Napoleon claims the Napoleonic Succession—Arrest of the Prince.

Paris, Jan. 18.—This morning the *Figaro* published a manifesto professedly issued by Prince Napoleon (Plon Plon), criticising the present situation and claiming the Napoleonic inheritance. The manifesto was also found placarded in several quarters of Paris. The Prince dwells on the impotence and incapacity of the Government, the disunion in Parliament, the decadence of the army and the finances. He declares that religious peace is attacked, and that the observance of the Concordat can alone establish religious peace. The Prince rejects any compromise with the Royalists. He adverts to the plebiscites by which the Empire was sanctioned. The manifesto was torn down by the police. The manifesto was at first regarded as a hoax, and many still doubt its genuineness. The *Figaro* has been seized. If the manifesto is genuine it is thought the Prince will be ordered to quit France, and be conducted to the frontier in the event of a refusal.

Prince Napoleon was arrested this afternoon and conducted to the conciergerie.

The Chamber of Deputies voted urgency for the motion made by Floquet (Republican), prohibiting presence in France or Algeria of any members of former French dynasties.

Jolibois (Bonapartist) interpellated the Government regarding the arrest of Prince Napoleon. He said the issue of the manifesto was simply a press offence. The Prince only exercised his right, and Deves, the Minister of Justice, exceeded his authority in causing the Prince's arrest.

Deves replied that the manifesto has not only been published, but placarded. The matter would come before the tribunals. The Government was resolved to see the law strictly observed by all citizens of the Republic, not excepting Prince Jerome.

Martin Feuilles (Republican) moved the order of the day, approving of the action of the Government in regard to Prince Napoleon. Adopted by 417 to 89.

In discussing the motion to banish the members of the former dynasties, Bisaccia said he was anxious to separate the personality of kings and princes from the present incident. Loud protests followed this remark. The President of the Chamber ruled that the words "kings" and "princes" were unconstitutional.

Prince Napoleon to-day said he issued the manifesto because everything was going wrong in France. A Republic had proved its incapacity for governing, and it had not received the sanction of the popular vote. The Republicans were wrong in not having resorted to a plebiscite a few years ago, when they would have secured five million suffrages. The Prince denied that he had any personal interest in the matter. He was a supporter of *scrutin de liste* because he believed that under the present system the executive was governed chiefly by local interests. He should like to see at the head of the nation, a man of the nation, elected by the nation, as in the United States. Let people appoint Grey, if they pleased, but let people free the executive from the influence of Deputies elected by mere arrondissements. With the present Chamber of Deputies it was impossible to hope for anything. Gambetta failed to imbue it with the principles of government, and where he failed none could hope to succeed. The Prince denied that he aimed at personal power, the co-existence of which, with liberty of press, liberty of association and parliamentary control, was impossible. If the Count de Chambord were to attempt to ascend the throne, he would be the first to seize a musket and mount the barricades. The Prince believed that a parliamentary regime was only practicable under a constitutional monarchy. He was convinced of the perfect legality of his manifesto. Competent persons approved of its terms, and affirmed that the placarding of it was legal.

Prince Napoleon is charged with committing an act tending to change the form of government. The offence is criminal, and punishable by detention in a fortress. Search was made for incriminating documents, but none were found.

The manifesto caused a great sensation. The offending placards were printed on red, yellow and buff-colored paper. All the evening papers reproduced it.

The Bonapartist members of the Government held a meeting, and decided to protest, by every means in their power, against the arrest of the Prince. If M. Floquet's motion is adopted, Prince Jerome, Prince Victor, who is now serving with his battery at Orleans, and Prince Louis will be exiled. The manifesto was also placarded in the provinces. Twenty-six placard posters were arrested, but paroled.

Many despatches have arrived from the provinces, encouraging the Minister to act energetically. The manifesto was agreed upon the day after Gambetta's funeral, the national character of which impressed Jerome with the idea that the people were, in their worship of Gambetta, Bonapartists without knowing it. As there was no Republican who could succeed Gambetta, Jerome thought that only a member of a sovereign family could fill the void. It is supposed the manifesto was printed in some town where the Imperialists prevail among the artisan class, and copied to be sent to agents in the quarters of the city where it was posted. The followers of Prince Victor condemn and Rouher approves of the manifesto.

The Bonapartists hope that the Prince will be treated harshly in jail, as he might become popular if treated as a martyr. So far he has been treated with great consideration, although his removal to prison was made in a summary manner. It is said the Prince stole a march on the Count de Chambord, who was preparing a manifesto. Eighteen thousand placards were printed with the greatest secrecy. Baron Brunet asked to be arrested as necessary to the promulgation of the manifesto, but the magistrate refused to take him into custody.

Paris, Jan. 17.—Prince Napoleon being a wearer of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, he will probably be brought for trial before the First Chamber of the Court of Ap-

peal. The Prince's house was thronged with visitors to the time of his arrest. He appeared very much excited and eagerly questioned visitors as to the effect of the manifesto. They gave him a most encouraging account of its reception by the public. "Yes," he said, "the die is cast; the moment for action has arrived. I hear I am to be arrested and expelled; I await the officers." In reply to the emphatic declarations of his partisans that they counted upon his decision and firmness he said, "Trust to me; the Republic has lived, the people in power have lost all their prestige, Gauchis is irremediable; the Empire alone can save France and place it again in first rank of nations." These declarations were frequently repeated and hailed with enthusiasm by excited Bonapartists. The partisans of Prince Victor are said to be greatly irritated by Napoleon's conduct. It is stated the Bonapartist leaders are practically unanimous in ridiculing Napoleon and his manifesto. Prince Victor is serving as a volunteer in the army at Orleans.

Amigues, one of the Bonapartist leaders, says that Prince Napoleon has no following at all. His party consists of a few intimate associates. Not a General or Regiment in the army would respond to his appeal, and had not the Government committed a mistake in arresting him, in a week the manifesto would have been forgotten. Victor on the contrary has a large section of the army devoted to him, ready to act at the proper moment. Amigues declares that Jerome has neither character nor principles necessary for a successful pretender. He is moreover in poor health, and may die at any moment.

Bouher says Napoleon took the step without previous consultation of the party. Only a few personal friends knew of his intention, among whom Bouher was not included. Bouher is convinced the manifesto will make an excellent impression upon the rural population, which he firmly believes never ceased to be Bonapartist, and since the death of Gambetta he regards the Republic doomed. Bouher says he would not second the Prince even if appealed to. He believes there is no breach between Victor and his father. Bouher says the peasantry number twenty-eight million against eight millions in the towns. If he held firm to our cause the Republic, sooner or later, is doomed.

Casagrac seems pleased at the Prince's arrest and says he will make a declaration in the Chamber repudiating all connection with him. Casagrac declares that the Bonapartists do not trust Napoleon. Casagrac also thinks the Republic is lost. He says Victor will not make a move on attaining his majority as he can wait.

Jules Simon does not believe that any imminent danger threatens the Republic. He thinks new elections would now result in the return of a Chamber similar to that existing. No pretender would have a chance yet, though a couple of years hence, unless the Republic ceases its impotence against the Catholics, the Monarchist restoration may be quite possible.

The proofs of the manifesto were handed to Prince Napoleon while he was at the Opera, and final arrangements were then made.

Paris, Jan. 17.—Floquet's bill was discussed in the Cabinet to-day. It was considered too stringent, and some Ministers will not support it unless it is modified.

Prince Jerome was interrogated again to-day and denied that he intended to overthrow the Republic. All he wanted was to ascertain by means of a plebiscite what the people thought of it. He anticipated expulsion, but not imprisonment. He was glad the Ministry ordered the step which would call the attention of the nation to the facts asserted in the manifesto.

A slight Bonapartist demonstration was made before Prince Jerome's residence to-day, and shouts of "Vive le Prince!" raised. Several participants were arrested, but released after their names and addresses were taken.

La France requests the Government to inform the representatives of the country if the news which had been current for some weeks relative to the organization of a civil war in the West of France, with the help of Catholic workmen's clubs, is exact. It is affirmed that the Minister of the Interior is possessed of precise information in regard to the subject.

London, Jan. 17.—The *Times* says Prince Napoleon was arrested under an article of the penal code entailing transportation, which can be reduced to exile. By the Constitution, a man of the nation can be constituted a court of justice to take cognizance of outrage against the safety of the State. Such court would be certain to condemn the Prince.

Paris, Jan. 18.—The Cabinet to-day resolved to bring forward a bill in the Chamber of Deputies authorizing the Government to take proper measures in the event of the publication hereafter of manifestoes of French pretenders.

In the Chamber of Deputies, D'Ornano, (Bonapartist) declared that he himself had posted Prince Napoleon's manifesto, and gave notice of an interpellation against the violation by the Government of the law of 1831, relating to placards. Lockroy (Republican) will on Saturday ask the Minister of War whether he intends that the Orleans Princes shall retain their military commands.

Fallieres, Minister of the Interior, announced that the Government would on Saturday introduce a bill for the suppression of all manifestations on the part of pretenders to the French throne. Fallieres moved that the meeting of the Bureau, fixed for Saturday to discuss Floquet's motion, be deferred until Tuesday, in order that the Bureau might simultaneously examine the Government's bill and Floquet's motion. Carried.

After a stormy council, wherein some Minister pronounced strenuously for Floquet's proposal, the Cabinet resolved to submit a bill for summarily punishing the exhibition of religious emblems, the posting of placards and utterance of disloyal cries.

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According to a recent return, there are 1,457 theatres in Europe. Italy heads the list with 348; next comes France, with 337; Germany, 194; Spain, 160; Great Britain, 150; Austria and Hungary, 132; Russia, 44; Belgium, 34; Holland, 32; Switzerland, 20; Sweden and Norway, 18; Portugal, 16; Denmark, 10, and Turkey and Greece, 4 each.

Colonel Coppinger, who is soon to be married to one of ex-secretary Blaine's daughters, is a son of an Irish nobleman, and is a communicant of the Roman Catholic Church. He is forty-nine years of age, tall and of fine personal appearance. Miss Blaine is some twenty-five years younger than Colonel Coppinger, whom, it is said, she first met at one of the far Western military posts, where the Colonel was stationed, and where Miss Blaine was visiting the family of the Commandant.

It is said that she will soon embrace the Roman Catholic faith.

GEN. SHERMAN'S SON.

HIS DEFENSE OF THE SPANISH INQUISITION.

Mr. Thomas E. Sherman, son of Gen. William T. Sherman, lectured last night at Loyola College before an intelligent audience, on "The Inquisition." Mr. Sherman is preparing for the priesthood at Woodstock College, and intends to become a Jesuit. Among his hearers were his mother, his sister Rachel, Mr. A. W. Thoburn, of Philadelphia, his brother-in-law and many of the Catholic clergy of the city. The speaker displayed a thorough knowledge of his subject, and for over an hour commanded the closest attention of the audience. He has an easy delivery and a pleasant address. His lecture last night was his first, and he displayed much natural power.

Mr. Sherman gave a sketch of the Inquisition, or Court of Inquiry, established by the Catholic Church in Spain in the thirteenth century, for the suppression of heresy. The Court of Inquiry was composed of clerics and laymen, whose duty it was to try offenses against the laws of the Church. The principal offenders were the Albigenses and Manichaeans. The latter sectaries believed in two principles of good and evil—of equal power and sovereignty; hence they worshipped Lucifer as well as the Lord, and yielded themselves to the most loathsome excesses. These heretical teachings were undermining the Church, morally and social order. To arrest the evil the Church instituted the Inquisition, and the third Council of Lateran issued a decree authorizing the clergy to assemble all the people within their districts, and, after preaching a sermon to them, to explain the powers of the priesthood. The faithful were ordered to confess within an allotted time if they held heretical principles, or knew others who did. All who failed to obey this precept were called to account.

The lecturer exemplified the right of the Church to act in this manner by a parable, in which he portrayed a beautiful mansion ornamented with all that was precious in the sight of man. This sublime structure had a dark, damp and dismal cellar, in which some of the family persisted in living, while the others resided above. In course of time those in the cellar became sick and bred contagious diseases, which threatened the lives of the upper residents. The obstinate creatures, to obtain light, picked holes in the wall, which threatened to crumble the mansion. The people above, to save themselves, cast out their brethren below. So it was with the Catholic Church. It had the Inquisition to prevent the spread of heretical disease. In America, where there is so much said of the court of inquiry, the Partisans of New England burned the people at the stake and indulged in other horrible butcheries, which the Inquisition did not.

The Catholic Church did not sanction all the acts committed in that time, nor did the Inquisition order the execution. It simply tried the offenders, and delivered them to the civil authorities with their verdict. Every Government has the right to protect itself. In this country the Inquisition should not be judged according to our views and beliefs, which are entirely different from those held in the thirteenth century. We should look at things as they existed, and not as they are now. Prescott, the accepted authority on the Inquisition, followed Lorenzo, who was an apostate priest, expelled from Spain because of his immorality and crimes. To revenge himself and bring the Spanish Government into disrepute, he wrote his history of the Inquisition, and fabricated things which have since been disproved by many, Gibbon among the number.

The Catholic Church did not favor all the Spanish Inquisition which was different from that of the Church. Torquemada, who presided over the former, was three times summoned to Rome by the Pope to answer for his atrocities, but disobeyed the orders.

On the conclusion of his lecture Mr. Sherman was warmly greeted with applause. The rumors of his father's conversion to the Catholic faith recently was made known to him, but he positively refused to talk of the subject. He was reticent on the subject at Barman's Hotel, where they stopped, and refused to be interviewed.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Dr. Cathart, lecturer on anatomy in the Edinburgh School of Medicine, gives some striking facts as to the effect of systematic exercise in expanding the chest. At a school for boys where regular exercise was compulsory, new pupils aged 14 were found to have an average chest measurement of 29.3; at 15 they measured 30.16; at 16, 32.0; at 17, 32.6, and at 18, 32.5. Pupils who had been for some time in the school measured, at the same ages, 30.6, 32.1, 34.2, 35.8, and 36.8.



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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court of Justice, in the District of Montreal, wife of Pierre Laurin, Plaintiff, vs. the said Pierre Laurin, defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause. Montreal 18th November, 1882.

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