

THE NAPOLEONIC REVIVAL.

WRITTEN FOR THE REGISTER.

In 1880 the Americans celebrated the centenary of the inauguration of Washington by a year of festivities and commemorations. This year Franco remembers the appearance of Napoleon Buonaparte by instituting a revival of interest in everything pertaining to their last hero. The press is full of accounts of his doings, arguments concerning his place in history, details of his conduct. Magazines contain pages of portraits, reproductions of medals and of battle scenes. The beginning of a novel designed by him during his hard times has been printed. The memoirs of Menou, private secretary after the dismissal of Bourrienne, have been published. Lord Wolseley has just finished a series of papers on his Decline and Fall.

A hundred years ago Napoleon was just on the threshold of his opportunity. In 1794 he assisted in driving the English fleet from Toulon, his genius forcing his superiors to accept his views. For nearly a year more he was not sure of his next meal. Yet Dugommier wrote to Paris, "Reward this young man and promote him; for if he is treated ungratefully he will promote himself." Before long he and Lanus were sharing scanty purses. Napoleon wrote to his brother Joseph, "Life is a flimsy dream, soon to be ended." None the less he went on preparing for his unknown future. Years after he visited an old lady in Lyons, with whom he had boarded, and who thought him insane because he remained alone in his apartment. His study had fitted him to be Emperor. When the opportunity came he was ready.

Everyone knows how the approaches to the legislative chamber were barricaded in a single night, and how in an hour next day the populace was quelled. The opportunity had come.

It is the Corsican lieutenant rather than the Emperor whose figure is dear to history. The hero is the young man of twenty-six making his unheard of marches and combinations in the campaigns of Italy. When he became the intriguer he proved himself the master mind, but he ceased to be the hero. Hannibal was of the same age when he carried the war over the Pyrenees and over the Alps into Italy. But Hannibal was the natural head of his people.

Napoleon's letters represent him during the poverty period as an ordinary adventurer. It was D'Artagnan on a grander scale and with greater opportunities. The man who said that at the end of the year he would be old enough to command the army or be dead must have been set down as either a fool or a genius. The result proved him a genius. Thrones toppled; crowns fell from their owners' heads; Europe acknowledged an invincible conqueror; France attained zenith of her power. Well might D'Israeli put into the mouth of the elder Coningsby the advice to his son to learn everything he could concerning Napoleon. Young France will learn much of the lesson during this year of grace.

The superiority of the military genius of Napoleon receives fitting testimony this month from the pen of Lord Wolseley in the *Pall Mall Magazine*. What seems strange to outsiders is that the campaign which culminated at Waterloo is the one from which he proves it. The skill with which Napoleon dictated the seat of war, forcing the contest so as to meet the allied armies in turn rather than together, and the position of the armies on the morning of Waterloo, serve to indicate his marvellous capacity for combinations, notwithstanding the fatal malady from which he suffered, and despite the fact that the French people wore this time against him. This malady is the only circumstance

to which Wolseley can attribute the salvation of the allied armies. After Quatre Bras it caused the loss of half a day. Nothing else could cause this delay to the man whose lightning movements had blasted the power of Austria in Italy. At Waterloo it rendered him incapable of watching the progress of events, the useless destruction of men, the position of the Germans. Although he was physically incapable on the day of battle, so perfect were the plans that, had it not been for the tremendous hazard taken by the faithful old Blucher, the fight must still inevitably have gone in his favor. This is Lord Wolseley's view, and we may not quarrel with it. The French army has not been the same since. The Old Guard might have said, as did the peasant woman at the death of Abbe Lacordaire, "We had a king, and he is dead."

Between Washington and Napoleon there is a sea of difference. Washington said to his colleagues, "Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair; the event is in the hands of God." Napoleon covered official France with a capital N. None the less, young men with their ways to make, must, like Coningsby, study Napoleon Buonaparte.

Hon. Edward Blake.

The great Canadian Irishman who has devoted his remaining years and remarkable talents to the cause of Home Rule for Ireland, arrived in Quebec yesterday and left this morning with Mrs. Blake for Murray Bay, to take a few weeks well earned repose at that favorite Canadian watering place. The ex-Liberal leader of the Dominion is looking wonderfully well and speaks in the most sanguine terms of the prospects of Home Rule. In conversation with the old and warm friends whom he met here yesterday, and who were proud to grasp the hand of so noble and disinterested a champion of the Irish cause, he let sufficient drop to compel the conclusion that, as he was in Canada, so also is he in his new sphere of usefulness on the other side of the Atlantic—a leader among men and a power in his party; that he is devoted heart and soul to the great national cause with which he is now identified, and that he anticipates its success at no very distant day. Irishmen all the world over owe him a deep debt of gratitude, and none more so than the members of the race in Canada, upon whom his abilities, patriotism and disinterestedness reflect so much lustre. — *Quebec Telegraph*.

A Miracle at St. Anne's.

La Croix reports that a Sister attached to the Hotel Dieu of Montreal has been cured at the shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre. The miracle may be told by the following certificate:

HOTEL DIEU, Montreal, July 31.

I hereby certify that I have had under my care for a long time Sister Marie Chapleau, of Hotel Dieu. She was suffering from an apparent incurable disease of the tibia which rendered walking difficult and painful. Medicine proved of no avail, and for two years she had no rest. Following a pilgrimage to St. Anne all these symptoms disappeared and on examination I found that all inflammation and pain had gone. I have no hesitation in saying that this sudden cure was not one according to the laws of nature.

L. D. MIRALTO, M.D.

Sister Chapleau left her crutch and cane at the shrine.

The remarkable statement comes from Gardiner, Maine, that neither births, marriages nor deaths occurred in that town during the past month.

Agents Wanted

To canvass for THE CATHOLIC REGISTER. A liberal commission allowed. Write for particulars.

Rejected by the "Lords"

The debate on the second reading of the Evicted Tenants' bill in the House of Lords drew a large attendance of peers, mainly members of the Opposition. The Duke of Devonshire, Liberal Unionist, opened the debate by professing pity for the tenants. But, he added, in his opinion, the landlords' case was strongest.

After Baron Ashbourne, Baron Herschell, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and other peers had spoken for and against the bill, Lord Salisbury, formerly Prime Minister, rose to speak in opposition to the measure. He opened his remarks by commenting upon the weakness of the argument in defence of the bill, and said that his task was thus made easy. He said that while unjustifiably accusing the late Government of being devoid of compassion for the tenants who had been evicted from their homes in Ireland, Baron Herschell, the Lord High Chancellor, had shirked the discussion of the main spring of the bill, namely, the powers of the arbitrators who were forcibly imposed upon the landlords. Lord Salisbury instanced the case of Arbitrator Fottrell, who, he said, was an ex-solicitor of the Land League, and a professed sympathizer with the doctrine of Michael Davitt. The point of his argument was that it was impossible for the arbitrators to be impartial. It was, he said, the worst kind of despotism to invest such men with the unbridled powers the bill proposed. Then, he supposed, rural public opinion, in the shape of shooting his legs, would be employed to induce a planter to quit his farm. It was useless to plead that the bill was exceptional. It was impossible to make exceptions where human passions were concerned and prizes were offered to the greed of large bodies of men. The passage of the bill would still leave a sore to be dealt with. Was the Government going to introduce an annual bill to remedy this difficulty? Lord Salisbury denied that the House of Lords was a landlords' house. They were threatened with abolition, but he had noticed that in France, when the second Chamber had been abolished, the extinction of the lower Chamber followed immediately. He concluded by expressing the hope that the House would do its duty and reject this dangerous measure.

Lord Rosebery, the Premier, replied to Lord Salisbury. He reproached Lord Salisbury for indulging in gibes and jokes, and said that this levity had made it incumbent upon him to take a more responsible view of the subject. The eviction of these tenants, the Premier said, had cost the taxpayers £20,000. To hear Lord Salisbury's quips and cranks nobody would suppose the subject was of a vital character. He ventured to tell their Lordships that if they followed what was in their minds at that moment they would not reject the bill. The right of veto was a most dubious one. To exercise it upon a measure supported by the mass of the elected representatives, and by a Government responsible for peace and order in Ireland, was playing with edged tools.

The bill was rejected by a vote of 249 to 30.

The *Star* says that after the rejection of the Evicted Tenants' bill Dr. Tanner, meeting the Marquis of Clanricarde in a corridor, shouted, "You are living on the blood of your impoverished tenants." The Marquis said something to his friends about having Dr. Tanner arrested, but upon their advice he let the remark pass unnoticed.

The Dublin *Freeman's Journal*, commenting upon the rejection of the bill, urges Ireland to resent this "intolerable insult." The *Freeman's Journal* says that "peace can no longer be preached to the evicted tenants. Now is the time for the people to make their power felt in strong, united agitation.

Justice and mercy fail to move the Irish landlords. Their vulnerable place is fear. Let the pressure of public opinion be applied in a practical form."

The *Independent* says: "The Government has made a series of mistakes, the first and greatest being its failure to take earlier action."

Death of Mr. John Walsh.

Many heard yesterday morning, with very deep regret, of the demise of Mr. John Walsh, after an illness of about a year and a half, which he bore with Christian charity. The deceased gentleman was born in the County Kildare, Ireland, and came to Kingston about the year 1847, and had been one of the city's most respected residents ever since. He was a man of genial disposition and of very quiet manners. Possessed of a true Irish heart he naturally took a keen interest in the welfare of his native land, and, on all occasions, contributed his mite to the cause he loved so dearly. To know the deceased gentleman personally was to respect him in all his business affairs during his long career in this city. He was father of our esteemed fellow citizen, Mr. Patrick Walsh, dry goods merchant; also of Messrs. John, Peter, Martin and Miss Lizzie, the latter devotedly attending to the care of her father up to the hour of his death. Mr. Martin Walsh will arrive on the down train this afternoon, from Chicago, to attend the funeral which takes place this afternoon from the family residence on Clergy street, to St. Mary's Cathedral, where a solemn *Libera* will be sung, after which the funeral will proceed to the cemetery, where the interment will take place. May his soul rest in peace. — *Kingston Freeman*, Aug. 15.

The Irish National Educational Report.

The Sixtieth Report of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland for the year 1893 has been presented to Parliament. The Report states that on December 31, 1893, there were 8,459 schools in operation. During the year 153 new schools were brought into operation, viz., 77 vested in the Commissioners or in trustees, and 76 non-vested; while 97 schools were amalgamated with other national schools, thus giving a net increase of 56 schools for the year 1893. The number of pupils who attended school was 1,032,287. The average number of pupils on the rolls for the year was 832,531, showing an increase as compared with the previous years of 16,573. The average daily attendance was 527,060 (of whom 259,732 were boys), being an increase of 51,806 in the total average of daily attendance as compared with 1892. The religious denominations of the 1,032,287 pupils were as follows: 783,496, or 75.9 per cent. Catholics; 117,828, or 11.4 per cent. members of the late Established Church; 114,039, or 11.1 per cent. Presbyterians; 10,404, or 1.0 per cent. Methodists; and 9,520, or .96 per cent. other denominations.

It is something gained that some of the foolish leaders of certain labor organizations have come to acknowledge that, under the existing order of things, strikes are unlawful, and that those who advise them are liable to fine and imprisonment. President McBride, of the United Mine Workers, is the latest to make this confession, and, as a result of this belief, he advises his followers to endeavor to gain their ends by means of the ballot. No exception can be taken to this course if it is followed.

You cannot say that you have tried everything for your rheumatism, until you have taken Ayer's Pills. Hundreds have been cured of this complaint by the use of these Pills alone. They were admitted on exhibition at the World's Fair as a standard cathartic.