A VETERAN OF NAPOLEON

Rev. Louis J. Neyrou, C.S. C., Relates a few Reminiscences of Napoleon I.-A Prisoner of War at Waterloo - His Services to the Enemy-The Ex-Soldier Becomes a Priest and Volunteers for the American Missions-An Honorable Career.

A reporter of the Chicago Tribune recently paid a visit to Notre Dame University, Ind., where he found Rev. Louis Joseph Neyron, now in his 96th year, but still in the posses sion of all his intellectual faculties. Olad in his cassock, and wearing a white beard, the venerable priest presented a remarkable likeness to the late Victor Hugo. After some preliminary conversation, in the course of which Father Neyron spoke of the battle of Waterloo, al which he was present, the reporter asked the patriarch if he was with Ney's army when he turned it over to Napoleon? "I was," replied Father Neyron, "and I well remember the day that Ney's act of treachery took place. Ney's and the straggling army of Napoleon met at the Oloe Bridge, batter known at that time as the Bridge of the Holy Ghost. Napoleon's army was encamped a few miles from the bridge opposite our lines. The morning after our encampment we saw some flage of truce in advance of

NAPOLEON'S ARMY,

and it was then that the men first began to suspect Ney's plans, but the suspicions were not even whispered. Soon the flags disappeared, and Ney gave orders to prepare for an attack. We were prepared to attack and marched on the top bridge. When we reached the opposite side of the bridge we reached the opposite and of the oringe we noticed about a dozen men advancing from Nopoleon's army on horse-back bearing flags of truce. Our army, which all told did not exceed 20,000 men, came to a halt. The men on horseback advanced and the centre one of the group proved to be Napoleon himself. At sight of him Ney and his staff dismounted. Napoleon also dismounted, and was warmly emleon also dismounted, and waters a braced by Ney and his officers. Of course a in the infirmary chapel at 5 o'clock. After shout in nonor of respondent went up from mass he takes a walk of probably two or our ranks. Well, history has recorded the three miles. When breakfast is announced he is the first to take his seat at the faculty Napoleon's army of boys between the ages table in the senior refeature and he faculty of 18 and 20 years and go

ON TO WATERLOO

and deteat." "Were you taken prisoner at Waterloo?" "Yes, although I might have escaped had I not stopped in my flight to attend to the wounds of an officer to whom I was much attached, General Pupuno. As I was dushing along on my horse, dodging a storm of bullets, I saw the general stretched upon the ground, bleeding from a fatal wound in the shoulder. I dismounted to dress the wound, and while I was doing so a squad of Prussians came upon me and captured me. They stripped me of nearly all my clothing and what money I had and turned me over to the English army, where there was a lack of surgeons, nearly all the English surgeons having deserted their posts. General Lawton was the commander of the division to which I was assigned, and I was treated by him and his army with the utmost kindness and gentlemanly courtesy. The general allowed me a stipend, and put none of the usual restrictions of prisoners of war acted as secretary. When I was taken to Paris by the English I found myself a complex prisoner, so English I found myself a complex presents it ion of the public was necessary for the sucto speak. I was a prisoner of Louis XVIII. tion of the public was necessary for the success of the bazasr. He thanked the press for because I was

with Napoleon against my will, and he surrender me. He said, with a good natured laugh: "No, Neyron, you are our prisoner, and we need prisoners of your profession badly just now. Therefore, I will change the programme. I hereby order you sent to minister to the surgical order you sent to minister to the surgical wants of the army at Calais and Dunkirk It is needless to say that the order was carried out. In fact I never saw the French Minister of War again. The English allowed me double pay from the time of my involuntary assignment until I was discharged as a prisoner." "How did it happen that you became a priest?" "Well, to begin with, I was a soldier against my will, but at the conclusion of the war I made up my at the conclusion of the war I made up my mind that I would either be an officer of the regular army, or what was left of the regular army, or a priest. After due consideration I chose the priesthood and entered the seminary of Lyons, and after studying theology for three years I was ordained a priest for the diocese of Belley in the spring of 1828." "How did you happen to join the American mission?" "In the year 1835

RISHOP BRUTE,

of Vincennes, Ind., sent an appeal to the young priests of France asking such of them as bad the apostolic spirit to volunteer for the western missions. I recognized the appeal as a voice calling me from home to do the work of my master in a foreign land. So did a young friend of mine, Father Shafer. We obtained leave from our Bishop to join the American mission, and forthwith started to join Bishop Brute. I liked Bishop Brute, because, like myself, he had been a physician and surgeon before becoming a priest. In the early spring of 1836 Father Shafer and myself arrived at Vincennes and were welcomed by the bishop. Father Shafer was forthwith sent to Chicago and myself to New Albany, Ind. But in one year, during 1836, I had been on misone year, during 1050, I had been on missionary duty in nearly every part of Illinois, Indiana and part of Kentucky. The ravages of the cholera in Kentucky rendered my services necessary there, and many poor victims died in my arms while I was additional to the contract of the contract ministering the last sacraments to them. In 1837 Father Shafer died and was buried somewhere in

THE VILLAGE OF CHICAGO.

Bishop Brute sent me to succeed him, with the understanding that as soon as Bishop Rosati, of St. Louis, sent a priest to Chicago I was to report back at Vincennes. I was stationed at Chicago not quite five weeks when Father St. Cyr, of St. Louis, arrived there, having been sent to take charge of the mission by Bishop Rosati. Thus, you see, I was the second pastor of the present great Catholic community of Chicago, not for a long time, it is true, but I don't think many people in Chicago know that I was ever priest in charge there, the general impression prevailing that Father St. Cyr was the first priest who had charge of the mission. Soon after my return to day. After spending one year in Texas I returned, at the request of my bishop, to my first parish, New Albany, Iud., where I built the church of the Holy Trinity, and was paster of Holy Trinity parish for A. Archambau Assumption College, and

and came here twenty years ago on account of the rheumatism which I had contracted while travelling through the malarial swamps doing missionary duty. Soon after I came here my rhoumatism left me, and I decided to remain here. I teach mymedical class every day, and take great pleasure in doing so. I wouldn't know what to do with myself unless I was actively engaged in some uniess I was actively engaged in some duty." "What is your opinion of Napoleon I.?" "He was the greatest soldier that ever lived. He had some good qualities, but the bad ones predominated in his character. True, he fought at first for the glory of France, but finally he sacrified France, his faithful soldiers and even himself to his own insatiable ambition. I look mon him as the deable ambition. I look upon him as the deliberate murderer of thousands upon thousands of brave soldiers whom he marched over the snow-covered mountains of Russia for no other reason than to increase his own glory. What cause had be for making war upon the emperor and people of Russia? No, the blood and bones of the Frenchmen whom he left lying on the mountains, in valleys and roadways during

THAT TERRIBLE WINTER MARCH,

called to heaven for vengesnce, and brought down upon his head the bitter curses of the thousands of widows and orphans he had made in France. He had no consideration for the comfort of his soldiers-in fact he hadn't for his own. He had no care except for the advancement of his personal glory. No; his soldiers did not love him, during and after the Russian campaign, I mean; they detested and cursed him." "Do you think he had much religious feeling in his composition?" "He undoubtedly had. He was a strange being, a veritable mystery in himself. With all his ambitious scheming he never for a moment forget his daily religious training, and I don't think he ever neglected to offer up a prayer of some sort morning and evening. He declared, when a prisoner on St. Helena, that the happiest day of his life was that upon which he made his first communion." Father Neycon is the chaplain of the sisters whose duties bring them about the university and infirmary. He rises every morning, winter and summer, at 4 o'clock, and celebrates mass for the sisters table in the senior refectory, and he enjoys the meal with a relish. He is never indis-posed, and to all appearance he is good for for years yet in the land of the living.

NEW ST. PETERS.

MEETING OF GENTLEMEN HELD LAST EVENING AT THE ARCHIEPISCOPAL PALACE TO PRE-PARE FOR THE BAZAAR.

A meeting of the gentlemen who are interested in the bazzar to be held in aid of the new cathedral, was held last evening at the archiepiscopal palace. His Grace Archishop Fabre presi ed, and among the large number present, were noticed:—The Rev. Fathers Primeau, Racicot, Salmon, Emard, Vaillant, Borduas, Adam, Hon. Senator Trudel, C. J. Doherty, H. J. Cloran, M. M. A. Lapier, Drs. Edouard Desjardins, Beullac, lurgeon, Cadieux, E. Martineau, L. O. Hetu Soulier, P. B. Migoault, Levert, Martel, and about one hun ired others. Mr. L. O. Hetu

The Rev. Father Racicot explained the object of the meeting, saying that the co-operathe aid it had already given to the enterprise, and a prisoner of the English because I was taken while fighting them. However, the Franch Minister of War knew that I was lated in the interest of the enterprise, and especially for the kind manner in which it had spoken of Le Bazar, the new paper which had been published and widely circulated in the interest of He appealed to the architects and artists, with Napoleon against my as surgeon-forthwith assigned me to duty as surgeon-in-chief to the first regiment of artillery. I in-chief to the first regiment to the Engwent to report this assignment to the English general, and he positively refused to lish general, and he positively refused to make the affair a success that would reflect into a heap now, where you can throw kitchen credit on the Catholic people of Montreal, and hoped they would assist as much as your flower pots next summer.

possible the lady patrons who were giving so

The land that will maintain much time and attention to the work. He requested that all the musicians who would take part in the concerts given in the Cathedral, and who intended to furnish music during the bazar, would send their names, as well as the programmes which they would give, to the editor of Le Bazar, in order that

due notice would be given of these concerts. The Rev. Father Salmon said he was glad to see that such an effort was being made to finish the Cathedral, and thanked those who were taking such a lively interest in the forthcoming kermese. The reversed gentleman referred to the success of the bazaar held in New York in aid of the St. Patrick's Cathedral there, and said that the Montreal people should not allow themselves to be surpassed in this respect. He hoped the members present would do all in their power to show the zeal they evinced in the work. He felt certain that the Irish Catholics of Montreal

would do their share. The Rev. Father Primeau announced that one of the best prizes that would be railled for in the bazaar was a magnificent book case, containing the works of Canadian authors. contribute some of their works, which would be placed in the book case.

Senator Trudel, in a few words, expressed the wish that all Catholics would unite in the work. Mr. C. J. Doherty expressed himself in similar terms.

Committees were then appointed from the different parishes, after which the meeting adjourned.

The opening day of the monster bazaar will be Thursday, the 2ad of September. His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal will per sonally conduct the opening ceremonies. dinner will be held on the occasion, at which addresses will be made, and the dinner will be attended by all the priests ordained by His Grace. In the evening a grand illumination of the new Cathedral will take place, and a concert will be given by the Har-mony Band. The Bazzar will last until the 25th of September, which will be the closing day, and a special programme and evening concert has been arranged for each day of the monster fair. Each of the parishes in the city and neighboring municipalities will have a special day, to he known as the day of the parish. During the time the bazaar will last grand illuminations, pyrotechnical displays, flower shows, etc., will be held.

Books will be kept by the treasurer of the executive committee to show the standing of them out. Paper put on in May and then

of the mission. Soon after my return to gentlemen who form the executive commit-Vincennes I went with Right Rev. Bishop tee: Rev. Z. Racicot, Procurator of the Odin, first bishop of Galveston, to the Texas nission, arriving in New Orleans Christmas cay in 1837, and in Galveston New Year's bean, treasurer-general; Rev. T. J. Barbean, treasurer-general; Rev. T. J. Valliant

twenty-seven years. I resigned the parish Mr Joseph Desrosiers, of Montocal, corres-

ponding secretary
The councillors are: -The Very Rev. D. A. Marechal, Vicar-General of the Archbishopric; Canon P. Leblenc, Rev. N. Piché, cure of Lachine; Messra. C. S. Rodier, Dr. W. H. Hingston and Jean Leclair, of Montreal.

MISERY IN BELGIUM. SAD CONDITION OF WORKING PROPLE-SOME

REASONS FOR RIOTING. LONDON, Aug. 26.—At the International Trades Union Congress, held in Paris, Monday, Mr. Aussele gave the following particulars as to the condition of workingmen in miles over the frontier the French miners sarned 50 to 75 cents a day. Near Unarleroi he had known some young women descend into the pit at 4 in the morning, ramain there till 11 at night and only receive 38 cents. In

the quarries, in spite of the arduous nature of the labors, 50 cents was the ordinary pay. In the weaving industries full grown men gained but \$2 a week, though at Ghent by organization and strikes, costing some \$15,000, they had succeeded in getting the salaries raised to \$3 a week. The last strike was that of some young girls who protested against the discharge of a married woman because she had not returned to the factory six days after her confinemenat.

The truck system also prevailed through out Belgium and the Government inquiry went to prove that the employers sometimes bought back the flour they gave out as wages to their men. As the representative of the Belgian workmen, he spoke in the name of 126,000 men and 170 societies. In spite of the difference of the Flemish and French races they were all perfectly united, and wished to pring about the harmony among the countries represented at the Congress.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Tar ought not to be used in marking sheep. It dries into a hard lump, which must be cut off by hand.

An application of lye will restore to rough trunks and branches of orchard trees to their original smoothness.

Let your onions grow until the tops fall, then pull them up. They should be allowed to become dry and be stored in a cool place. Tuberolosis is now admitted to be com-

municated through milk, and so is milk sick-ness. Other species of bacillius have been detected in milk under the microscope. All kinds of field mice are rapidly disappearing in England. The dormouse is re-ported as nearly extinct in several counties. Milk sold at three cents a quart pays about

the same net as butter sold for twenty-eight cents a pound, says an Eastern expert. Give verbenas a rather rich but light soil if you wish to have vigorous plants producing an abundance of large trusses of flowers.

Make a harness fit properly and a horse can wear it without distress, provided that it is also kept decently clean and comfortably

A crop of buckwheat may be sown now. It will make excellent food for fowls, while the bees will secure late honey from the blos-

Prepare for sowing rutabagas. Large crops are accured by sowing in drills 18 inches apart and thinning out. One pound of seed to the acre.

A remarkable property of the ice plant is its absorption of salt, a fluid exuded by its leaves having been found to contain thirty three per cent of sea salt. Horses will go eight and probably ten

hours without food, if properly fed at even-ing and morning. They should have water more frequently, but never when hot. A few sods and a little cow manure made

alops, will make an excellent compost for

The land that will maintain twenty common-bred cows will maintain twenty well bred ones, and the annual profit from the latter will be considerably more than from the former.

It is the same with an animal as with s steam boiler -- the more complete the combustion of the food or fuel it gets, the more satisfactory will be the result, because there is less waste.

Start new plants if you want any young ones for the house next winter. Select outtings which break readily when bent. Insert in sand, in shallow boxes, and keep the sand very moist. Never allow it to dry or your cuttings will be rained. In two weeks cut tings of most kinds of plants will have rooted. When two or three leaves have grown put the young plants in small pots.

Happy is the apple grower, says the Farm Journal, who has a few acress a naturally drained side soil, mellow and porous, and deep enough to permit the roots of his trees to go down out of reach of plough, or drouth, or frost, and anchor themselves in the very depths of the earth. Such is not easy to find He hoped that all Canadian authors would and particularly in large bodies, but whenever it is found by all means give the apple a chance at it.

Among the new and less known points on insecticides are the following: -Mix pyre-thrum with four or five parts of flour. Gas lime water for the cabbage worm is made by rubbing the inside of a cask with a spoonful of gas lime and filling the cask with water. Burning straw over the strawberry plants for the tarnish plant bug has proved quite suc-cessful. The effectiveness of pyrethrum is increased by the addition of alcohol.

Never use coarse litter, as it pays to cut it with a cutter, and the animals will enjoy it better, while its fine quality will render it more capable of absorbing the liquids. All bedding should be used as much for its absorbent qualities as for bedding purposes, the time that the manure is to be hauled, as it will then be fine and easier to handle.

Apple trees are often starved in other ways than by neglect to manure. The apple borer leads to starvation oftener than poor soil. The supply of food is cut off by every move the borer makes. Get the borer out somehow, even if by wire and jack-knife. If not soon done they will quickly get themselves out, and after they have left be sure and keep

in their garden will never be satisfied to go back to the practice of fighting the weeds during the spring and summer, and permitting enough to seed in the autumn that the fight may be continued each year, but they will carefully look over the garden during the latter part of the season that they may remove any weeds that have escaped the hoe or the cultivator. Do not give up the battle with the weeds until the cold weather pre vents them from ripening their seed. If farmers will grow a field of fodder corn,

they will find that it requires less laber in proportion to yield of produce than any other crop that can be grown. It may be sown very thickly in the rows, and should be harvested just when in the milky state, so as to arrest the nutritive matter in the stalk as it is passing on its way to the ears. Such a crop is quickly grown, needs no hoing, can be cultivated one way, and can be carried M

soon as cut directly to the barn for storage. Ammoniacal odors prevail in all stables at this season if they are not kept very clean The best plan for doing this is to give the stalls an overhauling in the morning, removing the bedding at the same time. Such a method will admit the air to every portion of Belgium. He declared that in no country preventing filth and greatly assisting to prowas the workman so poor. The miners worked for 38 cents a day. Some had even worked 500 yards below the surface of the earth for 20 a day. A few when confined in the stables and yards. the floors and thoroughly dry them, thus



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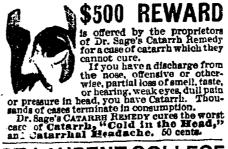
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