

# NAPOLEON, As Seen by His Associates

## FOOTPRINTS OF NAPOLEON

(Copyright, 1904, by G. L. Kilmer.)

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, called by his enemies the "parvenu emperor," ascended the throne of France in 1794. For 10 years he held the world's stage as the most amazing figure in all history, rivaling in his achievements the fame of Alexander, Caesar and Hannibal. After boxing real kings and queens about, like a child with playhouse puppets, he was himself deposed, and for nearly a century the nations he had dazzled and upturned looked upon him as a whirlwind of ruthless and well-nigh irresistible energy whose advent had been forgotten. Great minds sought in the secret of the closet to comprehend him; now and then a master essayed to portray him. His enemies had the loudest voice for two-score years, until the theatrical restoration of his dynasty under his nephew, Napoleon III, in 1851. Then followed battery and eulogy, likewise the continued suppression of impartial views.

Years after the collapse of the second empire (1870) came a third revival of interest in Napoleon I, and a mass of contemporary memoirs and authentic documents have from time to time emerged from their hiding as materials for the student and historian. Meanwhile the ghost of Napoleon has been laid; fear and passion have died out, and today the world is eager to understand and appreciate where once it was glad to belittle and forget. To meet the newly awakened curiosity about the great Corsican, I have been asked to prepare a series of articles or studies depicting Napoleon the man as he was known to his closest associates at different epochs in his marvelous career. In these columns, therefore, other pens than mine will speak, pens that were busy in the very shadow of Napoleon's mighty personality.

My authorities will be the men and women of the immediate circle in which Napoleon moved as a boy at school, as a junior officer in the service of the king, as general and first consul; people of the imperial household, his comrades in arms, his secretaries, his cabinet ministers, his valet de chambre, the confidants of Josephine, and the companions of the exile of St. Helena. Upon their authentic memoirs, their private journals, their secret diaries and private correspondence is turned the searchlight of modern investigation to the end that Napoleon need no longer be an enigma to minds wishing to understand him.

Unfortunately the camera was not an institution of Napoleon's time. There are innumerable portraits in existence



NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, LIEUTENANT OF ARTILLERY.  
[From a water color in the collection of Baron Larrey.]

by artists who professed to draw from life, but whenever Napoleon favored a painter with a sitting, especially after his coronation in 1804, it was with the purpose of getting a result to suit himself. He loved to be likened to Caesar. Occasionally an artist who was unhampered by official restrictions enjoyed the privileges of the court and camp, where he saw the emperor frequently, and in this somewhat doubtful way placed his impressions upon canvas.

Many of the portraits of Napoleon antedating the empire likewise flatter or idealize the subject. But there are among the studies of this period a few that bear the stamp of lifelikeness. Moreover, they correspond with candid descriptions of Napoleon as he appeared in everyday life. In this class belongs the portrait accompanying this article. Its date is about 1787. At that time Napoleon's face was thin, with features angular and sharp. The artist evidently made the best of the young soldier's dress, for it is described by others as somewhat shabby. His general appearance was as he impressed the Parisians was that of a "fresh importation from the country."

In all the actual life portraits of Napoleon there are noticeable the high forehead, the high brow, the Grecian nose, the double chin and the expressive eyes which contemporary writers unite upon as the identifying features of Napoleon.

In the barest outline the story of Napoleon Bonaparte's wonderful career and dramatic ending reads like a page from the "Arabian Nights." The subject will be treated in the series to follow mainly by miscellaneous stories, illustrating the personal life of Napoleon, and will not be arranged in consecutive order like formal biography and history. In lieu of a biographical sketch the chronological summary given below will be found interesting and valuable, showing, as it does, how close we now are to the contemporaries of many dazzling events in modern European annals. It is noteworthy that while none of the Bonaparte name or blood at present wears a crown a great-grandson of the deposed Empress Josephine, the daughter of Sweden as the third ruler in the Bernadotte dynasty.

Napoleon's only child born in wedlock, the Duke of Reichstadt, died in 1832. A putative son, born in 1806, died as late as 1881. The last survivor of the second generation of Bonapartes, Princess Mathilde, daughter of Napoleon's brother Jerome, died Jan. 2, 1904. She was born in 1820.

### CHRONOLOGY OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE'S CAREER.

1769—Born at Ajaccio, in Corsica, child of Charles Bonaparte and Letitia, nee Ramolino.  
1779—Aged 10. Entered the French military school at Brienne.  
1784—Aged 15. Entered the military school at Paris.  
1785—Aged 16—Commissioned second lieutenant of artillery in the French army.  
1792—Aged 22. Dismissed for absence without leave, with the rank of first lieutenant. During six years of service had been absent from his company over three years in all and on two occasions overstayed his furlough.  
1795—Aged 25. While idling about the streets of Paris saw the mob attack the palace and force the king to put on the liberty cap. Twenty days later

restored to the army with the rank of captain.

1792—Aged 24. Engaged in revolutionary attempts in Corsica while still holding his commission. Marched with the Republican army of France against Marseilles and Toulon with the rank of major. Distinguished himself at Toulon and promoted brigadier general. Meanwhile the Republicans had beheaded Louis XVI.

1794—Aged 25. Arrested on suspicion of treachery while serving in Italy.  
1795—Aged 26. Stricken from the list of active generals for remaining in Paris in disobedience of orders. Called to defend the convention from a revolt of the sections, fired on the people. Appointed commander of the Republican forces in Italy.  
1796—Aged 27. Commander of the French army in Italy. Married Josephine Beauharnais. Defeated the Austrians in Italy in a series of campaigns, forcing the emperor to a treaty of peace.

1798—Aged 28. Aided the majority of directors of the French republic to suppress a Royalist movement and banish the minority deputies.  
1799—Aged 29. Commander of the French expedition in Egypt, defeating the British in several battles. French army driven from Italy, losing all Napoleon had gained there.

1799—Aged 30. Returned secretly to Paris, seized the reins of power and became first consul.

1800—Aged 31. Crossed the Alps with a new army; defeated the Austrians at Marengo, driving them out of Italy.

1802—Aged 33. First consul for life.

1804—Aged 34. Civil code (Code Napoleon) decreed.

1804—Aged 35. The Duke of Enghien, French Royalist enemy of the republic, shot by Napoleon's order. France created an empire by vote of the Republic.

1805—Aged 36. Invaded Prussia, elected emperor; assumed imperial power in July; crowned, with Josephine as empress, in December.

1806—Aged 36. Marched against Austria and Russians, defeating them at Austerlitz. German empire dissolved; Napoleon protector of the newly formed confederation of the Rhine.

1806—Aged 37. Invaded Prussia, defeating the king at Jena and seizing Berlin.

1807—Aged 38. Defeated Russians at Friedland, forcing the czar to treaty of peace at Tilsit. Prussia partitioned and new kingdom of Westphalia created for Jerome Bonaparte.

1808—Aged 39. Invaded Spain, defeating Charles IV. Spanish crown transferred to Joseph Bonaparte.

1809—Aged 40. Invaded Austria, seizing Vienna and defeating the emperor at Wagram. Josephine divorced.

1810—Aged 41. Married Maria Louisa, daughter of the Austrian emperor.

1811—Aged 42. Birth of Napoleon II, titular king of Rome and Duke of Reichstadt.

1812—Aged 43. Invaded Russia, won battle of Borodino, entered Moscow and, being driven out by fire, began his retreat.

1813—Aged 44. Recalled to Paris to quell political conspiracy. Defeated the allied Russians and Prussians at the battles of Lutzen and Bautzen. Defeated the combined forces of Russia, Prussia and Austria at Dresden and was in turn defeated by them at Leipzig.

1814—Aged 45. Defeated in a series of battles waged in defense of Paris. De-throned by vote of the French senate. Abdicated unconditionally; called to the island of Elba.

1815—Aged 46. Escaped from Elba, Feb. 25. Entered Paris at the head of an army March 20. Fought and lost at Waterloo June 18. Surrendered to England June 15. Landed at St. Helena Oct. 15.

1821—Aged 51. Died at St. Helena May 5, buried there May 8.

1840—Remains disinterred and embarked on the French ship Belle Poule, commanded by Prince de Joinville, son of the reigning king, Louis Philippe, and placed in a crypt in the chapel of Hotel des Invalides, Paris.

Napoleon's great battlefields were on the soil of Italy, Austria, Prussia, Russia, Saxony, Belgium, Spain and France. He humiliated the monarchs of Prussia and Austria and forced the czar to conclude peace. Four kingdoms, besides imperial France, were brought into the Bonaparte family by the might of his sword and crowns placed upon the heads of three of his brothers and the husband of a sister. Dukedoms and principalities were bestowed with free hand upon favorite generals and cabinet ministers.

And yet the great conqueror was but a man sprung from the people—low great and how little, how noble and how base, how weak and how formidable, how tender and how cruel, how crafty and how sincere, these columns will tell in the simple language of his household and court.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

### SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

By the photophone of Prof. A. Graham Bell, speech was transmitted for a few hundred yards on a beam of light. The improved apparatus of Ernst Ruhmer, of Berlin, uses the speaking as a transmitter instead of a silvered diaphragm, the arc being in the focus of a parabolic mirror; and the light is received, as in the older apparatus, by another parabolic reflector having a selenium cell at its focus, the sounds being made audible by a telephone in circuit with the new cell. Great sensitiveness is claimed for the new cell as a result of cooling the selenium gradually from about 250 degrees C. The new apparatus can be used for transmitting speech to any distance up to ten miles, and preserves secrecy, while being much more rapid than the ordinary heliograph.

A baker's oven heated by electricity is a novelty at Montauban, France. The heating elements—numbering twenty—are placed at the side of the interior, and heat is quickly applied and cut off at once, with a considerable saving in time. No heat is lost up the chimney, as the only opening is the door through which the bread is passed.

The curious theory of M. Boyn is that

Little things make great savings. Here's a few saving items.

Best 25c Bixby Shoe Polish and Paste. . . . . 19c

Best 15c Shoe Polish and Paste. . . . . 5c

Best 10c Shoe Paste for. . . . . 4c

A most unusual offering is this for women western made shoes, extra good in every way. There's no cut of ramps or shoddy leather a shoe we can recommend for any service, neat toe shape, patent heel, fox and patent tip, value and wear of \$2.50, now \$1.83.

Men's comfort house slippers in leather, value 85c, now 49c.

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N-rays keep marine animals in their natural habitat. These rays enter salt water readily but are completely stopped by fresh water, and they have the remarkable property of increasing visual power, other effects being probable.

To test the mosquito theory of malaria, two French physicians propose to be bitten by mosquitoes fed on an aneur patient, and to allow any fever contracted to run its full course without treatment.

Thorium, one of the chief elements in the incandescent mantles of Welsbach gas-burners, costs seven dollars a pound, and is the most readily obtained of the radioactive elements. Its radioactivity, however, being many thousand times less than that of radium. The radioactivity and emanations are antiseptic and prevent fermentation. In medicine for external application, says Dr. S. G. Tracy, thorium may be made into a paste or a 25 per cent ointment, and used as an antiseptic in chronic skin diseases, particularly those of parasitic origin. For tuberculosis the best means of application is the apparatus of Hugo Lieber, thorium oxide being heated over a sand bath and the emanations inhaled through a suitable mouthpiece. The inhalations are continued for 15 minutes gradually increased to half an hour, every day or every other day, and the effect is to deposit in the lungs a fine film that produces induced radioactivity for one to two days after each inhalation. The lung cells are thus kept constantly in a radioactive and antiseptic condition.

The place of prussic acid as the most deadly poison known must now be given up to di-methylarsine cyanide, better known as cyanide of arsenic, which was discovered by Bunsen many years ago but whose properties are just being brought to attention by W. Lascelles Scott, a British chemist. The new substance is a white powder, which melts

at 33 degrees C., boils at 140 degrees, and in the air emits a slight vapor. So powerful is the poison that three grains diffused in a room full of people would kill all present, and one-millionth part in the atmosphere of an air-tight cage killed four dogs in succession, death being almost instantaneous.

The idea of ascending lightning is not new, although it is not generally accepted. Insisting upon the reality of the phenomenon as witnessed by Prof. P. Bruhl and himself, Prof. W. H. Everett states that the flashes seen were unbranched, that they rose like rockets from clouds into the clear sky, and that their duration was longer than that of ordinary flashes.

Striking analogies between radio-

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activity and the behavior of ozone have been pointed out by Prof. Richardz and Dr. Schenck, Prussian chemists. Freshly prepared ozone and ozone that has been decomposed by deoxidizers have the power of causing condensation in a steam jet, and impart conductivity to the air like the salts emitting Becquerel radiation. Photographic effects of ozone have been observed. It does not act directly, but it causes hexagonal zinc blende to fluoresce brightly, suggesting massive ions comparable with the alpha rays of radium. Platinum that has been in contact with ozone shows induced radioactivity. It is suggested that the slight conductivity of the atmosphere and certain of the effects of radioactive substances may be due to the formation and decomposition of ozone.

The human body changes its temperature very slightly under any condition of heat or cold, but a Russian naturalist finds that the body temperature of insects is practically that of the atmosphere. It usually rises more slowly than the air, though more rapidly when the air is very moist. When the insect begins to move, the temperature rises rapidly, and may reach about 35 degrees C. (102.2 degrees F.) Below—5.5 degrees C. Insects remain motionless, and the wings are not moved until the temperature reaches about 12 degrees C.

HUNDREDS OF UTAH AND IDAHO PEOPLE

Will visit the World's Fair at St. Louis. THOUSANDS WILL NOT. Both classes will wish to see the wonders of the Fair in Portfolio form. Read the Deseret News special announcement on page 29.

# Hirschman's Bulletins

## BULLETIN NO. 1. FOR BABIES.

Have you ever seen a pebble drop in water? How it starts a slight commotion which rapidly expands in ever widening circles. Well, we're going to drop a cut price pebble and here's a result.

Infants' soft soled shoes, new goods, neat styles, well made; colors and black; pretty styles; value 50c, now. . . . . 23c

Babies size 2 to 5 Roma shoe, turn sole, patent tip; made from pieces of higher grade children's shoes, neat toe shape, patent tip, 60c value, now. . . . . 33c

Babies' 3 to 5 spring heel turn sole, patent tip, good, firm uppers. A most excellent shoe, value at 80c; value now. . . . . 50c

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