

## HEROIC VETERANS

Napoleon's Famous Fighters, the Imperial Guard.

LIVED UP TO THEIR MOTTO.

Even at Waterloo the Survivors of the Old Guard Fought Their Way on Their Retreat and None Surrendered. Their Shameful and Pathetic End.

Probably no household troops or bodyguards in the world ever achieved the reputation of Napoleon's imperial guard, and they had their origin in a manner that shows that imperial guards, like inventors, generally are often mothered by necessity.

It was during his Milan campaign, in the days of the republic, while Napoleon was still General Bonaparte, that the Austrians nearly captured the Little Corporal. If they had succeeded probably the whole history of Europe would have been different and Waterloo would be still waiting for a reputation.

He was passing along the bank of a river with a small escort sent from the divisions of Angereau and Masseau. An Austrian corps was hastening up the banks of the same stream to join Bonaparte. After General Bonaparte had ridden some distance in company with Angereau he then returned to Valogno, where he stopped. He had been suffering from headache and believed that a foot bath would effect a cure.

So during his stop he pulled off his boots and sought to bathe his feet at a house in the village. While he was thus engaged the Austrians appeared. They came so rapidly that there was scarcely time to sound an alarm. However, the alarm was sounded, the gates of the carriage way closed, and the post began to make a defense.

Pulling one foot on one leg and fearing to spend the time to boot the other, Bonaparte rushed out through a back way and thus made his escape on his horse. He rushed as hard as his horse would carry him to Messina, and, although his troops were at mess, they were quickly gathered and started off after the Austrians, who, when they were met, were forced to flee.

But the experience taught Napoleon a lesson. He found that it was perfectly possible for a commanding officer to be taken prisoner with comparative ease, and he soon found a way to make this more difficult.

He organized a command, at first called guides, whose principal duty was to protect the commanding officer. By degrees this body was increased, and under the consulate it was known as the Garde Consulaire, receiving that title in 1799. At that time it consisted of 9775 men and was a mere body of household troops, although naturally with a man like Napoleon it was a combatant force and not for ornamental purposes.

In 1804, with the creation of the empire, this body became the imperial guard. It grew in size and importance, and in 1809 it was divided into the Vieille garde and the Jeune garde. It was a place of honor. To be admitted the soldier must have served in three campaigns. Consequently it was known as the elite of the imperial troops. Every man was a veteran. It could be depended upon to do its utmost. In 1814, when Napoleon abdicated for the first time, the imperial guard had been increased to 112,482 men of all branches of service.

It was owing to the fact that this army, called the imperial guard, was composed of veterans, men who had seen service and were old campaigners, that Napoleon believed them to be unconquerable. The brunt of battle always had to be borne by the imperial guard. They consequently were always fearfully cut up. Only a remnant of the guard returned from Russia, and at Waterloo their ranks were cut down until few of the old guard remained. It was their motto that the old guard never surrenders, and those who were able to walk away from the battlefield at the foot of Mont St. Jean fought their way on their retreat, and none surrendered.

After Waterloo the old guard was treated shamefully. As many as could be caught were court martialed, and the remainder were regarded as so many banditti. General Lallemand brought 200 of them to America and with them founded a colony in Texas, then not United States territory. This settlement, which was unsuccessful, was named Champ d'Asile, or Field of Refuge. The Mexican government compelled them to leave, and they next sought refuge at Galveston, but again were made to move on, and finally, after a few months, the 47 of the 200 that survived arrived in New Orleans. They came here in 1818, and it was not until 1820, when there were only a few survivors, that a sum of \$0,000 francs reached the exiles.—Exchange.

### Butler and Bishop.

A former bishop of Bath and Wells loved to impress on his ordination candidates the importance of a thorough study of the "Analogy" of Bishop Butler. "Goodby, my dear young friend," he once said in taking leave of a student at the palace door and then earnestly added, "Whatever you do, don't forget the Butler." "Oh, my lord, I haven't," stammered on the youth, "I have just given him half a crown."—T. P.'s London Weekly

Tomorrow will be like today. Life wastes itself while we are preparing to live.—Emerson

## The Best Time to Cut Alfalfa

By County Agriculturist A. E. LOVETT.

There is a right time to cut alfalfa for obtaining the most hay during the season and for the good of the crop. There is a certain stage of growth of the plant when we may cut the maximum feed for alfalfa hay and injure the growth of the crop of hay which follows least. Not only will the hay cut at this time make better feed, but also the plants will remain in better condition and make a larger yield for the entire season. When the crop is cut too young, not only do we get a larger percentage of water and a larger yield of shrinkage in the weight of the hay, but also the plant itself is set back and weeds and wild grasses obtain a foothold and make a heavy growth while the alfalfa is regaining its stand. If we cut the crop too late, we get a "sternum" hay, which is not palatable for stock, and also lose valuable feed in shattered leaves and injure the crop which follows by cutting off the new shoots at the crown. The first crop of hay is seldom as large as later cuttings; this is especially true in Central Oregon. It is of no advantage, however, to cut this first crop

until the young shoots of the second crop are started.

The right time to cut alfalfa, as proven by numerous carefully planned experiments, is at the time that the buds or new shoots of alfalfa start at the crown. This usually happens when the field is one-eighth to one-quarter in bloom. The crop should be cut before these buds or shoots have grown long enough that they will be cut off by the mower when harvesting the crop of hay. Many fields of alfalfa have been injured in this section by cutting at the wrong time. It will pay to watch the growth carefully and cut the hay when the best time arrives.

The time to cut first year alfalfa, if there are many weeds in the field, is when the weeds begin to shade the alfalfa. If there are no weeds in the new alfalfa, we may follow the same rules as for the older fields. Never cut new alfalfa too low. Cut at least two inches above the ground, so that none of the crowns will be injured by the mower and all crowns will be shaded by the stubble left.

**A Seventy-Year-Old Couple.**  
Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Carpenter, Harrisburg, Pa., suffered from kidney trouble for many years but have been entirely cured by Foley Kidney Pills. He says: "Although we are both in the seventies we are as vigorous as we were thirty years ago." Foley Kidney Pills stop sleep disturbing bladder weakness, backache, rheumatism and aching joints. Patterson Drug Co.—Adv.

**REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.**  
Issued by Crook County Abstract Co. Imperial Townsite Co. to Daisy S. Golden, 19, 11, 12, blk. 35, Imperial, \$200; also lot 9, blk. 35, and lt. 14, blk. 16, Imperial.

Shingoro Murasaki to E. J. Merrill, lt. 4, blk. 1, Larch add, Bend.

H. S. Clodfelter to E. L. Boyd, lt. 17, 18, blk. 17, Imperial.

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Imperial Townsite Co. to W. R. Fick, 10 acs. in Imperial.

Louisa McCallum to Huron Timber Co., no 11-19-12.

Harold E. Stewart to W. L. Cobb, et al, sec 17-17-13.

Robert M. Elder to W. L. Cobb, lt. 14, section 2-18-12.

E. A. Staats to Thos. L. Shevlin, right of way deed for railroad.

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Bend Company to Thos. L. Shevlin, right of way deed for railroad.

Bend Company to Thos. L. Shevlin, right of way deed for railroad.

These last four deeds grants right of way for a railroad in section 32-17-12, and in section 5-18-12.

## SENATOR ELMER J. BURKETT A CHAUTAUQUA ATTRACTION

Eloquent Lecturer Will be Heard Here Twice During Six Day Entertainment Which Begins July 2.

Bringing one of the most notable messages of the decade Senator Elmer J. Burkett, of Nebraska, is to lecture in this city during Chautauqua week. A champion of the true American, he never fails to bring life into the community which is privileged to hear him speak. As sharp as unexpected lightning, is the sudden thought of this lecturer. He deals with live facts. Not a slow moment is ever left to characterize his eloquence after his floodgates of

## Senator Burkett of Nebraska



Photo by Harris & Swing

SENATOR BURKETT is one of the great "young" men of the nation. He has been a member of the state legislature, was elected to the house of representatives at Washington four times and has served six years as United States senator. He has filled many notable Chautauqua engagements and is now regarded as the foremost lecturer among American orators. His coming lecture at the local Chautauqua will be one of the great treats of the week.

thought are opened. Rushing madly as the torrent, yet as orderly as the immaculate drill team, his thoughts seek an outlet. They burn their way into the minds of the listeners and stamp indelibly upon their brain the modern ideas of life and its fulfillment. Their strength and virility astound the average person and automatically stir them to action. He talks in a manner understood by the ordinary audience. He is acquainted with the desires and wishes of the American, and talks accordingly. He hits with all his mental force and strength and never misses. Audiences from all parts of Amer-

ica have sent letters of congratulation to Senator Burkett. They have recognized his sterling worth and are anxious to listen to his admirable addresses. Mr. Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court, after hearing the orator at the Belasco theatre, Washington, declared that his address was one of the most powerful and influential speeches of the decade. His constitutional argument on the subject of Postal Savings Banks in the United States Senate is a classic. He is a speaker for momentous occasions. His commanding appearance makes him a leader of men. He always has something important to

say and gives it to his audience in a manner devoid of any lack of magnetism or enthusiasm.

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**Danger to Children.**  
Serious illness often results from lingering coughs and colds. The hacking and coughing and disturbed sleep rack a child's body and poison the system, so that disease cannot be thrown off. Foley's Honey and Tar Compound has eased coughs, colds and croup for three generations; safe to use and quick to act. There is no better medicine for croup, coughs, and colds. Patterson Drug Co.—Adv.

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