

THE NEW SYNOD OF DAKOTA

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Although it has almost twenty years ago since the first military balloon was used in a military campaign, the first serious step in this direction was taken only the other day by the formation of a school of military ballooning at Chatham. As a rule, we are rather late in adopting what a praiseworthy mind considers as an innovation; but in this case let us hope that our own experiences and those of observers for the past century will go far to make this school the foundation of what with ought to become a permanent military institution. In 1794 a military aeronautic school was founded at Meudon, under the superintendence of Colonel Coutelle and a chemist, named Guyton de Morveau. Four balloons were speedily manufactured for the use of the armies operating in the north, on the Sambre, on the Meuse, and in Egypt. In June of the same year Colonel Coutelle, accompanied by his adjutant and the general, made an ascent in a captive balloon of four hours' duration, for the purposes of observation before the battle of Fleurus, and it is reported that to this was mainly due the victory, owing to the moral effect on the enemy, who were greatly disconcerted at their positions and movements being discovered, thus preventing the possibilities of a surprise from their side. This balloon was inflated with hydrogen gas. In 1830, during the African campaign, military ballooning was attempted on a small scale, but with no valuable or even practical result. Again, in 1840, a reconnaissance was made in a balloon sent up from before Venice. We find again that, in the Italian war of 1859, although there was no military balloon corps ready at the time, the French made use of balloons managed by professionals, and that an important reconnaissance was made in a fire balloon before the battle of Solferino. During the late American war balloons were much used by the Federals. General McClellan had a regular balloon corps attached to the staff of his army. This corps consisted of a captain, an assistant captain, and about fifty noncommissioned officers and men. The apparatus was carried in two four-horse wagons; these were also carried in the general's baggage. There were also carried in the wagons were several acid carts bearing and hydrogen gas was used. There were two balloons in use, one of a capacity of 13,000 cubic feet, the other of 26,000 cubic feet. Their inflation usually occupied from three to four hours; and it is only fair to presume that, as these balloons were in constant use till the close of the war, some material value must have been drawn from them.

During the war of Paris, the only means of communication that the beleaguered garrison had with the outer world was through balloons. Two immense Government manufactories were started at two of the principal railway stations, and many hundred men and women were employed, the women in cutting and sewing, the men, chiefly in knotting and splicing. In all six hundred balloons were sent up; several were captured by the Prussians; many were fired at. One descended at Christiania, after a journey of fifteen hours' duration. The average capacity of these balloons was from 70,000 to 72,000 cubic feet. Experiments were tried at Aldershot in 1862-63, and again in 1880 with the ill-fated Saladin, in which, later on, poor Mr. Powell lost his life; but these experiments were on no very large scale. Captive balloons are always more dangerous than free, and can only be managed with any safety in calm or moderate weather. Each balloon should be supplied with a parachute. On Sept. 21, 1802, Garnerin left his balloon at a height of three-quarters of a mile from the earth. At first he descended with great velocity; but his descent became more gradual, and in four minutes from the time he quitted his balloon he landed gently and safely on terra firma. Small parachutes would also be found useful for lowering sketches, reports, messages, etc., British Army and Navy Gazette.

What is the difference between this noted Lady and Caroline the great Hair Renewer?—One is a Maid of Athens and the other is a Maid of Petroleum and both come from Greece.

At a meeting of the grand lodge of Masons at Louisville Grand High Priest Farleigh reported to Pope Leo's attack on the order.

Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Sexual Debility, cured by "Wells' Hair Renewer." #1.

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The Union League club of Chicago is going to build a \$100,000 club house.

The New Jersey forest fire, which was extinguished by rain, did \$200,000 damage.

Among 400 representatives in the Masonic grand lodge of Ohio is Nathaniel Barham, who has attended every session since 1804.

The Best in the Cheapest—Therefore use Fraser's Azo Grass.

Carbolic Acid Liver Oil made from selected livers, of the salmon, by Casswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the best.

Changed Faces, Face Flannels, and rough skin cured by using J. W. Taylor's Face Cream, Hazard & Co., New York.

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