

OUR PARIS LETTER.

THE CANADIAN TROPHY. IRON AND STEEL AT CHAMP DE MARS. EXHIBITS FROM ENGLAND, AMERICA, GERMANY, RUSSIA, SWEDEN AND FRANCE. IMPROVEMENTS IN PRINTING MACHINES. HOW A JOOLY WASHINGTONIAN GETS A FREE RIDE IN PARIS.

(From our regular correspondent.)
PARIS, Sept. 6th, 1878.

The Canadian trophy, towering up a hundred feet under the north-western dome, is an immense structure, composed of the timber of the country, and is surrounded by specimens of work done in it, and by a grand collection of ornamental woods; and I may state, once for all, that nearly all of English Colonies have sent specimens of their timber and ornamental woods, which have been prepared and set up with much care. And the same remark will apply to many of the geological and natural history collections, especially of Canada, which has a separate list of the former class. All the colonies exhibit stuffed birds and animals, and, generally, they are well set up in the usual manner. But in the Canadian Department a novel and remarkable plan has been adopted,—the carcasses of deer and other animals and birds are suspended by the feet as in a market or shop, and present admirable tableaux of "dead game," while the fish lie on something resembling herbage, and look as natural as if they had come out of the sea, or river, an hour or two since only. The trophy contains examples of nearly every class in the collection, and visitors wind up and down its staircase continually, neither deterred by the black deer that stands sentinel at one door, nor by the white one which performs the same duty at the other.

People who take in hand an inspection of the Paris Exhibition in the expectation that it will furnish them with a faithful reflex of the present aspect of the manufacture of iron and steel are not only likely to be largely disappointed, but are certain, if influenced in their judgment only by what they see in the Champ de Mars, to be led to altogether incorrect conclusions. England, the leading country in all that relates to the metallurgy of iron, is very inadequately represented; America, the next in importance, comes so far short of putting forth its real strength that it had much better have left itself altogether out of the reckoning; Germany, the third greatest representative of iron and steel, is in the same position as America; and Belgium has been content to leave itself very largely in the hands of one firm—which, however, has worthily discharged the trust. On the other hand; it will be found that such countries as Russia, Austria, and Sweden, with natural resources and degrees of development that only entitle them to a place in the third rank of the European family, have done more in the way of asserting their claims to recognition as industrial Powers than might have been expected from them, even if they had been much more liberally endowed by nature, and geographically within easier reach of the Champ de Mars. But after these considerations have been duly discounted, the collection exhibits of iron and steel present educational facilities and scientific memorabilia quite as notable, and probably, on the whole, much more complete, than any antecedent Exhibition. England and America have had numerous opportunities, of which they have taken full advantage, of showing to the world their capabilities and resources in this sphere of industrial effort; and heretofore the race has been so far to the swift, that the right of England to pre-eminence has hardly been challenged. It is a fact much too notorious to be gainsaid that the pride of place enjoyed by Great Britain has made her disregard the treats of foreign competition, and it is perhaps, due more to their insular prejudice and contempt of danger, than to aught else, that English firms have come so far short of their best efforts in the present Exhibition. But the extent and character of foreign competition have been brought very near and made uncomfortably apparent to the English industrialists, who have never until now ceased to believe in their manifest destiny as "the workshop of the world," and must, unless they are as far from wisdom as an ostrich, persuade them that their energies must more than ever be taxed to breast the rising tide of foreign competition.

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A more complete or a more elaborate series of iron and steel was probably never brought together than that contributed by France to her own Exposition of 1878. This may, indeed, be regarded as the very first opportunity France has enjoyed of showing to the rest of the world her relative position in the race of industrial preferment. Neither in her own exhibitions of 1855 and 1867 nor in the English Exhibitions of 1851 and 1865 did she come largely to the front in matters metallurgical, and the enormous drain made upon her resources by the war left her in the background at the Exhibitions of Vienna and Philadelphia. But to-day she proves to the rest of the world that, in spite of the general demoralisation and disturbance of industry caused by the misfortunes that culminated in Sedan, and notwithstanding the consequent loss of eleven of her principal ironworks in Alsace and Lorraine, representing the transference to the Zollverein of three-fourths of the iron production of the old French department of the Moselle, she has in this, as in all other indications of material progress, developed amazing recuperative energy, and become a formidable rival of nations with longer industrial pedigrees and more obvious natural endowments.

In the printing Department the new composing machine works wonders. The apparatus is not unlike a piano and is composed of a series of vertical tubes, placed side by side; each tube is filled with one kind of letter. These tubes all converge at the lower end, into one pipe, which abuts upon a horizontal trench. The compositor has before him a keyboard, upon the notes of which the letters of the alphabet are marked. When he strikes one of these notes the corresponding tube opens, and drops the letter indicated into the trench, where a special mechanism advances it to the place it is intended to occupy. The types then pass into the justifier, a kind of moveable metallic frame, of a size suitable to the line which is to be printed. Each line, when composed, is lowered to give place to the succeeding one. The superior rapidity of this method is evident. By the usual mode a skilful compositor can turn off 1300 letters in an hour; by this machine it is possible to make 230,400 notes in the same time; but, allowing for the fatigue to the fingers, it is no exaggeration to put the average at 60,000 notes an hour. There is, of course, the difficulty of reading the manuscript, which delays the rapidity of the work; but even if the machine made no more than 6000 notes, it would be a great saving of time and labor. The operation of replacing the letters in their respective tubes in performed by a machine having an exactly reverse arrangement to the preceding one. The composing and distributing machines which, under the name of Chambers, have now been brought to great perfection, are now in successful use in the office of the London Times.

A good story is told of a Washingtonian who hired a conveyance during the recent strike of cabmen and drivers. Upon the man saying "It is 100 saus an hour," the hirer replied, "All right, drive on." He

kept the cab four hours, and then, having finished his business, asked the driver how much he had to pay him. "Four hours," replied the man; "that will be 20 franks." Then drive me to the prefecture of the police," replied the Washingtonian. The driver thunderstruck endeavored to make concessions. On the way to the station he stopped the cab at a tobacconist's, and got out to buy a cigar. His purchase finished, he left the shop and looked for his cab, when, behold, cab, driver, and horse had all disappeared, and Monsieur had had the use of a carriage for four hours without its costing him a sou. ALPHA.

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Default having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage executed by John W. Williams mortgagor, to William F. Lewis, mortgagee, dated November 30th A. D. 1875, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Brown in the State of Minnesota, on the first day of December, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in Book "11" of mortgages, on page 71, by which mortgage there was conveyed and granted the following described real estate situate in the county of Brown, aforesaid, to wit:

The South half of the North West quarter of Section fourteen (14) Township one hundred and eight (108) of Range thirty-three (33) containing eighty acres according to government survey to secure the payment of the sum of Two hundred and thirty-five Dollars, with interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum payable annually, according to the conditions of one promissory note bearing same date as said mortgage, made by said John W. Williams to said William F. Lewis; and the said mortgage having been duly assigned by the said mortgagee to John M. Cowhan on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1876 which assignment was, on the 30th day of August, A. D. 1876, recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds, in Book "11" of Mortgages, on pages 256, 257 and 258 and there being due and unpaid upon said note and mortgage at the date of this notice, the sum of fifty six 40-100 Dollars.

And no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the amount of said mortgage debt or any part thereof; Now, therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue and in pursuance of a power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the above described premises will be sold at public auction, at the front door of the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said county of Brown, and at New Ulm, therein on Thursday the 31st day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount of said mortgage debt then due and unpaid, together with the costs and expenses of such foreclosure proceedings, including twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in said mortgage; and the said mortgage will be thereby foreclosed.

Dated, September 11th, 1878.
WM. THOMAS, JOHN M. COWHAN,
Att'y. for said Assignee. Assignee of Mortgage.

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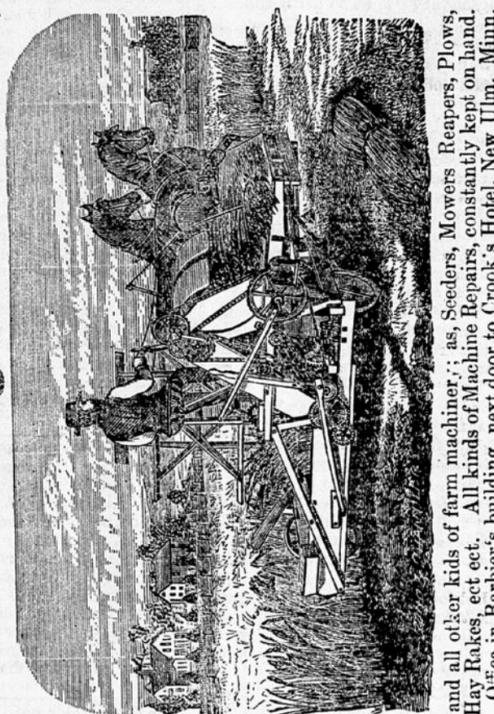
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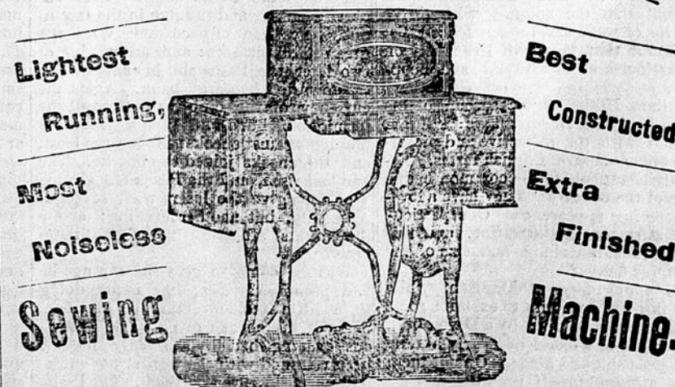
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