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WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF NOTED MEN AND STATESMEN PHOTOGRAPHERS.

A Fortune in Mrs. Cleveland's Photographs—Judge Kelley's Picture of Lincoln—Sam Cox's Mummy—Chinese Diplomats, Washington Babies, Etc.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Washington photographer who is making the photographs of Mrs. Cleveland has a small fortune in it. He refuses to tell how he got his negative, but Mrs. Cleveland's pictures are selling here faster than those of any other public person for years, and his sales run high into the tens of thousands. The pictures are best pictures taken of Mrs. Cleveland about a year ago. They represent her as having a fairer face than she has now, and her shoulders are clad in a plain lawn dress, with a slight "V" at the neckfastened by a simple gold pin. The photographer gets twenty-five cents a picture for them of the dealers, and they are retailed for thirty-five cents. They do not cost him probably more than two cents apiece, and a dealer tells me that \$10,000 would be a low estimate of the money he will make out of them.



Mrs. Logan.

This photographing of public men and women for the sale of their photographs to outsiders has grown into a big business, and the first and best photograph of a prominent man or woman is worth a great deal to the photographer who can get it. At Mr. McGreggor's the boy who took the Grant family sitting on the porch just before the general's death sold 50,000 of his photographs before the funeral procession left the mountain. There are two establishments in Washington who make the bulk of their business the photographing of prominent men, for sale, and in their stores you can buy pictures of all sizes and of different poses of nearly every statesman at Washington. They are very anxious to have new men of prominence come into their studios, and they send cartages for them and give them pictures free for permitting themselves to be taken. Photographs of noted ladies are as a rule hard to get, and the only two that can be bought here are those of Mrs. Logan and the wife of Speaker Carlisle. Mrs. Logan's pictures sell very well, and her husband's has perhaps as large a sale as those of any prominent man. Ex-President Arthur's pictures were worth a great deal to the photographers here, and the sale of Garfield's pictures at the time of his death was phenomenal.



Mrs. Carlisle.

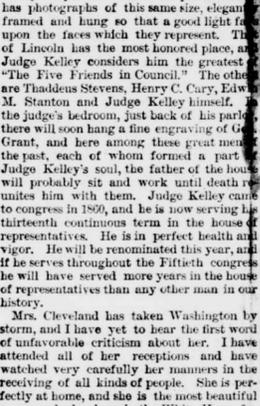
A great deal of amateur photographing is being done at the capital, and several prominent men I know like to play with the camera. Senator John E. Kenna, of West Virginia, who has been in the city for some days just outside of his residence on Sixteenth street with a cloth over his head taking a picture of a couple of his children. Senator Palmer, of Michigan, the great lumber millionaire and patron of art, prizes a lot of photographs which he took when he traveled in Spain, as a young man, more than he does some of the paintings of the great masters. When Senator Palmer was a boy at college his eyes gave out, and he went to Spain for his health, and with a friend traveled about the country taking these photographs. One of them, which he now has, represents him taken astride one of the lions of the Alhambra.



Senator Kenna photographing his children.

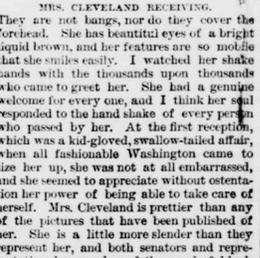
Professor Smiley, the photographer of the National museum, who has taken the largest pictures which have ever been taken in the country, began business as an amateur, and he is now one of the finest photographers in the country. Judge W. D. Kelley has a son who is still quite young who does some very good amateur work. He took his father sitting on the front porch of the old homestead in Philadelphia not long ago, and this photograph has the honored place on the mantel in Judge Kelley's room in Washington. Speaking of Judge Kelley's room, he has upon its walls the finest photographic picture of Lincoln ever published. It is a wonderful work of photographic art, and is about 12 by 18 inches in size, I should judge. The judge had it made after a thorough examination of many private collections of Lincoln's photographs, and also of the large collection in the war department. It is the choice of all the photographers and daguerotypes taken of President Lincoln, and the original was a cabinet of this war department collection. Judge Kelley took this cabinet to an eminent photographer and had it raised to its present size. An artist was then employed to touch it up with India ink, so that it now glows with life, and it is by far the finest picture of Lincoln in Washington. Judge Kelley is a great admirer of President Lincoln, and he was more closely associated with him perhaps than any other man living today. Upon the walls of his parlor here are photographs of this same size, elegantly framed and hung so that a good light falls upon the faces which they represent. One of Lincoln has the most honored place, and Judge Kelley considers him the greatest of the "Five Friends in Council." The other are Thaddeus Stevens, Henry C. Carey, Edwin M. Stanton and Judge Kelley himself. The judge's bedroom, just back of his parlor, there will soon hang a fine engraving of Grant, and here among these great men in the past, each of whom formed a part of the "Five Friends in Council," the father of the nation will probably sit and work until death unites him with them. Judge Kelley came to congress in 1859, and he is now serving his thirteenth continuous term in the house of representatives. He is in perfect health and vigor. He will be re-nominated this year, and if he serves throughout the Fifty-first congress he will have served more years in the house of representatives than any other man in our history.

Mrs. Cleveland has taken Washington by storm, and I have yet to hear the best word of unfavorable criticism about her. I have attended all of her receptions and have watched very carefully her manners in the receiving of all kinds of people. She is perfectly at home, and she is the most beautiful woman who has been in the White house for many a long year. She is tall and willowy, with a form whose every action is graceful and at the same time dignified. She has finely shaped head, with well moulded features. Her nose and chin are prominent enough to give the face character, and her head sits upon her shoulders with a neck that would do credit to a sculptured Venus. Her arms are plump and symmetrical, and her hands are of medium size, with long tapering fingers. She has a thick coil of long brown hair wound up upon the crown of her head, and several bushy locks fall down over her forehead in a sort of a half wave or curl.



The new mummy at the National Museum.

I took a good look today at the Egyptian mummy, which our minister to Turkey, the Hon. Sam Cox, has sent to the National Museum. It lies flat on its back in a shell of a big glass case, just to the left of the rotunda of the museum. In the case next to it stand a Japanese nobleman and his wife, made of wax and dressed in silk, and in the case opposite to it a half dozen savages from the jungles of Africa, with spears in their hands, and the wild dress of their countries upon their bodies, look at you. On another side are the images of a group of life-size Esquimaux in fur clothing, and on the wall to the right is a collection of perhaps fifty castles of the copper-colored faces of American Indians. The mummy proper has a mummy box about two inches thick, which fits around it almost like a glove. In the sketch which I give you you can see the mummy in this case, with the cover of the case lying a little to the left. This is a strong, fine German counterpane, and the mummy is wrapped in it, and the wild dress of their countries upon their bodies, look at you. On another side are the images of a group of life-size Esquimaux in fur clothing, and on the wall to the right is a collection of perhaps fifty castles of the copper-colored faces of American Indians. The mummy proper has a mummy box about two inches thick, which fits around it almost like a glove. In the sketch which I give you you can see the mummy in this case, with the cover of the case lying a little to the left. This is a strong, fine German counterpane, and the mummy is wrapped in it, and the wild dress of their countries upon their bodies, look at you. On another side are the images of a group of life-size Esquimaux in fur clothing, and on the wall to the right is a collection of perhaps fifty castles of the copper-colored faces of American Indians.



Mummies in the park.

Society ladies predict a very successful reign for our republican queen, and it is the general opinion of people here that the character of the administration may be greatly changed by her. President Cleveland lacks personal magnetism. This Mrs. Cleveland seems to have in abundance. It may be that she will turn out a second Dolly Madison or Abigail Adams, and that she will be as much of an element in the political workings of the country as the president. So far no one except Dan Lamont has been able to get at all near Cleveland and Lamont is closer than the closest claim in influencing the president or in saying anything about what he will or will not do. There is no doubt that Mrs. Cleveland will have the interest of her husband at heart, and she has certainly made the administration more popular in Washington already for being in it.

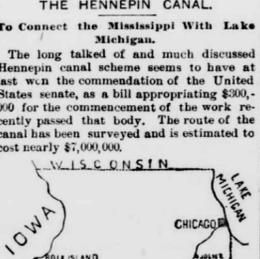
I strolled down Massachusetts avenue yesterday between the residences of half a dozen millionaire senators, and took a seat in Dupont circle to watch the play of the children and the Chinamen. The Chinese legation is now occupying the immense brown palace of Senator Stewart, of Nevada, which used to be known as Stewart's. It stands next to Elaine's big house

and just across the way from the home of Secretary Manning. The Chinese legation furnishes a great deal of money here in Washington, and they have the big house elegantly furnished, many of the pictures on the walls being Chinese screens of high art. The new Chinese minister is one of the richest of the ambassadors here. He is a man of broad ideas and great generosity. He was noted for his entertaining in China, and his father, who has been dead some time, was one of the richest men of that country. Nearly all the Chinamen connected with this legation are of noble birth. They dress in fine silks in the Chinese costume, and are great people for living out of doors. They seem to be very fond of children, and every evening you may see them playing with the little ones in Dupont circle. The children are not afraid of them, and though the Chinamen cannot carry on any conversation, they laugh and romp and bow around as though they were so many little boys with pigtailed instead of almond-eyed, finely educated, orange-shinned celestial.



The Hennepin Canal.

The long talked of and much discussed Hennepin canal scheme seems to have at last won the commendation of the United States senate, as a bill appropriating \$50,000 for the commencement of the work recently passed that body. The route of the canal has been surveyed and is estimated to cost nearly \$7,000,000. As shown by the map, a water way already extends from Chicago to Hennepin, formed for 100 miles by the Illinois and Michigan canal to La Salle; from the latter point to Hennepin the Illinois river is utilized. The existing canal has been presented to the government on the event of the bill becoming a law. This canal, as well as the Illinois river, will have to be widened and deepened, but the great engineering work will be on the locks necessary in the proposed canal, as there are two elevations, one of 200 feet and another of 140 feet in the line of the canal, and over which the commerce will have to be carried. This canal is to be free, and it is expected that offering from St. Paul, Minneapolis and the great grain growing section, an all water route to Chicago and through the lakes and Erie canal to New York, that it will be a beneficial competitor to the railroads.



Map of the Hennepin Canal route.

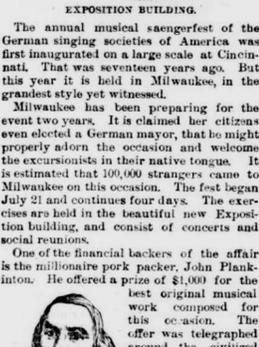
Crops of the Olotiferous Bull. The onions of Westernfield, Conn., have long been famous, but Sunderland township, in western Massachusetts, devoted sixty-three acres to that odoriferous bulb last year, which yielded 324 bushels to the acre each, worth \$3,000, or about \$17 to the acre.—New York Sun.

THE SAENGERFEST, 1886.

MILWAUKEE HAS IT IN HER EXPOSITION BUILDING.

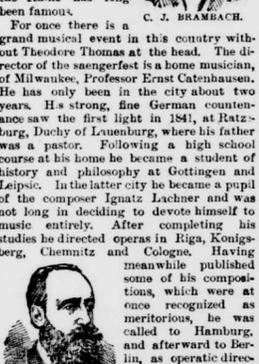
Portraits of the Singers and Others—A \$1,000 Prize Composition, by Brambach, Given for the First Time—A Hundred Thousand Strangers in Milwaukee.

Milwaukee may be considered the headquarters of Germany in the United States, just as New York is the headquarters of Ireland. In the pioneer days the German thronged to the new northwest by the thousand.



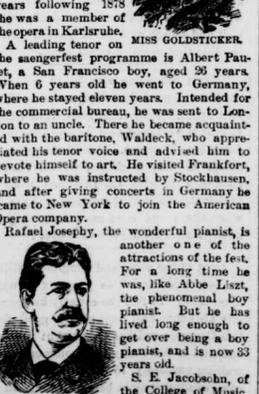
Exposition Building.

The annual musical saengerfest of the German singing societies of America was first inaugurated on a large scale at Cincinnati. That was seventeen years ago. But this year it is held in Milwaukee, in the grandest style yet witnessed. Milwaukee was preparing for the event two years. It is claimed her citizens even elected a German mayor, that he might properly adorn the occasion and welcome the excursionists in their native tongue. It is estimated that 100,000 strangers came to Milwaukee on this occasion. The fest began July 21 and continues four days. The exercises are held in the beautiful new Exposition building, and consist of concerts and social reunions.



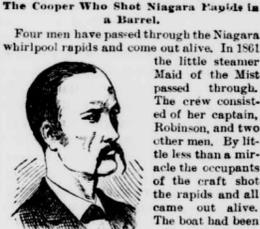
John Plankinton.

One of the financial backers of the affair is the millionaire pork packer, John Plankinton. He offered a prize of \$1,000 for the best original musical work composed for the occasion. The offer was telegraphed around the civilized world, that both foreigners and natives might compete. Many tried, but it was not until the 15th of August that a winning composition was carried by a German. He was not even an American, but a European one, of Bonn, in the old country. His name was C. J. Brambach. He secured the Plankinton prize with a cantata, to which was given the title of "Columbus." Under Mr. Brambach's personal direction the cantata was rendered for the first time by an orchestra of 100 instruments and a chorus of 3,000 voices at the saengerfest. The composer was by no means unknown to the world before his successful contest for the Plankinton prize, having previously given to the world a number of works of merit, and taken a prominent part in great musical events for which the valley of the Rhine has long been famous.



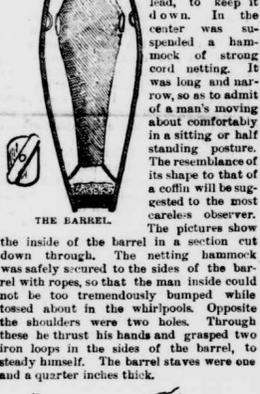
C. J. Brambach.

violin solo of the occasion. He has few equals on his favorite instrument. The city had a guarantee fund of \$200,000 for the expenses of this monster festival. The fact of having a saengerfest comes from Germany, and is of ancient origin. Formerly in the fatherland the singers of different places would meet to sing in competition for prizes. This friendly rivalry was the origin of the saengerfest.



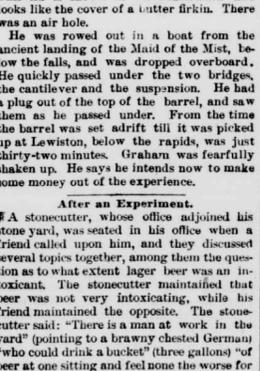
Carlisle D. Graham.

The Cooper Who Shot Niagara Falls in a Barrel.
Four men have passed through the Niagara whirlpool rapids and come out alive. In 1861 the little steamer Maid of the Mist passed through. The crew consisted of her captain, Robinson, and two other men. By little less than a miracle the occupants of the craft shot the rapids and all came out alive. The boat had been sold, and this was her captain's way of delivering the goods.



The barrel.

He went to Buffalo two months ago, and began working on the barrel. He made it all with his own hands. It is seven feet high, and egg-shaped, somewhat. It whirled through the rapids big end up. The small end was weighted with lead, to keep it down. In the center was suspended a hammock of strong cord netting. It was long and narrow, so as to admit of a man's moving about comfortably in a sitting or half standing posture. The resemblance of its shape to that of a coffin will be suggested to the most careless observer.



The barrel in the water.

A hole was left in the top. Into this Graham crept, put the lid up, and fastened it. This lid is shown in the illustration and looks like the cover of a butter firkin. There was an air hole. He was rowed out in a boat from the ancient landing of the Maid of the Mist, below the falls, and was dropped overboard. He quickly passed under the two bridges, the cantilever and the suspension. He had a plug out of the top of the barrel, and saw them as he passed under. From the time the barrel was set adrift till it was picked up at Lewiston, below the rapids, was just thirty-two minutes. Graham was fearfully shaken up. He says he intends now to make some money out of the experience.

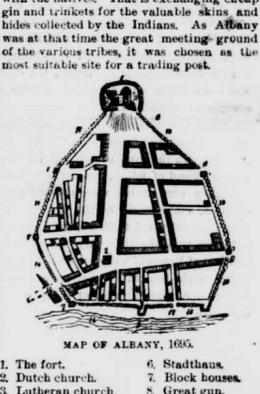
THE OLDEST AMERICAN CITY.

Albany, N. Y., Celebrates the Bicentennial of its Incorporation.



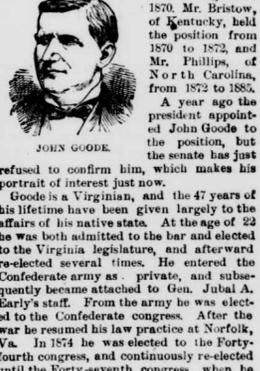
Dutch Church, 1615.

When, in 1609, Hendrik Hudson left Holland, it was with the intention of finding a northwest passage from Massachusetts, but the nearest he came to the object of his search was Albany, N. Y. As he entered New York harbor, Coney Island, even, had no attraction for him. China or "bust," seems to have been his motto, for he even gave the island of Manhattan the cold shoulder, and sailed up the Hudson till his craft, the Half Moon, was stuck in the mud. The present city of Hudson marks the spot. From here the mate and four sailors paddled up as far as Albany, but finding only Indians, they turned back. Had Hudson's mariners continued on to the present Troy, they would have seen enough of the celebrated laundries thereabout to have led them to the belief that the Flowery Kingdom could not be far away.



Map of Albany, 1609.

On Hudson's return to Europe the announcement of his discoveries aroused the terpsichore of the old Dutch merchants and they filled out several expeditions to investigate the new land. These navigators explored the American coast from Massachusetts to Virginia pre-empting the whole territory. They would have continued their explorations and laid claim to the remainder of the undiscovered earth, but for the fact that it did not pay, it did not return what their descendants call "hoodle." So they turned to the more profitable calling of trading with the natives. That is exchanging cheap gin and trinkets for the valuable skins and hides collected by the Indians. As Albany was at that time the great meeting ground of the various tribes, it was chosen as the most suitable site for a trading post.



John Goode, General of Virginia.

The Solicitor General's Appointment Unconfirmed After a Year's Service. The office of solicitor general ranks next to that of a cabinet minister. It is of recent creation, having been instituted by act of congress in 1870. Mr. Bristow, of Kentucky, held the position from 1870 to 1872, and Mr. Phillips, of North Carolina, from 1872 to 1885. A year ago the president appointed John Goode to the position, but the senate has just refused to confirm him, which makes his portrait of interest just now. Goode is a Virginian, and the 47 years of his life have been given largely to the affairs of his native state. At the age of 22 he was both admitted to the bar and elected to the Virginia legislature, and afterward re-elected several times. He entered the Confederate army as private, and subsequently became attached to Gen. Jubal A. Early's staff. From the army he was elected to the Confederate congress. After the war he resumed his law practice at Norfolk, Va. In 1874 he was elected to the Forty-fourth congress, and continuously re-elected until the Forty-seventh congress, when he was defeated.