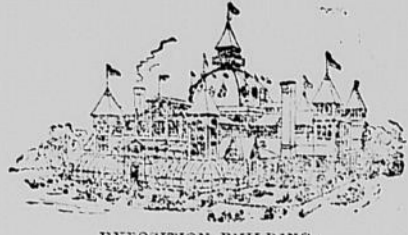


THE SAENGERFEST, 1886.

MILWAUKEE HAS IT IN HER EXPOSITION BUILDING.

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 Germans 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 has been 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.

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 this occasion.



JOHN PLANKINTON.

The offer was telegraphed around the civilized world, that both foreigners and natives might compete. Many tried, but it is not surprising that the money was carried off by a German. He was not even an American German, 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 he gave 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.

For once there is a grand musical event in this country without Theodore Thomas at the head. The director of the saengerfest is a home musician, of Milwaukee, Professor Ernst Catenhausen. He has only been in the city about two years. His strong, fine German countenance saw the first light in 1841, at Ratzburg, Duchy of Luneburg, where his father was a pastor. Following a high school course at his home he became a student of history and philosophy at Gottingen and Leipzig. In the latter city he became a pupil of the composer Ignatz Lachner and was not long in deciding to devote himself to music entirely. After completing his studies he directed operas in Riga, Konigsberg, Chemnitz and Cologne. Having meanwhile published some of his compositions, which were at once recognized as meritorious, he was called to Hamburg and afterward to Berlin, as operatic director. Being offered the position of musical director of the Thalia theater, of New York, he came to this country. Six months later he took charge of an American operatic company. In 1874 he went to Milwaukee as the director of the "Musverein."



PROF. CATENHAUSEN.

The old-fashioned saengerfests had a female performers to grace their sessions. With the new time, however, lady singers are welcomed. Fraulein Lillie Lehmann, of New York, is one of the leading artists this year. Another is Caroline Goldsticker. She is a German-American New York girl, 28 years old, and a member of the German Opera company. Her first instructor was Director Anshmetz. Later she went to Germany, making her debut on the opera stage at Nuremberg as Ortrud in "Lohengrin." For the five years following 1878 she was a member of the opera in Karlsruhe.



MISS GOLDSTICKER.

A leading tenor on the saengerfest programme is Albert Paulet, a San Francisco boy, aged 26 years. When 6 years old he went to Germany, where he stayed eleven years. Intended for the commercial bureau, he was sent to London to an uncle. There he became acquainted with the baritone, Waldeck, who appreciated his tenor voice and advised him to devote himself to art. He visited Frankfurt, where he was instructed by Stockhausen, and after giving concerts in Germany came to New York to join the American Opera company.



ALBERT PAULET.

Rafael Josephy, the wonderful pianist, is another one of the attractions of the fest. For a long time he was, like Abbe Liszt, the phenomenal boy pianist. But he lived long enough to get over being a boy pianist, and is now 22 years old. S. E. Jacobsch, of the College of Music, of Cincinnati is the

violin soloist of the occasion. He has equals on his favorite instrument.

The city had a guarantee fund of \$200,000 for the expenses of this monster festival. The fashion of holding a saengerfest came 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.

JOHN GOODE, OF VIRGINIA.

The Solicitor General's Appointment Unanimously After a Year's Service. The office of solicitor general ranks next to that held by a cabinet minister. It is of recent creation, having been instituted by act of congress in 1870. Mr. Bailew, of Kentucky, held the position from 1870 to 1872, and Mr. Phillips, of North Carolina, from 1872 to 1885.



JOHN GOODE.

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 lifetime 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 a 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.

At home he is known as Col. Goode. He has several times been a delegate to national Democratic conventions, and eight years a member of the national Democratic committee. He was president of the electors who cast the Old Dominion vote for Cleveland.

THE HENNEPIN CANAL.

To Connect the Mississippi With Lake Michigan.

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 \$200,000 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 exists 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, of 205 feet and another of 144 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.

The Wild West.

(N. Y. Independent.) "The sky had on its full-dress shirt, with studs of golden stars," wrote a Denver poet.

The fact that the Concord School is to discuss Plato this summer will give Western papers a chance to produce authentic wood-cuts of the great philosopher.

The Philadelphia News says that Miss Cleveland's description of Chicago, the home of her future literary life, as "the Venice of the Western Adriatic," will be a revelation to Chicagoans, who have long thought Venice the goddess of love.

At a recent reunion of forty-niners, in San Francisco, it was told that in the good old pioneer days John Little built a bridge across the American Fork, which cost \$20,000, and received toll of \$250 a day; that three men came into Mr. Little's store one day, from Dutch Canon, with 450 pounds of gold, which they got by a few days' work, near Greenwood, Eldorado county. Julian Martin sold common hickory shirts at \$50 a piece, and scrapes at \$100 a piece. Also, how an old Australian doctor treated a man at Coleran for a felon on his thumb, and after curing him charged a \$2,500 fee.—Etc.

We are informed that from numerous quarters of this county comes the unanimous desire that the farmers be recognized in political matters more than they have in the past. When it will be remembered that from this element comes the votes we are not surprised that they want some of the perquisites. If offices are so lucrative that men will spend large sums of money to secure them why not divide a little. As far as timber for holding office is concerned the farming community can furnish it as well as the towns. No one man, or set of men, has a right to claim office as their inherent right. Pass it around and let the outcasts have their innings once in awhile.—Batigate Sentinel.

The theory that apples do not grow in North Dakota has been fully explored, along with the usual lie that corn does not ripen. Robert Stanley, five miles east, has an apple tree with 240 well-formed apples on it. Judge Francis has several bearing young trees. H. D. Reed has a ten-acre corn-field which would be a credit to Illinois.—Hillsboro Banner.

Comptroller U. S. Land Office, Fargo, D. T., June 20, 1886. Complaint having been entered at this office by Theophilus Anderson, against Perez B. Grow, for failure to comply with law relating to land entry No. 6723, dated Feb. 11, 1882, upon the NW 1/4 section 14, township 138N, range 58E, in Griggs county, Dakota Territory, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, court stamp alleging that the said Perez B. Grow has failed to comply with the requirements of the timber culture law; that he has wholly failed to plant the second five acres to trees, tree seeds, nuts, or cuttings, since making said entry, and up to the present time; that the present condition of said tract is wild, uncultivated prairie. The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 31st day of August 1886, at 10 a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure. E. C. GEAREY, Receiver.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., June 29, 1886. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry therefor, viz: Knud Anderson, D. S. No. 15542, for the NW 1/4 sec. 3, and W 1/2 NW 1/4 of sec. 2, Tp 148N, R. 60W, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: John H. Pentz, C. H. Johnson, Anton J. Stromme, and Peter A. Lesney, all of Willow, Griggs county, D. T. The testimony of claimant and witnesses to be taken before B. Clark, judge of probate and ex-officio clerk of probate court, at Cooperstown, Griggs county, D. T., on the 7th day of August, 1886, at his office. HORACE JUSTICE, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.—Land Office at Fargo, D. T., June 11, 1886. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge of the probate court, at Shepards, D. T., on July 20th, 1886, viz: John P. Pease, D. S. No. 11352, for the NW 1/4 of sec. 18, Twp. 148, R. 55E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: H. B. Randall, James Sweetland, James H. MacLean, William Sweetland, all of Parker, D. T., and one witness, D. T. HORACE JUSTICE, Register.

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C. M. MacLAREN, Attorney And Counsellor at Law, COOPERSTOWN, DAK.

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