

## MONEY AND MUSIC.

**How Some Famous Composers Were Paid for Their Brilliant Creations.**

Händel, had it not been for his oratorical powers, might have lived and died as poor as the proverbial church mouse. Walsh, his publisher, paid him pitiful prices for his operas. For at least 11 of those works he received no more than 25 guineas apiece, and the average price for every play was only £105, which he got for "Alexander's Feast." It must not be thought from these small prices that the composer's works did not sell. On the contrary, they always found a ready market and proved a great source of profit to the publisher. From the proceeds of his first opera, "Rinaldo," Walsh netted a profit of over £1,500, and the success of his other operas added to the music seller, "Well, you shall suppose the next opera, and I will push it." Händel, as everybody knows, lost a fortune in trying to establish Italian opera in England; but he was subsequently more than repaid himself by his oratorios, it was not the publisher, but the public, who put it in his power to do this.

Mozart came down to the time of Mozart, we do not find that the claim of the brain worker to a fair wage had been recognized. It almost staggers one to recall the fact that "Don Giovanni" brought to its composer no more than the sum of 100 florins. Flute (he was called just 100 ducats, and yet the manager of the theater at which the opera was first produced made a fortune out of it. No wonder Mozart had to leave Vienna, where he could get nothing out of which is unknown to this day. Schubert fared even worse. Some of his magnificent songs sold for less than a shilling, and all that he devised to bury him, nay, his income would today be deemed small by a player in the theater orchestra, and his "estate" was almost a pittance quantity.

Bach, whose works are valued at \$800 in London for his "Freischütz," one of the best popular operas ever written, while some of his five other operas he made only £600 altogether. By "The Ballad in F Major," he secured £1,000 for the production of the "Marble Hall's" Handel in that very popular work put some £3,000 into the pockets of the publishers—members' Jokes.

### USES OF A PIECE OF STRING.

**Importance to the Woodsman in Many Emergencies, Both Big and Little.**

A piece of string is often of great value to a hunter or sportsman. In many emergencies, such as getting up heavy handles, is most valuable. Some sportsmen put a piece of string at a higher rate than any other single part of the camp outfit—apart, of course, from the pump handle.

If the fishing rod breaks, the string ends it again. If the suspenders break, the string ties the ends together. Should the gunstock break, the string is invaluable. If a pack strap breaks, the string can be used to mend it. A gear in a tent sewed up with string. A gear is hung out of reach of animals with string. A lost man makes snarls out of string. A dog may be chained long enough to keep him from going hungry. Likewise stout string will serve as a fishline in the absence of regular tackle. If the main is lost, the dog may be led with a string. A cat can be anchored with a cord and wall.

In the absence of a string a substitute may be cut by cutting a strip as long as needed from a deer hide off which the hair has been taken. This is done because it is much stronger, if properly dried, and the woodsman is very expert in getting the string of even strength.

Here the hide is so thick he cuts a narrow band. He prefers horsehide to buckskin,

A raft is easily made with a string of ad three or six logs, according to the size, and many a skin boat is sewed with the same. To make a paddle, a string is hooked to a main beam, stave or oar post, though less and 40 miles from anybody. He can break off a hemlock branch, make a bow, use a slender sapling for an arrow, and shoot his way as the Indians do. The bow is a simple affair, and the better, the more string alone will do. Fire may be started in an unraveled string by striking sparks into it from two hard rocks. A very important use of a string is stopping the flow of blood from a wound. A strip of bark, with a round stone to press into the artery, will stop the flow. The bark has saved many a man and will save more. The strip of bark prevents the string from cutting

**A Grateful Man.**

It was along in the seventies that I was living in a large western town and conducting a successful business. I am a lover of a good horse, and owned at the time a fine roadster, and had fallen into the foolish habit of speeding my horse on every occasion regardless of time or place.

One day I had waited on the edge of a bridge for the draw to close. As soon as it did so I hurried my horse over head of the regular traffic, almost running him the three-quarters of a mile distance. There was a delicacy on my driver's seat, and he sped down a small by-darted across the street, and at a moment I had run over him. I

to a block farther, and when I did I saw that some workmen had picked the sidewalk up and were taking him to the hospital. I supposed he was killed, and my heart almost stopped beating. Then I heard him cry. Oh, the music of that sound! He was not hurt at all, but merely stunned. I took him in my arms and drove with him to his mother, who was near.

"Now," I said, putting him into her arms, "thank heaven with me that your child lives." And I told my story.

"Now, Billy," said his mother, wiping the dust from his face with her apron, "did I tell you? It's a wonder you ain't killed a dozen times every day. You're the nice, gentlemanly boy for bringing ye home in his carriage, Billy, and keep off the street, you rascal!"

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