THE VIOLINIST

I know that one of the greatest violinists I have heard told me that Paganini's studies were at the time so unusual and an enigma which very few undertook to solve, and it would be interesting to know how many would be able to solve it in a satisfactory manner. He played on two, even on three, strings at the if it is a clean one, even picks her teeth. time without doing what Old Bull did, cut the bridge straight; heplayed arpeggi in doudle stops, or made a series of staccati marking the melody in pizzicato. He passed, as I have before said' for having achieved such supernatural tours de force by a supernatural pact, and the superstition of some people who credited this nonsense went so far that a lady who heard him in Italy andwould not believe that any human being could so far surpass all his fellow-creatures with extraordinary means followed him to stage door, where stood his cab with a black horse. She swore he never touched the ground; that there was a fiery cart with two black horses and he went away through the sir, So in Italy they told lit tle Mozart that it was his bewitching ring which accomplished all his feats of the piano, until he took off the ring and quietly put it on the desk. In an un publetter of Vieu xtemps, the great violinust at the ageof, 1 4says that he heard Pagani. ain London, but seems unable to give an idea of his admiration and delight at Paganini's performance of "Le Streghe' (The Witches). In one paragraph he says His bow was fabulous in rapidity; his certainty stupefying, never even a doubtful note; he was infallible." Vieuxtemps, one of the most remarkable composers for the, violin during a quarter of a century and himself one of the great celebrities, says in that letter: "How can I give an opinion of him moi, pygmee?' Paganini bably be adopted by other great houses in the boldness of his new ideas and in their execution, in his harmonies in thirds and sixths, was amazing. When he played the prayer from Moses on the G string alone, he took the barrione voice as written, then the soprano voice an octave higher, and led into the major part with such triumphant power that Rossini, who had composed it was doubt. full whether Paganini did not effect as much on the one violin string as all the singers in the theatre put together.

THE HAIR PIN

Archimedes is said to have boasted had he a lever long enough he could move the world.

Let the average woman have a hair pin and she will give Archimedes points and beat him. A hair pin is a simple but useful object that has played an im. portant part in the daily life of a woman since the adorable creatures found it convenient to coil their hair instead of wearing it down their backs. His. tory has one or two mentions of it, and no less a poet than Ovidius Naso deem. ed it important enough to indite a ode to the one which kept in place his mistress. raven locks, To be sure, the hair pin of ancient Rome and Greece was no more or less than a miniature dagger, sharp and slender enough, hower, to scratch an impudentlove he had angered the fair owner. Bat it was still a hair pin, although differing widely from his modern namesake. In. Horace's day it was not unusual for lad. ies to use these handy objects in lieu of a stylus with which to scratch the wax. en tablets with their heart thoughts. Cleopatra, angry at a slave. seized a golden hair pin from her head and plun ged it in his heart. A Roman maiden did as much for a Volcian soldier who would have wronged her. When Bald. win was in Bulgaria with his crusaders a knight captured by the enemy dug his way of prison with a hair pin which he bad taken from his wife when he parted from her. In the reign of Louis XIII-Mme de Chavannes sent to ner husband, who was imprisoned for treas on a loaf of bread containing a short iron hair pin, with which he was to pick the lock and escape. He was discov. ered attempting to do so, and in dispair drove it into his brain and died.

A hair pin is a woman's friend. It fits a multiplicity of uses and she is nev er without one. If her hair is shore you can depend upon it that in a recess of her purse or a pocket of her reticule you will find her hairpin. If she buttons her shoes she uses her hair pin, and whoever saw a woman button her gloves with anything else? If her head itches does she scratch it with her finger? Nonense? She whips out a hair pin and re. heves herself, Suppose a nickel has dropped between the bars of the wooden foot grate in the street car. Does she soil her fingers as a man would, and then not get it? Certainly not. Out comes the hair pin, and the coin with. out trouble. If her shawl pin is lost where so good a substitute as her hair. pin? If she eats a nut does she take a

hair pin again. It is with the hair pin that she rips open the uncut leaves of a book or magazine it is a hair pin with which she marks her progress in her favourite book; if a trunk key is missing a hair pin opens the refractory lock as neatly as a hurgiar's skeleton key would; with it she cleanses her finger nails and And the feats of hair securing that she will make a simple bow.legged hair pin accomplish nearly surpasses the belief of man. Altogether, it deserves to be classed among the great inventions of the world, and the grave of the original man who created the first one could have no prouder epitaph than this,-'This is the kind of a hair pin he was.'-

HOW TO BEAT THE TELEPHONE

Carrier pigeons are being put to a nov el use in Brussels. A baker in that city who does an immense business, having a central depot and fifteen branch estab lishments throughout the town, applied recently to the telephone company for an estimate of the yearly cost of communication among the different shops. The charge asked by the company seemed to him so exor bitaht that he resolved upon starting a new means of communication for him self. He had a pigeon house erected at his head quarters, and purchased fifty carrier pigeons of the choicest breed. Every morning each branch has three pigeons, which are sent off to the head establishment with the list of orders wanted by the hotels and families in connection with the branch- Each pig' eon upon its arrival at its own domestic floor, touches a spring which has an electrical communication with bell in the manager's office. The system has succeeded so admirably that it will pro-The inventor writes that the cost_of his fifty pigeons was less than the telephone company asked for two month's subscription.

A STRANGE WAY OF READING MENS CHARACTER

A Spanish shoe maker of a philosophic tuan of mind afirms that men's characters and dispositions are accurately read in the way they wear their boots and shoes than in their physiognomy, or even their hand writing. He says; show me a man after he has worn them two months and I will anylize his character. In your shoes for instance, I see lack of energy. levity, negligence. and a disposition to evade the fulfilling of disagreeable duties and obligations, The even wearing away of the heels and soles of a pair of shoes shows that the wearer. if a man, is one of good business habits, energetic, prudent of good head, and faithful in the discharge of his duties. If a woman's shoes are so worn they indicate that, she is, or is cap. able of being, a good wife and an excell ent mother of a family. If the outer edges of a sole are worn away much more than the inner ones, the wearer has an unstable, fickle character, 'prone to ingratitude. If the inner edges are the most worn, it indicates irresolution and weakness in a man and modesty in woman. A few months ago a stranger entered my store wearing a pair of shoes that were very much worn on the outside edges and at the toes, the later so badly that they were quite broken through, while the other parts of the shoes were almost new. I took care to watch that man while he was near my goods, and, when he was gone, said to my wife, 'that man is a thief.' The very next day he was arrested by the police for a robbery.'

THE GROWTH OF CHILDREN

Anything connected with the growth aud development of children is interest ing. For nearly three years the 130 pupil (boys and girls) of the Rev. Malling Hansen have been weighed and measured with extreme care, four times every day. In September and October a child grows only a fifth of what it did in June and July; while, during the aut. um and early winter, the child accum. ulates bulk. but the height is stationary. But what is most curious is that the effect of short periods of change of temperature is the very opposite of the, effect of louger periods. Thus the heat of summer apparently favors growth in height; but a rise of temperature in the winter, especially if continued for two or three days favors increased of bulk, S Hirsburg while, on the other hand, a fall in the thermoneter favors growth in height This looks as though there were some other determiniog cause than that of temperature. Similar observation applied to the growth of trees and shrubs have discovered the operation of a similar law. Dr. Hansen,s observations have excited great interest among the men of Copenhagen. It is obvious that i further and more extended observations verify the results at which he has arriv; nut.pick? Most assuredly not. The ed, these results may have an import; | Winnipeg, May 28, 1886

ant bearing on the training of children as suggesting the best times of the year for their vacations, and when they need the most nutritious diet.

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE

A pace is three feet- A span is ten and seven eight inches. One fathom is six feet, A palm is three inches. There are 2,750 languages. Two persons die every second. A storm moves thirty six miles per hour. One mile is 1,760 yards in length. One square mile contains 640 acres. The average life is thirty one years. One barrel of pork weighs 200 pounds. Slow rivers flow four miles per hour- Rifle balls travel 1,000 miles per hour. A hurricane moves 80 miles per hour. Light moves 186,000 miles per hour. One firkin of butter weighs fifty. six pounds. A hand (horse measure) is four inches. Rapid rivers flow seven miles per hour. Moderate winds blow seven miles per hour. The first use of locomotives in the States was in 1829.

The first almanac was printed by Geo. von Pubach in 1460, The first steam engine was brought from England in 1853. Until 1776 cotton spinning was done by the handspinning-wheel. The first printing press in the United States was introduced in 1627. Two hundred and nine feet on each side make a square acre within an inch.

Provincial Statutes of Manitoba

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT

The following applications for license in the Province of Monitoba have been

P, Rigney, Minnedosa; J. J. Caulfield, Virden; Edwin de Pencier, Manitau; Hudson's Bay Co, Emerson; Clux. ton & Co, Emerson, McKeuzie, & Smith, Selkirk; Hudson's Bay Co, Low. er Fort; M. Ronglau, Otterburn; A Coblentz, Gretna; Hudson Bay Co, Portage la Prairie; A Gouldie; Killarney; F Monder, St Boniface; R Gilland, Por age la Prairie; J O'Reilly, Portage la

S. Swanson, Virden; A Gouldie, Killar. ney; F Monder, St. Boniface; Jas. Bell, Portage la Prarie; Amos Barnes, Selkirk; C Bower, Stonewall; Wm. Elliot, John, Cobb; Virden; Jas, Young; Souris; Thos Macivan, Thornhill; Geo, Whelin, Manitou; G. Arial, St. Boniface; N. Hou, de, St. Boniface, H. Beauregard, St. Boniface; E. Cassin, St. Boniface; J. W. Kastner, Morris; H. Wexelbaum, Em; erson; Jas. Reid, Emerson; Jas. Smith, Emerson; Jas. Doundell, Emerson; Geo Brad, Dominion City; J. M. Ross, St. James; W. S. Pyrce, St. James; J. A. McIntire St, Charles; S. Cowan, Head; ingly, Chas, Bell. Gretna; Simoneau. Bros. Gauthier; Jas Land, Portage la Prairie, Wm Lyons, Portage la Prairie; H Cranes, Portage la Prairie; Adams and Jackson, Portage la Prairie; Howde and Scarry, Selkirk; J H Montgomery, Selkirk; W Bullock, Selkirk; B M Gunn, St Andrews; R Rutherford, Balmoral; Davis Little, Stony Mountain; Isaac Riley.

R. LA TOUCHE TUPPE 3 Secretary Board License Commissioners. Winnipeg, May 28, 1886

Stonewall.



LIQUOR LICENSE ACT

The following applications for Licenses in the City of Winnipeg have been received—

Boreland O'Connell
Bunnell & Tremblay
S G Harstone
Chas Crethers
J Bernhart
W W Carter
H Keighler
McDonald & Rutley
Thomas Dunn
John Whelan
M Gertie

Gerrie
McIntosh
oDonough & Shea
Brawn
A Osborne
V. Bennetts
Whitelaw
F Campbell

J F Campbell J A Brooks M T Conway Gurn & Co H W Sloan

G marotta

W Clougher
G Points
B Wood
E Wilson
D Naismith

& W Emes

HOTELS AND SALOONS ROTALS

Barry & ODonohoe
Z Laporte
A Bright
J W Points
Jas M Ross
Jas Hemmingson
O'Connor & Brown
Tessier & Scully
A Sylvain
E Mariton
W J O'Counor
Walthy & Wolatech J O'Counor ltby & McIntosh West
idney Burr
"W Johnson
lobbs & Dade
ohn Baird
'Convor & Lennon
lex McLennon Storey ohn Anderson H Grady ngus Monroe as F Mulligan Simonson Arthure MeArthur McKittrick McLaren 7 D Douglas

T montgomery W Cleverley Geo Velle WHOLESALE. G F & J Galt

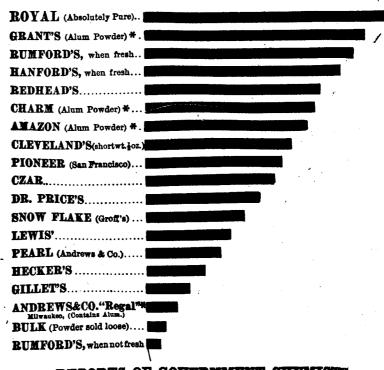
D Anderson Richard & Co I Hodges Innt & Dickson

A Colquhoun

Cummings & Co Mrs Cranson Hunter & Co G L Garden

R. LA TOUCHE TUPPER Secretary Board License Commission

COMPARATIVE WORTH OF BAKING POWDERS.



REPORTS OF GOVERNMENT CHEMISTS

As to Purity and Wholesomeness of the Royal Baking Powder.

"I have tested a package of Royal Baking Powder, which I purchased in the open market, and find it composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder of a high degree of merit, and does not contain either alum or phosphates, or other injurious substances.

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"H. A. Morr, Ph.D."

"I have examined a package of Royal Baking Powder, purchased by myself in the market. I find it entirely free from alum, terra alba, or any other injurious substance. Henry Morton, Ph.D., President of Stevens Institute of Technology."

"I have analyzed a package of Royal Baking Powder. The materials of which it is composed are pure and wholesome. S. Dana Hayes, State Assayer, Mass."

The Royal Baking Powder received the highest award over all competitors at the Vienna World's Exposition, 1878; at the Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876; at the American Institute, New York, and at State Fairs throughout the country. No other article of human food has ever received such high, emphatic, and universal endorsement from eminent chemists, physicians, scientists, and Boards of Health all over the world.

NOTE-The above DIAGRAM illustrates the comparative worth of various Baking Powders, as shown by Chemical Analysis and experiments made by Prof. Schedler.

'A pound can of each powder was taken, the total leavening power or volume in each can calculated, the result being as indicated. This practical test for worth by Prof. Schedler only proves what every observant consumer of the Royal Baking Powder knows by practical experience, that, while it costs a few cents per pound more than ordinary kinds, it is far more economical, and, besides, affords the advantage of better work. A single trial of the Royal Baking Powder will convince any fair-minded person of these facts.

* While the diagram shows some of the alum powders to be of a higher degree of strength than other powders ranked below them, it is not to be taken as indicating that they have any value. All alum powders, no matter how high their strength, are to be avoided as dangerous.

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