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PIANOS

DR. DVOŘAK TALKS.

The following interview with Dr. Anton Dvorak, which appeared in the *Herold*, is full of interest to the musical profession. Dr. Dvorak observed:

"I think I will renew my contract," said the Doctor. "I like the American people, and if they are satisfied with me I will stay. The work is hard and progress is slow, but I have great faith that we are building sure foundations. In the education of musicians sound results are not reached very rapidly."

"The prizes offered by the Conservatory for compositions this year have already borne fruit. Among the compositions already received are a really good symphony and string quartet. Some of the other compositions also show remarkable merit. Among our pupils the little children display surprising talent. It is a joy to hear their work. These tiny Americans who intend to make music their profession are of great importance. Some of them are only seven and eight years old. The class of colored people is another hopeful feature. We have found many splendid voices. The sopranos are especially good. The colored people seem to have a natural love for music. They are so enthusiastic, and at the same time so modest and respectful. I am really fond of working with them. In time they will surpass every body."

HOPEFUL PROSPECTS OF OPERA.

"Those who are doubtful about English opera by English singers can take heart, for there is plenty of evidence that it will not be long before grand opera can be produced in this country without the aid of foreign singers. The last opera class examinations were very satisfactory."

"As for the composition class, of which I have immediate charge, we have worked very hard during the whole year, and have produced a number of creditable compositions. Mr. Shelley wrote an overture, an orchestra suite and a cantata; Mr. M. Arnold Strathotte wrote plantation dances for the orchestra, and a dramatic overture; Mr. Goldmark wrote a trio for the piano, violin and 'cello in D minor; Mr. Loomis wrote a sonata for violin and piano; and Mr. Kinney wrote songs and a sonata for violin and piano. I am still keeping before the minds of my young composers the fact that the negro melodies of America offer a splendid foundation, that the country is full of rich and varied themes, songs of the people. The idea of an American school of music is never to be lost sight of."

"Yes, there is much to encourage me in my labors. The orchestra class of 45 active members shows surprising progress. We have added several colored students. In our concerts the orchestra has rendered Schubert's symphonies in B and C, Volkmann's serenade for strings, Weber's 'Frischhut' overture, and Beethoven's C minor piano concerto played by Miss Bertha Visanska. In addition to the Conservatory concerts, the orchestra may give a se-

ries in the New England States. We shall play only classical music: Bach, Beethoven, Mozart and Schubert will be represented, and of the last two our selections will be such as have seldom or never been heard in this country. Besides these we shall make a feature of the works of Cherubini and Volkman."

"You can see why it is that I am hopeful. Americans should think it a high privilege to assist in making the musical art prosper in their own land."

"I have not heard much church music in America, but I intend to," said Dr. Dvorak. "Once I went to St. Patrick's Cathedral in Fifth avenue and listened to a mass by Mozart. The singing was very good, but I was greatly disappointed to find that there was not used sufficiently in churches because of the great expense. For that reason composers do not now write their greatest religious compositions for churches. My 'Stabat Mater' was not given in Prague because the Archbishop thought it would cost too much, and because it was too elaborate."

"There is the difficulty. The churches are spending less and less upon music, or rather the wages of musicians are so high that even rich churches can rarely afford to have orchestras. So we miss some of the noblest music that men have written. In Germany they say that Mozart never knew how to compose church music; but that is simply because the Germans, being Protestants, do not like to have orchestras in their churches, and therefore cannot get the real effect of Mozart's compositions. The Germans look upon Bach as the one really great church composer. I do not agree with that; that Mozart lacks grandeur and dignity. If they would use orchestras in their churches they would soon change their opinion."

TRIVIAL CHURCH MUSIC.

"I went into another fine Catholic church in New York recently and heard congregational singing by school children. They sang to waltz time. I was astounded to hear trivial and vulgar music in such a splendid building during a religious ceremony. Then the organist capped the climax by playing a lively march. I cannot understand the spirit of people who mix up that sort of music with divine worship."

It is curious to notice how earnest Dr. Dvorak grows when he speaks of religion. He is a devout Christian, and regards the church as the guardian of the arts.

"Speaking of congregational singing, Doctor," I said, "do you think it is a thing to be encouraged?"

"This is a hard question to answer. The Catholic congregations in America do not sing. But in my country the congregations do sing, and the effect is very often beautiful."

"Do you think that the right kind of music helps one to get into a mood for divine worship?"

"Oh, yes; certainly!"

"Well, is one more likely to be moved by religious music when listening to it than when taking part in it?"

"That depends somewhat on the music, and on the kind of people who are in the congregation."

"I ask you for your opinion as a musician. What is the result of your observation?"

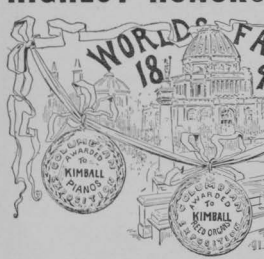
"I am inclined to believe that a congregation which sings is more apt to be stirred emotionally than a congregation which simply listens to singing, but I would not like to express myself too strongly on this point. You raise an interesting point that I have not given much thought to. While I was in the village of Spillville, in Iowa, this summer I had a touching experience. You know that Spillville is a Bohemian settlement, and all the farms round about the country there are owned by Bohemians. They are simple, hard-working, sincere, God-fearing people, very much in love with America and very fond of the fertile western country. They gave me a hearty welcome everywhere. On Sunday I went to the little Catholic church and played the organ. Without knowing why I did it, I unconsciously began to play an old Bohemian hymn that I used to play 40 years ago when I was a boy. The whole congregation joined in and sang it in such a way that I shed tears. It was a simple song—'Bene Pater Teum Virentissim' in plain English, 'O Lord, We kneel before Thy Sublimity.' After the service the old women came up to me and thanked me for the dear old melody."

ORGAN AND CHOIR.

"But, speaking once more of church music, I find that the tendency in churches is to combine the choir and the organ. That presents a great difficulty to composers. I can write for the organ or for the choir, but I cannot write satisfactorily for both the organ and choir combined. The organ is a perfect instrument for preludes, interludes, and postludes, but I do not regard it as a good instrument to accompany voices. It would be far better to have vocal music without any accompaniment whatever. In the great Roman cathedrals the choirs sing without accompaniment. To my mind the effect is very imposing. I like it very much, it is dignified and impressive."

Musicians in the United States Navy are a fairly well paid class of enlisted men. Only flagships have a band, but something in the way of official music is provided on board of all ships. Bandmasters receive \$52 per month, first musicians \$30, musicians of the first class \$22, second class \$20, drummers \$13 to \$20. The members of the Marine Band, by provision of an act of Congress, now almost 40 years in operation, receive, in addition to their pay, an allowance of \$4 per month for playing at the White House.

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February, 1894.

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Vol. 17—No. 2.

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THREE PIANO CONCERTS.

Mr. Charles Kunkel announces three piano concerts to be given at the Delmar Avenue Baptist Church, N. W. Cor. Delmar and Pendleton avenues (43d st.), Tuesday evening, February 6th, 1894; Tuesday evening, March 6th, 1894; Tuesday evening, April 3rd, 1894, at 8:15 o'clock. The programmes will be of the most interesting and varied type, and will offer the choicest works of the old and new masters. Three evenings of thorough enjoyment can be spent by lovers of music in attending these concerts. To students of music they will prove especially valuable and educative, and promote in them a greater love for their work.

The price of tickets for single concerts is 50 cents each; tickets admitting to the three concerts, \$1.00 each. Tickets can be obtained at all the leading music stores or at the door on the evenings of the concerts.

Programme of the first concert, Tuesday, February 6th, 1894, 8:15 P. M.:

I. Beethoven, Ludwig van—Sonata in C major, Op. 2, No. 3; a, Allegro con brio; b, Adagio; c, Scherzo; d, Allegro Assai.
II. Kottler, Wieniaski—g, Krivicki, 2nd Mazurka in A minor, for the violin, by Henri Wieniaski, transcribed for the piano by Eugene Kottler. Chopin, Friedrich—f, Nocturne, in F minor, Op. 35, No. 1. Sgambati, Giovanni—e, Gavotte, in A Flat minor, Op. 14. Fuchs, Robert—and e, Silent Love (Stille Liebe), in E Flat major; Danse Hongroise (Hungarian Dance), in G minor.

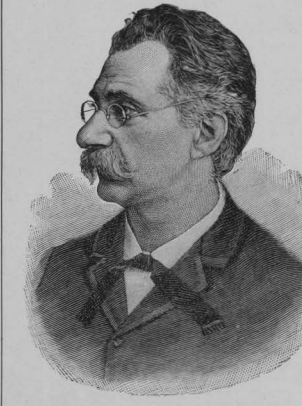
III. Moszkowski, M.—a, Reveil d'Amour, Valse (Love's Awakening). Melotte, Claude—b, Trust in God, Religious. Melotte, Claude—c, Martin Luther's immortal choral, "A strong fortress is our God." Kunkel, Charles—c, Old Folk's at Home, concert paraphrase on Stephen C. Foster's popular melody.

IV. Liszt, Franz—Ungarische Fantasia, one of Liszt's greatest concertos for the piano, with orchestral accompaniment, which was the outcome of his 14th rhapsody. A combination has been made that presents all the beauties of the Hungarian fantasia and the 14th rhapsody without the assistance of an orchestra, thus making it the most wonderful and effective of all of Liszt's rhapsody concertos.

CHARLES KUNKEL.

The picture gracing this page is that of Charles Kunkel, whose fame as a pianist and composer has spread throughout the world.

His most recent work, "Kunkel's Piano Pedal Method," is sufficient in itself to have brought him the lasting gratitude of generations present and to come. The importance of the work was instantly recognized by the World's greatest masters, and praised by them in unmeasured terms. The teachers of the country are fast taking it up and introducing it into their classes as a text book.



Mr. Kunkel has just published a concert paraphrase on the popular melody, "Old Folk's at Home," by Stephen C. Foster, which is the best ever written, and appears in the current number of the REVIEW. Some of Mr. Kunkel's piano pieces have reached editions running far into the thousands, notably the Alpine Storm, Southern Jollifications, Humoresque, Valse in Republique, etc.

Mr. Kunkel's entire life has been one of indefatigable work, and he has built up a catalogue of music to which he can point with just pride. No other catalogue in this country has proven of such incalculable assistance to the teacher and student of music. His efforts in the advancement of music and young musicians cannot be overestimated.

Throughout his notable career Mr. Kunkel has been fully seconded by his estimable wife, whose excellence and rare attainments have endeared her to a host of friends.

Paderewski will return to this country next November under the management of C. F. Trethar and will begin his season in San Francisco.

CHORAL SYMPHONY SOCIETY.

The Choral Symphony Society gave its second concert of the season at Music Hall on the 18th ult. The orchestra rendered Brahms's Symphony No. 2, in D, Handel's Largo and Tschaiakowski's March-Solemnity. Mr. Friedheim, of Boston, played Liszt's Concerto in E major, with orchestral accompaniment, and Schubert's Mephisto Waltz and Erl King. The principal novelty was Brahms's symphony, which was well received; the work of the orchestra was satisfactory. Mr. Friedheim's renditions were very artistic, abounding in beautiful color and effect, but fell short of actual greatness. In the accompaniment to the Liszt Concerto, played by Mr. Friedheim, the orchestra was scarcely satisfactory.

The next concert takes place Feb. 15th, and will present Gounod's Mass Solemnity and miscellaneous selections for solo, chorus, and orchestra. Those who wish to subscribe to the balance of the season of six concerts can apply to A. D. Cunningham, secretary, room 507, No. 421 Olive street.

THE GERMAN STAGE.

It must be said to the credit of the new director of the Germania Theatre, Mr. Alexander Wurster, that he has so far safely conducted Theopli's cart over the rocky road of difficulties to a gratifying success. During the first half of the season of 1893-94, the most obstinate financial troubles had to be overcome. When even the managers of English theatres in this city complained continually of poor attendance, it was scarcely to be expected that the Germania Theatre would fare better. At last, however, matters have improved with the coming of the new year, and patronage is increasing.

In consideration of the state of financial affairs, the rent of the theatre has been reduced \$3,000 to the lessee by the German Dramatic Association.

For the coming months, several attractions have been announced. On the 29th of January the engagement of Miss Elsa Nilsson begins. This star, who was most favorably received in Chicago as well as in Milwaukee, will appear here for eight nights. The following repertoire has been arranged: "The Last Letter," "Frou-Frou," "Vicomte de Letorieres," "The Wild Chase," "The Old Song," "Eva," etc.

Before the close of the season the great favorite of the St. Louis German public, the famous tragedienne Theresa Leihner, of New York, will probably charm the audience with her masterly renditions. Negotiations are now pending.

MARTEAU CONCERT.

One of the very enjoyable concerts of the season was given by Henri Marteau, the violinist, at Music Hall on the 26th ult. Mr. Marteau's playing proved him a wonderful violinist—an artist in every sense of the word. He was twice recalled after each number and responded with pleasure. The other members of the company were also most to the favor. Mme. Rosa Lindé distinguished herself through her splendid singing.

Fanny Bloomfield-Zeissler's many friends will regret to hear that the mental strain attending her Vienna appearance has completely prostrated her, and all her engagements for an indefinite period have been cancelled.

Miss Trenchery, of Alton, gave a very creditable class concert at the Unitarian Church there. A select audience was treated to pleasing and well-rendered vocal and instrumental numbers by the pupils of Miss Trenchery. An entertaining feature of the programme was entitled "Reminiscences of the World's Fair." Miss Trenchery was complimented on the splendid showing of her pupils by the local press.

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King Oscar, of Sweden, himself an excellent musician and performer, has composed an ode in memory of the late M. Gornod. Church music in Sweden owes much to the King. Before Prince Oscar came to the throne he introduced modern music into the Lutheran service. Previous to this only chanting was permitted in the liturgy, with the occasional singing of a hymn.

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Moderato, = 88.

Moderato. ♩ = 88.

mf

Ped. *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.*

cresc.

Ped. *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.*

ff

Ped. *molto cresc. e accel.* *Ped.* *Ped.*

Solo

ff

Ped. *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.*

cantabile. *rit.* *a tempo.*

Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped.

rit. *a tempo.* *a tempo.*

Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped.

rit. *rit.*

Ped. P P Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped.

a tempo.

Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. P Ped.

rit. *molto rit.*

Ped. Ped. P P Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped.

The P's signify Ped.

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system contains the first two measures of the piece, and the second system contains the next two measures. The music is written for a grand piano, with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor), and the time signature is 2/4. The melody is in the treble staff, and the bass staff provides a simple harmonic accompaniment. The piece is marked with a 'Ped.' (pedal) symbol at the beginning of each measure. The first system ends with a double bar line, and the second system begins with a repeat sign. The score is written in a clear, legible style, with notes and rests clearly defined. The lyrics 'The Rose Tree' are written below the first measure of the first system.

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system consists of a piano introduction and the first line of the song. The piano introduction is in 3/4 time, featuring a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The melody is marked with a 'P' and a '3' (triple). The first line of the song is in 3/4 time, with a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The melody is marked with a 'P' and a '3' (triple). The second system consists of the second line of the song. The melody is marked with a 'P' and a '3' (triple). The bass line is marked with a 'P' and a '3' (triple). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and bar lines. The lyrics are written below the bass line.

First system of music. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff features a melodic line with eighth-note triplets and sixteenth-note groups, some marked with '8' and '3'. Bass staff provides harmonic support with chords and single notes. Pedal points are indicated by 'Ped.' and a star symbol.

Second system of music. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff continues the melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4). Bass staff features a descending line with slurs and fingerings (21, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1). Pedal points are indicated by 'Ped.' and a star symbol.

Third system of music. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff continues the melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4). Bass staff features a descending line with slurs and fingerings (20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1). Pedal points are indicated by 'Ped.' and a star symbol.

Fourth system of music. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff continues the melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4). Bass staff features a descending line with slurs and fingerings (20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1). Pedal points are indicated by 'Ped.' and a star symbol.

Fifth system of music. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff continues the melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4). Bass staff features a descending line with slurs and fingerings (20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1). Pedal points are indicated by 'Ped.' and a star symbol.

Musical score for "The Rose Tree" in G major, 2/4 time. The score consists of two systems. The first system has two measures, and the second system has two measures. The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The bass line includes figured bass notation: 1 4 2, 1 4 2, 2 4 1, 1 4 2, 2 4 1, 1 4 2, 1 4 2, 1 4 2. Pedal points are indicated by a star symbol and the word "Ped." below the bass line.

The musical score for 'The Little Boat' is presented in two systems. The first system consists of two measures. The first measure has a treble staff with a complex, fast-moving melody and a bass staff with a simple accompaniment. The second measure continues the melody in the treble staff and the accompaniment in the bass staff. The second system also consists of two measures, continuing the musical themes. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4.

Pea. P P P p Ped. Ped. Ped.

Musical score for "The Swan" by Camille Saint-Saëns, showing the first system of the piece. The score is in G major and 3/4 time. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a melodic line with grace notes and a descending scale. The bass staff has a supporting line with chords. Pedal markings (Ped.) are present under the bass staff. The first system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

[illegible]

10

dim. *L. h.*

ppp *Cadenza.*

ff *Ped.*

Ped.

Ped. *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.*

Ped. *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.*

Alla militare.

11

First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The bass staff includes a *pp* dynamic marking and a *Ped.* instruction. The treble staff includes a *l.h.* marking. Fingering numbers (1-5) are present above the notes.

Second system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. Both staves include *Ped.* instructions. Fingering numbers (1-5) are present above the notes.

Third system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. Both staves include *Ped.* instructions. Fingering numbers (1-5) are present above the notes.

Fourth system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. Both staves include *Ped.* instructions. Fingering numbers (1-5) are present above the notes.

Fifth system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. Both staves include *Ped.* instructions. The treble staff includes a *CFPAC.* marking. The bass staff includes a *mf* marking. Fingering numbers (1-5) are present above the notes.

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, marked with a forte *f* dynamic. The bass clef staff provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines. Pedal points are indicated by "Ped." with a star symbol. A *cresc.* (crescendo) marking is present in the treble staff.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues the melodic development. The bass clef staff features a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic marking. Pedal points are indicated by "Ped." with a star symbol.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff shows a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic marking. The bass clef staff has a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic marking. Pedal points are indicated by "Ped." with a star symbol. The tempo/mood marking *Grandioso.* is centered above the system.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features a dense texture of sixteenth-note chords. The bass clef staff provides a steady harmonic foundation. Pedal points are indicated by "Ped." with a star symbol.

LIGHT AT HEART. **LEICHTER SINN.**

13

Vivace. ♩ - 92 to ♩ - 126.

12.

The musical score is written for piano in 2/4 time. It begins with a tempo marking 'Vivace' and a range of 92 to 126 beats per minute. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The score is divided into several systems. The first system includes a measure number '12.' and features a melody in the right hand with many slurs and fingerings, and a bass line with chords and single notes. Pedal points are indicated with 'Ped.' and a star symbol. The second system continues the piece with similar notation. The third system includes a 'dimin.' (diminuendo) marking. The fourth system is labeled 'FINALE.' and shows the end of the piece. Below the fourth system, there is a instruction: 'Repeat from beginning to ♩ then close with Finale.' The final system at the bottom of the page includes a 'dimin.' marking and a 'Ped.' marking.

Ped. ☆ Ped. ☆ Ped. ☆ Ped. ☆ Ped. ☆ Ped. ☆

Ped. ☆ Ped. ☆

Ped. ☆

dimin.

FINALE.

Repeat from beginning to ♩ then close with Finale.

dimin.

Ped. ☆

BUTTERFLY GALOP.

GALOP CAPRICE.

Vivace ♩ - 138.

Claude Melnotte.

The musical score is written for piano and bass. It begins with a treble and bass staff. The first system is marked 'Vivace' and '138' beats per minute. It features a 'Ped.' (pedal) instruction. The second system is marked 'Scherzando' and 'ff' (fortissimo). It includes a 'Ped.' instruction. The third system is marked 'Ped.' and 'S' (sustained). The fourth system is marked 'Ped.' and 'S'. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

1517 - 7

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8

Ped.

8

Ped.

8

Ped.

8

Ped.

8

Ped.

First system of the musical score. It consists of a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including slurs and fingerings (1-4). The bass staff provides harmonic support with chords and single notes. Pedal markings (Ped.) are placed below the bass staff at several points, accompanied by a star symbol. A first ending bracket labeled '1.' spans the final measures of the system.

Second system of the musical score. The treble staff continues the melodic development with various rhythmic patterns and slurs. The bass staff maintains the harmonic foundation. Pedal markings (Ped.) are present below the bass staff. The system concludes with a series of sixteenth-note chords in the treble staff.

Third system of the musical score, beginning with the tempo marking *Scherzando.* The treble staff features a series of chords and melodic fragments, with dynamics ranging from *ff* (fortissimo) to *f* (forte). The bass staff continues with a steady accompaniment. Pedal markings (Ped.) are used below the bass staff.

Fourth system of the musical score. The treble staff shows a continuation of the chordal and melodic textures. The bass staff provides a consistent accompaniment. A pedal marking (Ped.) is located below the bass staff.

Fifth system of the musical score. The treble staff contains more complex rhythmic patterns with slurs and fingerings. The bass staff continues its accompaniment role. Pedal markings (Ped.) are placed below the bass staff. The system ends with a final chord in the treble staff.

Con fuoco.

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Bass staff has a forte *f* dynamic. Pedal markings: Ped. ♪, Ped. ♪, Ped. ♪, Ped., ♪, Ped., ♪, Ped. A fermata is placed over the final chord.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Bass staff has a forte *f* dynamic. Pedal markings: ♪, Ped. ♪, Ped. ♪, Ped., ♪, Ped., ♪. A *cres.* (crescendo) marking is present in the treble staff. A fermata is placed over the final chord.

8

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Bass staff has a forte *f* dynamic. Pedal markings: Ped. ♪, Ped. ♪, Ped. ♪, Ped., ♪, Ped., ♪, Ped. A fermata is placed over the final chord.

8

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Bass staff has a forte *f* dynamic. Pedal markings: ♪, Ped. ♪, Ped. ♪, Ped., ♪. A *cres.* (crescendo) marking is present in the treble staff. The system ends with a double bar line and a forte *ff* dynamic.

Grazioso.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a *rit.* (ritardando) marking. Pedal markings: Ped., ♪, Ped., ♪, Ped., ♪, Ped., ♪. A fermata is placed over the final chord.

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains a melodic line with various ornaments and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4). Bass staff contains a supporting line with chords and single notes. Pedal points are marked with a star and the word "Ped." below the staff.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff continues the melodic line with more ornaments and fingerings. Bass staff continues the supporting line. Pedal points are marked with a star and the word "Ped." below the staff.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff continues the melodic line. Bass staff continues the supporting line. Pedal points are marked with a star and the word "Ped." below the staff. The system concludes with the instruction "Con fuoco." and a dynamic marking "f".

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains a melodic line with ornaments and fingerings. Bass staff contains a supporting line with chords and single notes. Pedal points are marked with a star and the word "Ped." below the staff.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains a melodic line with ornaments and fingerings. Bass staff contains a supporting line with chords and single notes. Pedal points are marked with a star and the word "Ped." below the staff. The system concludes with a dynamic marking "f".

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. Treble and bass staves with chords and arpeggios. Pedal markings are present below the bass staff.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. Treble and bass staves. Measure 8 features a crescendo (*cres.*) and a fermata. Pedal markings are present below the bass staff.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. Treble and bass staves. Measures 9-11 feature sixteenth-note arpeggiated figures. Measure 12 has a fermata. Pedal markings are present below the bass staff.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. Treble and bass staves. Measure 13 is marked *Scherzando.* and includes a fermata. Pedal markings are present below the bass staff.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 17-20. Treble and bass staves. Measures 17-19 feature sixteenth-note arpeggiated figures. Pedal markings are present below the bass staff.

Sixth system of musical notation, measures 21-24. Treble and bass staves. Measures 21-23 feature sixteenth-note arpeggiated figures. Measure 24 has a fermata. Pedal markings are present below the bass staff.

Ped.

Ped.

Ped. *Con fuoco.*

Ped.

Ped. 1517 - 7

ELLA'S FAVORITE GALOP.

Carl Sidus Op. 102.

Vivo $\text{♩} = 88$.

Secondo.

The musical score is written for piano in 2/4 time. It begins with a tempo marking of 'Vivo' and a metronome indication of 88 beats per minute. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score is divided into four systems. The first system is marked 'Secondo.' and contains measures with dynamics 'f' and 'p'. The second system contains measures with 'f' and 'mf'. The third system contains measures with 'fz', 'f', 'mf', 'f', and 'mf'. The fourth system contains measures with 'f' and 'mf', and concludes with a first and second ending bracket. Pedal markings (Ped.) are indicated at the end of several phrases. Fingering numbers (1-5) are provided for many of the notes.

ELLA'S FAVORITE GALOP.

3

Trio $\text{♩} = 88$.

Primo.

Carl Sidus Op. 102.

The musical score is written for piano and right-hand parts. It begins with a tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 88$ and a dynamic of *f*. The first system includes fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and a *p* dynamic. The second system features alternating *f* and *p* dynamics with 'Ped.' markings and a star symbol. The third system includes *mf* and *f* dynamics, with 'Ped.' markings and a star symbol. The fourth system continues with *f* dynamics and 'Ped.' markings. The fifth system concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs, with dynamics of *f* and *p*.

First system of musical notation. The right hand (treble clef) begins with a series of chords marked with accents and fingerings (1, 2, 4). The left hand (bass clef) plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *pp* (pianissimo). A pedal point is indicated by "Ped." with a star symbol.

Second system of musical notation. The right hand continues with chords and eighth-note patterns. The left hand maintains the eighth-note accompaniment. The system concludes with a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic marking.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand features a melodic line with dynamics *mf cres.* (mezzo-forte crescendo), *cen* (crescendo), and *do* (diminuendo). The left hand continues the accompaniment. A *f* (forte) dynamic is marked in the right hand.

Fourth system of musical notation. Similar to the third system, it includes *mf cres.*, *cen*, and *do* dynamics in the right hand. The system ends with a first and second ending bracket, both marked with *f* (forte).

The first system of the musical score is for the 'Primo.' part. It consists of a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Allegretto' and the time signature is 3/4. The music begins with a forte (f) dynamic. The first measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, B4) followed by a quarter note (C5). The second measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (D5, E5, F#5) followed by a quarter note (G5). The third measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (A5, B5, C6) followed by a quarter note (D6). The fourth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (E6, F#6, G6) followed by a quarter note (A6). The fifth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (B6, C7, D7) followed by a quarter note (E7). The sixth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (F#7, G7, A7) followed by a quarter note (B7). The seventh measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (C8, D8, E8) followed by a quarter note (F#8). The eighth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (G8, A8, B8) followed by a quarter note (C9). The ninth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (D9, E9, F#9) followed by a quarter note (G9). The tenth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (A9, B9, C10) followed by a quarter note (D10). The eleventh measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (E10, F#10, G10) followed by a quarter note (A10). The twelfth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (B10, C11, D11) followed by a quarter note (E11). The thirteenth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (F#11, G11, A11) followed by a quarter note (B11). The fourteenth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (C12, D12, E12) followed by a quarter note (F#12). The fifteenth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (G12, A12, B12) followed by a quarter note (C13). The sixteenth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (D13, E13, F#13) followed by a quarter note (G13). The seventeenth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (A13, B13, C14) followed by a quarter note (D14). The eighteenth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (E14, F#14, G14) followed by a quarter note (A14). The nineteenth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (B14, C15, D15) followed by a quarter note (E15). The twentieth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (F#15, G15, A15) followed by a quarter note (B15). The twenty-first measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (C16, D16, E16) followed by a quarter note (F#16). The twenty-second measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (G16, A16, B16) followed by a quarter note (C17). The twenty-third measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (D17, E17, F#17) followed by a quarter note (G17). The twenty-fourth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (A17, B17, C18) followed by a quarter note (D18). The twenty-fifth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (E18, F#18, G18) followed by a quarter note (A18). The twenty-sixth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (B18, C19, D19) followed by a quarter note (E19). The twenty-seventh measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (F#19, G19, A19) followed by a quarter note (B19). The twenty-eighth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (C20, D20, E20) followed by a quarter note (F#20). The twenty-ninth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (G20, A20, B20) followed by a quarter note (C21). The thirtieth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (D21, E21, F#21) followed by a quarter note (G21). The thirty-first measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (A21, B21, C22) followed by a quarter note (D22). The thirty-second measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (E22, F#22, G22) followed by a quarter note (A22). The thirty-third measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (B22, C23, D23) followed by a quarter note (E23). The thirty-fourth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (F#23, G23, A23) followed by a quarter note (B23). The thirty-fifth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (C24, D24, E24) followed by a quarter note (F#24). The thirty-sixth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (G24, A24, B24) followed by a quarter note (C25). The thirty-seventh measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (D25, E25, F#25) followed by a quarter note (G25). The thirty-eighth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (A25, B25, C26) followed by a quarter note (D26). The thirty-ninth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (E26, F#26, G26) followed by a quarter note (A26). The fortieth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (B26, C27, D27) followed by a quarter note (E27). The forty-first measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (F#27, G27, A27) followed by a quarter note (B27). The forty-second measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (C28, D28, E28) followed by a quarter note (F#28). The forty-third measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (G28, A28, B28) followed by a quarter note (C29). The forty-fourth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (D29, E29, F#29) followed by a quarter note (G29). The forty-fifth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (A29, B29, C30) followed by a quarter note (D30). The forty-sixth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (E30, F#30, G30) followed by a quarter note (A30). The forty-seventh measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (B30, C31, D31) followed by a quarter note (E31). The forty-eighth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (F#31, G31, A31) followed by a quarter note (B31). The forty-ninth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (C32, D32, E32) followed by a quarter note (F#32). The fiftieth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (G32, A32, B32) followed by a quarter note (C33). The fifty-first measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (D33, E33, F#33) followed by a quarter note (G33). The fifty-second measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (A33, B33, C34) followed by a quarter note (D34). The fifty-third measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (E34, F#34, G34) followed by a quarter note (A34). The fifty-fourth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (B34, C35, D35) followed by a quarter note (E35). The fifty-fifth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (F#35, G35, A35) followed by a quarter note (B35). The fifty-sixth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (C36, D36, E36) followed by a quarter note (F#36). The fifty-seventh measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (G36, A36, B36) followed by a quarter note (C37). The fifty-eighth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (D37, E37, F#37) followed by a quarter note (G37). The fifty-ninth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (A37, B37, C38) followed by a quarter note (D38). The sixtieth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (E38, F#38, G38) followed by a quarter note (A38). The sixty-first measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (B38, C39, D39) followed by a quarter note (E39). The sixty-second measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (F#39, G39, A39) followed by a quarter note (B39). The sixty-third measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (C40, D40, E40) followed by a quarter note (F#40). The sixty-fourth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (G40, A40, B40) followed by a quarter note (C41). The sixty-fifth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (D41, E41, F#41) followed by a quarter note (G41). The sixty-sixth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (A41, B41, C42) followed by a quarter note (D42). The sixty-seventh measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (E42, F#42, G42) followed by a quarter note (A42). The sixty-eighth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (B42, C43, D43) followed by a quarter note (E43). The sixty-ninth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (F#43, G43, A43) followed by a quarter note (B43). The seventieth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (C44, D44, E44) followed by a quarter note (F#44). The seventy-first measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (G44, A44, B44) followed by a quarter note (C45). The seventy-second measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (D45, E45, F#45) followed by a quarter note (G45). The seventy-third measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (A45, B45, C46) followed by a quarter note (D46). The seventy-fourth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (E46, F#46, G46) followed by a quarter note (A46). The seventy-fifth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (B46, C47, D47) followed by a quarter note (E47). The seventy-sixth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (F#47, G47, A47) followed by a quarter note (B47). The seventy-seventh measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (C48, D48, E48) followed by a quarter note (F#48). The seventy-eighth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (G48, A48, B48) followed by a quarter note (C49). The seventy-ninth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (D49, E49, F#49) followed by a quarter note (G49). The eightieth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (A49, B49, C50) followed by a quarter note (D50). The eighty-first measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (E50, F#50, G50) followed by a quarter note (A50). The eighty-second measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (B50, C51, D51) followed by a quarter note (E51). The eighty-third measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (F#51, G51, A51) followed by a quarter note (B51). The eighty-fourth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (C52, D52, E52) followed by a quarter note (F#52). The eighty-fifth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (G52, A52, B52) followed by a quarter note (C53). The eighty-sixth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (D53, E53, F#53) followed by a quarter note (G53). The eighty-seventh measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (A53, B53, C54) followed by a quarter note (D54). The eighty-eighth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (E54, F#54, G54) followed by a quarter note (A54). The eighty-ninth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (B54, C55, D55) followed by a quarter note (E55). The ninetieth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (F#55, G55, A55) followed by a quarter note (B55). The hundredth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (C56, D56, E56) followed by a quarter note (F#56). The hundred-first measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (G56, A56, B56) followed by a quarter note (C57). The hundred-second measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (D57, E57, F#57) followed by a quarter note (G57). The hundred-third measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (A57, B57, C58) followed by a quarter note (D58). The hundred-fourth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (E58, F#58, G58) followed by a quarter note (A58). The hundred-fifth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (B58, C59, D59) followed by a quarter note (E59). The hundred-sixth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (F#59, G59, A59) followed by a quarter note (B59). The hundred-seventh measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (C60, D60, E60) followed by a quarter note (F#60). The hundred-eighth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (G60, A60, B60) followed by a quarter note (C61). The hundred-ninth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (D61, E61, F#61) followed by a quarter note (G61). The hundred-tieth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (A61, B61, C62) followed by a quarter note (D62). The hundred-first measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (E62, F#62, G62) followed by a quarter note (A62). The hundred-second measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (B62, C63, D63) followed by a quarter note (E63). The hundred-third measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (F#63, G63, A63) followed by a quarter note (B63). The hundred-fourth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (C64, D64, E64) followed by a quarter note (F#64). The hundred-fifth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (G64, A64, B64) followed by a quarter note (C65). The hundred-sixth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (D65, E65, F#65) followed by a quarter note (G65). The hundred-seventh measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (A65, B65, C66) followed by a quarter note (D66). The hundred-eighth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (E66, F#66, G66) followed by a quarter note (A66). The hundred-ninth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (B66, C67, D67) followed by a quarter note (E67). The hundred-tieth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (F#67, G67, A67) followed by a quarter note (B67). The hundred-first measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (C68, D68, E68) followed by a quarter note (F#68). The hundred-second measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (G68, A68, B68) followed by a quarter note (C69). The hundred-third measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (D69, E69, F#69) followed by a quarter note (G69). The hundred-fourth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (A69, B69, C70) followed by a quarter note (D70). The hundred-fifth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (E70, F#70, G70) followed by a quarter note (A70). The hundred-sixth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (B70, C71, D71) followed by a quarter note (E71). The hundred-seventh measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (F#71, G71, A71) followed by a quarter note (B71). The hundred-eighth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (C72, D72, E72) followed by a quarter

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains a melody with various ornaments (flourishes) above the notes, including slurs and grace notes. The bass staff contains a simple harmonic accompaniment. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The melody is in a major key with a one-flat key signature. The accompaniment is in a major key with a one-flat key signature. The melody is in a major key with a one-flat key signature. The accompaniment is in a major key with a one-flat key signature.

The musical score is for a piece titled "L'Espresso" by Maurice Strakosky. It is written for piano and voice. The key signature is D major (two sharps), and the time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into two systems. The first system begins with a piano introduction marked "piano" and "piano introduction". The key signature changes to C major (no sharps or flats). The second system contains the main melody and accompaniment. The melody is marked with dynamics like "f" (forte) and "p" (piano). The accompaniment is marked with "mf" (mezzo-forte). The lyrics "eres...cen" are written below the melody. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings.

8

do *f* *mf* *cres.*

8.

cen *do* *f* *mf*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

Secondo.

Primo.

First system of the musical score. The treble staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and contains several triplet markings (3) and a 5/2 time signature. The bass staff contains a 1 measure rest followed by a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The system concludes with a double bar line.

The musical score for 'The Little Boat' is presented in two systems. The first system consists of a treble clef staff with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. The melody is written in a simple, folk-like style with eighth and quarter notes. The piano part is indicated by a 'Ped.' (pedal) marking and a 'P' (piano) dynamic marking. The second system continues the melody and piano accompaniment, maintaining the same key signature and time signature. The score is written in a clear, legible font, with notes and rests clearly defined. The overall style is that of a traditional folk song, with a simple melody and a steady piano accompaniment.

1. 2.

f *mf* *f* *p* *f*

Ped.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a piano introduction and a vocal melody. The piano part is in 3/4 time, starting with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The vocal melody is in 4/4 time, also in one flat. The score includes a piano introduction, a vocal melody, and a piano accompaniment. The piano part has a key signature of one flat and a 3/4 time signature. The vocal part has a key signature of one flat and a 4/4 time signature. The score includes a piano introduction, a vocal melody, and a piano accompaniment. The piano part has a key signature of one flat and a 3/4 time signature. The vocal part has a key signature of one flat and a 4/4 time signature. The score includes a piano introduction, a vocal melody, and a piano accompaniment. The piano part has a key signature of one flat and a 3/4 time signature. The vocal part has a key signature of one flat and a 4/4 time signature.

STUDY XIV.

Theme and Variation.

Choral in Four Part Harmony. (Greenville.)

THEME.

Jean Jacques Rousseau, 1712-1778.

Slow.

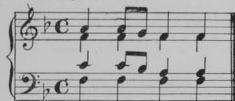
At A the pedal is used to sustain the quarter note F for both the right and left hands; if used otherwise the harmony will sound incomplete.

If the tempo were taken fast the following pedaling could be used for the first two quarters of the first measure, instead of the one noted, as the passing notes, G for the soprano, and B-flat for the tenor, would be of such short duration as to make the dissonance scarcely perceptible; in slow time, it is, however, inadmissible.

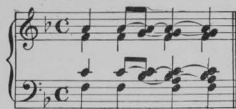
Example.

Most players for want of requisite knowledge of harmony would indulge in the faulty pedaling, overlooking the G and B flat foreign to the triad F, A, C, as in Example I., producing the effect as if written according to Example II., which is scarcely less harsh than the striking of all the notes written together, as in Example III.

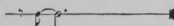
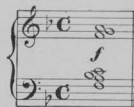
Example I.



Example II.

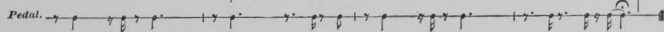
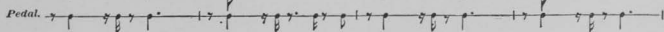
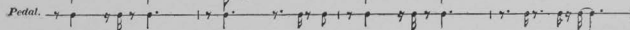


Example III.



STUDY XV.

VARIATION.



STUDY XVI.

Theme and Variation.

Choral in Four Part Harmony. (Adeste Fideles, Portugese Hymn.)

THEME.

Slow.

Anonymous.

Pedal. *or*

Pedal. *or*

Pedal. *or*

STUDY XVII.

VARIATION.

Slow.

Pedal.

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system contains the first two measures of the piece. The second system contains the next three measures. The notation includes a treble and bass staff with a grand staff bracket, and a separate staff for the pedal. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The melody is written in the treble staff, and the bass line is in the bass staff. The pedal part is indicated by a 'Pedal.' marking and a series of eighth notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above the notes. The piece concludes with a final chord in the second measure of the second system.

Musical score for "The Merry Widow" by Franz Lehár, measures 1-4. The score is in 2/4 time, key of D major. The right hand (treble clef) plays a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, and the left hand (bass clef) plays a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The score includes fingerings (1-5) and a "Pedal" section at the bottom.

8

Pedal.

BUTTERFLIES.**SCHMETTERLINGE.**

Notes marked with an arrow (↗) must be struck from the wrist.

Allegro moderato. ♩ - 108 to - 144.

Carl Sidus. Op. 501.

1. *leggero.*

FINE.

Pod.

cres.

dimin.

WOODLAND WHISPERS.

WALD GEFLÜSTER.

3

Allegretto. $\text{♩} = 60 \text{ to } \text{♩} = 88.$

2.

8.

1.

2.

dimin.

p

8.

4.

3.

1.

THE MERRY HUNTERS.

DIE LUSTIGEN JÄGER.

Allegro. $\text{♩} = 80 \text{ to } 120$.

simil.

3

f

Ped.

1. *p*

2. *ff*

p

Ped.

1. *p*

2. *p*

Ped.

crescendo.

p

Ped.

a tempo.

1. *p*

2. *ff*

Ped.

1511 - 12

THE LOST CHILD. DAS VERLORENE KIND.

5

Andante. ♩ - 144 to ♩ - 80.
espressivo.

4. *p sostenuto.*

CFES.

dimin.

CFES.

FINE.

rit.

CHILDREN AT PLAY.

SPIELLENDE KINDER.

Allegretto. $\text{♩} = 144$ $\text{♩} = 80$.

5. *p* scherzando.

cres.

a tempo.

cres. *cres.*

7

1511-12

LISTEN THE GUITAR. HÖRE DIE GUITARE.

Allegretto. ♩ - 100 to ♩ - 144.
grazioso.

7. *p dolce.* *simil.*

simil. *Fine.* *cres.* *Ped.*

p

dolce.

1. 2.

LILY OF THE VALLEY. MAIGLÖCKCHEN

9

Allegro. ♩ - 120 to ♩ - 144.

8.

The first system of musical notation for 'Lily of the Valley'. It consists of a treble and bass staff. The treble staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Allegro' with a range of 120 to 144 beats per minute. The music features a series of eighth-note patterns in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. Fingering numbers (1-5) are indicated above and below notes. The system ends with a repeat sign.

The second system of musical notation. It continues the piece with similar eighth-note patterns and a bass line. The right hand has more complex fingering, including triplets and sixteenth notes. The system ends with a repeat sign.

The third system of musical notation. It continues the piece, ending with a 'Fine.' marking. The right hand has a final flourish. The system ends with a repeat sign.

Ped. ✱

The fourth system of musical notation. It begins with a 'smilli.' marking. The right hand has a series of eighth-note patterns. The system ends with a repeat sign.

The fifth system of musical notation. It continues the piece with eighth-note patterns and a bass line. The system ends with a repeat sign.

The sixth system of musical notation. It continues the piece, ending with a 'rit.' marking. The right hand has a final flourish. The system ends with a repeat sign.

Ped. ✱

1511 - 12

Repeat from beginning to Fine.

SLIDING ALONG. AUF DER SCHLEIFBAHN.

Allegro moderato. ♩ - 108 to ♩ - 144.

9.

The musical score is written for piano in 3/4 time. It consists of six systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'Allegro moderato' with a range of 108 to 144 beats per minute. The score is numbered '9.' at the beginning. The first system includes fingerings (1-4) and slurs. The second system continues the melodic and harmonic development. The third system features a 'Fine.' marking at the end of the treble staff and a 'P' (piano) dynamic marking in the bass. The fourth system includes a 'Ped.' (pedal) marking and a 'P' dynamic. The fifth system includes a 'Ped.' marking and a 'P' dynamic. The sixth system includes a 'Ped.' marking and a 'P' dynamic. The score concludes with a 'rit.' (ritardando) marking and a 'Fine.' marking.

MIRTH AND FROLICK.

11

FRÖHLICH UND LUSTIG.

Allegro. $\text{♩} = 88$ to $\text{♩} = 120$.

10. *p leggiero.*

Fine. *simili.*

1. *a tempo.* 2. *p leggiero.*

Ped.

Ped. *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.*

1511 - 12

Repeat from beginning to Fine.

BOLD RESOLUTION.**KÜHNER ENTSCHLUSS.**

Allegro vivace. ♩ = 100 to 138

11. *ff* *risoluto*

cras.

1511 - 12

This musical score is for a piece titled 'BOLD RESOLUTION. KÜHNER ENTSCHLUSS.' in C major, 2/4 time, marked 'Allegro vivace' with a tempo of 100 to 138 beats per minute. The score is for a single system, numbered 11. It begins with a forte ('ff') and 'risoluto' (determined) dynamic. The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages in both hands, often with triplets and slurs. The right hand frequently plays sixteenth-note runs, while the left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings. The piece concludes with a 'cras.' (crescendo) marking. The page number '1511 - 12' is printed at the bottom.

CITY NOTES.

E. R. Kroeger gave his second monthly pianoforte recital on the 8th ult. in the chapel of the Church of the Messiah, to an enlarged attendance. Mr. Kroeger's programmes are interesting and of an artistic order and his playing is masterly. The next concert takes place on the 12th inst.

The two concerts given by the Chicago Orchestra under the direction of Theodore Thomas were prominent events of the season, but were discouragingly attended.

Miss Agnes Gray, the popular violinist, rendered "Suzanna," "L'Arlesienne" and "The Song of the Sea" by Mrs. F. W. Humphrey at home, on Lindell Boulevard, and delighted all present by her playing.

The Morning Choral Society, under the direction of E. R. Kroeger, will give a concert on the 6th inst. on the third Sunday in February, at the Church of the Messiah, the chorists will render two parts of Gounod under the direction of Mr. Kroeger, who will also play an organ selection, "Chant of the Cherub."

MUSIC AND RELIGION.

"Where religion has been exalted among man there music has been exalted among the honorable hand-maidens. This union, among the barbarous and civilized alike, is a reasonable and natural union. It is not a caprice of fashion, or an arbitrary accidental connection. The more we know of the real nature and sources of both religion and music, the better we see why they should co-exist and cooperate. Religion is the most sublime interest of our ideal life, and music is the most ideal of the fine arts. The spiritual idealism of religion lays hold eagerly upon the artistic idealism of music as a fit means for its own incorporation, and the means proves singularly suited for the desire. The basal substance of religion is essentially spiritual, but religion in practical action is essentially material. It requires concrete form, and for this purpose what could be more natural than to utilize such an artistic vehicle as that of the art of tone? Music will certainly not have reached the summit of its career as an art until it has justly exhibited its unique aptitude for religious utterance and its unique potency in religious stimulation."

"To recapitulate up to this point. Regarding sacred music as capable of containing a message evadently and powerfully pertinent to the social manifestations of religion, particularly in public worship, we have three ways of controlling the nature of this content or message, three paths always open, earnest and entire, to the religious musician, three directions are, briefly, the personality of religious musicians, the style of religious music, and the words chosen for musical setting. The religious use, including the artistic consideration of the setting of the text, I forbear entering upon details since the variety of views here represented about the methods of public worship is too great to make such an exposition proper. But the application of these principles is manifest."

Every musician is not fitted to be a religious musician simply because he is an artist. All kinds of music are not suited to be used as sacred music simply because, artistically, they are interesting, or even beautiful. Setting music to religious words of good, does not make the compound fit for religious use unless apart from the music they are thus fit, unless the setting makes the music more expressive to the parent. These are cardinal principles applicable to every phase of Christianity and to every sincere religious system whatsoever. These are axiomatic principles, needing only to be stated to be accepted. And, yet, the history of religious music shows that they have not always been perceived, and certainly have always consciously adopted and put into action. So long as they are unobserved, religious music will be meaningless and neutral, if not false and positively injurious. It should also be remembered for art's sake cannot move the stubborn fact of experience that the finer art is the more potent as its message for good or evil to every participant."

"But there is another equally important side to this matter. We have noted that if music be a language, its content should be consonant with its occasion. We must now note that the religious message, its actual effectiveness should be diligently cultivated and perfected. Religious music, as we have seen, should be genuinely expressive of something germane to public worship. It should also be powerfully impressive to be really worth while. Spiritual truth is the first of the qualities demanded; spiritual power is the second. It is the first of the qualities to be secured by magnifying sincerity on the part of one using such music. The second is mainly to be secured by developing skill and by providing favorable circumstances."

ORGAN VOLUNTARIES.

Who ever stops in church long enough, asks the *London Musical Standard*, to hear the end of the organ voluntaries? Very few, it is said, and the good music is thus only half heard, even when it is heard at all. It seems a pity that so many capable organists should, Sunday after Sunday, play so much excellent music to empty pews, or, at least, to a quiescence on the desert air of a church which people are quitting with as much haste as is decent under the circumstances. A voluntary, like a sermon, is indifferent, can not be heard to advantage by a crowd of people on the move, and who, if not engaged on whispered nothings, are by habit so accustomed to the sound of the organ going when they enter the church that the last thing in the world they think about is to take any notice of what the organist is doing. I would not say that every better music is any much more respectful to the composer (not to mention the interpreter), if the congregation were to sit still, the voluntary is over, regarding it as an integral part of the service, which is virtually, is what it actually is, as much as the prayers or the sermon, when the organist has an eye to the fitness of the music to be used in the present service. In the present state of things—more seemly, more reverent, more profitable—if it were "the thing" to sit out the voluntary, as an elegant exit would be much more fitting, as suggested by John Ruskin, "the organ," which is but too often a mere cover for conversation on bonnets, dresses, and subjects which, otherwise, would be entirely excluded by the presence of "churchy." Can not some one who moves in high places, and "sets the fashion" in other respects, set the fashion in this respect, and teach thoughtful people that some of the most beautiful music ever composed is worthy of better treatment than to be used simply to make a noise, for which people would not even feel thankful if it did not cover the service? Those whom the cap fits may wear it, but it does not fit every congregation, nor does it at all times fit every organist. An organist never knows but there may be one or two in the congregation who can understand good music, who appreciates his efforts to render that music with as much pleasure as he can give to the vastest professed for them. An organist of our acquaintance met recently with an encouraging proof of this, when he was through with an evening service, and that pearls are not always cast before those who turn again and rend him who casts them. About three months ago the said organist played Bach's "Toccata and D minor," and he was surprised to find that the church, though nearly empty, was not quite empty when he had finished. On reaching home he wrote to his wife, "I had a very good congregation awaiting for him—a member, by the way, whom the organist had not suspected of having any great store of musical knowledge. 'Excuse me, Mr. Kunkel, I do not think that I have ever before,' he replied the player, telling him what the piece was. 'I thought so,' said the hearer, 'I am very fond of Bach's music, and I should be glad if you would be good enough to play me some more of it.' The organist replied that he was only too pleased to find such an appreciative hearer, and he was glad that he would willingly concede to the request for "some more" of the same sort. From that time the organist in question has had placed in this gentleman's pew every Sunday a list of the voluntaries for the day, and this appreciative hearer, and many members of his family who are present, invariably take the trouble to sit in the voluntary, and often stay long enough to say commendatory words to the organist as he leaves the church. This is encouragement of a sensible sort; and that organist assures us that he has never had so much pleasure in playing that life is worth living. A famous divine lecturing to students for the ministry on preaching, told them that the only delight he ever had in his life was in preaching to that one. We advise organists to find out the most cultivated musician in the congregation and play for him. If church people as a body are so feeble and so depressed as to be unable to play good voluntary, or so hurried that they will not spare five minutes for that purpose, the organist may generally feel pretty sure that the cause is not good, who is able to appreciate good music well played, and into whose mind the good thoughts uttered by him will be so on the organ. But it is, all the same, a painful thing to reflect upon, that of the hundreds of thousands of church-goers scarcely one in ten thousand either knows or cares two straws about the organ voluntary!"

The Intendant of the Munich Opera House has issued the announcement of an operative prize competition, in which all German and Austrian composers can take part. The prize is to be \$1,500. Among the judges are Hans Richter, Levi, Perfall, Schuch and others. The MSS. must be sent to the Intendant by the 1st of March, 1894, and the decision is to be announced in 1895. Operas already performed or printed are excluded. The successful opera is to have its first performance in Munich.

MAJOR AND MINOR.

John Philip Sousa and his superb concert band filled an engagement at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, in January, with gratifying success. One of the most taking numbers was the "Alpine Storm," by Charles Kunkel.

Anton Rubinstein, who lately gave three piano recitals in Berlin, has gone to his home in Russia, but, before leaving Germany, he promised to produce his new opera, "The Song of the Sea," the "Dramatic Symphonie," which will be given with the Berlin Philharmonic Society at its ninth concert of the season on March 2, under Rubinstein's direction.

A death mask of Richard Wagner, hitherto quite unknown to the public, has been added to the noted Wagner collection in the city of Vienna. Herr Osterlein secured it last autumn during a visit to Venice, the scene of Wagner's last days. The mask was made by Augusto Benvenuti, one of the most prominent sculptors of Venice, on February 13, 1883.

Robert Franz, the celebrated German songwriter, lately deceased, conscientiously worked out all his songs with this as his motto: "Every true lyric poem hides latent within itself its own melody."

"I do not make my music to the text," said another German composer, the sole of the text. A commentator adds: "This idea of the poem containing within itself, secreted, its own song, is wonderfully subtle and mystic, yet a most practical theory; the poem is not the end, but the means, and affinities, and to dwell in the midst of a possible song, just as a flower dwells in a sphere of air, which is perfumed by its own essence, by its own inner spirit." If this be so, may we not also conceive of a landscape containing within itself its own melody, peculiar to itself? If there be any reason in this use of scenic terms in music, it lies here: namely, that the musical genius finds music, as it were, sacramentally hidden within nature, so that he can exclaim, as the holy apostle St. Paul, and with the same humble awe, "The invisible things of Him are clearly seen, being perceived by the creature, which is made for His glory." Beethoven, it is admitted, was the king of musicians; he was no theorizer, he had no hobbies of his own to work out. Music flowed from him spontaneously, and he never directed upon a great genius; but in reading his life we find that he did not get his music direct from the clouds, nor did he simply evolve it from his own inner consciousness, independent of the world. He found it. He opened his eyes widely, and looked deeply and earnestly into the world in which a good Providence had placed him, and he found it. He found it in poetry and all literature, and of religion, which he saw, was a constant source of inspiration to him. He said that he took daily walks into the country, that he was looking for the flowers, the birds, the melodies as they flowed in upon him. We find again, that after reading Shakespeare's "Tempest," he was moved to write the Sonata Op. 31, No. 2. The early career of Napoleon inspired him to write the Symphonie Eroica. The Church, too, was to him a most real part of his world, though, like art, not bounded by it. He touched its present life every point, but reaching out into eternity; and in his later days he entered with enthusiasm and devotion into the service of the Church, and the result was the glorious Mass in C minor.

Three symphonic pieces written by Edward Grieg, for Bjørnson's poems, were given at the concert brought on with great success. They were played at the first concert of the winter season of the Copenhagen Concert Association. "L'Art Musical" states that a manuscript of Mozart's has recently been sold for £110. It contains the six sonatas which Mozart composed at the age of 18, during his first journey to Vienna. The manuscript was shown at the Vienna Exhibition of 1874.

BE CAREFUL.

Be careful of your manners; they indicate your breeding.
Be careful of your actions, for they form your life.
Be careful of your associates; you are judged by the company you keep.
Be careful of your family and your friends; they are the best of you.
Be careful of your health; it is a blessing that can never be too highly valued; it is simply priceless.
Be careful of your money; it is the key to the door of life.
Be careful of your reputation; it is the key to the door of success.
Be careful of your time; it is the key to the door of achievement.
Be careful of your energy; it is the key to the door of power.
Be careful of your courage; it is the key to the door of glory.
Be careful of your faith; it is the key to the door of heaven.
Be careful of your love; it is the key to the door of life.
Be careful of your hope; it is the key to the door of the future.
Be careful of your dreams; they are the key to the door of the impossible.
Be careful of your thoughts; they are the key to the door of the mind.
Be careful of your words; they are the key to the door of the tongue.
Be careful of your deeds; they are the key to the door of the heart.
Be careful of your life; it is the key to the door of eternity.

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MILITARY INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS.

AN OPEN LETTER BY EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON.

You ask my opinion of the suggestion that military instruction and drill be used in all schools for boys. It is good in every aspect of it, good for the boys, good for the schools, and good for the country. A free, erect, graceful carriage of the body is an acquisition and a delight. And long and long the training appliances in a boy under observation, until he has been taught to use them in repose. The chin is too neighborly with the chest, and the eyes find the floor too soon; they need to have the 15 paces marked off. The straightness need to be quickened, and the quick taught to stand, the willful to have no will, and all to observe fast. The dispositions need to be taught that there are conditions where debate is inadvisable; the power and beauty there is in a company—moved by one man and as one man. Athletic sports have their due, perhaps undue, attention in most of the colleges and high schools; but in the graded schools, within my observation, exercise is casual and undirected. Some of these exercises or sports, however, a good arm and plenty of wind meet his needs. The champion "cyclist" is not apt to have square shoulders. A military drill develops the whole man, head, chest, arms, and legs, proportionately; and so promotes symmetry, and corrects the excesses of other forms of exercise. It teaches quickness of eye and ear, hand and foot; qualifies men to step and act in unison;

teaches subordination; and, best of all, qualifies man to serve his country. The big new general floats above the school boys and what more appropriate than that the boys should be the soldiers of it? It will not make them healthy, or their pride, and promote school order. In the continental parade of some of our better children. The alignment of the company from one year older than that of the regular or the Seventh Regiment.

All the school boys of the North had, from 1850, been instructed in the schools of the soldier and of the company, and in the manual of arms, how much progress they have made in the school of arms in 1901. Volunteers were plenty, but few soldiers. Fortunately, the men had the American adaptability and quickness, and our adversary only a little better preparation. It will not be so slow to come upon us again in that state, for war pace has greatly quickened, and the arms of precision now in use call for trained soldiers.

Under our system we will never have a large standing army, and our strength and safety are in a general dissemination of military knowledge and training among the people. What the nation and the world ought to know in order to the full discharge of its duty to his country should be imparted to the boy. Nothing is so much apt to enlarge our sense of utility and give it efficiency and character, as the plan proposed. The military

taste and training acquired in the school will carry our best young men into the military organization, and make those organizations reliable, conservators of public order, and ready and competent defenders of the national honor.—BENJAMIN HARRISON.

In this connection we beg to call attention to the Western Military Academy at Upper Aton, Illinois, one of the best and most successful military schools in the country. Thoroughly equipped, and recognized by both State and General Governments. A most beautiful and beautiful location. Those having the education of boys in charge will do well to visit this excellent school, and become acquainted with the school.

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