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PIANOS

MAJOR AND MINOR.

It is rumored that Sophie Menter will make a tour in this country this season under the management of Mr. F. A. Schwab.

Patti has now arranged to sail for New York October 27th. Nicotini will accompany her, and the rest of the company, which includes Malvina Pabloti, M. M. Galassi, Lally, Novars, and Menechero, with Signor Arditi as conductor, will leave on the same day. The season will open in New York on November 8th, and in all 40 concerts will be given, the first part of each programme being devoted to an act from a favorite opera.

People begin to play, and don't get into the swing until they have played one or two measures. The note, the length of the piece, ought to have been in the mind, in the feeling of the performer, before he puts a finger on the keyboard.—*St. Louis Herald.*

Anton Rubinstein, after indefatigable work for two years, has at last put the finishing touches to his great biblical opera "Christus." It is designated by him "as the work of his life" and he says that during its conception he was more than ever inspired.

Recent Recitals, the eight-year-old pianist of the German Court, has a repertoire of 1,000 pieces. In sixty-four days he gave fifty the concerts, and during the last three and a half years has played 507 times in public. Pretty good, this, for a young man.

Why Pop, what is a mistake? Poor Parent: A mistake, my son, is where a lot of people who know each other meet to talk about you. You are the center of the conversation. You are the people they know, who are not present. Bosh! And what is a conversation, pop? Poor Parent: A conversation is where the same people sit in and and solemn silence, listening to a lot of muffled music.

The Chevalier de Kuntshi has completed the transcontinental tour of America, and has arrived at San Francisco on his way to Japan. The latest report from the veteran musician is that he is in excellent health and spirits, and is enjoying his tour.

Go to the popular Bros., Nonesuch Bros., 214 N. Sixth Street, when you want a fine umbrella, stylish parasol or cane. Nonesuch Bros. make them and sell them as low as the lowest.

Verdi is writing another opera, and has invited the Italian singer, Emma Bellincioni, to create the leading role. "Your youth and beauty," said Verdi, at his first meeting with her, "will compensate for all the faults and failings in the composition of my old age."

Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Champagne is the pure juice of the grape naturally fermented. For bouquet it has no superior. Lord Clarendon writes: "Send me fifteen dozen Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Wine. I tried it while here and find it superior."

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The fast Banner trains of the Washah Line take passengers in Englewood to the World's Fair and all hotels in the vicinity of the World's Fair in advance of all other lines.
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First system of musical notation. The upper staff is in bass clef with a key signature of two flats and a common time signature. It features a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1-5, 1-3, 1-4, 1-5, 1-3, 1-5, 1-3, 1-5). The lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of two flats and a common time signature, featuring a bass line with slurs and fingerings (3, 4, 2, 1, 3, 5, 2). The dynamic marking *mf* is present in the upper staff.

Second system of musical notation. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats and a common time signature, featuring a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 4, 2, 1, 2, 4, 2, 1, 2, 4, 2, 1). The lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of two flats and a common time signature, featuring a bass line with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 4, 2, 1, 2, 4, 2, 1). The dynamic marking *mf* is present in the upper staff.

Third system of musical notation. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats and a common time signature, featuring a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 4, 2, 1, 2, 4, 2, 1, 2, 4, 2, 1). The lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of two flats and a common time signature, featuring a bass line with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 4, 2, 1, 2, 4, 2, 1). The dynamic marking *mf* is present in the upper staff.

Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats and a common time signature, featuring a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 4, 2, 1, 2, 4, 2, 1, 2, 4, 2, 1). The lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of two flats and a common time signature, featuring a bass line with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 4, 2, 1, 2, 4, 2, 1). The dynamic marking *mf* is present in the upper staff.

Fifth system of musical notation. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats and a common time signature, featuring a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 4, 2, 1, 2, 4, 2, 1, 2, 4, 2, 1). The lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of two flats and a common time signature, featuring a bass line with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 4, 2, 1, 2, 4, 2, 1). The dynamic marking *f* is present in the upper staff, and *ff ff* is present in the lower staff. The instruction *Con bratura.* is written above the upper staff. The word *Ped.* is written below the lower staff.

Maestoso.

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * *sf*

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * *ff*

TRIO.

p *Cantabile.*

Ped. *

cres.

Lusingando.

First system of musical notation. The piece is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The right hand (treble clef) features a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1-2-3, 1-2-3, 1-2-3, 1-2-3, 1-2-3, 1-2-3, 1-2-3, 1-2-3). The left hand (bass clef) provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes, including a dynamic marking of *p* (piano).

Second system of musical notation. The right hand continues the melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1-2-3, 1-2-3, 1-2-3, 1-2-3, 1-2-3, 1-2-3, 1-2-3, 1-2-3). The left hand accompaniment includes a dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte).

Third system of musical notation. The right hand features a sixteenth-note pattern with slurs and fingerings (1-2-3-4, 1-2-3-4, 1-2-3-4, 1-2-3-4, 1-2-3-4, 1-2-3-4). The left hand accompaniment consists of chords with a dynamic marking of *p* and a pedal point marked "Ped." with a star symbol.

Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand continues the sixteenth-note pattern with slurs and fingerings (1-2-3-4, 1-2-3-4, 1-2-3-4, 1-2-3-4, 1-2-3-4, 1-2-3-4). The left hand accompaniment includes a dynamic marking of *p* and a pedal point marked "Ped." with a star symbol.

Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand continues the sixteenth-note pattern with slurs and fingerings (1-2-3-4, 1-2-3-4, 1-2-3-4, 1-2-3-4, 1-2-3-4, 1-2-3-4). The left hand accompaniment includes a dynamic marking of *p* and a pedal point marked "Ped." with a star symbol. The system concludes with a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking and a final chord.

First system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef, and piano (p) dynamic. The right hand features a melodic line with various fingerings (e.g., 2, 5, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 5) and slurs. The left hand provides harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. A 'Ped.' (pedal) symbol is located at the end of the system.

Second system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef, and piano (p) dynamic. The right hand continues the melodic line with fingerings (e.g., 2, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 1). The left hand has chords and rests. Three 'Ped.' symbols are present, one at the end of each measure.

Third system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef, and piano (p) dynamic. The right hand has a melodic line with fingerings (e.g., 3, 4, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 1). The left hand has chords and rests. A 'Ped.' symbol is at the end of the system.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef, and piano (p) dynamic. The right hand has a melodic line with fingerings (e.g., 2, 3, 3, 4, 3, 2, 4, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 1). The left hand has chords and rests. Two 'Ped.' symbols are present, one at the end of each measure.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef, and piano (p) dynamic. The right hand has a melodic line with fingerings (e.g., 4, 3, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 1). The left hand has chords and rests. Two 'Ped.' symbols are present, one at the end of each measure.

First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass clef. The bass clef part begins with a forte (*mf*) dynamic marking. The music consists of flowing sixteenth-note passages in the right hand and a steady accompaniment in the left hand.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece with similar melodic and harmonic textures.

Third system of musical notation, showing further development of the musical themes.

Fourth system of musical notation, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic and the instruction "Con bratura." (with breath). The system concludes with a fortissimo (*ff ff*) dynamic marking.

Maestoso.

Fifth system of musical notation, beginning the *Maestoso* section. The tempo is slower and more majestic. The music features block chords and a steady bass line. Pedal points are indicated by "Ped." and a star symbol.

Sixth system of musical notation, continuing the *Maestoso* section with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The texture remains dense with chords and a strong bass line.

Finale.

mf Sforz. cresc.

Ped. *

Ped. * cresc. stringendo. *

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

Presto f Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * ff pesante. *

SOUVENIR de VENEZIA.

TARANTELLA.

Charles Mayer.

Vivo. $\text{♩} = 152$.

The musical score consists of five systems of piano and bass clef staves. The first system includes dynamic markings *mf* and *simili*. The second system includes *f*. The third system includes *dim.*, *f*, and *Pod.*. The fourth system includes *Pod.* and *Pod.*. The fifth system includes *f*, *dim.*, and *Pod.*. The score is marked with various fingerings and articulations throughout.

mp fff *cres.* *- - cen.* *- do.* mf

dim. *un poco riten.* *f) grazioso.* *a tempo.*

cres. *dim.*

poco cres. *dim.*

First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass clef. The treble clef has a *p* dynamic marking. The bass clef has a *p* dynamic marking. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes with various fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef has a *f* dynamic marking. The bass clef has a *p* dynamic marking. The music continues with eighth and sixteenth notes and includes a *mf* marking in the bass line.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef has a *dim.* dynamic marking. The bass clef has a *mf* dynamic marking. The system concludes with a *mf* marking and a *dim.* marking in the bass line.

Fourth system of musical notation, primarily consisting of chords and block chords in both hands, with some melodic fragments in the treble clef.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef has a *p* dynamic marking. The bass clef has a *p* dynamic marking. The system includes a *p* dynamic marking in the bass line and a *mf* marking in the treble line. Pedal markings are present: *Ped.* with a star symbol, *Ped.* with a star symbol, and *Ped.* with a star symbol.

Sixth system of musical notation, continuing with chords and block chords in both hands, with some melodic fragments in the treble clef.

First system of musical notation. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1-4). The left hand plays a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. Dynamics include *mp* and *cres.* (crescendo).

Second system of musical notation. The right hand continues the melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1-4). The left hand accompaniment includes some sixteenth-note passages. Dynamics include *f* (forte).

Third system of musical notation. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1-5). The left hand accompaniment includes slurs and fingerings (1-2, 1-2, 1-2). Dynamics include *f* and *mp*. Pedal markings are present: "Ped. ✱" under the first and third measures.

Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1-4). The left hand accompaniment includes slurs and fingerings (1-4, 1-4, 1-4). Dynamics include *f* and *mp*. Pedal marking: "Ped. ✱" under the first measure. The system ends with the instruction "stacc." (staccato).

Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2). The left hand accompaniment includes slurs and fingerings (1-4, 1-4, 1-4, 1-4, 1-4, 1-4, 1-4, 1-4). Dynamics include *f* and *mp*.

Sixth system of musical notation. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2). The left hand accompaniment includes slurs and fingerings (1-4, 1-4, 1-4, 1-4, 1-4, 1-4, 1-4, 1-4). Dynamics include *f*.

7

Ped. * Ped.

* Ped. *

52 53

sf dim. p cres.

Ped. $\frac{1}{2}$

cen - do *mf dim.* poi poco riten.

5

a tempo.

p gracioso. cres. dim.

poco cres. dim.

poco cres. dim.

First system of musical notation. Treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. The piece begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand features a series of eighth-note chords, with fingerings 4, 4, 4, 4, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3, and 3. The left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The system concludes with a fortissimo (*f*) dynamic.

Second system of musical notation. Treble clef. Dynamics include piano (*p*), *dim.*, and fortissimo (*f*). The right hand continues with eighth-note chords, with fingerings 4, 4, 4, 4, 2, 2, 2, 2, 5, 2, 5, 2, 3, and 3. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent. The system ends with a *ritoluto* marking.

Third system of musical notation. Treble clef. Dynamics include fortissimo (*f*), *pp*, and *f*. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents, with fingerings 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 4, 4, 3, and 3. The left hand accompaniment includes a section with a 2/4 time signature. The system ends with a fortissimo (*f*) dynamic.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble clef. Dynamics include fortissimo (*f*) and *pp*. The right hand continues with a melodic line, with fingerings 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 4, 4, 3, and 3. The left hand accompaniment includes a section with a 2/4 time signature. The system ends with a fortissimo (*f*) dynamic.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble clef. Dynamics include fortissimo (*f*) and *cres.*. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents, with fingerings 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 4, 4, 3, and 3. The left hand accompaniment includes a section with a 2/4 time signature. The system ends with a fortissimo (*f*) dynamic.

Sixth system of musical notation. Treble clef. Dynamics include fortissimo (*ff*) and *ff*. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents, with fingerings 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 4, 4, 3, and 3. The left hand accompaniment includes a section with a 2/4 time signature. The system ends with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic.

CLEMENTI.

GRADUS AD PARNASSUM.

At first practice studies I. and II. with the fingering No. I. 543212345 then with No. II. 143212341 and lastly with No. III. 12121212.

The fingering given at Nos. II. and III. offers magnificent practice for the crossing under of the thumb and crossing over the thumb, the importance of which cannot be over estimated. Notes marked with an arrow must be struck from the wrist.

Veloce. ♩ 80 to ♩ 160.

A Where the thumb is used on the black keys the position of the other fingers is between the black keys.

System 1: Treble and Bass clefs. Treble clef contains a complex melodic line with many accidentals and slurs. Bass clef contains a bass line with chords and slurs. Dynamics include *cres.*, *sf*, and *f cres.*. Fingerings and articulation marks are present throughout.

System 2: Treble and Bass clefs. Treble clef continues the melodic line. Bass clef features a steady accompaniment. Dynamics include *sf*, *cres.*, and *ff*. Fingerings and articulation marks are present throughout.

System 3: Treble and Bass clefs. Treble clef continues the melodic line. Bass clef features a steady accompaniment. Dynamics include *sf* and *ffz*. Fingerings and articulation marks are present throughout.

System 4: Treble and Bass clefs. Treble clef contains a dense, repetitive melodic pattern. Bass clef contains a steady accompaniment. Dynamics include *ff*. Fingerings and articulation marks are present throughout.

System 5: Treble and Bass clefs. Treble clef contains a dense, repetitive melodic pattern. Bass clef contains a steady accompaniment. Dynamics include *ff*. Fingerings and articulation marks are present throughout.

System 6: Treble and Bass clefs. Treble clef contains a dense, repetitive melodic pattern. Bass clef contains a steady accompaniment. Dynamics include *ff*. Fingerings and articulation marks are present throughout.

System 7: Treble and Bass clefs. Treble clef contains a dense, repetitive melodic pattern. Bass clef contains a steady accompaniment. Dynamics include *ff*. Fingerings and articulation marks are present throughout.

Veloc. ♩ = 69 to ♩ = 138.

2

NOVA
NOVA
NOVA

cres. *legato.*

cres. *sempre legato.*

ff. *dim.*

dim.

First system of musical notation. Treble clef on the upper staff and bass clef on the lower staff. The music features complex rhythmic patterns with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Dynamics include *crca.* (crescendo) and *ff* (fortissimo). A *rit.* (ritardando) marking is present at the end of the system.

Second system of musical notation. Continues the complex rhythmic patterns from the first system. Includes *ff* dynamics and various fingerings.

Third system of musical notation. Features intricate rhythmic textures with many sixteenth notes. Includes *ff* dynamics and detailed fingerings.

Fourth system of musical notation. Contains dense rhythmic passages. Includes *ff* dynamics and various articulation marks.

Fifth system of musical notation. Features complex rhythmic patterns. Includes *ff* dynamics and detailed fingerings.

Sixth system of musical notation. Contains complex rhythmic textures. Includes *ff* dynamics and various articulation marks. A *Ped.* (pedal) marking is present at the end of the system.

Seventh system of musical notation. Concludes the piece with complex rhythmic patterns. Includes *ff* dynamics, *ten.* (tension) marking, and *Ped.* (pedal) marking.

This study should also be practiced with the following variations, which are very beneficial to the 4th finger.

Var. I.

3

Var. II.

Presto. ♩ 76 to 152.

The usefulness of this study will be still more obvious if the player will transpose it into the keys of A flat minor and A sharp minor. The exercise of transposing cannot be too early recommended to the pupil, as it cultivates the ear and develops the musical understanding.

System 1: Treble clef, 2/4 time signature. Fingerings: 6, 3 1, 2 5, 3 2, 1 5, 3. Dynamics: *dim.*, *ten.*, *ten.*, *ten.*. The bass line consists of sustained chords.

System 2: Treble clef, 2/4 time signature. Fingerings: 4, 3 2, 3, 3, 3. Dynamics: *ten.*, *ten.*, *crs.*, *ten.*, *ten.*, *ten.*. The bass line consists of sustained chords.

System 3: Treble clef, 2/4 time signature. Fingerings: 3, 3, 3, 2 4, 3 5, 2 4, 3, 3 2. Dynamics: *ten.*, *ten.*, *ten.*, *ten.*, *sf*. The bass line consists of sustained chords.

System 4: Treble clef, 2/4 time signature. Fingerings: 1, 3 1, 5, 5 4, 4 2. Dynamics: *ten.*. The bass line consists of sustained chords.

System 5: Treble clef, 2/4 time signature. Fingerings: 3, 4 1, 5 1, 4 1, 3 2. Dynamics: *sf*. The bass line consists of sustained chords.

System 6: Treble clef, 2/4 time signature. Fingerings: 1, 2 5, 4 5, 1 2, 1 0 4, 3, 5, 3, 3, 3, 1 4, 3 2. Dynamics: *sf*. The bass line consists of sustained chords.

System 7: Treble clef, 2/4 time signature. Fingerings: 3, 5, 6, 3. Dynamics: *sf*. The bass line consists of sustained chords.

Preliminary exercises. Repeat each exercise from 6 to 12 times.

♩ - 66 to 132.

Vivacissimo. ♩ - 66 to 132.

4.

A transposition of this study into the keys of F sharp major and E major will be of great benefit to the student.

A Small hands may omit the middle note in these chords.

First system of musical notation, featuring a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The music consists of continuous sixteenth-note patterns in both hands. A *cres.* (crescendo) marking is placed above the staff. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the sixteenth-note patterns. A *dimin.* (diminuendo) marking is placed above the staff. The system concludes with a double bar line and a circled letter 'A' below the bass staff.

Third system of musical notation, continuing the sixteenth-note patterns. A *cres.* (crescendo) marking is placed above the staff. The system concludes with a double bar line and circled letters 'A' below both the treble and bass staves.

Fourth system of musical notation, continuing the sixteenth-note patterns. The system concludes with a double bar line and circled letters 'A' below both the treble and bass staves.

Fifth system of musical notation, continuing the sixteenth-note patterns. A *cres.* (crescendo) marking is placed above the staff. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Sixth system of musical notation, continuing the sixteenth-note patterns. The system concludes with a double bar line, a circled letter 'A' below the bass staff, and a *ff* (fortissimo) marking.

Presto. $\text{♩} = 92$ to $\text{♩} = 92$.

5

legato.

f

p *cres.*

f

ff

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

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

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

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

Transpose this study also into the key of F minor.

System 1: Treble and bass staves. The right hand plays a continuous sixteenth-note pattern. The left hand plays chords and single notes. Pedal markings are present below the bass staff.

System 2: Treble and bass staves. The right hand continues the sixteenth-note pattern. The left hand has a melodic line with notes marked '1' and '2'. Dynamics include *f* and *mezzo forte*. Pedal markings are present.

System 3: Treble and bass staves. The right hand continues the sixteenth-note pattern. The left hand has a melodic line with notes marked '1' and '2'. Dynamics include *es.* and *p*. Pedal markings are present.

System 4: Treble and bass staves. The right hand continues the sixteenth-note pattern. The left hand has a melodic line with notes marked '2' and '3'. Dynamics include *cres.*, *f*, and *p*. Pedal markings are present.

System 5: Treble and bass staves. The right hand continues the sixteenth-note pattern. The left hand has a melodic line with notes marked '1' and '2'. Dynamics include *f* and *sf*. Pedal markings are present.

System 6: Treble and bass staves. The right hand continues the sixteenth-note pattern. The left hand has a melodic line with notes marked '1' and '5'. Dynamics include *sf*. Pedal markings are present.

System 1: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains a continuous eighth-note pattern. Bass staff contains a rhythmic accompaniment with dynamic markings *f* and *mf*. Pedal markings (Ped. with a star symbol) are placed below the bass staff at the beginning and end of the system.

System 2: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains a continuous eighth-note pattern with accents. Bass staff contains a rhythmic accompaniment with dynamic markings *f* and *mf*. Pedal markings (Ped. with a star symbol) are placed below the bass staff at the beginning and end of the system.

System 3: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains a continuous eighth-note pattern with accents. Bass staff contains a rhythmic accompaniment with dynamic markings *f* and *mf*. Pedal markings (Ped. with a star symbol) are placed below the bass staff at the beginning and end of the system.

System 4: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains a continuous eighth-note pattern with accents. Bass staff contains a rhythmic accompaniment with dynamic markings *f* and *p*. Pedal markings (Ped. with a star symbol) are placed below the bass staff at the beginning and end of the system. The instruction *sempre legato.* is written above the bass staff.

System 5: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains a continuous eighth-note pattern with accents. Bass staff contains a rhythmic accompaniment with dynamic markings *f* and *rin f*. Pedal markings (Ped. with a star symbol) are placed below the bass staff at the beginning and end of the system. The instruction *cren.* is written above the treble staff.

System 6: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains a continuous eighth-note pattern with accents. Bass staff contains a rhythmic accompaniment with dynamic markings *f* and *mf*. Pedal markings (Ped. with a star symbol) are placed below the bass staff at the beginning and end of the system.

System 7: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains a continuous eighth-note pattern with accents. Bass staff contains a rhythmic accompaniment with dynamic markings *dim.* and *p*. Pedal markings (Ped. with a star symbol) are placed below the bass staff at the beginning and end of the system.

Allegro con molto brio. ♩ 72 to 144.

The musical score consists of six systems of grand staff notation (treble and bass clefs). The tempo is marked 'Allegro con molto brio' with a metronome marking of ♩ 72 to 144. The first system includes a 'leggiero.' marking. Dynamics range from *f* (forte) to *mf* (mezzo-forte). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Pedal markings (Ped.) and tenuto markings (ten.) are used throughout. The piece concludes with a final chord marked *f*.

It will be of great use both technically and as a practical application of the first knowledge of harmony to transpose this study into the keys of C sharp major and C flat major.

Musical notation for the first system, featuring a treble and bass clef with dynamic markings *mf* and *f*.

Musical notation for the second system, featuring a treble and bass clef with dynamic markings *mf* and *ff*.

Musical notation for the third system, featuring a treble and bass clef with dynamic markings *mf* and *ff*.

Musical notation for the fourth system, featuring a treble and bass clef with dynamic markings *f* and *ten.*.

Musical notation for the fifth system, featuring a treble and bass clef with dynamic markings *ff*, *ten.*, *Pod.*, and *fz*.

Musical notation for the sixth system, featuring a treble and bass clef with dynamic markings *ten.*, *Pod.*, *fz*, and *ten.*.

Musical notation for the seventh system, featuring a treble and bass clef with dynamic markings *fz*, *ten.*, and *Pod.*.

This page of musical notation consists of eight systems of staves, each containing a treble and bass clef staff. The music is highly technical, featuring complex rhythmic patterns and fingerings.

- System 1:** Treble clef staff with a *Ped.* marking. Bass clef staff with fingerings: 2 5 4 2, 1 5 3 2, 1 5 4 2, 1 5 4 2.
- System 2:** Treble clef staff with fingerings: 1 5 4, 2 1 3 2, 1 5 4 2, 1 5 4 2. Bass clef staff with fingerings: 1 2 3 4, 1 2 3 4, 1 2 3 4, 1 2 3 4.
- System 3:** Treble clef staff with fingerings: 1 2 3 4, 1 2 3 4, 1 2 3 4, 1 2 3 4. Bass clef staff with fingerings: 1 2 3 4, 1 2 3 4, 1 2 3 4, 1 2 3 4.
- System 4:** Treble clef staff with fingerings: 1 2 3 4, 1 2 3 4, 1 2 3 4, 1 2 3 4. Bass clef staff with fingerings: 1 2 3 4, 1 2 3 4, 1 2 3 4, 1 2 3 4. Includes a *fz* marking and a *dimin.* marking.
- System 5:** Treble clef staff with fingerings: 1 2 3 4, 1 2 3 4, 1 2 3 4, 1 2 3 4. Bass clef staff with fingerings: 1 2 3 4, 1 2 3 4, 1 2 3 4, 1 2 3 4. Includes a *f* marking and a *piv f* marking.
- System 6:** Treble clef staff with a *dim.* marking. Bass clef staff with fingerings: 1 3 4, 6 2 3 4, 6 2 3 4, 6 2 3 4. Includes a *ten.* marking and a *fz* marking.
- System 7:** Treble clef staff with fingerings: 1 5 3 2, 1 5 3 2, 1 5 3 2, 1 5 3 2. Bass clef staff with fingerings: 1 3 4, 2, 1 3, 1 3. Includes a *dimin.* marking and a *p* marking.

Allegro. $\text{♩} = 104 \text{ to } \text{♩} = 104.$

7 *mf*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

cres.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

mf

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

cres.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

cres.

cres.

sfz.

sfm III

dim.

ritando.

p

Allegro. $\text{♩} = 92$ to $\text{♩} = 92$.

8

mf

A

cres. *f*

ff

cres.

A The fingering here given offers fine practice for the fourth finger.

System 1: Treble clef with a circled 'A' and a fermata. Bass clef with a 'cres.' marking. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5.

System 2: Treble clef with a fermata. Bass clef with a 'f' marking. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5.

System 3: Treble clef with a fermata. Bass clef with a 'cres.' marking. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5.

System 4: Treble clef with a fermata. Bass clef with a 'f' marking. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5.

System 5: Treble clef with a fermata. Bass clef with a 'f' marking. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5.

System 6: Treble clef with a fermata. Bass clef with a 'ff' marking. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5.

Allegro. $\text{♩} = 69 \text{ to } 138.$

9

p

pp

piu f. cres.

ff

f

f

f

f

It is recommended that this study be also practiced in the key of F sharp major.

First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass clef with complex rhythmic patterns and fingerings (e.g., 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4).

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece with various dynamics and articulations.

Third system of musical notation, including dynamic markings such as *f* and *ff*.

Fourth system of musical notation, featuring a large bracketed section with intricate fingerings and dynamics.

Fifth system of musical notation, including dynamic markings such as *f* and *ff*.

Sixth system of musical notation, concluding the piece with dynamic markings such as *f* and *ff*, and pedal markings (Ped.).

Vivace. $\text{♩} = 69 \text{ to } 100.$

10

mf

Stacc.

Stacc.

cres.

f

dim.

p

cres.

f

dim.

mf

p

rallent.

This study should also be transposed into the key of E major.

11

f staccato.

stacc.

simil.

Ped. Ped.

8

f

f

f

fz

ten.

fz

Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped.

8

fz

fz

fz

fz

8

fz

fz

ff

The Octaves are to be practiced with the wrist.

Manner of execution. Play the upper notes perfectly legato.

This study should also be practiced with the following variations.



Var. 1. Var. 2. Var. 3. Var. 4.

or thus Var. 5.

Moderato. ♩ = 40 to 80.

12

First system of musical notation. The upper staff is a treble clef with a complex rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The lower staff is a bass clef with a simpler accompaniment. The word *rin. fe* is written above the bass staff. Fingering numbers (1-4) are present above the treble staff.

Second system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the treble clef melody. The lower staff features a more active bass line. The dynamic marking *ff* is placed above the bass staff. Fingering numbers are visible above the treble staff.

Third system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the treble clef melody. The lower staff has a more active bass line. The dynamic marking *dolce.* is written above the bass staff. Fingering numbers are visible above the treble staff.

Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the treble clef melody. The lower staff has a more active bass line. The dynamic marking *pp* is written above the bass staff. Fingering numbers are visible above the treble staff.

Manner of execution.

Play the lower notes perfectly legato.

This study should also be practiced with the following variations.

Var. 1.

Var. 2. Var. 3. Var. 4. Var. 5.

Moderato. $\text{♩} = 72$ to $\text{♩} = 72$.

13

mf

or thus: Var. 6.

cres.

espressivo.

ff

dim. tranquillo.

First system of musical notation. It consists of a treble clef staff with a melodic line and two bass clef staves with a complex rhythmic accompaniment. The bass staves feature dense sixteenth-note patterns. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. A fermata is placed over the first measure of the treble staff.

Second system of musical notation. Similar to the first system, it features a treble staff and two bass staves. The treble staff has a melodic line with some grace notes. The bass staves continue the rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include *ff* and *fz*. A fermata is present over the first measure of the treble staff.

Third system of musical notation. This system includes a vocal line in the treble staff, which begins with the instruction *ten. poco cantato.* The piano accompaniment continues in the two bass staves. Dynamics include *ff* and *fz*.

Fourth system of musical notation. The piano accompaniment is shown in the two bass staves. The instruction *molto cres. ritard.* is written above the staves. The music features complex rhythmic patterns and some grace notes.

Fifth system of musical notation. The piano accompaniment continues in the two bass staves. The system concludes with a final cadence in the bass staves.

The grace note belongs to the preceding quarter, as if written:



This study should also be practiced staccato, thus:



Allegro. $\text{♩} = 69$ to 112.

14

Transpose this study also into the key of G flat major.

Molto Allegro. 88 to 132.

Musical score for piano and bass. The score consists of seven systems, each with a piano (P) and bass (B) part. Measure 15 is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a crescendo (*cres.*) instruction. The first system includes dynamic markings of *fz* and *sfz*. The second system includes *sfz* and *sempre staccato.* markings, along with fingering numbers 3, 4, and 3, 4. The third system includes *sfz* markings. The fourth system includes *fz* markings. The fifth system includes *fz* and *cres.* markings. The sixth system includes *fz* and *cres.* markings. The seventh system includes *fz* markings. The score features complex rhythmic patterns with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. Various articulation marks like accents and slurs are present. The key signature has one flat, and the time signature is common time (C).

Manner of execution.

This study should also be practiced with the following variations.

Play the upper notes perfectly legato.

Var. 1. Var. 2. Var. 3. Var. 4. Var. 5. Var. 6. Var. 7. Var. 8. Var. 9. Var. 10.

Allegro moderato. $\text{♩} = 40 \text{ to } 80$.

16

ff

stacc

System 1: Treble clef with a complex, fast-moving melodic line. Bass clef with a simple accompaniment of chords and single notes. A dynamic marking of *ff* is present in the bass line.

8

System 2: Treble clef with a complex, fast-moving melodic line. Bass clef with a simple accompaniment of chords and single notes. A dynamic marking of *ff* is present in the bass line.

System 3: Treble clef with a complex, fast-moving melodic line. Bass clef with a simple accompaniment of chords and single notes. A dynamic marking of *ff* is present in the bass line.

System 4: Treble clef with a complex, fast-moving melodic line. Bass clef with a simple accompaniment of chords and single notes. A dynamic marking of *ff* is present in the bass line. The system ends with the instruction *Stell!*.

8

System 5: Treble clef with a complex, fast-moving melodic line. Bass clef with a simple accompaniment of chords and single notes. A dynamic marking of *ff* is present in the bass line.

8

System 6: Treble clef with a complex, fast-moving melodic line. Bass clef with a simple accompaniment of chords and single notes. A dynamic marking of *ff* is present in the bass line.

Manner of execution.

Play the lower notes perfectly legato.

This study should also be practiced with the following variations.

A

Var. 1.

Var. 2.

Var. 3.

Var. 4.

Var. 5.

Var. 6.

Var. 7.

Var. 8.

Allegro moderato. $\text{♩} = 69$ to $\text{♩} = 69$

17

A

First system of a piano score. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents, while the left hand plays a dense, rhythmic accompaniment of chords. Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are visible above the notes.

Second system of the piano score, continuing the melodic and accompanimental patterns. Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are present.

Third system of the piano score. The right hand has a more complex melodic structure with slurs and accents. Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are used.

Fourth system of the piano score. The right hand continues with slurred and accented notes. Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are visible.

Fifth system of the piano score. The right hand has a more sparse texture with slurs and accents. Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are present.

Sixth system of the piano score, the final system on the page. It features a melodic line in the right hand and a rhythmic accompaniment in the left hand. The system concludes with a double bar line, a *fff* dynamic marking, and a *For.* instruction.

I dinna ken the Reason why

3

ICH WEISS NICHT WAS DIE URSACH IST

Words and Music by

I. D. Foulon

Cheerful. ♩ - 120

1 Ich weiss nicht, was die Ur-sach' ist, Ob schon du fern, doch bei mir bist, Und

1. I din - na ken the rea - son why, But thocht's o' thee they win - na fly, Or

denk' ich auch mal nicht an dich, Gleich wie - der du um - schwe - best mich; So

gin a - wa they gang a wee, Full sune a - gain they come tae me. As

593 - 3

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wie zum Land, see fließt der Bach, Ge - dan - ken mein nur dir gehn nach. Du

rins the bur - nie tae the loch, Sae flows tae thee mine ev - 'ry thocht; Thou

bist so süß, so lieb - lich mir, Drum e - wig mei - ne Lie - be dir!

art sae bon - nie, guid an fair, Thee will I lo'e for - ev - ernair.

3. O Lieb - chen hold, soll's nicht so sein, Dass
2. Wohl An - dre hab'n 'ne Stern wie du So

2. Aye some may hae as brent a brow, As
3. Ah las, sie, las sie, blithe an' free, Thine

du bist mein, und ich bin dein! Mein Le - bens - stern, mein Himmels - glanz, Nimm
weis, lieb Aug' süß Mund da - zu, Und lieb - lich Lü - cheln auch da - bei, Mit

heavn - ly een, as sweet a mou; An' some may hae as bright a smile, A
ain true luv' wilt let me be! Life o' my life, soul o' my soul, Tak'

hin mein Herz ich geb' dir's ganz, Doch da ich herz - los nicht kann sein, So
ei - nem Herz - chen zart und treu, Auch schön wie du sie - mö - gen sein, (Doch

heart as true an' free fraeguile; An' some may be as fair, I ween, Though
thou my heart, I gie it whole; But heart - less sin I can - na bide, Gie

gieb das dei - ne mir al - lein. Du un - aus - sprech - lich theu - er mir, Drum
nie ich's fin - den kann - te, nein! Denn du bist un - ver - gleich - lich mir, Drum

sic I've nev - er, nev - er seen; But thour'tae me a - yont com - pare, Thee
me thine heart an' be my 'bride, Sae guid art thou, sae de - bo - nair, Ill

e - wig mei - ne Lieb' nur dir!
e - wig mei - ne Lie - be dir!

will I lo'e for - ev - er - mair.
lo'e thee weel for - ev - er - mair.

f *f* *Ped.* * *Ped.* * *Ped.* *

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The one universal language of the world to-day is music. The language of sound is more readily acceptable to the Frenchman of the American, though not so readily to the German. This is true, but the musician uses the musical elements to express his thoughts. He is not confined to the conventional musical signs the absolute position of a sound in the whole. Each composer employs differently, for in this particular direction there is no universally recognized musical terminology. Each composer employs his own system, and each system in turn is cumbersome, and lacking in clearness and precision. As an eye can comprehend the relations of all points to the comforting truth that it knows no country, it can also see the advantage of arriving at some simple and comprehensive system of indicating the absolute nature of musical sounds, as they are perceived by all nations. Our own method in particular is cumbersome, common, and unscientific. We are obliged to have recourse to compasses and clumsy circumstances, lamentably lacking in facility, to express in writing the position of a musical sound. We speak of the middle C and above the staff, the C below the staff, the C either above or below the middle C, and so on; each musician being practically at liberty to express himself in a different way. The French system is decidedly more convenient on C above the staff, the low C of the 'cello is indicated by C₁, that low C of the alto by C₂, the lowest C of the 'cello by C₃, the C above that by C₄, and so on. The same notes in Germany are referred to as C, C₁, C₂, C₃, C₄, and so on; one stroke above C, and C with two strokes. The English method is different again, and will neither be in use in Italy, in Spain and in Russia. As a result of these different methods of writing musical notation, when a French musician writes to represent to himself the exact note designated by a German musician, or vice versa, he has to go through an elaborate calculation, which is inconvenient, to say the least.

A correspondent suggests a system whereby the noticeable lack of universality in musical expression could be overcome, and the existing inconveniences and uncertainties effectually disposed of. The plan is as follows: The lowest note of the musical scale being C, entitled by the thirteen second foot step of an organ—that is to say, the sound produced by an open pipe thirty-two feet in length, that C is taken as the first sound of the first octave; it would then be sufficient to say the G₁ of the first octave, and make it understood that the fifth note of the lowest octave was the C. In the second octave we have that of the sixtieth foot step of the organ, the third octave that of the eighth foot, and so on. The third octave would be that of its first sound the low F of the 'cello; and thus, by saying the C of the third octave, one would indicate a C an octave below the exact position of the one which is intended to describe. The low F of the 'cello would be, in consequence, that of the fourth octave, the A of the diapason the A of the fifth octave and so on with the higher notes.

There can be no doubt that at all the branches of human knowledge there is more whose terminology is as mixed as that of music. It would seem therefore, that musicians at any rate the earlier ones, were anxious to keep their knowledge exclusive for themselves, by making it as incomprehensible for the rest of the world as possible. But music to-day is a much more important factor in the life of the nation, and commands a much greater degree of popular interest than ever before in the world's history, and singing, therefore, has a right to tend to make its language more universal and readily intelligible should be welcomed. A better system, however, is indicated above might perhaps be possible, but until such another one is found this has all the advantages of clearness, precision and intelligibility.—Ed.

Miss von Billow, according to "Le Menestrel," has recently said: "I am very fond of Strauss waltz, and I cannot see any reason why such a work, which is always artistic, and may be classed among the best of its kind, should be excluded from the time to be given to large orchestras in serious concerts. It would give the security to the conductor, and make the classics, and would act like olive oil in preparing our palate for a fresh course."

Poland will some day honor Paderewski as it now honors Liszt, and the same day we must be prepared to do the same. He falls to his lot at the early age of thirty-two, he was of course a prodigy. The first of his public appearances he made the great annual concert of the world. Three years ago he appeared in London at the Royal Academy, where he made \$8,000 in two hours, with \$7,000 for the high water mark. The excitement of his art is a permanent work, his appearance because he never returns to elaptrick tricks or sensationalism in order to receive applause. In this respect he is superior to Liszt, who, in his early period, did sometimes resort to sensationalism, which, however, was led to a sign of respectability. The wild and unwholesome artificial sentiment bent on a frolic, and therefore not to be judged more severely than any other kind of theatrical imposture, which was covered with a cloak. The conditions in this respect are the same at present. How eager the world was for Liszt's show pieces may be inferred from the fact that he has, in the presence of concert giving and traveling, by some times kept his operatic arrangements in his head 5 or 6 months before writing them down. The journalists carried him from town to town urging him to put them into shape for the printer. Liszt had the shocking gift of imitating the style of all the great pianists, and generally surpassed them on their own ground. Paderewski has inherited this talent, as well as their amazing and unobtrusive technique and the art of getting or creating effects from the piano, while in the range of producing exquisite tone colors he ever surpasses Liszt. In regard to their early career these great pianists present a considerable contrast. Paderewski was almost thirty before he won universal fame. Liszt was at the age of thirteen. At his age, if he was asked to play a Bach fugue, he would boldly say: "In what key?—And when he had answered that, Liszt did the thing, and Paderewski was not. Paderewski is in the way of artistic, poetically and social success. That some foolish persons participate in the new 'cell' is not his fault, nor is it gallant or just to wear it as a feminine feign. Were it not for the women, most of America and England would soon come to an end. Wagner understood this, he who wrote the "Walküre," because he always goes well with my art; and probably because, had the prevailing vulgar, it was always most difficult for women to let the sex sounds become as thoroughly hardened as has been so completely the case with our little men-folk.—Ed.

Those whose mission in life it is to entertain the public are greatly pleased by friends and acquaintances for free seats at their entertainments. There probably never was a singer or pianist who was not honored nearly to death by these people, many of whom had not the slightest claim to ask the courtesy they demanded.

A pianist, who was pre-eminently successful in his day, and that day was not far back either, was Rubinstein, who lived nearly the whole world over delighting people with his concerts. He, like all the others, was much surprised by requests for complimentary tickets, but most of the time he maintained his composure over the matter. He had a bill of him that I just before one of his recitals in London—he was annoyed by an old lady in the front row, who had been dressed.

"Oh, yes, Rubinstein! I am so glad to see you! I have tried to join to purchase a ticket. Have you a seat you could let me have?"

"Madam," said the great pianist, "there is but one seat at my disposal, and that you are welcome to it, if you think fit to take it."

"Oh, yes, and a thousand thanks! Where is it?" was the excited reply.

"At the piano," smilingly replied Rubinstein.—*Harpist*.

It is a great error to imagine that the sensibilities of the people are so easily affected by music, and to believe that our pleasures are diminished by a restraint in musical taste; for, on the contrary, the more refined and the more distinct our sensations of wisdom, vary in a world of ethereal beauty.—Ed.

The shortest way from St. Louis to the Columbian Exposition via the Wabash is Englewood east to the Fair grounds via electric railway. All Wabash trains stop at Englewood, and those that are engaged to stop at Fair grounds will stop at World's Fair, or those who go to the Fair for a day, will find it convenient to get out at Englewood, and walk to the market square.

Those who intend to stop at 2-son town hotels or who have business in the mercantile portion of the city, will, of course, find it more convenient to take the Fair tracks, which is in the very heart of Chicago and blocks near the leading business places. It is convenient to use any of the many newspapers or drawings to wait for if you go via WABASH. Numerous street, steam and railway lines run from the central station, and the most extensive and best connected frequent intervals.

Experience has proven that the composer is not usually the fairest and most interesting performer of his own work, especially if his mental, least created, which he cannot yet be expected to master from an objective point of view. It is not difficult for a man to discover his own ideal within his own mind, but it is not so easy to do so, and when the composer does needs rest after the completion of a work, strive at once to confer his ideas powers on the performer, his judgment—like every other faculty—takes rest from his own point-view. The composer clouded, if not blind. We have seen instances of this when composers have wholly misinterpreted their own work by such a forced manner of procedure.—Schumann.

Character is the intrinsic life of a piece, expressed by the composer; sentiment is the external impression, given to the work by the interpreter. Character is an intrinsic positive part of a composition; sentiment an extrinsic, personal matter only.

Character is tuneful, steady, precise; and inasmuch as it is wholly expressed by the rhythm, more particularly by the time and tempo, the engineer of a piece can take to the character if the time and tempo are generally upheld. Sentiment on the other hand, is extremely unstable, variable and, though it may be appropriate and true, yet it is frequently in appropriate and false.

It is, therefore, necessary to keep the sentiment under control to always maintain the character of a composition.—*Christians*.

Vardi is at present staying at the Italian Spa, Montecatini, and it is reported that he is hard at work on yet another opera. Moments of his eighth birthday, which will be celebrated on October next, it is proposed to present the author of "Falstaff" with an album containing the autographs of tribulations of all the most celebrated living musicians of the world. It will be a delightful task for someone to draw a distinction between the musicians who do not belong to the "most eminent" and those who are generally considered, or who consider themselves, entitled to be included in that category.

Fachmann is quoted as saying recently to an interviewer: "I have written one of the most modest man in the world, except the poor fellow. He is a more modest man than I, but after him I am very modest man. I play very, very beautiful."

Glick once remarked: "I have written only twenty operas, and each one cost me a great deal of labor and study. I have once overthrown him, said: 'I have written over 200 operas with very little trouble.' Glick whispured to his rival: 'My friend, you need not have told us that.'"

After a summer spent in study on the banks of the Hudson, Franz Liszt has returned to Europe to make a professional tour on the continent under the management of Herr von d'Altheim.

Eugene d'Altheim's operas, "Der Rubin," will be produced this season at Carlsruhe, rehearsal beginning this month.

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