

Copy -

Chicago,

THE INDICATOR

Chicago, May 12th, 1883.

The University of Chicago is about to add to its well patronized departments of Law, Medicine and Divinity, a department of Music, which will be placed on an equal footing with the others in conferring the degrees of Bachelor, Master and Doctor upon those otherwise qualified. The degree of Doctor of Music has been frequently given by collegiate institutions, as that of Doctor of Laws was given to one of our ex-presidents lately, simply "for the style of the thing". The Chicago University, however, in exacting an examination preliminary to the conferring of its degrees is ranking itself with the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Hence its doctorate will be something better than an empty honor. One of the most earnest supporters of the contemplated move by the University is Mr. H. F. Fuller, of our city. Enjoying since boyhood every advantage that wealth and cultured family could bring him, he has supplemented an excellent home education by extensive study abroad. At an early age he exhibited a taste for music. This has now ripened into a well developed power of composition, which his literary and scientific training ably augments. In recognition of his scholastic and musical acquirements, the University tendered him the degree of Doctor of Music. In response to this and in keeping with the requirements of European institutions, Mr. Fuller had a number of his compositions performed at his home last Wednesday evening. Special invitations were issued by Mrs. H. W. Fuller to the members of the faculty of the University and a few musical friends to meet her at the palatial home of the family--470 North State Street--where the following choice programme was rendered:

1. Piano and organ--Adagio.....Kalliwoda  
Miss Adele Geiser and Mr. Fuller.
2. Organ--Andante .....H. F. Fuller  
Mr. Fuller.
3. a Recitative--"Ye People Rend Your Hearts," ) .....Elijah  
b Aria--"If with All Your Hearts." )  
Dr. Cronin.
4. Quartette--"Ave Verum," .....H. F. Fuller  
Misses Street and Martin, Mrs Johnson, Dr. Cronin,  
Mr. Greenleaf.
5. Piano--"Tanhauser," .....Wagner-Liszt  
Miss Geiser.
6. Quartette--"Agnus Dei," ..... H. F. Fuller  
Quartette
7. Song--"Frulingsnacht," .....Jensen  
Mrs. O.K. Johnson.
8. Piano--"Gavotte," ..... H. F. Fuller  
Miss Geiser
9. Song--"Two Grenadiers," .....Schumann  
Mr. Greenleaf.
10. Quartette--"Benedictus," .....H. F. Fuller  
Quartette.

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1. Piano and organ--Adagio.....Kalliwoda  
Miss Adelaide Geiser and Mr. Fuller.
2. Organ--Andante.....H. W. Fuller  
Mr. Fuller.
3. A Recitative--"Ye People Bend Your Hearts." (Elijah)  
b Aria--"If with All Your Hearts."  
Dr. Cronin.
4. Quartette--"Ave Verum,".....H. W. Fuller  
Misses Street and Martin, Mrs. Johnson, Dr. Cronin,  
Mr. Greenleaf.
5. Piano--"Tannhauser,".....Wagner-List  
Miss Geiser.
6. Quartette--"Agnus Dei,".....H. W. Fuller  
Quartette.
7. Song--"Frühlingssnacht,".....Jensen  
Mrs. O. K. Johnson.
8. Piano--"Gavotte,".....H. W. Fuller  
Miss Geiser.
9. Song--"Two Grenadiers,".....Schumann  
Mr. Greenleaf.
10. Quartette--"Benedictus,".....H. W. Fuller  
Quartette.

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Generators.

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FULLER &  
CO

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Manufacturers,  
134-136 Wabash Avenue.

Chicago,

11. Song--"Were I am Dream,".....West  
Miss Street.
12. Song.....  
Miss Martin.
13. Song--"Bleib bei mir,".....Ruchardt  
Dr. Cronin.

The style of Mr. Fuller's sacred compositions is that of the English school. They are churchly and were written with the view of their performance by cathedral choirs. The singers were delighted with the vocal structure and harmony of music and text. All present congratulated the talented young composer, who meekly heard his praise from those of whose criticism he was proud. At the conclusion of the programme a bounteous repast was provided for the guests. Among those present were: Professors Stuart, Olson, Rev. Dr. Ellis and wife, Mr. & Mrs. Pearson, Mr. Engle and wife, Rev. Mr. Lewis La Grange, the Misses Martin, Mr. and Mrs. O. K. Johnson, Dr. P. H. Cronin, Mrs. Case, Miss Street, Mr. Pierson and Mr. Greenleaf. Regrets were received from Prof. Swing, while the fearful storm prevented other invited ones from being present.

*I have the original of this as printed.*  
*N.F.F.*

Chicago.

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H. J. F.

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Science Apparatus  
Manufacturers,  
134-136 Wabash Avenue.

(COPY)

Chicago,

Chicago, December 12th, 1883.

Dr. Galusha Anderson,

President University of Chicago,

City.

Dear Sir:--

In accordance with the request you made some time ago that I prepare a course of study and examination in music for the University, I now enclose the first draft of such course.

In establishing these degrees for the first time outside of England, it is of the utmost importance that the standard of that country at least be retained. x x x x x x x . My idea is to have a draft of a course with explanations and requisites printed (at my own expense) to be bound up with the catalogue.

I trust the plan will meet with your approval and will do all I can to advance the idea.

Please let me know when it will be convenient to talk the matter over with you. Of course the printed draft will be in the best english, systematically divided into sections and paragraphs with marginal notes, references etc.

Hoping I may co-operate with you in this most useful movement I remain,

Yours very truly,

H. F. Fuller,

P.S. Students at the Episcopal Theological Seminary will be obliged to study music to a certain extent.

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5 Oakley St. *Hastings*  
Chelsea S.W.

Mar 18/96

(H9)

To The Chancellor of the University of  
Chicago.

*DD* The 'National University' of  
your city has conferred on me  
the degree of D.D. for services  
to literature. I have not accepted.  
The representative here claims £20  
for fees. I have paid me.  
two guineas & find there are <sup>reflected</sup>  
more to pay. I shd not  
mind that, but is the thing  
all right? The Chaplain to your house  
Dr Muller, who preached several  
times for me last summer

I have applied to your  
Embassy but they refer  
me to the British Consul  
in Chicago. His reply  
does not seem quite clear  
to me. Hence I venture  
to trouble you.

I may say it is a little awkward because supposing the proposal was all right I had let it out

that I had had the deprecie offered.

The very  
pastor of a large North End Church, and author  
of "The Character of Septimus," "Baer Steed,"  
of sacred story, "Sunday school." The last is  
the best. "Just Story." &c. The last is  
just named. More said to the 2nd. I believe  
to send you one. Wm. G. H.

Mr. J. H.

My father's

John Hastings

When Frank & Margaret  
of New York  
wrote to you re the Atlantic

"Monitor"  
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Chicago,

Copy of original first draft of musical course for the University of Chicago prepared by H. F. Fuller at the request of the President.

Chicago, December 11th, 1883.

University of Chicago, Musical Department under the direction of H. F. Fuller.

|                                                                 |           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| The degrees conferred in this department by the University are, |           |
| Bachelor of Music                                               | Mus. Bac. |
| Doctor of Music                                                 | Mus. Doc. |

"The degree of Master as in "Arts" is not given in music. At Cambridge, the degree [Mus. Bac.] is conferred next in seniority to that of Master of Arts. In Oxford and Dublin this is the lowest step in the scale of graduates" (Dict. Music Stainer pp 42).

Those wishing to become candidates for the above degrees in this University "must lay before the Director a diploma or other satisfactory evidence that they are graduates of some other University or College or a certificate from the President that they have passed satisfactory examinations in the English language and Literature and in the first principles of Rhetoric, History, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Physics and in the Latin" language (or some modern language) and Mathematics.

The rules of a candidate for degrees are the same as at Oxford. For degree of Mus. Bac. "candidates must,

1. Pass a preliminary examination (partly in writing and partly in viva voce) in Harmony and Counterpoint in not more than four parts. They have then,
2. To present to the professor of music a vocal composi-

Chicago.

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Chicago, December 11th, 1885.

University of Chicago, Musical Department under the direction of H. F. Fuller.

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Bachelor of Music Mrs. Bac.

Doctor of Music Mrs. Doc.

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2. To present to the professor of music a vocal compos-

Chicago,

-2-

tion containing pure five part Harmony and good Fugal Counterpoint with accompaniment for at least a quintet string band of such length as to occupy from 20 to 40 minutes if it were performed in public; performance not required.

3. The second examination follows:      x      x      x      x
- Embracing, Harmony, Counterpoint in five parts, Canon, Imitation, Fugue, Form in Composition, Musical History, and a critical knowledge of full scores for certain standard composition". (Dict. Music, Grove, pp 121).

Candidates must be members of the University, but are not required to take studies outside of the Musical Department, if section one above has been complied with. Those who do not present diploma or certificate of graduation from some University or College, or who cannot pass the examination required for the candidature must take those studies in which they are deficient in the other courses of the University but are not to be considered as candidates, although pursuing their musical studies contemporaneously.

A certificate of graduation only will be given to those not complying with section one or who take the musical course alone.

As at Cambridge "in addition to the above, knowledge of quality pitch and composition of various instruments is required" (Dict. Music, Grove, pps 451-52). And as at Trinity College, Dublin, the degree of Mus. Bac. "is intended to show that a certain practical knowledge of music has been attained to take charge of a choir or officiate in cathedral or church services." (Dict. Music Grove pp 121).

Chicago

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Chicago,

-3-

The degree of Music Doctor follows that of Mus. Bac. at Oxford and Cambridge after an interval of five years. This University, however, follows the custom of Dublin and confers degrees as soon as the conditions have been fulfilled which are the same as at Oxford, viz: "Candidates must compose and send in to the Professor a vocal composition secular or sacred containing 8 part Harmony and good 8 part Fugal Counterpoint with accompaniment for full orchestra of such a length as to occupy from 40 to 60 minutes in performance. The exercises having been approved by the professor, an examination follows embracing the following steps. Harmony, 8 part Counterpoint Canon, Imitation &c. in 8 parts, Fugue, Form in Composition, Instrumentation, Musical History, critical knowledge of scores of standard works of great composers and Acoustics. After duly passing this examination (which is strictly in writing) the candidate must have his exercise publicly performed in [Chicago] with complete band and chorus at his own expense and must deposit the MS. fully scored in the Library (Dict. Music, Grove, pp 451-52).

The requirements of candidature for this degree are the same as for the degree of Mus. Bac.

The following is the course of study. The degree of Mus. Bac. is given at the end of the second year and that of Mus. Doc. at the end of the third year.

Chicago

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Chicago,

-4-

First Year.

First Term.

- 1 Notation
- 2 Harmony
- 3 Piano

Second Term.

- 1 Harmony
- 2 Counterpoint
- 3 Voice

Third Term

- 1 Harmony
- 2 Counterpoint
- 3 Organ.

Second Year.

1 Canon

2 Plain Song

3 Chorus

1 Fugue

2 History

3 Instrumentation

1 Form

2 Asthetics

3 Instrumentation

Third Year

1 Counterpoint, Canon.

2 Acoustics

3 Instrumentation

1 Fugue

2 Philosophy

3 Criticism

1 Preparation

2 for public

3 Performance.

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First Year.

Third Term  
1 Harmony  
2 Counterpoint  
3 Organ.

Second Term.  
1 Harmony  
2 Counterpoint  
3 Voice

First Term.  
1 Notation  
2 Harmony  
3 Piano

Second Year.

1 Form  
2 Aesthetics  
3 Instrumentation

1 Fugue  
2 History  
3 Instrumentation

1 Canon  
2 Plain Song  
3 Chorus

Third Year

Preparation  
for public  
Performance.

1 Fugue  
2 Philosophy  
3 Criticism

1 Counterpoint, Canon.  
2 Acoustics  
3 Instrumentation

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Chicago,

-5-

There is more quackery practiced in music than in almost any other art or profession. To counteract the evil tendencies of superficiality "stricter regulation of the fashion now established with a view to giving more genuine character to these degrees". (Dict. Music, Grove, pps 451-52).

The degrees are conferred at Commencement and are sometime given honorary.

Persons may prepare where they will, but section one must be complied with.

The University hopes here degrees in music will be sought as those of foreign Universities, the requirements being the same.

This is the only University outside of England which confers both degrees in music.

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## CAN NOW USE THE NEW GAS.

Professor Fuller, a Chicago Scientist, Invents an Appliance to Utilize Acetylene.

PROFESSOR H. F. FULLER, M. A., F. S. Sc., of Chicago secured a few days ago the patent for a generator by means of which the use of that extraordinary illuminating gas called acetylene has been made a practical reality.

It is due to the efforts of Professor Fuller as a scientist and inventor that this gas, so recently discovered to be of untold economic value in many of the practical arts, will probably supersede all other forms of artificial lighting.

The value of Professor Fuller's invention will only be appreciated, however, after a survey of the properties, possibilities, and merit of the illuminant for which it is intended.

Acetylene gas, as it is known to-day, is regarded in a far different light by the scientific world of chemists than it has been in the past fifty years by any experimenters. It has really been known since the time of Sir Humphrey Davy, and was experimented upon by that illustrious baronet among others of the innumerable heavy and light carburetted hydrogens. The existence of acetylene was discovered about 1820, but in all the intervening years since that time, up to two years ago, its properties were supposititious and consequently its manufacture impossible and unthought of.

The discovery, however, of the illuminating properties of this new gas was made just two years ago, and, like a good many of the important discoveries which have been made within recent years, it was partly an accident and partly due to the pre-existence of the electrical current. T. L. Wilson, a chemist in Esprey, N. C., was the man who first made known to the world that it could be produced in large quantities for commercial purposes at a very small cost. He was experimenting one day in his laboratory to form an alloy of calcium by fusing coal dust and lime in an electric furnace. The product of his labor, a heavy semimetallic, crystalline mass, he examined, and found not to be the substance which he sought for. So he cast the whole into a bucket of water. A violent effervescence immediately ensued, and a heavy, colorless gas, with the characteristic of garlic, arose. He tested it with a taper, and it burned with a brilliant white flame. By further investigation he found that the product of the powdered coal and lime thus fused together in the electric arc was calcic carbide. Still further he found that by the simple addition of water to this carbide the hydrogen of the water combined with the carbon, forming the gas acetylene, while the oxygen of the water combined with the calcium and formed the precipitate lime. From that small but important beginning there has arisen a gigantic enterprise. Factories for the manufacture of the carbide have been established in various parts of the country, notably at Esprey, N. C.; Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, Ontario; La Porte, N. Y., and Appleton, Wis. It is at these various places that the solid carbide is made, from which, by the simple addition of water, the gas acetylene is generated when desired, a gas which from its chemical significance is purely a hydrocarbon. At the carbide factories the degrees of heat used for fusion are about 5,000, or 600 electrical horse power, by means of which a ton and a half of the substance can be manufactured a day.

The acetylene gas is offered to the market in two forms. The first and more popular one is that of the carbide itself, together with a sheet iron generator, and the second form is that of the compressed gas which has been generated and liquified, then placed in seamless steel tubing.

The method of liquifying the gas was perfected by a noted chemist in the east. It is put in cylinders under 600 pounds of pressure to the square inch, and can be shipped anywhere. It is sold like any illuminating fluid, although it is weighed by solid rather than by liquid measure. This liquid acetylene is contained in the ordinary seamless steel tubing used commonly as carbonic acid cylinders and tested to 3,700 pounds pressure. Each cylinder is six inches in diameter and four and one-half feet long. As soon as the valve is opened, the gas begins to generate. The cylinder, containing twenty pounds of liquid, can be connected with the ordinary gas pipes in the house, and will last three months in a ten-room house, and is equal to 9,000 feet of city gas.

The gas in this form has been discovered by many to be dangerous on account of its remarkable explosive qualities, due, however, in almost every case to careless and incompetent handling. Formerly the old pinch gas valve was used. Now Professor Fuller has invented a new valve for the reduction of the fluid pressure and the alleviation of danger. The gas is run through this diaphragm reduction valve after going into the main feed pipe, and reduced to a two-ounce pressure, identical with the pressure of city gas.

However, though this may seem an efficacious and desirable means of using the gas, as well as a convenient one, the use of the solid carbide will probably surpass it because of the invention of Professor Fuller's accompanying safety, automatic generator. It is by means of this apparatus that acetylene will without a doubt be made the illuminant par excellence throughout the country. It consists of two cylinders, one within the other. The gasometer or inner cylinder is free to move within the outer sheet iron tank, and in the top carries the loading device for the carbide, which is introduced through a clamp or screw-cap, and a suitable outlet is provided for the gas, which is generated as soon as the gasometer, filled with carbide, sinks to the level of the water in the tank. If more gas is generated than is used at once, the pressure of the gas forces the water away from the calcic carbide, and generation almost ceases, continuing only slightly, owing to the water held by capillary attraction and as vapor. This automatic generator is attached to the main supply pipe of the house and the ordinary gaspipes utilized.

At the local offices of the Acetylene Gas Company exhibitions are given showing its great superiority over coal gas and electricity. The burner supplied for the consumption of the gas uses up one-half cubic foot per hour, and is equivalent to 125 candles in illuminating power, while the ordinary city gas burner, consuming five cubic feet, gives twenty candle power, and the incandescent lamps fifteen candle power. Acetylene gas burns with a flame, the light of which resembles that of the sun more than any other known illuminant. Under its rays, which are the purest white, all colors and shades are accurately distinguishable.

The power of the light can be imagined when, after placing a large incandescent lamp of 100 candle power in the white glow of one small one-foot burner using acetylene, it will cast a shadow. And the so-called incandescent wonder looks like merely an ineffectual "red hot hairpin," so intense is the rival light of the acetylene.

Acetylene presents a hygienic advantage over other gases on account of its lack of heat. Six five-foot flames of ordinary gas use nominally thirty cubic feet of gas to give as much light as one flame burning one cubic foot of acetylene, but really the six five-foot burners use over forty-five feet of gas as compared with one of acetylene. Thus it is evident that the amount of heat delivered into a room from acetylene is less than one-thirtieth that of ordinary gas, or about the same as the heat from the bulb of an incandescent lamp. This practically amounts to nothing in the effect upon the temperature of a room. The combustion, furthermore, is complete and total, no portion of the gas escaping to vitiate the air of an apartment.

Although acetylene will asphyxiate the same as ordinary gas, it is less dangerous because its distinctive odor gives immediate notice of its presence. Unlike coal gas, which is somnific, or water gas, which is without odor, it has a pungent, penetrating smell, which gives notice of leakage long before dangerous proportions are reached.

The economic advantages are manifold. The cost of the acetylene light is much less per candle power than ordinary gaslight. At 15 cents per pound for carbide, the gas costs 3 cents per cubic foot. Approximately, it is but two-thirds the cost of city gas.

In large quantities the carbide can be procured even cheaper, for 10 cents a pound. The demand for it at present, however, is so great and the difficulty of procuring ingredients for the manufacture so difficult that the price will remain the same and not become cheaper, as has been anticipated. Another advantage lies in its whiteness. All work can be done at night with the

use acetylene which hitherto had to be deferred until daylight. In surgical, dental and microscopic work it shows realities as they are, and prevents mistakes in nocturnal examinations.

The practical applications of acetylene are increasing daily. It is used not only for domestic illuminating purposes, but its advantage for halls, churches, theaters, hotels, and gardens has been effectually demonstrated. It is now used extensively in whole towns, villages and cities in the west. For the special lighting of boats, railway and street cars, as well as elevators, lighthouses and signal stations, it is rapidly pushing out other forms of illuminating power, even the Edison lamp. Furthermore, the chemical rays of the acetylene light are such as to adapt it readily to photography, both in regard to the exposure of the negatives and the printing of them. It is already in use in one large gallery in Chicago with most successful results, and has comparatively displaced both the arc light and solar lantern for the making of enlargements. Its steadiness and uniformity are invariable; consequently it will undoubtedly become the standard unit for photo-metric measurements, displacing the old, uncertain candle power. Scientists everywhere approve of its adoption as a standard.

The further use of acetylene in domestic economy is soon to be demonstrated. By the introduction of a certain quantity of air into the gas a hot flame can be obtained, sufficient for cooking purposes of any extent. Likewise, its use in house heating is a recognized fact. Its practicability, however, is still a matter of speculation. With the introduction of the proper amount of air it is said that a pound of acetylene is convertible into 11,923 heat units in the centigrade kilogramme system.

Professor Fuller is experimenting to find the various practical probabilities in the use of the gas. He is a chemist whose ability is widely known, and great results are expected from his master hand. He is a graduate of the University of Chicago, having taken a master's degree at that institution, and he is also a fellow of the Scientific Society of London.

claimed that \$1.70 had been bid there for six car-loads good milling wheat, and that mills were paying \$1.65 for all the good wheat to be had. It looked as if somebody, because of the distance, was trying to impose on Chicago as to the San Francisco situation. The official quotation on No. 1 spot wheat at San Francisco was \$1.48, and even the May price dropped under \$1.61, a decline from Friday night of 1½c.

Rye yesterday lost 3c of the advance made Friday, May closing at 45c, against 48c Friday. The speculative interest seemed suddenly to dwindle.

President Dee of the Chicago Packing and Provision Company was asked what he thought of the statement ascribed to Secretary of Agriculture Morton that American packers were not participating as they ought to in the profits from the increased consumption of hog products in Great Britain, nor keeping abreast of the Danish and Canadian packers. President Dee said: "I doubt whether Secretary Morton said anything of the sort. American exports of hog product have greatly increased, and the secretary would be apt to know that. The fact that the Danish and Canadian packers get a higher price for their product is not due to enterprise. The Danish and Canadian hog makes a meat more to the fancy of the Englishmen than our western corn-fed animal. That is simply the result of the feeding. We take the same hog, but the corn changes its character, and makes it fatter than the Englishmen fancy. The Canadian's hog suits better because he does not feed corn. We even have a hog in Texas which makes a better English meat than the hog raised in the corn belt, and the reason of it is that the Texas hog does not get so much corn, mainly for the reason that there is not so much corn to give him."

## NOW AND THEN

Now we are sending 300 to 400 per cent annually to Chicago in bi-monthly cash dividends. A few years ago we got our first customer here.

## THEN

People doubted our ability, honesty and Systematic Speculation by the Dean Safe System. Six years have proven to the public that to avoid risk and grow rich in Wall street, the E. S. Dean Co. are the people to deal with. Capital \$1,000,000; fully paid.

## "DISCOUNTED."

The probability that something unfavorable to the market might transpire upon the assembling of Congress has been amply discounted by the decline in prices in the last fortnight. We do not believe that any legislation of a detrimental character will be or can be passed at this session, and we think stocks a great bargain at current prices.

Present railroad earnings are only relatively bad and are the result of conditions past. Future earnings will be better, and it is with the future that we have to deal. Courage will pay now as it did before election, and it does not require so much of it, nor so much money to carry stocks.

There is short interest enough in the market to give an upward movement a good start.

## WHEAT

Continues strong on legitimate demand and looks like going higher.

Write for our "400-PAGE MANUAL," illustrated with railroad maps, giving complete information of all RAILROAD and INDUSTRIAL properties, including highest and lowest prices for a series of 10 to 30 years of Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton, and also the methods of buying and selling on margin.

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BANKERS

AND

Commission Stock Brokers,  
53 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The actual and urgent consumptive demand for Wheat continues, and reliable authorities estimate the requirements of the other countries so large that a material increase over our present heavy exports is expected. America has no competitor to force her to sell, and will therefore control the Wheat markets of the World, as she admittedly holds the key to the situation. Aside from the strength given to the position by the serious predicament of many countries and the anticipated depletion of our reserves before another harvest, there is not only the possibility, but at present the very strong possibility of American Winter Wheat going into Winter under dangerous conditions.

Speculation has not been a factor in the present boom, as the average operator even now has not awakened to the unusual and overwhelming strength of the position. In our opinion, a much higher price for Wheat is warranted and inevitable, and when it comes Corn, Oats and Provisions that have been so long neglected at panic prices will be materially influenced and benefited. A revival of speculation along the whole list of commodities traded in on the Chicago Board of Trade is not far distant. The restoration of confidence in financial circles shows untold Capital intelligently looking for investment. It will ultimately find sure and safe employment here, where some of the principal products of American soil are still selling for less than it costs to produce them.

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Also warehouse, cor. 80th and Wallace-sts., 4 buildings, 2 elevators. Belt line track running through warehouse. C. R. I. & P. R. R. on west end E. I. R. R. on east side. Long lease to good parties. Possession at once.

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The wheat, corn and provision markets are showing great activity, with an advancing tendency. Now is the time to make an investment. Call and see us or write for our Large Red Book of Statistics and General Information, and Daily Market Bulletin. Both Free. A private and quiet room with quotations posted for city customers.

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There is no change in the situation to justify lower prices for wheat. We advise buying May. Any breaks for a good profit. Corn and Provisions are very low and should sell higher. Market Letter free. Write for Information and Reference Book.

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Chicago, December 1st, 1896

*Degree*  
Professor W. R. Harper,

President University of Chicago,

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:--

I received a notice a short time ago in which the new University offered to issue degrees to old students upon payment of fee for diploma. At that time, times were so hard I was unable to pay this fee, although I very much wished to receive the new diploma. I sincerely hope the opportunity will be offered this coming year and that I will be able to avail myself of it, not only for the B.A. but M.A.

My interest in the University is so great I would very much like to see a suitable musical course and if I can be of any assistance in the introduction and organization of this course, I shall be very glad.

In the year 1883 the old University offered me the degree of Doctor of Music and I very much wished to accept it, in fact, all arrangements were made, but I told them that for their own sake it would be well to have at least a printed musical course in the catalogue if nothing else, otherwise, the degree would not mean what it should. Of course, the reasons of this for the old University would not hold in regard to the new one which has so much better reputation, nevertheless, you can easily see the great advantages in giving the degree to any one that he would have in pointing to a printed course. Of course, I wished to take the degree only upon examination ~~and~~ to satisfy the faculty of my ability and

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Science Apparatus  
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W.R.H.2.

Chicago,

the character of my music, had some selections performed before the faculty at my own house at my own expense. More than this, I prepared a full musical course.

Enclosed you will find a copy of my letter to Dr. Anderson and also a copy of the course I prepared. Could not something be done? My music is not what would be called popular music, it is quite otherwise, being in classical style and church style altogether.

Owing to financial troubles and other reasons, the University was not able to take action at that time. Two or three years later I applied for the same degree, but as the M.A. was to be given to me in the course, I chose the M.A. degree rather than honorary Music Doctor. I would like to renew this application for this latter degree if it can be arranged, feeling sure I can satisfy you as to my ability, either from published works or reputation as a musician or from examination. You are well aware that the scholarship of American Musicians with few exceptions, is extremely low, and that they insist upon following the fashion in music rather than trying to set a high standard of the art upon the highest principles established long ago. In the draft which I prepared for the old University, my name is mentioned as Director because the idea was to put this department in my charge.

Enclosed you will find copy of an account of a performance of music above referred to taken from the Indicator of May 12th 1883. This account gives the program also list of the guests and the names of those of the faculty who were present. It may interest you to know that Dr. Cronin mentioned is the one who was murdered some years ago. He had a very fine tenor voice.

In regard to my ability I refer you to H. Clarence Eddy and

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Chicago,

W.R H.3.

Emil Leibling, both of Chicago among others. I studied with Dr.  
J. H. Bridge, of Westminster Abbey and Dr. J. W. Elliott, of St.  
Marks both of London, among others.

Enclosed you will find a clipping from the Chicago Times-Herald  
Sunday November 29th '96. The first two and the last paragraphs  
I hope will interest you. There are some misstatements in the art-  
icle in regard to Acetylene, however.

Yours very truly,

N. F. Fuller.

I refer also to my uncle, Hon. M. W. Fuller, Chief-  
Justice, Washington, D.C.

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W. R. H. S.  
Chicago

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Chicago

W. R. H. S.

Emil Isidor, both of Chicago among others. I studied with Dr.

J. H. Bridge, of Westminster Abbey and Dr. J. W. Elliott, of St.

Marks both of London, among others.

Enclosed you will find a clipping from the Chicago Times-Herald

Sunday November 23rd '96. The first two and the last paragraphs

I hope will interest you. There are some misstatements in the art-

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Yours very truly,

H. F. Fuller.

I refer also to my uncle, Hon. W. W. Fuller, Chief-  
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December 19th, 1896.

Dr. W. R. Harper,  
President University of Chicago,  
Chicago, Ill.

*W. R. Harper*

Dear Sir:--

Your recent favor is received. It gives me great pleasure to know that the University does not give honorary degrees or degrees upon examination. It is exactly as it should be. But, I am exceedingly sorry that it does not see its way clear to establish true high grade musical degrees the same as Oxford and Cambridge. Of course, I hope you do not confound the musical course which I sketched with that of the so-called musical colleges over the country, for of course, this is entirely different. The one sketched is to make a musical scholar. The ones usually taught are simply to make either a musical performer or a composer. I assure you that the two are vastly different.

I sincerely hope before long the University can establish these degrees, as without them it certainly is incomplete.

Yours truly,

*H. F. Fuller* x

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December 1st, 1898.

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