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 By E. T. POUND,BARNESVILLE, GA

Showing Diagram of Pound's Improved System of Trelve Letter Staff, and its Comparison vith the Seven Letter Staff.


Time and experience have ied tw to bevieve that the science of music may be more readily learned by the abcec resrecn:ation, $\therefore$ 'ence we offer it to the public, lioping cur efforts may prove bene ccia' to future gencraticn:
 ie, hia, Pa. and S. Rurciph, of Virginia, for the we of their warions systems of iwtater, and to ain fricous wito have hivity coutributed to o:!r hages.

Enterelaceording to Act of congress, in the vear 1shi, by. F. T. Porwn. in the Office of the Lihrarian of congress, at Washameth, W.


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 aisd to air fricreds who have kizaty contributeit to our fares.

## PREFACE.

$\checkmark$
Almnough there are many works extant which are very meritorious, yet all fail, to some extent, to meet the author's idea of a book for classdrill, social singing, etc. Hence, he has been induced, after much thought and considcration, to offer to the teacher, to the student, and to the lover of music, "Songs for All," the price of which will place it in reach of every one; and the music sclected for its artistic beauty and simplicity, from the best compositions of many of the best writcrs of music and poetry, will commend itself to cvery one.

We are prepared to say to those in search of theory, that it may be found in "Songs for All," the best that can be gleaned from the works of the most prominent authoritics.

Returning his sincere thanks to the many friends, whose liberal contributions and kind assistance greatly aided and encouraged the author in the preparation of this work, and hoping to receive a liberal patronage, he commits it to the tender mercies of the expcctant public.

## RUDIMENTAL LESSONS.

## LESSON I.

1. What is Music? One of the seven liberal arts.
2. Why ealled an art? Beansc practice and repetition are essential to render pleasure to one of the most important of the five human sellses; viz., hearing,
3. How many of the human senses are brought into use in the practipe and cultivation of musical art?

Thrse. To-wit: hearing, seeing, and feeling.
4. Whieh of these three is most important?

Hearing. Beeause, by means of the air, sound is conveyed to the ear-a mechanical structure.
5. Which is next important?

Feeling. Because, from the ear, the undulations of the air are convered to the brain and nerves, and hence the whole nervous sys$r: m$ of inankind is affected, and participates in the pleasures derived from musie.
6. What importanee is attached to seeing?

By this one of the human senses we derive the science of music principally, in learning all the characters to be observed for the scientific performance of any musical pomposition.
7. From what is the name of Music derived?

From musa, breause the invention of this art is to be attributed to the Muses. Diodorus derives it from an Egyptian name, intinating that music was first established as a scienee in Egypt after the flood; and that the reeds on the banks of the river Nile produced the first music by the wind blowing upon them. Others say the first ideas of mu-ic were received from the singing of the hirds.

8 . Is it not equally as rational to attribute its origin to mankind?
Since musieal intonation, in the infincr of language, must have been the natural result of passionate feeling; and that, as man has
speech, wherever there is speceh there is song. Henec, we believe its origin to be more ercditable to mankind.
9. How are the thoughts of mankind mostly expresed?

Sumetimes by signs to be observed by sceing, but mostly by intonations of the voice.
10. Are not different tones used to express the various passions of mankind?

For joy, anger, fear, desire, ete., eaeh has its peculiar tonc. This is understood by all human beings naturally.
11. If there be musical pleasure to be derived from tones produced by mankind in speaking, can this be intensified by singing as an art?

To a large extent it can; and, by closely studying the scionce whieh teaches the properties, relations, and dejendences of all melodious sounds, and their combinations by the law of nature into harmony, a great interest may be aroused.
12. Of all the known arts, which is the most natural to man?

It is reasmable to infer that music is the most natural and easy of performance; his structure, well studich, is found to be a complete musical instrument.

## LESSON II.

13. The forcgoing lesson being fully appreciated, the instructor now incuires if all present can talk?

Nome present that have not tongues, and we are lively talkers.
14. W'hat language do you speak?

The English language.
15. How many letters in your language?

Twenty-six.
16. How many of them are vowels-the hody of the languaze?

Fixc. A, E, I, O, U, and sometimes $W$ and Y .
17. What are the other letters called, and what purpose do they serve?

They are consonants, and serve as the proper attire for the vowels.
18. Then how are the vowel sounds-the body of our languageformed?

By the shock of the glottis, and are ealled enunciation.
19. Is the tongue brought into use in forming the vowel somnds?

It is not; it is kept still.
20. When the consonants are properly produced, where are they delivered?

At the end of the tongue, and are called articulation.
21. Which letters are the emotional elements of our language?

The vowels; and the consonants wrap thought around the enotion, and therefore properly clothe the language.
22. Are there any advantages to be obtained by practicing the vowel and consonant elements of our language?

Great advantages accrue to the vocalist who thus uses time judiciously.
23. What are some of the advantages?
'The proper formation of smooth, pleasant, round, soft tones, and the aquisition of the habit of throwing off all surplus, unnecessary rough sounds, that are not resonant and unpleasant to the ear
24. What are the advantages in articulating consonants?

The proper use of the tongue, teeth, and lips combined enable the singer to drop the tones and the words off nimbly at the end of the tongue, so as to have every thought in all the words properly conveyed to the audience, thereby rendering the exercises enjoyable and pleasant to all present.
25. At this point the elass, at the discretion of the instructor, will be required to practice vowel sounds a considerable number of times, endeavoring to form pure, sonorous, resonant, reverberating tones, which are musieal and pleasant to the ear.

A, E, I, O, U repeated first slowly, and increased to rapidity. Then use such words as: blame, blast, blithe, blow, blue, black; claim, clean, clime, close, clew, clay, cleff, cliff, clot, cloud; flane, flee, fly, flow, flew, flab, flit, flute, flood, flown, flock; glare, gleam, glide, glow, gloom, glad, glim, gloss, glut, glimpse, grain. Let care be taken that the vowel sound stands prominent to itself. The instructor using whatever pitcin he may prefer for this exercise.

## LESSON III.

26. ITow many positions of the lips and mouth must be assuned in talking or singing to utter all of the consonants properly?

Three positions.
27. What is the first position?

The lips must be pressed together, and break them apart with the funce of the breath, as follows: in words commencing with $\mathcal{B}, \mathrm{I}, \mathrm{F}$.
B. Bright boys, blue birds, blow, bloom, blow.
I. I'indars by the peck are sold for forty pernies.
28. What is the second position?

The tomue must be pressed against the roof of the mouth, and force the breatl forward with power, as in words begiming with D, ' S .
1). Duty demands that day-time be well devised.
'T. There are those who think truthfully.
S. Soar, silvery somuls, soothe the savage soul.
29. What is the third position?

In the third position, the tongue in the center is forced agaiust the roof of the mouth, and broken away by the force of the breath. as in words commencing with $\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{G}$, and K , as-
C. Checse is curdled from cream.
K. Cats are kind to the children.
G. Goats climb without claws.

## LESSON IV.

30. Into how many departments is music dividerl?

Musical science is generally said to be divided into three departments; but, if we will connect art with the science, and render the exerciscs pleasing, there should be four departments.
31. What is the first department?

Rhythmics.
32. Of what does Rhythmics treat?

It treats of and relates to all musical characters that pertain to length in time or movements whether fast or slow. It is the outline and measure of motion.
33. What is the second department?

Melorlics.

## 34. What docs Melodics teach ?

It explains every thing that pertains to the pitch of musical tones, and deals chiefly with the first seven letters of the English alphabet, and their marks of clevation and depression, to-wit: Sharps and Flats.
35. What is the third department?

Dynamics.
36. Of what does Dynamics treat, and from what derived?

It is derived from the Greek word dunamis-power-and relates particularly to the strength or power of musical tones.
37. What are we to infer from the idea of the power of tones, etc.?

From this department we are taught all of the beauties in ex-pression-the performing of loud or soft tones.
38. Do we understand from loud and soft tones, the life and spirit that is given to musical performance?

The soul-inspiring part comes from this dcpartment, and teaches the art of breathing soul into song.
39. What would the fourth department teach?

Quality of Tone is the fourth department, and teaches the use and management of the voice.
40. In the use of the voice when and how are the tones formed?

By the vocal apparatus, in which respiration or breathing is the first operation in the production of sound.
41. How is the operation of tone formation commenced?

The lungs, receiving the air, exhale through the bronchial tubes, several in number, meeting gradually on rising until they are resolved into two large tubes, which form the divisions of the wind-pipe or Trachea.
42. With what does the Trachea connect?

It communicates immediatcly with the Larynx, composed of four parts, and have the power of playing into cach other, and moving together in the gradual raising or lowering of the voice.
43. What are those four parts called?

Cartilages-the thyroid, circoid, and two arytenouts.
44. What are the vocal chords?

The Largnx, on the fore part of the throat, is sometimes called the Adam's-apple, and has one horizontal membrane on each side of it, which are called the vocal chords.
45. What is the form of these membranes or vocal chords?

The opening between them is of a triangular form, near laalf an inch with, and is called the Gilottio.
46. What other name ao these vocal chords bear?

They are called the lips of the Clottis; and are, in the formation of musical tones, what the lips are to the mouth, and are the only aperture through which the air passes to and from the lungs.
47. What comes next above the vocal chords?

Immediately above is the superior Glottis, as the Larynx ends in a wide opening, formed by two folds of the mucous inembrane, which is covered by a small tongue called the Epighottis, just at the root of the tongue.
48. What is the eavity called which is just at the hack of the throat, and extends as far forward as the root of the mouth?

The Pharymx.
49. Where docs the voice first strike in formation?

By the shock of the vocal chords around the Larynx the tone is formed, and, in passing out, impinges upon the Iharynx, which modifies it.
50. With what does the Pharynx comect?

It communicates above with the nasal apparatus.
51. How is the palate of the mouth situated with the above?

The upper part of the mouth is furnished with a soft, flewhy curtain, from the center of which hangs the conical part called the Liulathe palate-thus forming a double arch.
52. What is suspended from the uvula or palate?

From this are two fibers, called the posterior props; and in frent of them, also pendant from the palate, are two smaller fibers, furming a triangular space, between which are the tonsils.
53. What advantages are to be derived from this lesson?

From the study of the vocal apparatus, respiration, exhalation of breath, the anatomical structure of the general music-making department, the vocalist may derive much information of importance to aid in making pleasint musical tones.

## LESGON V.

54. It has been ascertained that all present can talk, and we suppose they can also sing. Is the talking voice the singing voice?

It certainly is, to a great extent.
55. If you can talk, please comnt.

Ouc, two, threc, four, five, six.
56. If counting one, two, be a measure in music, how many measures would the cominting of one, two, three, four, five, six, be?

Three measures.
57. In your counting six in three measures, you should assume an erect position, eyes to the front, face upon a level, shoulders thrown slightly back. Will you all do this?

We will, assuredly.
58. Will you now count one, two, six times?

We will. One, two; one, two; one, two; one, two; one, two; one, two.
59. How many measures would that be?

Six measures.
60 . When there are two counts to the measure, what kind of time or movement is it called?

Double time, and is indicated by a figure 2 over the upper part of the music, and serves as a numerator to number the notes in a measure. If there be a figure beneath the first, it serves as a denominator, and names the part into which the whole note is divided.

61. In Exercise No. 1 what rhythmical characters are introduced? Figures, the fraction, two-halves, single bars, measures, notes, and close.

62 . What does the under figure, the denominator, indicate?
That the whole note, or longest note used, is divided into two parts, and it names these parts halves.
63. What does the npper figure denote?

It is the numerator, and numbers two halif notes, and locates that number, or their equivalent, in a measure
64. What is a measure?

The space between two bars.
65. What is a bar?

An upright or vertical mark to divide musical exercises into measures.
66. What do those large bars at the close of Exercise No. 1 indicate? They are placed at end of that exercise, and are called the close.
67. What are notes?

Marks of musical tone.
68. In Exercise No. 1 how many notes, and their hames?

There are ten half notes and one whole note, filling six measures?
69. In order to perform accurately the exerciscs above, how shall we proceed to keep the performers together?

Let each note have tone applied to it as the singer moves the hand down or up, as marked d and u.
70. What is the rule for marking time?

That the hand goes down at the beginning and rise at the end of each measure.
71. What else is to be observed that will enable the performer to be accurate in all exercises?

Be exceedingly careful to see that the hand, in getting from one measure to another, seems to climb over the bar.
72. Suppose we place a 2 over a 4 at the first, as a movement indicator, then how will we proceed?

This will signify two quarter notes in a measure, and the hand will go down as you sing the first and up to the second, then over the bar to get into the next measure, and so on throughout the entire exercise.

Exercise No. 2.



73. What kind of time or movement where a 2 is the upper figure?

Donble time, and has two motions to the measure.
74. In Exercise No. 2 we have a different kind of note from those in Exercise No. 1. What are they called?

They are quarter notes; have a filled head and stem.
75. Suppose we introduce a figure 3 as the npper number, and a figure 2 the lower number at the beginning, what will they indicate?

The denominator 2 will divide the whole note into halves, and the numerator 3 will number these halves or their equivalent in every measure.

Exercise No. 3.

76. In Exercise No. 3 we observe in the last measure a whole note with a dot to the right of it. What does that indicate?

That it is equivalent to three halves, the dot adding half its length in time.

## LESSON.VI.

77. Suppose we use a 4 over a 2 , or a 4 over a 4 , then how will we indicate the movement by the hand?

The under figure 2, in the first place, divides the whole note into two parts; and the upper figure 4-the numerator-numbers and places four half notes, or their equivalent, in every measure, unless the music in the first measure does not begin on the first part of the measure; in that event, the first and last measures will both be fractions of a measure, and will contain just enough notes to fill one whole measure.

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78. In Exercise No. 3 how many motions to the measure, and how performed?

Three motions, and performed doun, left, up, and is called triple measure, and indicated by a figure 3.
79. In Exercise No. 4 how are the motions performed, how indicated, and what is its name?

Performed with four motions to the measure-down, left, right, up-hand moving over the bars to every succceding measure ; the upper number (4) is the indicator, and its name is quadruple measure.
80. If there be at the first a figure 6 over a 4 , or six over 8 , then how do we perform?

If there be 6 over a 4, there are six quarter notes in a measure; if six over 8, there are six eighth notes in a measure, or their equivalent; and, to omit trouble, we will perform two motions to the measure, the hand moving downward as the first note is used, remaining still for the second and third, and moving upward for the use of the fourth, and remaining still until the fifth and sixth are performed. This is called sextuple measure.

81. In Exercise No. 5 we find notes having turns to their stems. What shall we call these notes?

They are eighth notes, two being equal to one fourth note in time; four equal to one half, and eight cqual to one wholc note.
82. If 9 over 8 be used as indicating time or movement, what will it be called?

Compound Triple, having nine counts in the measure, and one motion to three counts, making three motions to the measure.

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83. If 12 over 8 occurs, how is the measure divided and how performed?

It will be compound quadruple, performing four motions in a measure, as in quadruple, and one motion to every threc notes or their equivalent.

## Exercise No. 7.

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84. What do the rests indicate, and how many used?

Silence, five used, whole rest - , half re:t $\boldsymbol{\sim}$, quarter rest $\mathscr{c o}^{\circ}$ $\boldsymbol{\sim}$, eighth rest $\%$, sixteenth rest

## LESSON VII. <br> melodics.

85. From what is the name of this department derived?

From melos, a Greek term, which the ancients applied to the sweetness of any melody or leading part of a tune, and it litcrally treats of all characters that pertain to pitch in music-high or low toncs.

## 86. Exercise No. 8.

$\square$ What character is this.
Some would call this a musical staff; but we call it a fence five rails or five planks high, with onc panel or one measure.
87. Why is it not a staff?

Berause it ncither represents Iength, Pitch, or Power, having no figures for time, or rhythmic representation; no clef to fix anylettering, and only one measure.
88. Suppose notes were placed on the five lines above, would we know how high or low, and how long or how short to sing them?

We would not, until a rhythmic character is placed at the first to denote a relative length, and a melochic character to denote a relative pitch of high or low tones.

Exercise No. 9. F Clef Staff-Bass Voice.

89. In Excrcise No. 9 why is the first part called a melodic character?

Because a character like an inverted 0 : is inserted in the fourth line. It is the old Roman F, and locates F on that line, and G on the space next above its line, then A on the next line;coming below the fourth line, E will be on the next space, and so on in regular succession until the first seven letters of the English alphabet are placed upon the staff of five lines as representatives of pitch.
90. Why is the latter part of Exercisc No. 9 both melodic and rhythmic?

Because it has both a clef, representative of pitch; and figures, representatives of relative length, upon it.
91. How many degrees docs a musical staff contain?

Eleven. Five lines and six spaces. The space below the lowest line should be called the first space; space between the first and second line, the seconl space; space bctween the second and third line, the third space; space between thic third and fourth line, the fourth space; space between the fourth and fifth line, the fifth space; and space above the fifth line, the sixth space.
92. Is not this a different order of naming the degrees of the staff lines and spaces from what has been in use the last century?

It is; but, nevertheless, we believe it to be the simplest, the most correct, and shows conclusively that one clef may represent one staff fully, with all of its degrees; and counting then in this way wonld give to each vaice eleven sounds, which are precisely half of the octives which are on a general score for male and female voices-half of the liuman voice on cach staff represented. [We give Mr. T. W.

Deunington, of Texas, eredit for suggesting the idea of six spaces, in an article on practical views and common-sense thourhts on musical characters, in March, 1882, for the l'ike County (Ga.) News.]

Exercise No. 10. C Clef Staff for Tenor Voice.

93. When does the C Clef stand on the fourth space, next degree above the third line, and locate C there, and the remainder of the first seven letters of the alphabet in regular succession above or below?

When used for the high male or tenor voice.
94. Where is the lowest degree of the C Clef Staff?

On the space below the first line, which is the first space, and the letter D, and gets the same pitch that D, the third or middle line of the F Clef Staff or Bass voicc gets. We may also have added lines below the first space, and above the sixth space, to embrace notes that transcend the boundary of any staff.
95. What observation can casily be made that impresses the mind more favorably with this arrangement than with the old arrangentent?

That the middle line ( D ) of the Bass voice ( F Cleff Staff') is just at the center of that staff, and is the first space of the Tenor voice or C Clef Staff.

Exercise No. 11. G Clef Staff for Female Voices.

96. How does the G Clcf locate the lettering on the staff for female voices?

It locates $G$ on the second line, is an nctave higher than $G$ the second liue in the C Clef Staff, and its letters are placed in regular succession, like the other two clefs place them.
97. How much higher is $G$, sixth space, or space above fifth line, in the C Clef Staff, for female voices, than in the C' Clef Staff for Tenor or male voices?

Precisely oue octave higher; and by this we fully understand the
fenale voice to he naturally more acute than the male roice, and for this reason we prefer a $G$ Clef for their staff, and a C Clef for the Tenor voice.

G Clef Staff-Contralto and Soprano Voices.
added line above- A

Exercise No. 12.
F Clef Staff-Bass Voice.

103. What is that voice called that can produce $\mathrm{C}, 2 \mathrm{~d}$ added line below the F Clef
Staff?

Basso. Notes rumning this low belong to instrumental music. It is a rare thing to find a good Basso voice.
104. What voice is it that sings from E , 1st added line below F Clef Staff, to E, 5th space of C Clef Staft"?

The low Baritone.
105. What voice sings from G, 1st line of F Clef Staff, to G, Gth space of C Clef Staff?

The high Baritonc.
106. What voice sings from C, added line below C Clef Staff, to C, 4th space of G Clcf Stafl'?

The Tenor (male) roice.
107. What voice ranges from E, 1st line of the C Clef Stafl; to $\mathbf{E}, 5 \mathrm{th}^{2}$ space of the G Clef Staff?

The Coutralto (female) voice.
108. What voice will sing from $\mathrm{G}, \underline{2}$ dine of C Clef Staff, to C , 6th space of G Clef Staff?

The low Mezzo soprano (female) voice.
109. What voice will sing front (), added line below the C Clef Staff, to C, 2d added line above the G Clef'staff? est practicable distance throngh such intermediate degrees as render the exercise the most agrecable to the ear, and in which all harmonical as well as melodical divisions may be most commodiously divided. The high Mezzo Soprano (female) voice.
110. What voice would sing from E, 1st line of G Clef Staff, to E, 3d added line above the G Clef Staff?'

None but a strictly Soprano (female) voice, and Soprano voices are as often to be found in females as Bassos are in the male voices.
111. What voices are most commonly found now in our midst among the males?

Those in males that range from G, 1st line of F Clef Staff, to ( x , 6th space of C Clef Staff, are high Baritones. A strictly first-clasi Tenor voice is seldom found.


* High Mezzo Soprano from C, added line below G Clef, to C, 2nd added line above G Clef Staff.
$\dagger$ Suprano from $E$, 1st line $G$ Clef, to $E, 3 d$ added line above $G$ clef stati.


## LESSON VIII.

113. What is a Sharp?

A melodic character, and is a mark of elevation, thus: *, and has four crosses.
114. What does each cross in the Sharp represent?

The four crosses represent eich point in every Tetrachord.
115. What is a Tetrachord?

Exercise No. 14.


A string of four notes, and is the exact half of every scale of eight notes, each string of four having two large and one small interval.
116. What is a Flat?
112. What voices are most numerous among the females? Contraltos and low Mezzo Sopranos.
Exercise No. 13.-Example showing the compciss of all voices.
ExERCISE NO. 13. - Example shooving the compciss of all voices.
20

A Flat is a melodic character, and denotes depression. Made thus: $\square$.
117. What is a Restoral?

A character made thus: melodic in its nature, and its office is to restore from a previous Sharp or Flat to the original tone belonging to the degree on which it is placed.
118. What is a sound?

Any thing that can be heard.
119. What are musical tones?

All sounds that have apprcciable pitch; that can be classed as strictly of a melodic character.
120. What is a Key Note?

The last note that can be seen in every correctly written Bass, and the fundamental note in every piece of music.
121. What is a Key Tone?

That tone which, when sounded, is to the ear what the key note is to the eye.

## LESEON IX

## 122. What is the Diatonic Scale?

Any scale that proceeds from one, its key note or tonic, to eight, its duplicate, and containing five large and two small intervals.
123. (iive an example of the Diatonic Scale in C.

Exercise No. 15.
The C, Model Diatonic Scale.

## G Scale.


124. What are the proper divisions of the Model Diatonic Scale in C in Exercise No. 15?

From one to two is a wide interval, and is called a major second. From two to three, wide interval, and is called a major second. From three to four is a narrow interval ; they are tied together, and indicate a nearer proximity to each other, and the interval is called a minor second. From four to fire, a major second ; from six to seren a major second, and from seven to eight, a minor second.
125. How many major and minor seconds in the Diatonie Scale of C ?

Five major seconds and two minor seconds.
126. Where do the minor seconts always oceur?

Between three and four and between seven and eight.
127. What is the difference between the Scale of C above and the Scale of G?

No difference as to the distribution of the major and minor seconds. They are precisely the same, only the keys are located on different letters, and therefore the G Scale looks higher to the eye, and sounds higher to the ear.

## LESSON X.

128. Why are gures or numbers from one to eight used in Exercise No. 15?

Merely to teach pitch relation. From three to four is always a small interval, and ako from seven to eight.
129. Why have we a Sharp written on the second space of the G Scale in G Clef Staff?

Simply to show that there is one tone in this seale that is not in the ( C sale, and that is F .
130. What is the use of a * being placed on the space where F is locater!

If it were not placed there, we would have the upper tetrachork of one C scale first, and then the lower tetrachord of another higher $C$ ' Scale following in succession above, and it would not be a scale built upon the Tonic or Key Note G.
131. Do we infer from this Sharp on the second space that wherever F occurs that we must sing or play higher than F ?

That is exactly what we do. A minor sccond higher than F will be $\mathrm{F}=$, and that will make our G Scale sing precisely like the C or Model Scale.
132. Are all scales built in this manner?

All Diatonic Scalcs are built by commencing upon any degrec, line, or space you please, and proceeding by Major and Minor Seconds, as in the C or Model Scale.

## LESSON XI.

133. In building a Diatonic Scale on D, taken as one, a key, or tonic, how would you proceed?

As in exercise 16.


## 134. Now read the D Scale.

D is one, E is two, $\mathrm{F}=$ is three, G is four, A is five, B is six, $\mathrm{C}=$ is seven, and D is eight as well as one.
135. Now explain why F and $\mathrm{C}_{\ddagger}$ are taken in this scale, and F and C dropped.

Because, if $\mathrm{F}=$ had not been taken instead of F , we would have had a minor secoud from two to three- E to F ; and hence F docs not answer our purpose, so we let $F$ alone, and take F , which is a minor second higher, and our scale thus far is correctly built. W'e then pass from $F=$, thrce, to $\mathcal{G}$, four, a minor second. which is correet, and like three to four in Model scale. From G, four, to A, fise, is a major second. Correct. From A, five, to B, six, is a major second,
and is what we want. From B, six, to C $\#$, seven, is a major seeond, and is right. C would not do, heeause it woukd spoil our scate. Thon from C $\#$, seven, to D, eight, would be a minor second, and that would be eorreet. And now this D Scale all through is preeisely like the Scale of C. The only difference, it is one degree more elevated in pitch.

## LESSON XII.

136. Are all Diatonic Scales built as in the C, G, and D Scales as in the foregoing Lessons?

They are. All we have to do is to keep the intervals right with Sharps or Flats.
137. When a Second is spoken of, what is meant?

Any tone that is one degree above or below another.
138. What is a Third?

Any note or tone two degrees higher or lower than another.
139. What is a Fourth?

Any note or tone three degrees higher or lower.
14(). What is a Fifth?
Any note or tone four degrees higher or lower.
141. What is a Sixth?

Any note or tone five degrees higher or lower.
142. What is a Seventh?

Any note or tone six degrees above or below another.
143. What is an Eighth?

Any note seven degrees higher or lower than its comparative note.
14. Are all Seconds, Thirds, and Fourths, etc., of the same size?

They are not. There are Major Seconds and Minor Seconds, Major Thirds and Minor Thirds, and so on all through.
14.5. If the entire scale were subdivided into Minor Seconds, how many would there be?

Twelve.

## LESSON XIII.

DYNAMICS.
146. What does Dynamies teaeh?

The different forec or power of sounds as used in musie. 147. How many different degrees of power are used in music? Five.
148. What are they?

Very Soft, indicated ly $p$ p, whieh is the abheviation for pianissimo, and is in the superlative degree-- the very soltest expression to Le made above a whisper.

Soft, indieated by $p$, abbreviation for piano.
Medium, denoted by $m$.
Loud, indicated by $f$, abbreviation for forte.
Very Loud, indicated by ff, abbreviation for fortissimo, and is the superlative degree in power-the loulest expression to be made.
149. What other signs for Iy namical terms?

We have the Legato Mark, whieh is a slur, thus: - We have the Staccato 1, and the Mareato - -a dot over or under notes.
150. What is the use of the Legatu, as in
Exereise No. 17 ?

We are taught to glide smoothly from one tone to another in either ascending or descending.
151. What do the Staceato and Marcato marks teach ?

The Staceato, to sound very pointed, distinet, and emphatical. The Mareato or dot, lalf Staccato.

## LESEON XIV.

TIIE CCALE AND ITS LNTERVALS.
152. Of what is the Srale eompored?

Of eight notes or degrees.
153. How many sounds in Nature?

There are suid to be seven.
154. Why do we use eight to complete an Octave or Seale?

While the eighth eompletes an vetave, it is the first one, or the foumdation for the same scale an netave higher in pitch; thus eight becomes one, and next above eight or one is two.
155. If eight notes eonstitute a scale, how is this scale built?

As its name is derived from Scala--signifying a ladder-it proceeds something after the order of a ladder, only having its intervals larger or smaller, according to the place they ocempy.
156. If the lowest degree in the scale is callent one-the Tonic or Key Note-what would the next above it be called?

Two-Supertonic-from its being next above the Tonic; and the interval from one to two would be called a Whole Step, or, more properly, a Major Second.
157. What is the next ahove two called?

Three is its relative name. Mediant is the name for its position, because it is midway between one and five-the two most important degrees in the scale-and there is a major second above two (especially in a Major Scale).
158. What is next above three called?

Four. The relative name Subdominant, from its position, being next below five, the Dominant, and it is a minor second higher than three in the Major Scale.
159. What is the name for the fifth in the Major Scale?

Five is the relative name, and Dominant its position name, hecanse it occupies the most important position of any in the scale, exccpt one, the key or tonic, and is a major second higher than four.

160 . What is next above five or the Dominant?
Sei.c, relatively, and for position is called the Submediant. It is midway between five and eight-two of the most important points in the scale-but is of minor importance compared with the mediant or third for position. It is a major second higher than five.
161. Next above six, what is its name?

Seven, for its relative name. Is called the leading note by many, becanse it is next below the tonic. It may be called the Subtonic, particularly in the Minor Scale, and is the characteristic note of the Harmonic form of Minor Scale by being sharped. In the Major Scale, it is a major serond higher than six.
162. What would next above se ven be called?

Eight, completing the scale. If you go higher, it hecomes one; and hence wonld establish fully the idea that there are only seven primary sounds in Nature, and is a minor second higher than seven.
163. Now, how many intervals have we observed in passing over the foregoing scale?

Seven. From one to two, a major second ; from two to three, a major serond; three to four, a minor second; four to five, a major second; five to six, a major second; six to seven, a major sceond; and from seven to eight, a minor second. This is for the Major Scate Intervals. (The instructor will show the Minor Scale on blackbourd at the proper time.)

LESSON XV.
SHARIS, FLATS, ANI RESTORA1Q.
164. What is a Sharp? ?

A double eross, made thus: \#, and signifes an elevation of a Minor Second more than the same degree would lave in pitch if it were not used.
165. What is a Flat?

A character like this: 2 , and informs us that we sine or play a Minor Second lower than the same line or space upon whelit is located would be performed without it.
166. What is a Restoral?

A character after this order: and informs the performer that the tone previously performed-Sharp or Flat-now gres back to its original representative by line or space of the staff.
167. How many different tones may be sung or phaved to any line or space of the staff?"

Three. We may play or sing A Sharp or Flat by having its line or space represented ly those characters, if proper to do so, in the composition. This is to be judged of ly the composer.
168. We often hear performers speak of natural tones. Is one tone more natural to the voice than another?

All are the same to the voice or instrument. Each one taken separate and alone, with relation or in comection with the balance of its sale, or, in other words, seven, which seems thee mont dificult to produce by the voice in some scales, by taking its pitch for one in a new scale, wonld apparently become easier. This should be studned closely.

## LEsson X VI. <br> mynamics.

169. What department in music is Dynamics?

It is the life-giving department, and hats fiye degrees of power.
170. What are those five degrees?

Very Soft, abbreviated $p p$, for pumissimo, in its superlative degree. Soft, abbreviated $p$, for piano.
Medium, abbreviated $m$, for Mezzo or Metzo.
Loud, indicated by for forte.
Very Loud, indicated by ff. for fortiseimo.
171. What use have we for thesc different degrces of soft or lomd tones?

Without them there would be a monotony of performance in all exercises; words expressing different sentiment would fail to accomplish the desired result.

## Lesson Xyif.

> TRANSPOSITION OF KEYS.
172. What does transpose in the changing of position of keys mean?

To locate the Tonic, one, or the foundation of a scale on a different degree from that of C, or the kcy of the Model Scule, or to change from any other position.
173. What is the Model Scale?

A scale commencing with its keynote, tonic, or one with the letter C.
174. When C is taken as the Tonic or key, then what is the order of the intervals in the scale?

From one to two, two to three, four to five, five to six, six to seven are major seconds or large intervals; and from three to four and from seven to eight are Minor Seconds or small intervals.
175. Will you give an example of the C or Model Scale with its large and small intervals?

Exercise No. 18.-C or: Model Scale.


G Scale.


We observe, in the above scale, that the notes for three and four are tied together, and those for seven and eight are tied together, representing the minor seconds as beiug smaller than the other intervals, which are major seconds.
176. Suppose we wished to write a scale commencing on G-say, take $G$ as one-how would that scale be written?
(Sce example above under G Scalc.) From G, one, to A, two, is a major second; and from A, two, to B, threc, is a major second, and thus far is written like the Model Scale of C; from B, three, to C, four, is a minor second (and is also a minor sccond in the Model Scale from B to C); from C, four, to D, five, is a major sccond; from D, five, to E, six, a major second, like the same intervals in the C Scale; and, now, from E , six, to $\mathrm{F}=$ would be a major second, and that would be correct to make the intervals like the Model-Scale intervals; and for this reason we drop F that was used in the Model Scale, and substitute $F$ sharp for seven of the $G$ Scale; then from $F$ sharp, seven, to $G$, eight, would be a minor second, precisely like the interval from B to C in the C or Model Scale.
177. Suppose we were to count five or a fifth from G to $\dot{\mathrm{D}}$, as in the distance or interval from $\mathcal{C}$ to G counted in the foregoing, what would be the result?

We would find, to take D as the Tonic, and draw the scale on a blackboard or paper, that a second sharp would be introduced, and that two sharps would be the signature to the D Scale, the tone C being dropped, and C sharp being substitut d for seven of the D Scale.
178. As long as we continue to move by fifths from a former key, what will be the result?

One additional sharp will be introduced every time to preserve the proper order of intervals from six to seven and from seven to eight, and this is the seven to eight regulator.
179. If we move from the Model or C Scale by counting four from C, thus: C, one; D, two ; E, three ; and F, four, and then take F as the Tonic, key, or one, what would be the signature?

One flat, and this would be brought in on the fourth degree of the F Scale, to make the interval from A , three. to B fiat, four, a minor second, in order to be a picture of from three to four in the C Scale.
180. Could we not proceed to build the Scale of $F$ farther than A, three, without the use of onc flat on the line represented by B ?

We could not. The principal use of flats in musical scales is to be compelled to start out with one upon the line or space represented keep the intervals from three to four in every instance like the Modcl Scale, and this is the three to four regulator.
181. If we count a fourth from F to get a new key, to what point would we attain?

Counting thus: F , one; G , two ; A, three; B flat, four, we would by $B$, with a flat upon it, and that would then be ealled key of $B$ flat; or, if the scale is written from one to eight, the B flat Scalc; and in writing this seale a second flat will become necessary in use from B flat, and that will be on its fourth degree, and E flat, and so on, introducing a new flat when you move by fourths.
Exercise No. 19.

182. In the above examples from the C or Model Scale, what has been the order of moving?

From C to F a fourth. Then one flat becomes essential to preserve the order of intervals from three to four and from four to five. Then from F to B flat another fourth, and a second flat a fourth from F or B flat was obliged to come in to preserve the order of intervals again, and so on, every time a move of a fourth is made, adding one new flat to operate particularly on four of the scale, and the balance of the scale kept right without any further help.

## LESSON XVIII.

183. What is a Diatonic Scale?

A scale of eight notes, representatives of tone, having seven in-
tervals, five of these intervals being major and two minor seconds. So ealled, literally, from dia, through, and tonus, tones-a scale chiefly of wide intervals, or five wide and two narrow.
184. What other scale besides the Diatonic Scale should be explained?

The Chromatic Scale shouid be understood at an early period by every student.
185. What is the Chromatic Scale?

It is a seale composed entirely of minor seconds.
186. If we start out with C as the foundation in this scale, as we have formerly in the Model C or Diatonic Scale, how would we proceed to produce a Chromatic Scale?

Exercise No. 20.
Chromatic Scale Illustrated.


Descending by Flats.


## LESSON XIX.

187. How many forms of the Minor Scale are in use?

Three, to some extent: Natural, Harmonic, and Mclodic.
188. Which one of these forms are mostly used?

The Harmonic. The Natural (so called) is no more natural to the performer, to the ear, or in any other way easy of performance; and the Harmonic now stands as the generally acceptable form of Minor Scalc in use. The Melodic differs from the Harmonic by having sharp six and sharp seven in ascending, and by taking off those sharps in descending.
189. How docs the Minor Scale differ from the Major Scale?

By having its first minor second between two and three in the Natural, in the Harmonic, and Melodic; and its second minor second between five and six in the Natural, between seven and eight in the Harmonic form by sharping seven and having an augmented second from six to seven in Harmonic, and the second minor second hetween seven and eight in Melodic by sharping six and seven in the ascending scale.
190. How are Minor Scales produced?

Every Major Scale has a relative Minor which commences on its third below or six above, and if we wish to pass from major to minor mode, sharp five of its scale, which is seven of the minor, and this causes an immediate modulation from major to minor mode.
191. How do you know when you are in a major or minor mode?

Cast the eye at the signature at the first of the scorc and to the last note in the Bass.

## LESSON XX.

192. Why is one scale called a Major Scale and the other a Minor Scale?

Because the third from one to three in the Major Scale is composed of two major seconds, while the third in the Minor Scale from one to three is composel of one major and one minor seconds, and called a minor third from one to three, while the third in the Major Scale is a major third higher than one.
193. From what we have thus far learned about the different scales, what is the distinguishing feature in the Minor Scale?

The minor third from one to three, from la to do, and sharp seven, or sol sharp, in the Harmonic form of the Minor Scale.
194. If $C$ is one in the Major Scale, what is its relative minor?

A-a minor third below or a major sixth above.
195. If $G$ is one, by one sharp major, what is the minor?
$\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{a}$ minor third below or a major sixth above G.
196. When is a second, third, or fourth, major intervals, and when are they minor intervals?

They are major intervals when there is no minor second in the interval; and minor when there is one minor second in each one.

Nore.-Instructors should not fail to impress foreibly upon the minds of theit pupils the importance of every department heing well understood; and at an early period in teaching classes, these different departments should be blended together With the proper quality of tone, in order that all musical exercises should be connucive unto their Maker an indifferent performance, but that it be of the best possible to be given of their talent.



1. Joy - ful, joy - ful now the Christmas bells, Ring - ing, clear - ly ring-ing o'er the earth, Sweet-ly, sweet-ly wondrous sto-ry tells,
2. Hark! how sweet the chiming Christmas bells, Hon - or, glo - ry in the bo-som swells; Glo - ry! glo - ry! heav'nly areh-es rang,
3. Diwn is streak-ing for the east-ern sky, Morn is break-ing from the star on high; Shin-ingo'er the plaee where Christ was born,


Of the Ho-ly, Ho-ly Sar-ior's birth. O'er the dis - tant, dis-tant Syr-ian plains, Shepherds hear the sweet, the sweet an-gel - ie strains. Answering to the sto-ry Ga-briel sang. Peace on earth, good will, good will just now, To the Fa-ther, Son, and Ho-ly Spir - it bow.
For the stranger an-gels hail the morn. Glo-ry! glo - ry! glo - ry! Christ is King, Now the high arch-an -gels sweet-ly, sweetly sing.


## A PRESENT SAVIOR.

A. J. SHOWALTER, by per.




CROWN HIM IORD OF ALL.
CHAS. EDWIN POTIOCT


1. All hail the pow'r of Je - sus' name, Let an-gels prostrate fall, Bring forth the roy-al di - a-dem, And crown Him Lord of all. 2. Ye chos-en seed of Is - rael's race, Ye ransomed from the fall, Hail Him who saves you by His grace, And crown Him Lord of all. 3. Let ev'ry kin-dred, ev - 'ry tribe On this ter-res-trial ball, To Him all majes - ty a-cribe, And crown Him Lord of all. 4. Oh, that with yonder sa-cred throng, We at His feet may fall, Well join the ev-er - last-ing song, And crown Him Lord of all.

choris.


And crown Him Lord of all; Bring forth the royal di - a-dem, And crown Him Lord of all. And crown Him Lord of all, And crown ITim Lord of all,



1. In that land be-yond the skies Towers of changeless splendor rise, And beneath each glitt'ring dome Ransomed spir - its find their home. 2. In that land be-yond the storms Faith can see bright an gel forms, And with them we, hand in hand, With re-joic - ings soon shall stand. 3. In that land so wondrous fair Each a crown of life shall wear, And in robes of spot-less white Walk its mansions with de - light.
2. In that land of cloudless day Matchless glo ries we'll sur - vey; With the ho - ly and the blest We shall share its end-less rest.


With - in that realm of bliss above The King of glo-ry dwells, There an-gelschant their songs of love, And each his rapt-ure tells.


THE MELLOW EVE IS GLIDING.
A. . . SIIOWALTER, by per.

the willow eve is eliding, Concluded.

VESPER SONG.



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { peat the sweet old sto ry, In which God's love is told, }
\end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned}
& \text { Of one grown tired of sin - ning, } \\
& \text { tell them how He lovesthem! } \\
& \text { Strive car-nest-ly to show } \\
& \text { Cho't of love so ten - der }
\end{aligned}
$$



O prod-i - gal, thy Fa-ther Is wait-ing at the door, To bless with His for-give-ness His err-ing child once more.



1. The go - pelt trumpet's sounding The year of ju - bi - lee, And grace is all-a - bounding To set the bondmen free.
2. Forsake your wretched serve - ice, lour master's claims are o'er, A - vail yourselves of free - dom, Be Sat-an's slaves no more.
3. A bet-ter Master's call - ing, In ac-centstrue and kind; He asks a lav - ing serve - ice, And claims a willing mind.

Return, return, ye
4. He of - fers you sal - va - timon, And points to joys a - love; And, longing, waits to make you The ob-jcets of His love.
5. In liv-ing faith ae - dept Him, (xive up all else be-side; While grace is loud-ly call - ing Look to the Cru -ci - fired.

captives, Re-turn unto your home, The gospel trumpet's souud-ing, The ju-bi-lee is come! The gospel trumpet's sounding, The ju-bi-lee is come.


SWEET NAME I LOVE.
Arr. by A. J. SHOWALTER, by per.


1. Sweet name I love, sweet name I love, The name all other names above, That charms my fears, dispels my gloom, And leads my mind to hear'n.my home.
2. Sweet name I love, sweet name I love, Oh, long'gainst Thee I vainly strove, But now to Thee I'll turn and cleave, And nevermore Thy goodness grieve.
3. I'll hear the promise Thou hast given, Until I soar a-way to heaven; Then, with the angel hosts above, Ill praise Thy name, sweet name I love.


Oh, sweet the name of Je-sus is to me,


Music by Chias. Edw'd Prion





Shine on, shine on, shine on, beau - ti - ful, beau-ti - ful star, Shine on, shine on, shine on, shine on, beau - ti - ful,

beau-ti-ful star, shine on,
Send-ing thy light to us
so far,
us so far,


Shine on to vic
to - ry, beau - ti
ful


Shine on to vic - to - ry, beau - ti - ful star, bealu - ti - ful star



ON JORDAN'S STORMY BANKS.
REV. SAMUEL STENNETT.


# LA REFFEIK. 




## "REJOICE, YOUR NAMES ARE WRITTEN IN HEAVEN."

A. J. S.
A. J. SHow Alter by per.


1. "Re-joice, your names are writ-ten in heav'n," The bless-ed Sav-ior lov-ing-ly said; And oh, the joy to
2. "Re-joice, your names are writ-ten in heav'n", No words so sweet, so dear to my heart; No soul by sin so
3. "Re-joice, your names are writ-ten in heav'n," Oh, hear it, sin - ner, hear it to - day; Then trust your sins by

wan - der - ers giv'n Who by His words for - ev - er are led.
far from Him driv'n, But in these words may elaim Him a part.
Je - sus for - giv'n, And from His fold no long - er de . lay.

have your sins for - ev-er for-giv'n; Yes, come, my broth-er, come un - to Him, He'll write your name for - ev - er in heav'n.



## I WUL CONFIDE IN JESUS.





1. Sing of glo - ry land, Where brightangels stand, Praising Je-sus with their harps of gold; Till we meet up there,
2. Hap-py will we be When that land we see, And with an-gels sing a - round the throne. Songs of praise and joy
3. Yes, there's joy and love In that home a - bove, Where our bless-ed Sav-ior's face we'll see; Grand will be the sight


And their glo - ry share, Can the joy and bliss of heav'n be told.
Will be our em-ploy When we all shall meet in that sweet home.
Hal - le - lu - jah then, We will praise the Lamb,
In that world of light, There to dwell thro' all e-ter - ni - ty.


Who for sin-ners here on earth was slain, Hal - le - lu-jah then, Sweet will voic-es blend, When we join in the glad re-frain. | $9: 5$ | 0 | 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | 0 | 0 |



ONE SWEET THOUGHT.

home, $\begin{aligned} & \text { beau - ti - ful home, I'm near - er my thome in heav - en to - day Than ev - er I've been be - fore. }\end{aligned}$



2. Broth-er, dear, nev-er fear, we shall triumph at last, lf we trust in the word He hasgiv'n; When our tri -als and toils, and our weepings are past, 3. Sis - ter, dear, never fear, for the Sav - ior is near, With Hishand He will lead you a - long; And the way that is dark Christ will graciously elear,
4. Let us walk in the light of the gos - pel di-vinc, Let us ev-er kcep near to the cross; Let us love, watch, and pray in our pilgrimage here,


We shall meet in that home up in heav'n.
And your mourning shall turn to a song.
Let us count all things else but as loss.
Let us pray for each othcr, Let us pray for each other, N゙
faint by the way, nor faint by the way;


In this sad world of sor - - row and care; For that home is so bright, and is almostinsight, And I trust in my heart you'll gothere. In this sad world of sorrow, this sad world of sor-row and care;



## KEX OFE.

"Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy Iaden."-Matr. x1:28.


* From "The Beauty of Praise," by per.



Yes, son well meat Well


BEAUTIFUL LIGHT.


BEAUTIFUL LIGHT. Concluded.


FELICITAS.


1. There is a home, a hap-py home, Beyond tlis earth - ly shore, Where saints and angels sweetly roam, And Christ their King adore.
2. When we shall reaeh that happy land, We'll never sor - row more; But joy-ful with the an-gel band, We'll sing nu Ca-naan's shore.
3. Our long-lost friends we there shall meet, And never part a - gain ; But Christ our Savior's praise re-peat, And with Him ev - er reign.


Sweet hap-py home, prepared for me, I long thy joys to share; I long the Sav - ior Christ to see, And triumph with Him there.


$$
\begin{aligned}
& 46 \\
& \text { "OUR COMING HOME. }
\end{aligned}
$$


i. When that great il - lustrious day shall come, And my Mas - ter calls me to my home, I will lay my cross and ar - mor down, 2. Then to Him who wash'd and made me white, I will sing throughout e-ter-ni - ty; Oh, the rapurulis joy and weet de - light,
3. When that great il - lustrious day shall come, And for ev - er - more I'm safe at hoine, I will lay my cross and ar-mor down,


And take up my gold-en harp and crown.
When my Sav-ior's rat-diant face I see. Oh, I'll have a gold-en larpand crown, When I lay my cross and ar-mor And take up my gold-en harp and crown. harp and crown,

down,
ar-mor down,

Yes, I'll have a gold-en harp and crown,
harp and crown,
When I lay my crossand ar-mor down.



Words by CIlAs. EDWIN POLLOCK, Jefferson City, mo.
Music by CHAS. EDW'D PRIOR, Jewett City, Coun.


* Vary time aceording to sentiment of words. First and last verses should be quite spirited, the others should be sung slowly.

FATHER, LEAD ME.
IN: of $\mathbf{F L A T}$



1. In the pathways that we follow, As we go on day by day, There are ma-ny thorns and briars That would turn us from the way. 2. He has tried the path before us, With the victor's lau-rd crown'd, He has entered in - to glo-ry, Where the tried and true are found.
2. O my Sav-ior, keep me near 'Thee, In Thy footsteps I would go, 'Till l reach my Father's kingdom, Heav'n's eternal peace to know.


Just out-side the pathway narrow Snares a-wait the wand'ring one; Fol-low in Christ's footsteps, brother, If the pit-falls you would shun. Full of deep and sweet compassion For the wea-ry by the way, He comes down to meet and cheer us, And to hetp us when we pray. Let me ful-low where Thou leadest, To the Christian's fatherland, Storm and tempest can not fright me, Clinging eluse to Thy dear hand.


Oh, look straight ahead, my brother, To the shin-ing hills of God, We shall reach them at the night-fall If we walk where Je-sus trod.




WE ARE GOING TO OUR BLESSED HOME


BLESS THE LORD, 0 MY SOUL. Concluded.



Mrs. C. L. SCHACKLOCK.
"Behold, the Bridegroom cometh."-Matt. 25: 6.
FR. INK M. DAVIS, by per.


1. Let your lamps be trimmed and burn-ing, Fill them with the oil of prayer; Though the day be long and
2. Lin - ger not or id - ly
3. Glo - ri - ous the heaven-ly wan-der, Soon the even-ing shades will fall; Wv - en in the misty
4. Slum-ber not, the hours are cit - y, Beau-ti-ful be - yod com-pare; When the gates of pearl are pass-ing, And the Lord will sure-ly come; Let him find you watch-ing,


CHORES.
wen - ry, For the com-ing night pre-pare.
twi - light, Ye may hear the Mas-ter's call. Let your lamps be trimmed and burn-ing, Fill them with the oil of prayer. o-pened, Will you fail to en - ter there? wait - ing, For the wel-come sum-mons home.
6):


MRS. LOULA I. ROGERS. "Oh, give thanks unto the God of heaven, for His mercy endureth forever."-PsA. exxxvi: $2 \beta$.
E. T. POIND.





1. I have a home a-bove the star-ry skies, Which my Savior has gone to pre-pare; It is free from sin and ev 'ry earth-ly ill,
2. My Sav-ior dwells in yon-der hap-py home, And the light of His love makes it fair; He will walk with me a - long the gold-en streets,
3. The ho-ly saints, a countless, happy throng, In that bright happy home have a share ; I shall join with them to tell of Je - sus' love,


And I long, oh, I long to be there.

How I long, how I long to be there.
And I long, oh, I long to be there.

Oh, my home, happy home far a - way,
far a - way,
To reach thee safe I dai-ly pray.


That my Savior's hand will lead me on To my hap - py home, To my hap - py home, To my hap-py, hap-py home, far a - way.


## THEY WAIT FOR ME.

FIIANK M. DA VIS.
KEY ©F A FLAT.


promised land, For thro' the vail, by faith I see com-ing dawn, For by its first faint gleam I see oth - er side, Where, anchored safe, my joy shall be gold-en strand, When, free from pain, from sor-row free,


The an - gel band that waits for me.
To join the throng that waits for me.
The san - gel band will wel - come me.
They wait for me,
They wait for me,


They ev - er watchand wait for me, For thro' the vail, by faith I see, The an - gel forms that wait for me.
The an - gel band will wel-come me. When free from pain, from sor-row free, The an - gel band will wel-come me. They'll welcome me, they wel-come me, They'll welcome me, they'll wel-come me.


Words by Mrs. E. W. CHAPMAN.
"And thou shalt call His name Jesus."-Matr. i : 21.


## HOW MUCH IN DEBT?



1. How mueh in debt, my brother? What hast thou ev - er pair For all thy dai-ly bless-ings-The sum-shine and the shade? 2. How gen-tly rain has fall - en O'er all the spa-eious fields, The soil has been well wa-tererl, And great should be the yiekd. 3. What has the gold-en sun-shine To Christ the Mas - ter bro't? Its beams have shone most kindly, And is the har-vest naught? 4. To thee thro' rain and sun-shine The love of Christ has eome, Thy heart with love re-spond-ing, Should shout the harvest home.


How much, how much thou owest! Yea, more and more each day, The debt of love in-creas-eth, 'Tis on - ly love ean pay.


JESUS' BLOOD.*
E. O. EXCELL.


1. Je-sus' blood a - lone here frees us From the blight of sin to-day ; Why de-lay to come to Je-sus? He will take the stains a-way.
2. If men knew the aw-ful end-ing That a-wait the eare-less one, Ear-nest pray'rs to God ascending, Would be heard e'er day is done.
3. In the east the sun is ris-ing, In the west at elose of day; See it set-ting, glowsurprising, May your life thus pass a-way.

[^0]JESUS' BL00D. Concluded.


To this fountain then come quickly, E'er the shades of night shall fall, And death's shadows fall so thickly, Ifiding you as with a pall.


FRANCIS ANSON EVANS.
OPEN WIDE, YE PEARLY GATES.


1. The pearly gates will open wide When this brief life is oder, And we shall safe-ly en - ter in, And dwell for ever - more.
2. There, there the white-robed angels wait To greet us with a song, And there, beside the pearly gate, We'll join the heavenly throng.
3. Oh, there no more in sin - ful paths Our erring feet shall roam, But Jesus, stretching forth His hand, Will bid us welcome home.


CHORUS.


Then o-pen wide, ye pearly gates, And let the pilgrim in, Where he may be for - eve - er free From sorrow, care and sin.



1. In that land beyond the skies Where no sorrows ev-er come, And where beauty nev-er dies, We shall find a heav'nly home.
2. To that home of bliss a - bove Loving ones have gone he-fore, And they plead, in tones of love, Beek'ning us to eross the shore.
3. Let us ev - er wateh and pray, Trusting in our Father's love; He will keep us in the way Leading to our home a - bove.


CIIORES.


O land of light and love divine! I long to reach thy shore,-To rest these wayworn feet of mine, And wander never more, never more


## CHILD'S EVENING PRAYER.

A.J. SHOWALTER, by per.

"Glorious things are spoken of thee, o City of God"-Ps. Ixxxvii:3.
FRANK M. DAVIS, by per.


1. Bright E-den land, 2. Bright E - den land,
2. Bright E - den land,
ref-uge of peace; ra - diant with love; teem-ing with joy;

Land of sweet song
Gar - den of prom
Whereshall we meet
so joy-ous and free; ise, land of de - light; in glad-ness and love?



So that we each day may come Nearer to our golden home, So that we eaeh day may eome Nearer to our golden home.


## A TALK WITH JESUS.

## A. J. SHOWALTER, by per.



1. A lit-tle talk with Jesus, How it smoothes the ruggedroad, How it seems to help me onward When I faint beneath my load.
2. I tell Him I an weary, And I fain would be at rest, That I'm daily, hourly longing For a home up - on His breast. 3. Ah, this is what I'm wanting, His love-ly fice to see, And I'm not a-fraid to say it, For I know He's wanting me.
3. So I'll wait a lit-tle longer, Till His ap - point-ed time, And glo-ry in the knowledge That such a hope is mine.



When my heart is erushed with sorrow, And my eyeswith tears are dim, There is naught can yield me comfort Like a lit-tle talk with Him. And Heanswers me so sweetly, In tones of tender-est love-"I am eoming soon to take thee To my happy home a - bove." He gave Hislife a ransom, To make me all His own, And He can't forget His promise To me His purchased one. Then in my Father's dwelling, Where "many mansions" be, I'll sweetly talk with Je-sus, And He shall talk with me.


## WHY NOT TO-NIGHT?

A. J. SHOWALTER, by per.


1. On, do not let the world depart, And close thine eyes against the light; Poorsinner, harden not your heart: Thou wouldst be surd! whynot to-night?
2. To-morrow's sun may nev-er rise To blessthy long de-lud-ed sight; This is the time, oh, then be wise: Thou wonklst be saved! why not to-night?
3. Our blessed Lord re - fus - es none Who would to IIm their soul unite: Believe in Him: the work is done: Thou wouldst be suled! why not to-night?


Why not to-night? why not to-night? Thon wouldst be saved ! why not to-night? Why not to-night? why not to-night? Thou wouldst be saved! why not to - night?


"Lord, save us: we perish."-St. Matt, vili: 25.
FRANKM. DAVIS, by per.




5 When longs my soul for deeper rest, To be with all thy fulluess blest, I lean me, then, upou Thy breast, For then I need Thee most.
pain, In all my hours of need, Dear Lord, with me re - main.
$\frac{a \cdot a}{0 \cdot 2} \cdot\left[\begin{array}{c}0 \\ 0-0 \\ 0\end{array}\right.$


6 I need Thee, precious Lorl, just now, As at the merey-sent I how, And offer up my stemn vow; Just now I need Thee must.


Sing-ing with an-gels so fair; Dwell-ing with Christ in His beau-ti - ful home, All its brightsplen-dor to share.
Thro the bright ag - es a - bove; Free from all sor-row and sick-ness and pain, lest-ing in heav-en - ly love.
):





PRAISE HIM WITH JOY.



## WILL YOU COME?

"For even liereunto were ye called, because Christ suffered for us, leaving us an example, that ye should follow His steps."-1 Peter if: 21.


1. A Sav-ior is wait-ing to wel-come you,
2. Oh, think of the friends who have gone be - fore,
3. No lov-ing hearts bro-ken in that bright land,

He of - fers sal - va - tion and Will you come? Will you come? No part-ing a-gain on that


C黄OETS.

par-don ton,
ra-diant shore, Oh, will you come?
silv - 'ry strand,
. Turn to Him, wea - ry one, fall at His feet, Re - pent-ing all sin 2. Fa-ther and moth-er are rest-ing now there, In man-sions of glo-ry that 3. Joy for the sor - row - ful, heal-ing and life, There's rest for the wea - ry from


10

mer-ey-seat, He a - lone prom - is - es joy and re-lief, And lov-ing eom-pas-sion in four grief. you may share, Brother and sis - ter tri-umph-ant - by sing, The hap - pi -est praise - es to their King. Will you come? toil and strife, Fol-low His footsteps and nev - er more stray A - far from the light of end-less day.


## TRIUMPH.

A. J SHOW ALTER, by per.


1. There is a name I love to hear, I love to sing
2. It tells me of a Sav-ior's love, Who died to set
its worth; It sounds like music in mine ear, The sweetest name on earth.
3. This name shall shed its fragrance still, Along this thorn
me free; It tells me of His pre-eioushlood. The simmer's perfect plea.


hel-met of sal-va-tion, Shield of faith and sword of truth. " I am sure - by with you, And will guide you," saith the Lord. Marching on to Zi - on, Marching on to Zi - on, Ki - on's ho - ly mountain, Rest not till the bat-tle's won.

CHORTS. Spirited.


There to lay our bur-dens down, There to meet the friends who've gone before us, There to gain a star-ry crown.

"From " Sweet Fields of Eden"" by per.

PILGRM STRANGERR $7_{s} \& 66_{0}$


## DELAY NOT.

"Flee from the wrath to come."-MATt. iil: 7.


mand-ed, the Sav-ior is here, Re-demp-tion is purchased, sal-va-tion is free.
o - pened, how canst thon refuse To wash and be cleansed in the par-don-ing blood? De - lay not, de - lay not, O sin-ner, to
heard in the vale of the tomb, Her message, un-heed-ed, will roam far a-way.


4 Delay not, delay not; the Spirit of grace, Long grieved and resisted, may take His sad flight, And leave thee in darkness to finish thy race, To sink in the gloom of eternity's night.
Je-sus draw near ; De-lay not, de - lay not, Bow, sinner, this moment in pray'r.


5 Delay not, delay not, the hour is at hand, The earth shall dissolve and the heavens shall fade; The dead, small and great, in the judgment shall stand; What power, O sinner, will lend thee its aid?


Fom "Sinaron"s Dewy Rose," by Her.


HEAR MY CRY, 0 GOD.
FRANK M. DAVIS.


HEAR MY CRY, 0 GOD. Concluded.

CAST THY BURDEN ON THE LORD.



SEARCH ME, 0 GOD

' YE SHALL SEEK ME." Sentence.




Oh, turn a-way, ob, turn a-way, From the bright and sparkling wine! Itscaused so ma-ny hopes to fade That once were bright as thine.


[^1]




5 I've wandered far away from where My mother sleeps so low,
I never mure shall meet her here, No matter where I go.
6 Vile rum has caused me all this woe, And killed my peace and joy; And now l'm ket without a frientA little orphan boy.
"G0 FEEL WHAT I HAVE FELT."
Note.-A young lady of New York, writing on the subject of temperance, was so full of pathos that a frlend accused her of being a maniae on the subject, whereupon she wrote the words of this song. Music by REV. W. T. DALE, by per.


5 Go to the mother's side,
And her erushed bosom eheer, Thine own deep anguish strive to hide, Wipe from her eheek the tear; Mark her worn frame and withered brow, The gray that streaks the dark hair now.

6 Go hear and feel and know
All that my soul hath known;
Then look upon the wine-eup's glow,
See if it ean atone;
Think of its flavor-you will try
What we proclaim "'tis drink and die."

7 Tell me I hate the boul?
Hate is a feeble word-
I loathe, abhor: my very soul
Hith strong disgust is stirred
Whene'er I see, or hear, or tell
Of the dark beterage of hell.

THE WINE-CUP DID IT ALL.


WOODBURY. L. M.


1. Now for a tune of loft - y praise, To great Je - ho-vah'se - qual Son! A-wake, my voice, in heav'nly lays, Tell lond the won ders Ile hath done. 2. Sing how He left the worlds of light, And the bright robes He wore above; How swift and joy-ful was llis flight, On wings of ev-er - last - ing love. 3. Lift up your eyes, ye sons of light, Up to Ilis throne of shin-ing grace; Sce what im-mor-tal glo-ries sit Round the sweet beauties of Ilis face.


## KNIGHT. L. M.



CULLODEN. L. M.
E. T. POUND.


LITTLE ROCK. L. M.


Ye Christian her-alds, go proclaim Salvation in Immanuel's name; To distant climes the tid-ings bear, And plant the rose of Slar-on there.


QUIMBY. L. M.
J. H. TENNEY.


1. The trumpet swells a-long the sky, We hear the joyful, solemn sound; The righteous God ascends on high, And shouts of gladness ch - o round. 2. The Lord, who - ver earth bears sway, Sits on His throne of ho-li - ness; The heathen now His laws o-bey, Let all the earth lis praise ex - press.



Come, O my soul, in sa - ered lays, At-tempt thy great Cre-a-tor's praise; But, oh, what tongue ean speak His fame? What verse ean reach the lofty theme?


## FORSYTH. L. M.

E. T. P.


1. Father of love, to Thee on high, At this calm hour we would draw nigh; To sup-pli-eate before Thy throne, To wor-ship Thee, and Thee alone. 2. Father of love, to Thee we raise Our eve-ning prav'r and song of praise ; Vouchsafe to hear us, Lord of might, And guard us thro' the coming night. 3. Father of love, to Thee we give Our souls, that in Thee we may live; And when the night of life shall come, Take us to our e-ter - nal home.


## BOLINGBROKE. L. M.

THEOPHILUS.


VOIGHT. L. M. Double.


1. Come, gra cious Spir th, hear'nly dove, With light and comfort from a-bove; Be Thou our guardian, Thou our guide, ''er ev'ry tho't and step preside. 2. Lead us to ho-li-ness, the roal Which we must take to dwell with God; Lead us to Christ, the liv ing way, Nor let as from His pastures stray.


To us the light of truth dis-play, And make us know and chonse the way; That ho-ly fear in er - 'ry heart, That we from God may ne'er depart.
Lead us to Gidd, our fi-nal rest, To be with Him for-ev-er blest; Lead us to heav'n, its bliss to share, Full-ness of joy ior -ev-er there.


## FREDERIC. L. M.



1. Trumphant Zi-on, raise your head From dust and darkness and the dead; Tho' humbled long, a-wake at length, And gird thee with thy Sav-ior's strength.
2. Put all'Thy beanteous garmentson, And let Thy ex - cel lence be known; Ieck'd in the robes of righteousness, The werld Thy glo ries shall con-fera.
3. No more shall foes unclean invade, And fill Thy hallowed walls with dread; Nomore shall hell's in salt ing hust 'Iheir vie-t'ry and Thy sor-rows boast.


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FORT VALLEY. L. M.
E. T. P.




1. Thou art my por-tion, O my God; Soon as I know Thy way, My heart makeshastet'obey Thy worl, And suffers no de-lay. 2. If once I wan-der from the path, I think up-on my ways; Then turn my feet to Thy commands, And trust Thy pard'ning grace.


CATAULA, C. M.


1. The Lord de-scend-ed from above, And bow'd the heav'ns most high; And underneath His feet He cast The dark-ness of the sky.
2. On Cher-ub and on Cher-u - bim, Full roy - al-ly He rode; And on the wings of mighty winds Came fly - ing all a-broad.
3. He sat se-rene up-on the floods, Theirfu - ry to re-strain; And He, as Sov'reign Lord and King, For ev e_er-more shall reign.


GRIFFIN. C. M.
E. T. P.


1. Fa-ther, how wide Thy glo-ry shines! How high Thy wonders rise! Known thro' the earth by thousand sign, By thousands thro' the skies.
2. Now the full glo - ries of the Lamb A - dorn the heav'n-ly plains; Bright seraphs learn Inmanuel's name, And try their choicest strains.
3. Oh, may I bear some humble part In that im-mor-tal song! Wonder and joy shall tume my heart, And love command my tongue.


4. O hap - py land! O hap - py land! Where saints and an-gels dwell; We long to join that hap-py band, And all their anthems swell.
5. Thou hear'nly Friend! Thou heav'nly Friend! Oh, hear us when we pray; Now let Thy pard'ning grace de-seend, And take our sins a - way.
 Be all our fresh, our youthful days, To 'Thy blest serv-iee giv'n; Then we shall meet to sign Thy praise, A ransomed band in heav'n.


6. What shall I ren-der to my God For all Mis kindness shown? My feet shall vis - it Thine a-bode, My songs ad-dress Thy throne.
7. A - mong the saints that fill Thy house My off'rings shall be paid; There shall my zeal perform the vows My soul in an-guish made.
8. How hap-py all Thy servants are! How great Thy grace to me! My lifc which Thou hast made ny care, Lord, I de - vote to Thce.


KINGSTON. C. M.
THEOPIIILUS.


1. Thro' sorrow's night and danger's path, A-mid the decp,ning gloom, We sol-diers of an injurcd King Are marching
to the tomb. 2. There, when the turmoil is no more, And all our pow'rs de - cay, Our cold remains in sol - i - tude Shall sleep the hours a - way! 3. Our la-bors done, se-cure-ly laid In this our last re-treat, Un-heed-ed, o'er our si-lent dust The storms of life may beat.


BARNESVILLE. C. M.
FRANK M. DAVIS.



1. Oh, let me ev - er love to sing, Dear Lord, Thy sacred praise, And let my tongue sweet incense bring, The remnant of my days.
2. And when I bid a-dieu tofricuds, And cease my singing here, Oh, let me join the an-gel band, And sing for-ev - er there.


And while I sing, oh, fill my soul With grat-i-tude and love; A - cross my heart let rapture roll In streams like that a - bove. Then, while e-ter-nal a ges roll, I'll praise my blessed Lord, And tell the rapture of my soul While lean-ing on His word.


MILNER. C. M.
E. T. P.


1. Praise ye the Lord! on ev -'ry height Songs to His glo - ry raise; Ye an-gel host, ye stars of night, Join in im-mor - tal praise.
2. Oh, fire and vap - or, hail and snow, Ye servants of His will; Oh, stormy winds, that on-ly blow, His mandates to ful - fill.
3. Mountains and roeks, to heav'n that rise; Fair cedars of the wood; Creatures of life, that wing the skies, Or track the plains for food.


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## SARDIS. S. M.



1. Com-mit thouall thy griefs And ways in - to His hands, To His sure truth and ten-der care, Who earth and heav'n commands.
2. Give to the winds thy fears; Hope, and be un - dis - maved; God hears thy sighs and counts thy tears, Godshall lift up thy head.
3. Thro' waves and clouds and storms, He gently clears the way; Wait thou His time ; so shall this night Soon end in joy - ous day.


4. When sorrows round us roll, And comforts we have none; Dear Savior, joy that Thou art ours, And all our gricfs are gone, And all our griefs are gone.


ZEBULON, L. M. Double.
E. T. P.


1. How charming is the place Where my Redeem-er, God, Un-veils the beauties of His face, And sheds His love a - broad!
2. To Him our pray'rs and cries Our hum-ble souls pre-sent; He lis - tens to our bro-ken sighs, And grants us ev - 'ry want.


There, on the mer-cy - seat, With ra-diant glo-ry crownd, Our joy-ful eyes hehold Itim sit, And smile on all a - round. Give me, O Lord, a place With-in Thy blest a-bode, A-mong the chil-bron of Thy grace, The serv-ints of my Gorl.



more storms shall beat
mis wild, rocky shore,
veshall be where tempests cease,
surges swell no more.
onn ford, prepare
son for that canm day;
more storms shall beat
his will, rocky shore,
ve shall be wheretempests cease,
surges swell no more.
0 my Lord, prepare
sonl for that canm day;
anhme in Thy precious bloon,
take my sins away.
more storms shall beat
mis wild, rocky shore,
veshall be where tempests cease,
surges swell no more.
onn ford, prepare
son for that canm day;


A few more torls, a lew more tears,

Oh, wakh me in Thy preciou's llood,
And take my sins away.

SHARON. S. M.

4 A few more Sabbaths here
Shall cheer us on our way;
And we shall reacia the endless rest,
The eternal Sabbath day.
Then, O my Lord prepare
My coul for thatsweet day ;
On, wash me in Thy precious blood, And take my sius away.



5 'Tis but a little while,
And lessha, 1 come again
Whoded that we miglit live, who lives
That we with Him may reign
Then, o my lord, prepare
My soul for that flable doy; Oh, wash me in Thy piecious blood,
And take my sins away.

> 1. Blest be the tie that binds Our hearts in Chris-tian love, The fel-low-ship of kin-dredminds Is like to that a-bove.
> 2. Be - fore our Father's throne li'e pour our ar - dent pray'rs; Our fears, our hopes, our aims are one, Our comforts and our cares.
> 3. We share our mut-ual woes, Our mut-ual bur-dens bear, And oft - en for each oth - er flows The sym-pa - thiz-ing tear.
> 4. When we are called to part It gives us mut - ual pain, But we shall still be joined in heart And hope to meet a-gain.


1. How gen - the God's commands! How kind His precepts are! Come, east your burdens on the Lord, And trusi His con - stant eare. 2. His boun-ty will pro-vide; His saints se-cure-ly dwell; That hand that bears cre-a - tion up wall guard His chil-dren well.
2. Why should this anxious load Press down your weary mind? Oh, seek your heas'nly Fa thers throme, And peace and com- fort find.


SALEM. S. M.


1. What eheering words are these!'Their swectness whoeantell? In time and to e-ter - ni - ty 'Tis with the right-enus well. 2. In ev - 'ry state se-cure, Kept by Je - ho-vah's eye ; 'Tis well with them while life en-dures, And well when ealled to die. 3. 'Tis well when joys a-rise, 'Tis well when sor-rows bow, 'Tis well when darkness vails the skies, And strong temp-ta-tions blow. 4. 'Tis well when on the mount They feast on dy ing love, And, 'tis as well, in God's ac-count, When they the fur - nace prove.


CLOSING HOUR. S. M.
J. F. Wootton, Ala. Norma, 18:2


1. Lord, at this clos ing hour Es-tab-lish ev - 'ry heart I'p on Thy word of truth and pow'r, To keep tis when we part.
2. Peace to cur brethren give; Fill all our hearts with love; In fath and patiencemay we live, And seck our rest a - bove.
3. Thro' changes bright or drear, We would Thy will pur-sue, And toil to spread Thy knegdom here Till we its glo-ry view.


## INDNX

## A present Saviour

A talk with Jesu
A few more years shall roll

## Aragola

Beautiful Zion.
Beyond the smiling and the weeping
Beautiful Light.
Bless the Lord, O my soul
Bow down thine ear
Blessed be the Lord
Bright Eden Land..

## Benton.

Bolingbroke
Barnesville
Burleson
......

Christmas Bells.
Crown Ilim Lord of 111
Child's Evening Prayer.
C'ast thy burden on the Lord
Closing hour.
Crystal Spring.
Culloden
Confidence
Conseeration
Cataula
Corry
Delay not
Emmett.
Felieitas
Far up in heaven's blue
Father, lead me
Following the steps of Jesus.
Forsyth.
Frederiek.
Fort Valley
Go feel what I have felt.
Glory land
Give me welcome
Gates ajar.
Goliten home.
Griffon
......
Georgiana
Happy are we
Happy day
is

18 Happy home.
68 How much ia debt
114 IIear my ery, $O$ God
111
In that land beyond
35 I will eonti
44 I'll havenie in Jesus:
54 I'vare a golden harp and crown.
70 In washed my robes.
In the sweet by and by...
Iverson.... by and by.............................. . . . 76
Jesus, name of all names dearest
Jesus' blood.
Jeremiah.
Knight.
Kingston.
Land of light and love
Lead me, savior.
Lofty praise
Little prack.
Little rock.
La Reffeik.
Let every heart rejoice and sing.
Let your light shine
Lawrence
Lawrenee.
Marching to Zion
Millard
109
MePhers(in
Marvin.
Melville.
Milner.
May.
59
101
104
94
94
36
52
56
68
68
106
106
110
39
32

On Jordan's stormy banks.
One sweet thought.
Open wide, ye pearly gates
Only remembered
Ogden.
Odes:a.
Oaklaud.
Penn.
Praise him with joy
Pilgrim stranger
Quimby

61
1711

Room at the crocs ................................ \&3
Rejoice, your names are written in heaven. ..... 33
She is lar from the land ..... $2 \cdot 1$
Star of vietory ..... 26
Siveet land of rest ..... 28
Stay, weary child. ..... 41
Search me, () God. ..... 87Sardis.114
Sharland. ..... 112Turn away from wine102
Triumph. ..... 79
The fruits of the spirit. ..... 75
The Christmas trce..... ..... 20
The mellow eve is gliding. ..... 2.
The jubilee is eome ..... -4
The Savior is ealling to thee ..... 29
The eity of light. ..... 39
Tis only just a little way ..... 42
The footsteps of Jesus........ ..... 51
The bridegroom eometh. ..... 57
Thanksgiving ..... 58
They wait for me ..... 62
Then I need thee most ..... 73
Tenderly lay her to rest
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'Tis midniglit ..... 103
Tyler. ..... 103
Vesper song ..... 21
Voight ..... 101
We are going to our blessed home. ..... 53
Whisper peaee to our souls. ..... 71
Why not to night ..... 64
Walter ..... 105
Ye shall seek me ..... 89
Zebulon. ..... 113



Buds and blos- soms fresh and bright, Leaves so green, en-chant- ing sight, Naughtbutjoy from morn till night, O love - ly May.

(1) 1 Hear the chil-dren shout, For the bus - y school is out, See them go to and fro, School is out;
2 What a hap - py time, Oh, the mer-ry cheer-ful rhyme, Fac-es sweet, here we meet-School is out;


3 Lit - the tire - less feet, Pat-ter down the bus - y street, Shout-ing loud, in a crowd "School is out;" :-2


From their books and les - sons free, Ev' - ry heart is full of glce, What a hap - py sight to sce, When sehool is out.


Here and yon-der see them go, This way, that way, to and fro, Child-hood joys they ey - er know, When school is out.


Hun-gry as a lit - tle bear, Each one chan-a far his share, That is now the on - ly care, Whensehool is out.



1 Far out up- on the prai - rie wide, I dear - ly love to roam, Where fragrant wild-tlow'rs scent the air, And joys unceasing come;


2 The bounding deer a-head we start, And hearts beathigh in glee: With dog and gun the chase begins, What joy could brighter be :


The balm-y air of heav'n is free, No anx-ious toil or care can be, Orgreet me on the prai-rie lea, Up-on the prairic lea.


Oh, hap - py hunt- ers now are we, All care and trou-ble now must flee, While we are on the prai-rie lea, Up- on the prai-rie lca.



1 When the si-lence of the night Broods upon the vale and hill, Then with plaintive voice and low, sings the happy whippoorwill. Whippoorwill, whippoorwill: (1)

2 In some far se-ques-tered grot, All the live-long night he sings, Where the air is calm and still, sings the happy whippootwill. Whippoorwill, whippoorwill,


3 Oh, a lone, sad heart has he, Filled with silence all the day, But when night comes then he sings Joyfully his whippoorwill. Whippoorwill, whippoorwill, 6:2-A

whippoorwill, whippoorwill. When all else is hushed and still, Sings the hap-py whippoorwill, whippoorwill, whippoorwill, whippoorwill, whippoorwill.

wh ppoorwill, whippoorwill. This is what the darkness brings, This the song he ev - er sings, Whippoorwill, whippoorwill, whippoorwill, whippoorwill.

whippoorwill, whippoorwill. This is what his warbling brings, Visions of the coming Spring, Whippoorwill, whippoorwill, whippoorwill, whippoorwill.


* From "YOCAI TRIAD No. 2, " by per., E. T. lound.


## BEAUTY EVERYWHERE.

## R. A. G.


(ค)
2 The birds are warbling in the air; The in-sects soft-ly hum, While from the flow'rs,so fresh and fair, Sweet o-dors gen- tly +

3 Come, putyour ex - tra gar-ments on, And to the woods we'll stray; And there we'll have the best of fun, To pass the time a-
ค. 2-A

where. Come, come, come, the lay is bright andfair; Come, come, come, there's benu-ty ev' - ry-where. Come. Come, eome, eome, For joy a-waits us there; Come, come, come, therc's beauty ev' - ry-wherc.
way. Come, come, come, There's mu-sic in the air; Come, come, eome, There's beauty cv' - ry-where.
OT:


KATY DID. Concluded


## WE SWEETLY FLOAT.



Noise - less glides our lit - tle boat. ?
Great - er pleas - ure need we crave? $\}$ Float - ing a - way where sweet moonbeamsstray, We'll make no de - lay for
When we reach the oth - er side. )



IT IS BETTER TO WHISTLE THAN WHINE.
T. W. bennington, by per.


## THE FLOWERS.


1 \{ The flow - ers, the flow - ers are com - ing, Arranged in their beau - ty of \{The snow-drop, so pure in its white-ness, The cro-cus in pur-ple and
old,
gold. $\}$
The ma - ny hued pan-sies, each (f)


$2\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { The flow - ers, the flow - ers are com - ing, Sweet ros - es and hy - a - cinths bright, } \\ \text { And lil - lies from which we made gar - lands, The days of our chil-hood's de - light. }\end{array}\right\} \quad$ Gay tu - lips like la - dies of 6. $6 \mathrm{~m} A$

tell - ing Of some wond'rous sto - ry its own, And vi - o-lets sweet as the o-dors By breezes from spice islandsblown.

fash - ion, Of charmsmaking am - ple par - ade, But love I far more the sweet blossoms, Adorn-ing the valley's low shade.




|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |



2 I wind a-bout, and in and out, With here a blos- som sail-ing, D.C. I draw them all a-long,and dow To join the brimming riv - cr,

And here and there a lus - ty trout, And here and there a gray-ling ; For men may come, and men may go, But I go on for-ev-er.


3 I steal by lawns and grass-y plots, I slide by ha-zel cov-ers, D.C. And out and in I curve and flow To join the brimmingriv-cr,

I move thesweet for-get-me-nots That grow for hap-py lov-ers ; For men may come, and men may go, But I go on for - ev - er.


And here and there a foam-y flake Up-on me, as I trav-el, With manya silvery wa-ter break A-bore the golden grav-el.


I slip, I slide, I gloom,I glance Anong my skimming swallows, I make the net-ted sunbeam dance Against my san-dy shal-lows.


## TRIP LIGHTLY.

E. T. P.



En- cour - age not re - pin - ing, But look for joy in - stead.
Trip light - ly,
trip light-ly, trip

light - ly o - ver trou - ble; Trip light - ly, trip light - ly, Trip light - ly o - ver wrong.


winds are free, Where the waves are wild and the winds are free; Where the dash-ing spray, where dashingspray is toss'd in glee, is from a-far, Where the eeh-o, sweet eeh-o from a-far; Where the 0 - cean mur-murs lie and dream, Where o-cean mur - murs




1 If all men had the self same mind, And sought the same position, The world would be, as you'll a - gree, Cath-o - lic in con - di - tion. Thus


2 And thus the great world thrives and grows, As each man helps his brother; The great and small, the short and tall, They all help one an-oth - er; For

some must sow and some must reap, And some must plow the mighty deep; And some must wake while others sleep, -Lach has his giv - en mis-sion.

some must print and some must fold, And some must carve and some must mold; And some must count the scrip and gold, Each, one pursuit or oth - er.


3 Then banish envy from your hearts, And keep your souls well lighted; The world should be, as you'll agree, At peace and all united.

The water-course will turn the wheelThe mill will grind the corn to mealAnd God will reign through woe or weal, And every wrong be righted.

## HAPPY LITTLE BIRDS.



Thro' the path - less hear - ens, Who points out the way, Who is it that keeps you Al-ways glad and gay?



1 The sum-mer days are com - ing, The mer - ry birds are here, How sweetly now their wild-wood notes Ring out so full and clear.


2 The sum-mer days are com-ing, Allearth is bright and gay, A-wake,ye birds, a- wake, awake, Let mu - sic crown the day.

$3: 02+2$


The dai - sies bright are spring-ing, The budsare on the trees, The fragrant flow'rs are fling - ing Their perfume to the breeze.


SUMMER DAYS ARE COMING. Continued.


1 The sum-mer days are com-ing, The mer-ry birds are here, How sweetly now their wild-wood notes Ring out so full and clear.


2 The sum-mer days are com-ing, All earth is bright and gay, A-wake,ye birds, a-wake, awake, Let mu - sic crown the day.
 How sweet their notes.


Sife




OVER THE WATERS AWAY. Continued.



1 To God, the on - ly wise, Our Sa - viour and our King, Let all thesaints be-low the skies Their lhum-ble prais-es bring.

2 'Tis his almight- y love, His coun - sel and hiscare, Preserves us safe from sin and death, Andey' - ry lurt- ful nare.


JUSTIN. S. M.



3 One by one they have gone from the old cot-tage home,On earth I shall meet them no more; But with them I shall meet round the



## YEARS GONE BY.

H. Coyle.


2 The years gone by-ah! who can tell Where those de-part-od mo-ments dwell? Sunk in what doep and wave-less sea! Lost in what wide o - ter - ai - ty!


[^2]
let the merry sleigh bells ring. Oh, hear the mer-ry bells a ringing, And the boys and girls a sing-ing mer-ri-ly, mer-ri-ly on we're $9: 4=0 \cdot 000$



[^3]SONG OF THE SLEIGH RIDERS. Concluded.

bound, we're bound, While the moonbeams sparkle brightly ; Lover's hearts are beating lightly, Bounding merrily, boundmig merrily on.

bound, we're bound, While the moonbeams sparkle brightly ; Lover's hearts are beating lightly, Bounding merrily, boundin! merrily on.



SILENT WATCH. Concluded.


Chas. Edw. Prior.



But gentle words and loving smiles, And hands to clasp my own, Are bet-ter than the fair - est flow'rs, Or stars that ev - er shone.


But words that breathe of tenderness And love we know is true, Are warmer than the sum-mer sun, And brighter than the dew.


But, oh, if those who cluster'round The al-tar and the hearth, Have gentle words and lov-ing smiles, How beau-ti - ful is earth?


From Vocal. TRIAD No. 2, by per., of E. T. P.


1 Oh, do not, let the word de-part, And elose thine eyes a-gainst the light; Poor sin-ner, hard - en not your heart,
2 To - mor-row's sun may nev-er rise 'To bless thy leng-de-lu-ded sight; This is the time, oh, then be wise, 3 Our Lord in pit - y lin-gersstill, Aud wilt thou thus his love re-quit? Re-nounce at once thy stubborn will, 4 Our bless-ed Lord re-fus - es none Who would to him their souls u-nite; Be-lieve, o-bey, the work is done,


Chores.
Oh, why
not to-night? Corer


$$
-1+2-2-10
$$




RING 0JT, YE MERRY BELLS. Concluded.


## WEEP NOT FOR ME.

W. F. Davis.


From Vocal, Triad No. 2 , hy per.



THOSE EVENING BELLS, Continued.


THOSE EVENING BELLS. Continued.



me. The stars insplendor o'er meshine, And friends are by to cheer, But mem-ry takes me back again To otli-erscenesmore dear.

light, Yet still my mem'ry brings me baek To yonth's de-light- ful dream, To tell how dear some cherished friend, Who ear - ly crossed death's stream.

home, Af - fee-tion, like a ehain, doth bind Me to that sa - cred spot, My home, my youth, myearly friends Can nev - er be for - got.

*From "VOC.AI. TRI.1D Ňo. 2," by per., E. T. P.

# MEMORY'S GOLDEN SHORE. 

J. Calvin Bushey.


MEMORY'S GOLDEN SHORE. Conaluded.



per - ils that come; Notri - al or sor - rows, My hap - py heart bor-rows, While o - ver the fa-thom - less o-cean I roam

sweet-ly to rest; Tho' waves roll a-round me, And dan-gers sur-round me, My life on the o-cean is hap-py and blest.



La la la la la la la la la la la la la la la la la la, La la la la la la la la la la
ค:

## THE MARINER. Concluded.


la,
Trala la la la la la la la la la la la la, Tra la la la la la la,
Trala
la.
$(9): 10$

la la la la la, La la la la la la la la la la la la la la la la la la



Fine.
D.C.


Fall up - on the spir - it pain. O'er life's pathway clouds maygath-er, But the shad - ows al - ways flee, Lov - ing voic. - es are to me.
P-


1 It is a-greed on ev'ry hand Be-yond a doubt, I trow, That laughing is, you un - der-stand, Pre-ferred to sor-row, pain or woe;


2 Some go through life with faees loug, And seareely ev-er smile, A heart-y laugh they think is wrong, And go eom- plain-ing all the while; $5: x^{2}$

> tempo arl lib.


To-geth-er let us laugh, ha, ha, ha! And of the pleasure quaff, ha, ha, ha! It is a joy with-out alloy, Then laugh, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha!
(C)


But so-ber let them be, ha, ha, ha! We'll laugh in merry glee, ha, ha, ha! 'Twill give you health,'twill give you wealth, Then laugh, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha!


## LAUGHING CHORUS.


tempo ad lib.

bless ing that we need, So then laugh, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha!
Ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, lia, ha, ba!
(2)

bless-ing that we need, So then laugh, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha! Ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha!

$E A$


Come, come, come, come, Come to the mer- ry woods a-way, Come at the breaking of the day, Come a-way, come a-way,


Come, come, come, come, Come to the mer- ry woods a-way, Come at the breaking of the day, come a-way, come a-way,


Come a-way, come away! Come, for na-ture smiles in beauty all a-round us, Come while dewdrops sparkle on the flow'r and tree;


Come a-way, come away! Love and beau-ty with their roy-al chains surround us, In our qui- et grot- to hearts are light and



COME, COME, COME. Continued.

robes of mys- tic power;
mys- tic power.
Birds are
sing-ing sweet - ly here, Fountains of mirth, beau - ty, and

robes of mys-tic power; mys-tic power.
6):2





POUND. S. M.




2 Oh , soft he trills his ev'-ning lay, By the breez-es borne a-long, A sad-den'd feeling o'er me creeps, As I list to his er'-ning song.


3 It calls to mind the old, old home, So man-y miles a - way, With long lost friends l have oft times heard Him sing his ev'-ning lay.


[^4]K. A. Glenn.
B. F. Showalter, by per.



## WHEN THEY ALL COME BACK AGAIN.

J. C. B.


1 Oh, how sad to part with lovedones Whom du - ty ealls $a$-way, And we know that ere we see them, 2 Some are on the o - cean sail-ing, Some in dis - tant lands do roam; Some have gone to seek their for - tunes 3 Oth - ers gone, for - ev - er gone On that ev - er on - ward track, Where the trav' - ler, wea - ry trav' - ler



## RING ON, MERRY BELLS.

> as. Edw. Pollock.

1 Ring on, ye bells, with joy-ful tale, Far o-ver lake and lea; Make gladmy love-ly, na-tive vale, As it was wont to be.
2 Sweet is your tune-ful, changeful play, As on the gale it swells, Or soft-ly floats and dies a-way, $A$-down the dis-tanthills.


Ring out your cheerful, earnest chime, And bid the gath'ring throng, Within these walls keep holy time, Wroth heart felt praise and song. Ring on, and let your joy-ful peal Resound a - far and near, Bid old and young, from hill and dale, De-vout - ly wor - ship here.



PEACE TO HIM THAT'S GONE!*
Thomas Moure.
Very slow and sad.


* From "VOCAL TRIAD No. 2," by per.


0 FATHER, PLEASE STOP DRINKING! Concluded.


## Dìis̃ Or My inild

J. H. Tenney, by per.


I Days of my child-hood, Oh, say where are you! Hopes of my youth, ye have vanished like dew; Joys of the pres-ent, how


2 Days of my child-hood, ye're transient as bright;Hopes of my youth, I would mourn not your flight; Joys of the pres-ent, still

brief is your stay; Hopes of the fu - ture, ye pass not a-way. Days of my childhood, ye come nev-ermore; Hopes of my youth, your de-

with me re - main ; Hopes of the fu - ture, your goal I'll obtain. Days of my childhood, how brief was your stay! Hopes of my youth, ye have

though ye de - part ; Hopes of the fu - ture still gladden my heart. Days of my childhood, Oh, say where are you! Hopes of my youth, ye have


van-ished like dew; Joys of the pres - ent, how brief is your stay; Hopes of the fu - ture, ye pass not a-way.


## GOOD NIGHT.

X. X. X.
C. H. G.


3 Good-night, goorl-night,oh, joy - ful meas - ure ;
Oh. house, where bliss - es
reign-
In new and sweet-er

soon we meet a - gain. Good-night, farewell, dear friends, Good-night, good-night, good-night, good-night.

## THE TWILIGHT HOUR.

Rev. John Dayies.
Ist. Tenor.
Quartette for male roices.


## THE TWILIGHT •HOUR. Concluded.



## SWEET DREAMS OF HOME.

Mrs. C. L. Schacklock.


We en - ter
A-lone we
We min
now

life's bur-den bear. the tide of life.


The bloom of youth The ten-der love, And in the world


Soprano Solo. Obligato.


Friend and stranger, yea, friend and foe, Down the dark, unknown pathway go, To the por-tals of blue, To the portals of blue.


Friend and stranger, yea, friend and foe, Down the dark, unknown pathway go, To the por-tals of blue.


[^5]FADING AWAY. Continued.


Fading a - way,
fad-ing a - way,
fading,



a - way. From the cra-dle to the grave, Onward we press to - day,
Over a rug-gedway,


a
way.
From the caa - die to the grave, Onward we press to - day.
O-ver a rug - ged war
a-


$E$


F

 ad lib.





I How love-ly, far-off coun-try, must be thy hills of green! How fer - tile, too, thy val - leys, That sheltered lie be-tween!


2 What hand can paint thy splendor Ihat all around thee gleams, The rich-ness of thy mead-ows, The clearness of thy streams? 42 m

3 No moonlight fall, up-on thee, No stars their vig-ils keep; Thou hast no need of night - time, Her rest or si - lence decp;




Golden pleasures, purest treasures, To my spirit bring ;



Where the zephyr loves to dwell, In the fragrant lil-y bell, Haste thee, fair-y, light and air -y, O'er the dew-y lea.


Pearls that lie in o-cean caves, Far be -low the crest-ed waves, Haste thee, fairy, light and air-y, O'er the dew-y lea.





2 Fold - ed handsareev - er weary, Self - ish hearts are never gay, Life for thee has ma-ny du-tics, Ac-tive be then while you may.


3 Scat - ter blessings on thy pathway, Gentle words and cheering smiles, Better are than gold and silver, With their grief dispelling wiles. WEAVER. C. M.

Chat. End. Phon.


Duet.


I Last night, when I was snug in bed, Such fun it was for me; I dreamed that I was grand-pa-pa, And grand-pa-pa was me.
2 I thought I wore a pow-der'd wig, Drab pants and gait - ersbuff, And took, without a single sneeze, A double pinch of snuff.
3 And I went walk-ing up the street, And he ran by my side, And 'cause I walk'd too fast for him, 'The little fol - low cried.
4 And aft - er tea I washed his face, And when his pray'rs were said, I blew the candle out, and left Poor grandpapa in bed.


Refrain.


And grand-pa-pa was me, And grand-pa-pa was me; I dreamed that I was grandpa - pa, And grand-pa-pa was me.
A dou-ble pinch of snuff, A dou-blepinch of snuff, And took, with - out a sin - gie sneeze, A dou-ble pinch of snuff. The lit - the fel-low cried, The lit - the fel-low cried; And 'cause I walked too fast for him, The lit - the fol - low cried. Poor grand-pa pa in bed, Poor grand-pa-pa in bed; I blew the can-dle out, and left Poorgrand-par - pa in bed.


GONE BEFORE. S. M.
W. F. C.




Home, home, sweet home, Pre-pare me, dear Sa - viour, for glo - ry my home glo - ry my home.


Arranged.
MOTHER'S GOOD NIGHT.
Mrs. Fañile Gabriel


From "VOCAL TRIAD No. 2," by per.
C. C. Pratt.


COLFORD. S. M.


3 My God, thy name is Love; A fa- ther'shand is thine: With tearful eyes I look a-bove, And cry, "Thy will be done!"
$1\left\{\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { I'm } & \text { a jol-ly mountain ranger, } & \text { La, la, } & \text { la, } \\ \text { I } & \text { am not a-fraid of dan-ger, } & \text { La, la, } & \text { la }\end{array}\right.$
la, la, la; (A) 4


2 While the dew-drops are adorn - ing, \{ All the flow eers of the morn-ing,

La, la, la,
La, la, la,
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { la, la. la; } \\ \text { la, la, la; }\end{array}\right\}$ Then my morning song of gladness, With the birds I jojn and sing ; Nev-er $\left[\begin{array}{l}6 \cdot 6 \\ -2-1\end{array}+\right.$

cool - ing winds are blow - ing, Waft sweet fra-grance un - to me
La,
la, la,
la, la, la,
Waft sweet fra - grance unto me.


La, la, la,
la, la, la,
Waft sweet fragrance unto me.

thoughts of pain or sad-ness, Do my wak-ing mo-mentsbring,
La, la, la,
la, la, la,
Do my waking moments bring.
$\square$


$1\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { The day-light } \\ \text { The voic - es } \\ \text { Thed-ing, the shad-ows are fall-ing, The day-god has ran-ished a - way in the west; } \\ \text { of }\end{array}\right.$

$2\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Now gleaming so bright-ly on yon tow' - ring moun-tain, The last beams of day-light fast fad - ing a - way; } \\ \text { Let's go to }\end{array}\right.$ the crys - tal and full flow - ing foun - tian, Aud drink from its full- ness the pleas-nres we may.



THE DAYLIGHT IS FADING. Concluded.


## LET THE CHORUS RING.

(Greeting Glee.)
J. H . Tenney, by per.


I A-gain we've met, all hail the meet - ing! From eye to eye flows mu-tual greet - ing; Let heart to heart its rich - est


2 We've left our friends with heart o'er-flowing, We come with spir - its ar - dent glow - ing, O'er many a dis - tant hill and


3 Bright smiles of gladness lips are wreathing, Our hearts in har - mo - ny are breath-ing Thanks-giv-ing to the King of

plain, To cel-e-brate with joy-ous strain. Free let our voic-es sound, And let the cho - rus ring,

heav'n, That former ties have not been riv'n. Free let our voic- es sound, And let the cho - rus ring, Till echoes far around, The


LET THE CHORUS' RING. Concluded.




## BOAT SONE.

c. C. Pratt.


2 Manfully, playfully dip our oars, As we row so merry along;
Rowing and keeping the time exact, As we're singing our magical song.

3 Th' moon in her beauty, now sheds her light O'er mountain, o'er valley and sea;
Twinkling stars glitter like diamonds bright. As we trill our sweet accents of glee.

* From " vocal TRis No No by per.


THE SEA GULL'S SONG.*
(Glee.)
C. C. Pratt
Moderato. (lee.)


* From "vocal Tilidd No. 2," by per.



## THiL SDA-GULIL'S SONG. Comiluded.



Hur - rah! for the sea, boys, Hur-rah! for the sea, boys, Hur-rah! for the sea, boys, the rag - ing sea; Hur-



WHEN THE STARS ABOVE ARE SHINING.
A. J. S.
A. J. Showalter, by per.


Chorus. Sop:ano.


3 When the stars above are sliming, And we're on our homeward way; We will talk of all mir loving, In our youtl's bright gladsome May.

4 When we've lowt our youth's bright glory, And our steps no longer light, We will sing this same oll -tory, For to love there is monght.

E. H

Cheerfully


I Smil - ing in the val - ley, Stream-ing o'er the plain, See the mer - ry sun - light Bring-ing joy a - gain ;


2 Ting - ing ev' - ry bil - low Roll - ing on the sea, Mak-ing all so glad - some, Woodland,lake, and lea;


3 Mer - ry, mer - ry sun - light Gleam-ing from the west, Of all na- ture's beau - ties Thee I love the best ;


Strug-gling thro' the branch - es Of the for-est tree, Danc-ing on the stream - let, Glic-ing mer - ri - ly.


By our heav'n - ly Fa - ther, Sent us from a-bove, Shall we not re-ceive it, Mes - sen - ger of love?

## 

Mrs. C. L. Shacklock.


3 It comes to the spirite
Like dreans of delight ;
Like memories of loved ones Who pass from our sight.

4 Subdued by the distance,
It eharins us to tears,
Recalling the pleasure
Of loug vanished years.
"Calvin."
(Solo.)
J. Calytis Bushey.


I No mat-ter what our work may be, Or where our lot be cast, 'Tis on - ly those who brave-ly do, Will vic-tors be at 2 We'll not de-spair tho' sad at times Our path in life may seem, For thro' the dark - est cloudsat last 'The sun is sure to 3 Then up and do-ing, ev' - ry one, And nev - er be cast down, Tho' dark and fierce the bat - tle closed, The brighter shines the

last ; Then cheer-ful - ly let's to our work, Tho' rough may be the way, For 'tis work makes the winning ones who gain the day. gleam; Then ev - er on - ward let us strive, Each in his cho-sen way, For 'tis work makes the winning ones who gain the day. crown; If hard at first our work may seem, At last you'll find 'twill pay, For 'tis work makes the winning ones who gain the day.


Then work, work, work, Tho' roughmay be the way, For 'tis work makes the win- ning ones who gain the day.


Then work, ev-er work, bravely work, Tho' rough may be the way, For'tis work makes the win- ning ones who gain the day.


## WORK! WORK! WORK!

Music by C. C. Pratt.

## Marcato



1 Work ! work ! work! for i - dle-nessnev-er Made a man wealthy, or hap-py, or great. Work, for'tis ev-er an earn - est en-deavor ; The 2 Work! work! work ! life's zest is employment; Work with the bod-y and work with the mind; Work, and ne'er think you will find true en-joyment, Ex -


3 Work! work! work!'tis the mandate of heaven; Be in your calling, then hon-est and brave; Work, 'twas for this that pro-ba - tion was giv-en, For 4 Work! work ! work ! tho' wealth may surround you, Think not your labor on that accouut done. Work, tho' the chaplet of honor hath erowned you, Your
Work, and néerdoubt that suc .


the blessings of of for - tune smiles and
cept in
a-wait

re-mem - ber I give
you the warning; Life was ne'ermade to be
be rest-ing it may be
 se-cure the true end you the warning; Life was neermade to be
of your be-ing, Find to do good both a

hear - en de-fend you, As soon as 'tisfound thou art read-y to work. fill - iug yoursta-tion, For la - bor is hon -or what -ev - er be-tide.

tri - fled a-way, And the bright pre-cious hours That are lost way and a will,...... Walk in up-right-ness be - fore

* From "YOCAL TRIAI) No. 2," by per.

From "VOCAL TRIAD No. 2."
C. C. Pbatt, by per.
 4. When the night comes stealing on With its still and sol-emn pace, When the wea-ry grieving one, Rests so calm in sleeps em-brace;


[^6]

There's a Voice $a$ - bove the tumult, Speak - ing stiil to you,
Hear His pron - ise: All shall sure-ly Work for good to you.
Would you keep the heavenly mansion Clear and bright in view,


Nev - er fal-ter, nev - er wav-er, To the right be true.
Nev - er fear-ing, nev - er doubting, To the right be true.
Al - ways heed the earn - est prompter, 'To the right lee true.


* From "VOLAL TRIAD No. 2," by per.


I Fol- low, fol - low, fol - low me, With a foot-step light and free, Bounding up the mountain side, Where the murm'ring streamlet glides.
2 Roaming thro' the fair - y glen, Far from bus-y haunts of men, Resting in the sha- dy dell, Where the fairies love to dwell.
3 Car- ing not for wealth or power, Love will gild the passing hour; Ne'er a-gain our footsteps roam From our happy mountain home.





## MY ANGEL MOTHER.*

Monderato
(Quartette.)




# I AM LEAVING THEE, MY DARLING! 

Words by "Bion the Wanderer."
From "VOCAL TRIAD No. 2," by per.
Music by C. C. Pritt.


1 I am leaving thee, my darling; An - gel one, I love 2 Tho' the mists of time and distance, Drop their veil our lives
so well; Du - ty callsme from thy presence, In a for eign land to dwell, between, Still will I thy mem'-ry cherish, O'er my hearthou'lt e'er bequeen,


3 And it may be death's dark waters O'er my form will surge and sweep, He whose heart thou'st bound so firmly, In a for-eigngrave may sleep; 4 Fare-thee-well! from out the shadows Comes the ten-der, sad re-frain, Like the sound of mourn-ful mu-sic, Or the sighing of the rain,


Part-ing words have all been spoken, And thy roice to me is still: But thy lov-ing smile iswith me, Thoughts of thee my bo-som fill. Seas may part me from mylovedone, I may wau-der far and wide, Yet indreams I'll see theeev-er, Fcnd - ly deem thee by myside.


But thou'lt not for - get, my darling, That I'll love thee e - ven then; For from heav'n the an - gels love us, Love is heaven.s brighteat greni Round my heart the notes are ring-ing Like the sol-emn Sab-bath bell,"Ab-sencemakesthe heartgrow fondcr," Best . be-lov-ed, fare-thec-well.


THE LORD REIGNETH.
Psalm xcvii. Verses I, 2, 6, 9 and 12.
Music by Chis. Ede. Prior.


THE LORD REIGNETH. Continued.

isles be glad, be - glad thereof. Clouds and darkness are round about him, Clouds and darkness are round about him.


THE LORD REIGNETH. Concluded,


Re-joice in the Lord, re-joice in the Lord, and give thais at the re $=$ membrane of his



Praise him, Praise him, Praise the great Cre-a - tor! Hon - or, Bless - ing Be un-to his name!


Praise him, Praise him, Praise the great Cre-a - tor! Hon - or, Bless - ing Be un - to his name!



BY THE RIVERS OF BABYLON.


BY THE RIVERS OF BABYLON. Concluded.




Who for-giv-eth all thine in-firm-i-ties, Who healeth all thy dis-eas - es, Who re-deem - eth thy life from de-

struc-tion, Who crowneth thee with loving kind-ness and ten - der mer - cies, Who crown-eth thee with lov-ing

(Anthem.)
J. H. Penney, by per.


God is our ref-uge, our ref-uge and strength, God is our ref-uge, our ref-uge and strength, A ven - y pres - ant




TEACH ME, 0 LORD




## BLENSED ARE THEY.

Duet.--Alto and Tenor.
Frank M. Davis.


Bless-ed are they that do his commandments, Blessed are they that do his com-mand-ments, Bless-ed are they,


BLESSED ARE THEY. Concluded.



eth peace. How beau - ti-ful up-on the mountains, How beau-ti-ful up - on bow beau-ti-ful up-onthe mountains
Are the feet of him that



BREAK FORTH INTO JOY. Continued.


BREAK FORTH INTO JOY. Concluded.


## ASLEEP IN JESUS.

## (Chant.)



4 Asleep in Jesus! oh, for me May such a blissful refuge be! Securely shall my ashes lie, And wait the summons from on high.

5 Asleep in Jesus! time nor space Affects this precious hiding place; On India's plain or Lapland's snows Believers find the same repose.

6 Asleep in Jesus! far from thee Thy kindred and their grave may be, But thine is still a blessed sleep, From which none ever wakes to weep.


Soprano Solo.


Therefore
the redeemed
of the Lord
shall re-turn.




T. W. Dennington, by per.

ho - ly name; With an - gels and arch-an - gels, And with all the hos... of heav'n, We laud and mag-ni-fy thy


We laud and



T. W. bennington, by per.


I will sing praise to thee, O Lord, I will sing praise to thee, O Lord, I will sing praise, I will sing praise to thee, O Lord!



Mrs. H. B. Stowe. - Andante.

I It lies around us like a cloud, The world we do not see; Yet the sweet closing of an eye, Maybring usthere to be.


IT LIES AROUND US. Concluded.

help - ing hands are stirred, And pal - pi - tates the veil between, With breathings almost heard, With breathings almost heard.


CHRIST STILLING THE TEMPEST.
(Chant.)
T. W. bennington.

T. W. bennington, by per.


Sing, O heav'ns, and be joy- ful, O earth! Break forth into sing - ing, O mountains, Break forth, break forth,


Break forth,
break: forth,

SING, 0 HEAVENS, AND BE JOYFUL, 0 EARTH! Continued.


260 SING, 0 HEAVENS, AND BE JOYFUL, 0 EARTH! Continued.


He will make her wilderness like E - den, And her desert like the garden of the Lord, He will make her wilderness like


SING, 0 HEAVENS, AND BE JOYFUL, 0 EARTH! Continued.

found therein, shall be found there-in. Joy and glad-ness, joy and gladness, Thanksgiving, thanksgiv-ing, and the


SING, 0 HEAVENS, AND BE JOYFUL, 0 EARTH! Concludel


## bLEssed are they that mourn.

> J. Calvin Bushey.






THE LORD IS MY SHEPHERD. Continued.


THE LORD IS MY SHEPHERD. Concluded
rit.


SING UNTO THE LORD.
R. A. Giles.


SING UNTO THE LORD. Continued.


And the wil-der-ness and cit-ies there-of, And the wit-der-ness and cit-ies there- of.


SING UNTO THE LORD. Concluded.


Break forth in - to joy, Break forth in - to joy, Sing to - geth - er, ye waste place - es of De - ru-


Break forth in - to joy,



Lv' - ry val - ley shall be filled, every mountain bro't low, Lv' - ry val - ley shall be filled, every mountain bro't low, And the rough ways shall be made smooth


Lv' - ry val -ley shall be filled, iv' ry mountain bro't low, Ev'-ry valley shall be filled, ev'ry mountain bro't low, And the rough ways shall be made smooth;


PREPARE THE WAY. Concluded,


pres - ence our steps shall at-tend; He will guard, he will guide,

> e, And support till our jour-ney shall end.
He will guard,
he will guide,



1 Come join the ar - my march - ing
to- day, March- ing
a-way to the heav - en - ly land, Je - sus, our C'ap - tain,


2 Come swell the ranks of Jesus to-day,
Fling high the banner that ne'er slall be furled; Jesus the life, the light, and the way, Shout it to the dying world.

3 Gied on the truth for armor and shield, Forn 'neath the standard of Jesus your king;
On to the lattle bound ne'er to yiehl, Let the song of triumph ring.

light, Where the ma-ny man-sionsstand;'Tis the home of the soul, ev - er fair, ev - er bright,-'Tis the soul's sweet fa - ther-land.


2 Its graceful plain glows in the light Of one glad day that knows no night, There Christ, the King, who reigns above, Fills all that boundess realm with love.

3 Sweet are the songs the singers sing In that great temple of our King; There martyrs, priests and prophets old, Walk on the streets of shining gold.

4 Oh , may we reach that joyful land, No more to clasp the mating hand; Forever there, with Christ above, Reign in that land of boundless love.


3 They sing of death and hell o'erthrown In that triumphant hour; And Gorl exalts his conquering Son To his right hand of power.

4 Oh, shout, ye people and adore,
Exalting strike the chord,
Let all the earth, from shore to shore, Confess th'almighty Iord.

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## BY AND BY.*

Rev. W. T. D.
Rev. W. T. Dale.


We shall join the heavenly choir, By and by, by and by; We shall strike the golden lyre, By and by, by and by; In our home so bright and fair, Where the happy angels are, We shall praise forever there, By and by, by and by.

There we'll join the ransomed throng, By and by, by and by; Chanting love's redeeming song, Bv and by, by and by; There we'll meet before the throne, Then we'll lay our trophies down, And receive a shining crown, By and by, by and by.

* From "spirit Whispers," by per.


PASSING AWAY. Bs \& 7s. Double
 $\qquad$
$\qquad$





From "SWEEET FIELDS OF EDEN", by per.
Wi. B. Piatkf.


I Christian brethren, ere we part, Uv' - ry voice and ev'ry heart,
Join and to our Saviour raise Hying of love, hymns of praise.
2 From thy house when we return, Let our hearts within us burn; That this evening we may say,- We have met
3 Though we here should meet no more, Yet there is a brighter shore; There released from toil and pain, We may all meet a-gain.

㬰

ROAM NO MORE. Ts, Double.
A. G. Weaver.



S MY DROTHER'S GRAVE KEPT GREEN?



2 Let every kindred, every tribe, On this terrestrial ball,
To Him all majesty ascribe, And crown Him Lord of all

3 Oh, that with yonder sacred throner
We at His feet may fall!
We'll join the everlasting song, And crown Him Lord of all!


2 Hearer of prayer, guide aright Each word and deed of mine; Life's battle teach me how to fight, And be the victory thine.

3 Giver of all for every good, In the Redeemer come; For raiment, shelter, and for food I thank thee in His name.

4 Father, and Son, and Holy Ghost, Thou glorions Three in One, Thou knowest best what I need most, And let thy will be done.

## OLDEN MEMORIES.


$1\{I$ sit and watch the golden stars Be-gem the a-zure blue,
1 And watching dream a dream of love, Of heav'n, and home, and you; But darker grows the night around, While plaintive zephyrs sigh, D. c. And mem'ry calls up vanished secnes Of happy days gone by.


2 I hear the song you used to sing In summer twilight hours,
[hearts When Love's swect chain first bound our In happy, perfumed bowers;It comes to me borne o'er the sea Of moaning, surf-beat years; Its sily'ry cadence thrills my heart And fills mine eyes with tears.

3 I hear again the whispered vows Of constancy and love,
That then were breathed while golden stars Beamed on us from above.
But densei grows the might around, More sad the night-wind sighs, As visions of once happy days Fale out before my eyes.

4 No more! no more on Time's wild shore Shall we together stray,
Throrgh summer bowers in twilieht hours Wher day has passed away.
'Twas but a dream, 'tis still a dream, I gaze on heaven's deep blue ;-
A lonely wand'rer far away Froni home, and heaven, and you.

Mrs. L. K. Rogers.
An Faster Carol.
E. T. Porind.

pow'r tri - umph-ant a-gain, He comes un - to them who re-viled.
Re-joice! re-joice! he comes
to save! Oh,

strick - en ones sor - row no more, No sting has death! No pow-er the grave! Je-sus is King ev - er-more.


2 Jesus is risen ! oh, let us be glad, And cast every fear aside,
Then no more grief the spirit is sad, He lives! lives again glomified.

3 Jesus is risen! weave heautiful flowers And twine o'er the mercy-seat, Praise him to-day, oh, happy the liours, A. jorful we kneel at his feet.

4 Jesus is risen! from darkness to light,
Ten thousand their joy proclaim, A victory won! all nature is bright As angels rejoice in hio name.


1 They have erossed the Crys-tal Riv - er, All the strife and warfare o'er, Loving hearts arestilled forev - er, Hopesare bur-icd ev - er-more; 2 They have laid a-side the strug - gle, And sweet peace beyond the skies Is a batm for all they suf - fered, Bravely they have wom the prize 3 strew their graves with fairestflow - ers, Sing me-mo-rial songsto-day, Once a moth-er's fondest bless - ing Kest-edoertheir dreary way;


But the life that seemed to per - ish 'Mid the elonds of dark despair Gird-eth on immor-tal ar - mor, Where no long-er foes ellsnare. No - ble hearts that onee were eher - ished In the past, oh, ne'er forget, Years have passed,fond hopes have perished, But we love their mem ry yet. Fa - ther,broth - er,hus - band, lov - er, Yon -der with the pure and blest, All the strife and warfare end - ed, Thou hast found a peaceful rest.


[^7]

par - ents' rule, And haste a - way, a - way to school. When there be sure to stud - y well, 'Twill makeyour heart with ev' - ry way, And hap - py be from day to day. Be sure you al-ways speak the truth; Be kind to those whose Judgement down He'll bless you with a star - ry crown. And oh! to wear that star - ry crown, And with the ho - ly


lit - tle wick - et gate, And the an - gels will be near - er, To the soul that's des - o - late.


- There's never a dream that's happy, But the waking makes us sad;
There's re:cr a dream of sorrow, But the waking makes us glad.

> 4 There's never a way so narrow, But the entrance is made straight, There's always a guide to point us 'oo the little wicket gate.
A. S. Kiefrer.

MY HAPPY HOME.


3 The holy saints, a countless, happy throng,
In that bright, happy home have a share;
I will meet them there to talk of Jesus' love, Oh, I long, oh, I long to be there.

4 I long to reach my happy, happy home,
Where the robe and the crown I shall wear,
And to live with Christ and all his holy ones,
Oh, I long, oh, I long to be there.


1 They have reached the sun - ny shore, And will nev - er hun - ger more, And their griefs and pains are o'er, o-ver there ;
2 Now they feel no chilling blast, For theirwin-ter time is past, And their sum-mers always last, o-ver there;
3 They have fought the wear- ry fight, Ie - suss saved them by his might, Now they dwell with him in light, o-ver there;


Chorus.


OVER THERE. Concluded.


THE LORD IS GREAT.



clouds o'er head If no kind words were ev - er said.)
down, would bleed, Without one kind - ly lit - tle deed. \} Kind words for all, kindswords for all, Oh! ev - er have kind ev - er best, By kind - ly words, and ac - tionsblest.)



1 Hark! the sabbath bells are ring-ing, Hear their cel-oes loud and clear;
2 Lit- tle chil-dren, lis-ten! lis - ten! Do you love their sweet re-frain?

Sweet-est mem'ries they are bringing, As they cleave the morning air !


Hearts grow light, and eheeks are glowing, Lit-tle feet all tire for-get;
Oh ! they waft thesweet,sweet sto- ry Of God's love and precious way;
Brightest eyes with love o'er-flowing-Naught so sweet as sabuath yet
Mak-ing hearts a goal of glo - ry, Turn-iag darkness in-to day.

J. A. R.

GLEN. 8s \& 7s.*
J. A. Roherson.


1 Bow-ing low in meek sub-mis - sion, Lord, Our hearts we left to thee; Hear and an-swer our pe - ti-tion, bless oursonlsand set us free.


2 Breathe, oh, breathe thy Holy Spirit
Into every hunhle breast;
Let us all in thee inherit,
Thine eternal, satered rest.

* From "TIIESCRPlifis:" by per.

3 (hanged from scenes of earth to glory,
Wre in heaven shall have a place,
There we'll catst our crowns hefire thee, Join ins condless love amd patioc.


3 When Jesus into Salem rode,
The children sang around;
For joy they plucked the palms, and strewed
Their garments on the ground.

4 Oh, may we learn to love his name; That name divinely sweet,
May every puise through life proclaim, And our last breath repeat!

THOUGH I WALK THROUGH THE VALLEY 297

 (2):

## OVER THE RIVER.

From "THE SURPRISE," by per.
G. W. L.


Beau-ti- ful, beau-ti-ful, beau-ti - ful home. O - ver the riv - er, the beau-ti - ful riv - er, O-ver the riv-er, the



[^8]3 Over the river, the mansions are there,
Oh, how inviting! our loved ones are there ;
Soon in those mansions their glory we'll share,

## Flora B. Harris.

J. R. SWency.


3 There shall be a sound of music,
Chiming sweet with angel's voices;
Every harp in heaven rejoices,
When the lost is found.

4 Send, oh, send the joyful tidings
To thy Father's heart of yearning; Say with foot-steps homeward turning I will rise and go.

* From "wells of salvation," by per., of J. J. Hoon.





STENNETT. L. M.
E. T. Pound.
 2 But ah! should my inconstant heart, Ere I'm a-ware from thee de-part, What dire reproach would fallon me For such in - grat - i - tude to thee.


3 The thought I drearl, the crime I hate; The guilt, the shame I deprecate; And yet so mighty are my foes, I dare not trust my warmest vows.

4 Pity my frailty, dearest Lord! Grace in the needful hour afford; Oh , steel this timorous heart of mine With fortitude and love divine.

5 So shall I triumph o'er my fears. And gather joys from all my tears; So shall I to the world proclaim The honors of the Claristian name.


English.
THINE, JESUS, THINE.
A. J. Showal.ter, by per.


THINE, JESUS, THINE. Concluded.


THY WAY, NOT MINE. 6s. 8 lines.


## GLAD TIDINGS. 9s \& 8s.

From "THE SURPRISE," by per.
G. W. Lyon.

1 Chris - tain, the morn breakssweetly o'er thee, And all
2 Tossed on time's rude, re - lent-less surg
3 Cheer - up, cheer up, the day breaks o'er
es, Calm - ly thee, Bright as
the mid-night shadows flee, the shad-ows flee, Tinged are composed, and dauntless stand, and dauntless stand, For lo the dis-tantskies with the sum-mer's noontide ray, the noon-tide ray, The star-gem'd crowns and realms of



Guide me,oh, my blessed Sav - ior,


For I nced thee ev' - ry hour;


And up-hold me will

## TWILIGHT. MUSINGS.




## MY MOUNTAIN HOME.



Where wild winds love to roam! Where thecy - press vine And the whisp'ring pine A-dorn each granite dome. Of prai - rie broad and free; Nor of orange groves, Where the whiteswan roves; Nor coftage by the sea. Spring up a-roundmy feet; And the lau- rel blonms'Mid the cypress glooms Ofmany a sweet re- treat. By foun-tains cool and clear; And talk of love, Wherecoo-ing dove A - lone may see and hear.
Where wild winds wan-der frec; With my own true love Who will never rove: My mountain homefor me.


Solo, after 1st, 3 ll and 5 th verses.



skies are blue, And the hearts are true, Where the skies are blue, And the hearts aretrue. La la la la la la la la la la la la la la la la la






2 We ean see the home of childhood, We ean hear glad voices eall;
Scenes of meadow, brook, and wildwood,But the years have changed them all.
Pietures rise from out the darkness,
Bringing tears, of joy and love, Faney paints the past before us,lisions bright from heaven above.
3 Lost in memories sweet, but fading, Oh, how fast the moments fly!
Life reviewed in one brief moment Cheers the heart, but dims the eye ;
We can see where we so often
Might have cheered a darkened way,
Might have lielped a weary brother In the burning heat of day.
4 In the grate the pictures greet us, And we fancy we can hear
Voices ealling, sweetly calling
In familiar aecents near ;
We can see the faces beaming,
That have long been pale and cold, Clasp the hands forever folded In the gloomy, silent mou!d.

5 Memory paints a scene of beauty In the old home far away: Father, mother, sister, brother, Gather round the hearth to pray ; We can hear the prayer to heaven That we heard in days of yore, And the song we sung so often, TVe can hear it o'er and o'er.
6 There's the little baby sister, Now a woman almost gray, In the eorner lie the playthings, Dolls and marbles put away.
In the ehamber softly sleeping, Just the same as when a boy, I ean see it all before me, And it fills my heart with joy.
7 In my own old ehamber kneeling With my mother dear to pray,
I repeat the prayer she taught me,Every word I hear her say;
I can feel the kiss she gave me,
As she laid her boy to rest,
I ean feel it ever burning On my lips, the sweetest, best.

8 Farther on in life so fleeting,
Memory flies on pinions light,
To the day that I departed,
From my ehildhood home so bright.
I can hear my mother's blessing,
As slie bade her boy good-bye,
I shall hear it, too, forever,
'Till I meet her in the sky.
9 For that mother now is sleeping 'Neath the daisies' purple bloom,
And her dying words, they told me,
Was "dear ehildren, still there's room,
Room among the shining angels,"
There I'll meet her by and by,
Meet to know no pangs of parting, Meet forever in the sky.
10 Golden visions eome to cheer us, Sent from lieav'n to earth below,
Sent to elieer the way before us,
As a balm for pain and woe;
Yet, be given not to dreaming,
Let the past remain the past,
Live the present, hope the future, For the vision eannot last.


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## MAYS. L. M. Double.

H. Kirk White.

From "VOCAL TRIAD No. 2," by per.
C. C. Pratt.


3 It was my guide, my light, my all; It bade my dark fore-bod - ing cease; And thro' the storm and


MAYS, L. M. Double. Concluded.


From ev' - ry host, from ev' - ry gem; But one a-lone the Sav-ior speaks, It is the star of Beth-le - hem.


I'll sing first in night's di - a - dem, For - ev - er and for - ev - er more; The star ! the star of Beth - le - hem !

## GONE TO RESTT.*

J. P. Rees.


1 Brother, thou art gone to rest; We will not weep for thee, For thou art now, Where oft on earth, Thy spirit longed to be.
2 Brother, thou art gone to rest; Thine is an ear-ly tomb, But Je-sus sum-moned thee a-way, The Savior called thee home.


3 Brother, thou art gone to rest ; Thy toils and cares are o'er,
And sorrow, pain, and suffering now Shall never grieve thee more.

4 Brother, thou art gone to rest ; Thy sins are all forgiven,
And saints in light have weleomed thee, To share the joys of heaven.

Brother, thou art gone to rest; And this shall be our prayer,
That when we reaeh our journey's end, Thy glory we may share.

[^9]C. H. G.

I. A. BAMIES.


I Spring is here with its cheer, And its ver-nal beau - ty, Heart and voice now re-joice, Both in love and du - ty;
2 Hills are green, skies se-rene, Brook-lets that are flow-ing, Leaf - y trees, gen - the breeze, Wel-come dawn bestow-ing;


At onr feet, pure and sweet, See the flow - ers spring-ing, Birds ap-pear far and near. Songs of glad-ness ring-ing. So will we, glad and free, In the days be-fore us, Like the birds, but with words, Sweet-ly sing the cho -rus.



JESUS, BLESSED JESUS.
A. J. Showalter, by per.



Who up Cal - va-ry was led? Who for us his life-blood slied? Je- sus Christ, cre-a-tion's head, )
When be -fore the Judge we wait, Who will o - pen heaven's gate? Je-sus Christ,our Ad - vo -cate, \}Je - sus, bless - ed Je - sus. At his feet nur crowns we'll fling, While with rapturous songs wc sing, Je-sus Christ, our Sa-vior,King, )


LAY THE ARMOR DOWN. L. M.



SAFE TO LAND.


2 When our fathers humbly sought Him, Pleaded for the nations lost, His own arm salvation brought them, And the blessed Holy Ghost. $\|$ : On the nations, on the nations, Poured another Pentecost!:||

3 And the list'ning church in wonder Hears to-day, in jubilee,
As the voice of mighty thunder, Rolling over land and sea.
I: One thanksgiving, one thanksgiving, God hath set his people free. :||

4 This then be our song of boasting, God is with us, as of yore ; Still in his salvation trusting, We will journey as before.
$\|:$ God is with us, God is with us, Be our song forevermore. :||

## HEAR MY PRAYER.



O Lord, in mer - cy, hear my prayer, for I am poor and need - y! O Lord, in mer - cy,


## WE ARE COMING.

From "THE SURPRISE," by per.
G. W. LYON.


2 We will follow in thy footsteps, precious Master, From the path of love and duty never stray, And thy loving voice shall cheer us as we journey, To the land of beauty far away.

3 We will follow, though the tempest burst around us, Though the waves of earthly sorrow o'er us roll,
For we know thy loving hand will part the waters, And thy "peace, be still" the storm contiol.



2 The morn, with glory crowned, His hand arrays in smiles; He bids the eve decline,

Rejoicing o'er the hills.
The evening breeze His breath perfumes, His beauty blooms on flow'rs and trees,
3 With life He clothes the spring, The earth with summer warms; He spreads th' autumnal feast,

And rides on wintry storms.
His gifts divine tho' all appear, And round the year His glories shine.

ATLANTA. H. M.
FRANK M. DAVIS.



DUNHAM. H. M.


CANADA. 8s \& 7s. Double.


Thou art ev - 'ry crea-tures theme. Lord of ev - 'ry land and na - tion, An-eient of e - ter - hal days,
By Thy just and law-ful praise.
Works with skill and kind-ness wrought. For Thy prov - i - deneethat gov - erns, Thro' Thine em - pires' wide do-main, Bless - ed be Thy gen - tle reign.


SHILOH. 8s \& 7s. Double.


1. Hark ! what mean those holy voices, Sweet-ly sounding thro'the skies? Lon! thean-gel-ic host re-joic-es, Heavely hal-le - lu-jahs rise.
2. Peace on earth, good will from heaven, Renching far as man is foum ; Souls redecmed and sins for-giv-en, Loud our gohlen harps shall sombl.


SHILOH. Concluded.


Hear them tell the wondrous story, Hear them chant in hymns of joy; Flo - ry in the highest, glo-ry, Glo - ry be to God most high. Christ is born the great Anointed, Heav'n and earth His praises sing; Oh, receive whom God appointed, For your Prophet, Priest and King.


MONROE. Bs, Ts \& 4s. 8th P. M.
THEOPHILUS.


# UTICA. 8s. 



1. Oh, come let us sing to the Lord, In God our sal-va-tion re-joice; In psalms of thankegising, re-cord IIis praise with one spir-it and reice.
2. Je - ho-rah is King, and He reigns, The God of all gods on His throne; Thestrengthof the hillshemaintains; The ends of the earth are His own.
3. The sea is Je-ho-rah's, He made The tide its do - minion to know; The Iand is Je-ho-vah's; Helaid lts sul-id fum-lat - tion be-low
4. Oh, come, Ict us wor-ship and kneel Be-fore our Cre - a-tor, our God; The peo-ple who serve Him withzeaI, The flock whom Ife guides withlis rod.


CARTHAGE. 8s:


3 Awake, then, my heart and my lute! Eweet organs, your note softly swell:
No longer my: lips shall be mute,
The Savior's high praises to tell!
4 IVis love in my heart shed ahroad, My graces shall hoom as the spuing; This temple, His Spirit's abomle. My joy, as my duty, to sing.


## ELMER. 7s, Double.*



3 Thon, O ('urist, art all I want, More tham all in Thee I find
Raise the fallen, cheer the faint, Iheal the sick and lead the hlind. Just and holy is 'Tly name'; I am all unrightemsness;

False, aud inll of sin, 1 cm , Thom art fill of trath and grace.
4 l'kenteous grace with Thee is found, Grace to cover all my sin;
Let the healing streams aboume, Make and keep me pure within. Thou of life the formain art, Fredelat me take of thee: siring Then uf within my hart, lise to all eteramy.


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { CUTHBERT. 7s. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ALPHA. 7s. }
\end{aligned}
$$



AFAR. 7s \& 6s.


REJOICE. 7s \& 6s.
R. A. GLENN. 3 SO5


1. Re - joice, ye hap-py peo - ple, And peal the clang-ing chime, From ev - 'ry bel-fried steep-le, In sympho-ny sub-lime. 2. Oh, praise the hand that giv eth, And giv - eth ev - er - more; To ev - 'ry soul that liv - eth, A-bund-mince flowing oer.
2. Then gather, Christians, gath-er, To praise with heart and voice, The good, Al-might - y Fa - ther, Who biddeth you re - joice.



## ROYAL BANNER. 7s \& 6s. 26th P. M.

E. T POUND.



1. Je-sus, hear me, I would pray : Children oft hast Thou befriended; Turn, oh, turn me not a - way, Now Thou art to heay'n as-cend-ed.
2. Not less pitying sure-ly now, On 'Thy throne of glo-ry seat-ed, Tho' when here a stranger Thou Wert to bless young babes entreated.
3. Je-sus, hear me, shed Thy grace, Look in mercy, grunt Thy blessing; There is nothing in this place Half so wor-thy of pos-sess-ing.


MERIDIAN. 6s \& 8s.
FRANK M. DAVIS.


I was a wand'ring sheep, I did not love the fold; I did not love my Shepherd's voice, I would not be controlled.

(1) was a way-ward child, I did not love my home; I did not love my Fa-ther's voice, I loved a - far to roam.


VICKSBURG. 6s \& 4s.


CHERINO. 11s


DENNISON. 11s.
Music by CHAS. EDW. PRIOR.


Exprcise No. 21.
Nitiral Winor Scale. Harmonic form of Winor Scale.

197. If a major second is known by an interval of a second having only a major second, and a minor second is known by an interval of only a minor second, and a minor third has both a major and minor second in it, and a major third has two major seconds, and a sharp fourth has three major seconds, and a perfect fourth has two major and one minor second, when is a fifth, sixth, or seventh major or minor?

A fifth has been called a flat fifth when there were two minor seconds in it, and a perfect fifth when there was only one. A sixth and seventh are minor when they have two minor seconds in each; and major when they have but one minor second in each one.
198. To how many points may we key in music?

To as many as there are minor seconds in the Chromatic Scale.
199. How many minor seconds in the Chromatic Scale?

Twelve; and this number is equal to the number of major seconds and minor seconds in the Diutunic Scale subdivided into minor seconds. Five major and two minor seconds equal twelve minor seconds.
200. Will you produce an example of the twelve scales belonging to the twelve keys, and give their names?

C Scale, Natural, no flats or sharps; (ZScale, İ for a sign; D) Scale, 5 ys for the sign ( $C=$ and $D_{2}$ play the same); D) Scale, 2Es the signature; $D=$ Scale, $9=$ the sign; E) Sale, 37s the sign ( $D=$ and E2 play alike) ; E Scale, 45 the sign; F Scale, 1 ? the sign ; $\mathrm{F}=$ Scale, $6=s$ the sign; $G_{2}$ Scale, 67 s the sign ( $F=$ and $G_{2}$ play the same); $G$ Scale, $1=$ the sign ; $G=$ Scale, 8* the sign ; Ao Scale, 47 s the sign ( $(:$ and A) play the same); A Scale, $3=$ the sign; $A=$ Scale, $10=$ the sign; $\mathrm{B}_{7}$ Scale, 27s the sign ( $\mathrm{A}=$ and By play alike); B scale, $5=$ the cignature. Let the teacher and pupil alternate in drawing thesc scales until understood.

Exercise No. 22.


> E Scule.

F Scale.
$F \#$ Scale
or $\quad G_{2}$ Scale.
G Scale.



B Scute.

201. What particular points are to be observed when any number of flats and sharps are introduced (more than six) in a piece of music?

We observe, if that number be taken from twelve, the remainder will be a smaller number, and less than six; can be played on an instrument with less perplexity, and is the practical signature to be given, hence but few pieces of music are ever written with more than five flats or sharps.
202. What scales are most nearly related to each other?

Those that have all the tones in common except one. For instacne: Scale of C has no flats or sharps; Scale of $G$ has in its scale $\mathrm{F}=$ for seven instead of F , while the C Scale has F for four of its scale. The F Scale has By in its family, which is not in the C scale; By is four in the F Scale; there is no $\mathrm{B}_{2}$ in the C Scale, but we have B seven in that scale.
203. Why is F - first introduced in the G Scale?

Because we could not build a complete scale without using F for seven of that scale, in order to make a major second from six to seven, and a minor second from seven to eight.
204. Why is Bz first introduced in the F Scale?

Because a perfect scale could not be built from F as the Tonic without making a minor second from three to four, which would be from
$A$ to $B$; and hence we are compelled to dismiss $B$, and take $B y$. By so doing, we have not only made the interval correct from three to four, A to $\mathrm{B}_{2}$, but from four to five, B to C ; have remedied another error that would have occurred without this flat.
205. Does this order of flating and sharping hold good in all scales?

It does. Whenever any scale is called for, use flats or sharps until your intervals are all like the intervals of the Model Scale-making no difference what point you start from, even if it were $C=\%$, or any other double sharp or double flat.

## LESSON XXII.

206. What other manner of scale building may be introduced to illustrate more plainly to the eye the use of flats and sharps?

207. If we were to continue building scales after the order of the example above until twelve scales were built, how many ors would occur?

Fise; and these would seem to occur where the major seconds occur in the Model Scale, thus producing the intermediate tones, which constitute the Chromatic Scale fully; and a scale may be built upon any point of the Chromatic Scale.

## LESSON XXIII.

## DYNAMICS.

208. What is an organ tone?

A tonc commenced and performed with the same degree of power to the end, and is indicated thus: $\overline{\text {, and takes its name from the }}$ organ pire, which produces but one degree of power.
209. What is a Crescendo or Cres?

A tone commencing softly and gradually increasing to loud, and is indicated by Cres, or by diverging lines, thus: -
210. What is a Diminuendo?

A tone begiming loud and gradually decreasing to soft, and indicated thus: Din or the $=$.
211. What is a Swell?

The union of Crescendo and Diminuendo, and indicated thus:
212. What is a Pressure Tone?

A very sudden Crescendo, anl indicated thus: $<$.
213. What is an Explosive Tone?

Onc produced forcibly and suddenly and diminished instantly, and indicated by the term, Forz, Frz, or $>$.
214. What is a Hold or Pause?

It is a Slur with a dot under it; is placed over a note, and indicates a longer time to be allowed to that note-to be prolonged at the discretion of the leader. Where this occurs, the class of performers will direct their eyes to the conductor, and concentrate to his movements. The character is made thus: -. Whenever it occurs over a har, there will be a cessation of movement over the bar, heing governed by the nature of the music and words preceding or following.
215. What is a Legato Mark?

Something like this: If there be several notes connected by it, the voice must glide gracefully from any one to its succecding tone. This character is sometimes called a tie-when all the notes cmbraced are on the same tegree.
216. What is a Staccato Mark?

Made thus: $\boldsymbol{\prime}$, and significs that a sudden forcible sound be produced. 217. What is a Mareato?

Made thus: - - a dot over or under a note, and performed with about half the amount of force of the Staccato. It is the medium between Staccato and Legato:
218. How many Registers has the male voice?

Two-the chest and medium. In order to produce tones in the medinm register, the breath must be directed to the upper front teeth. When thus directed, the tone is mixed, and said to be in the medium register.
219. How many Registers have female voices?

Two-the medium and head registers. While males perform the most of their lower octaves in the chest, if the females were to perform the same tones, or codeavor to imitate the same, they would be produced in the medium register or their lower register. If the females sing in their upper register in imitation of the medium in males, it prodices what is termed the head register in females. The head register is effem-inate-belongs to them alone; however, boys betore puberty, or the change of their voices, sing in this register.
220. Is it proper for gentlemen and ladies to sing the same part of music together?

It is not; because it would produce a conscentive netave, which is not admissible in harmony; and hence the ladies' voices helong properly to Soprano and Alto or C'ont ralto, and the males' voices to the Bas and Teier.
221. If there be three or four staves ued, and three clefs to the music, which is the Tenor Bass, ete.?

If there are three Staves, and the C Clef is used for the Tenor, high male voice, and the F Clef for the low mate voice, the (i C'lof belongs exclusively to the female roice, or boys in altn.
222. If there be only two Staves, and tiro parts on the staff, then what is the arangement?

The Bats then takes the lower part on the l' Clef Staff, the Teme: the higher part. The Soprano the ligher part on Gi (lef, and the Nto the lower part.
223. What precautions should be ohserved by all in singine?

Ladies are cautioned aganst ramying the chest tones above F Sharp fir the benefit of the roiec ; and gentlemen must mot attempt the head recrister, to imitate the femate voice, if they whuld mot lue ocuate in vocal perfomanes.

## LESSON XXIV.

224. What would he a good exercise to unite the chest and medium registers of male voicer?

Let them perform tones belonging to E , first line of C Clef Staff, and B , third line of the same staff, performing E loud and B softly; performing these tones until ease is acquired in uniting the registers to any vowel sound- $a$, as in father, preferable.
225. When shouk breath be taken in this exereise?

Immediately after the performance of tones E and B , blended together each time.
226. May we not leesen these intervals and unite the registers, as from E to A , and from E to G , or from F to G ?

This may be done by eare. Every student might practice such exereises daily, making, in every perfornance, the lower tones loud, and the higher tones softly.

227 . What would be a good exereise for mezzo soprano voices in head register tones?

From D, fourth line, to G, sixth space of G Clef Staff in Seale of $G$, in eighth notes, several times, rapidly.
228. What is a good exercise in mezzo soprano voices in medium register?

From E to B, in rapid succession, taking in all the intermediate tones in the E Scale. From C, fourth space upward, should invariably be performed in the head register.
229. What would be a good excrcise for bass or high baritone voices in chest register?

From G, first line F Clef Staff, to G, fifth space, quadruple time, eighth notes, rapidly and repeatedly, to the syllable ah, to get enuneiation well, and to syllable sca, to aequire a good habit of uniting cons, nants and vowels, or of uniting emotion with thought, as vowels are the emotional elements of the language, and consonants are the thought elements.
230. What is a good exercise for contralto voices?

From A, second added line below, to G Clef Staff, up to G, second line, in $\frac{2}{4}$ movement, eighth notes, to syllable la or sca, for getting active use of the tongue, etc.

## LESSON XXV.

231. In order to form somber tones by male voices, what kind of an exercise should be used?

Produce tones to F Clef Staff from C to F, whole notes, very slow and softly, with the syllable oo, by rounding the lips, distending the throat, foreing the larynx down as far as possible, and forcing the root of the tongue forward toward the mouth, making as wide an opening in the throat as ean be made, assuming a mournful countenance, and the tones will be somber.
232. How may elear tones be produced in tenor voices?

Exereisc in tones from C, added line below, in C Clef' Staff, up to C, fourth space, in $\frac{4}{4}$ movement, eighth notes, as rapid as possible, to syllable la, or ha, ha, ha.
233. How are clear tones produced in the throat?

The larynx is foreed up, the root of the tongue forced back, making the space as small as possible between the root of the tongue and larynx, assume a smiling countenance, and the work is done.

The following examples will illustrate some of the different modifications of clear and somber tones, and the adaptation of tone quality to sentiment:

$$
234 . \quad \text { TRANQUILLITY.-CLEAR TONES. }
$$


235.

CALM CheErfulness. - Clear tones.


Welcome, welcome, summer rain, Tapping at my win-dow pane.
236.


238.
JOY.-CLEAR TONES.


Now let the mer-ry song be-gin, Now fill the air with jorous din.
239.

GLADNESS. - CLEAR TONES.


Joy and glad-ness they shall dwell, Shall dwell forcver in thee.
240.
exultation.--Clear tones.


Yes! the Re-deem-er rose, The Sav-ior left the dead.
241. TPIUMPR-Clear TONES.


Yie-to-ry is on our banners, For thishour we've waited long.
242. GRIEF.-SOMBER TONES.


[^10]

When I am dead, then lay my head In some lone, slady dell.
244. PLAINTIVE.-SOMBER TONLS.


Fond mem'ry claims from me a tear, For loved ones far a - way.
245. DISTRESS AND FEAR.-SOMBEIB TONES.


O Father! God! in pity hear me, And comfort Thou my deep dis - trese.


My soul stands trembling white she sings 'The hon-ors of her (iod. He sits on no precarious throne, Nor . . . bor - rows leave to be.

* Notr.-Chanting is nothing more nor less than talking or speaking upon a given pitch. You talk the words to the chnnting note, and sing them to the cadenee. If the whole is sming, it is not a chant.


## LESSON XXVI.

## harmony.

247. What is a Concord?

The agreement of two tones performed simultaneously.
248. What is a Discord?

The disagrecment of two toncs performed at the same time.
249. What tones produce Discord?

Those that are a second, a fourth, or a scventh apart.
250. What tones produce a Concord?

Thirds, fifthe, sixths, and uctives.
251. Why do two tomes, the interval of a second apart, produce a dwagreeable effect upon the ear; while two tones, the interval of a third apart, produce an agreeable effect?

Masical sound being communicated, from the substance producing it to the ear hearing it, by means of the air as a conductor, a ad high sounds in pitch producine nore rapid vibrations of the atmosphere than the lower somds, the difference is to be attributed to the comparative rapidity of the vibrations in the two tones, which are sounded together.

252 . What must be the ratio of one to the other to produce concords?

To produce concords, the simple ratio of 1 to 2 must be produced, as from C to C , an octave; the upper C having twice as many vibrations as the lewer C , which is a perfect concord, 2 to 3 , as from $\mathbb{C}$ to G, or fifth, © predacing three vibrations, while C produces two. The unison, fifths an loctaves, are perfect concords, because the ratio of the vibrations of one tone to the other is so simple.

253 . What is the difference between thirds and sixths in their ratio?
The chord of third, from $\mathbb{C}$ to E, rates as 4 to 5 ; and chord of sixth, C to A , as 3 to 5 ; are not so simple as the above perfect concorls, and arc termed imperfect concords.
$2.5 \frac{1}{4}$. What is the ratio from C to D , a second?
C produces eight vibrations, while D produces nine; hence, the ratio is as 8 to 9 .
255. What is the ratio from C to F , a fourth?

C produces three vibrations, white F produces four ; ratio as 3 to 4, and is more simple than the second; hence, is not so umpleasint a discord as the seconl, and is admitte in composition.
256. What is the ratio of C to B , or the discord of the seventh?

The discord of the seventh, as from $C$ to $B$, is as 8 to $15, \mathrm{C}$ producing eight vibrations, while B produces fifteen.
257. Are discords ever used in composition?

They are sonetimes used by transition, suspension, syncopation, or addition.
258. Are the discords of suspension and syncopation regularly prepared?

They must have a regular preparation, else they may occur where much injury to the composition might arise.
259. Do the discords of transition and addition require any prep. aration?

As their names imply, they need no preparation.
260. Where are notes of irregular transition often found.

They often occur on the strong accented parts of the measure, and are called changing notes.
261. What change has occurred in modern from ancient music?

In modern, all the discords of transition are reduced to Appoggiaturas, as eighths in some phrases are turned into fourths, preceded by grace notes.
262. What are the two intermediate discord notes betwcen the tonic and the dominant descending termed?

They are discords of regular and irregular transition, and are explained by an after note.

## LESSON XXVII.

## HARMONY OF TIIE TRIAD.

263. If a Melody is the agreeable effect arising from a single part in music, what may the union of two or more melodies be called?

Two melodies, arranged according to the laws of Acoustics-so that the tones performed it the same time produce an agrecable effect upon the ear-is termed a partial harmony: three would be more perfect, and four melodies would produce comptete harmony.
$26 \frac{1}{4}$. Was not harmony formerly considered synonymous with melody?
Anciently, it was; and Counterpoint was applied to what we call harmony.
265. What is the term Counterpoint derived from?

From the ancient points or notes, which were placed counter or opposite to each uther on the staff:
266. What are the different eombinations of tones in harmony termed?

## Chords.

267. What does the union of any tone with its third major or minor, and its perfect fifth, form?

The harmonic Trial, or common chord.
218. What does Triad in music signify?

Three different tones combined together at a distance of a third and fifth from the lowest.
269. When is this Triad termed major or minor?

According to the nature of its third; if the third from the lowest be a minor third, the 'Triad is minor; if the third is major, or has two major seconds in it, it is a major Triad.
270. Beside the major and minor Triads, which are termed consonant, what other Triads are found in use?

Two dissonant Triads are to be found in use-one diatonic, the other ehromatic.
271. What letters compose the diatonic dissonant Triad?

The diatonic dissonant or diminished Triad-B D F-consists of two minor thirds.

272 . Of what does the chromatic dissonant 'Triad, or superfutons Triad, of the chromatic scale, consist?

It consists of two major thirds-C, E, and G sharp.
273. How do the major and minor Triads change by flatting or sharping their Triads?

The major Triad becomes minor by flatting its third, and the min or Triad becomes major by sharping its third.
274. Of what are the consonant Triads formed?

Of two dissimilar thirds-major and minor unitel.
275 . Of what are the diswonant Triads formed?
The dissonant Triads are formed of two similar thirds, beth minor or major.
276. In the natural Diatonic Seale, how many consonant Triads are to be found?

Six-three major and three minor.
277. What is the prime or lowest tone of the Triad called?

The fundamental or radical base, or simply the ront may be adopted ; and from these six different Triads are derived the root, or different keys in music, besides the natural key.
278. How do we ohtain the ronts of the two consonant Triads?

The roots of the consonant Triads are easily understood, as every radical base must have a perfeet fifth; but the roots of the dissonant Triads can not be explained till the nature of discords is known.
279. How many positions are assmed when the three tones of the Triad are taken as an accompument?

Three,-the first, that of thirl, fifth, and eighth; the second, that of fifth, eighth, and third; the third, that of eighth, third, and difth.

## LESSON XXVIII.

INVERSION OF TIE TRIAD.
280. When the lowest note, instead of being the root, is the third or the fifth of the Triad, what is it termed?

Such is called Inversion.
281. How do the inversions of the Triad differ?

According to their positions, as the former relate to the whole harmony, including the bass; the latter, to the accompaniment alone, independent of the bass.
282. How many positions has every Triad?

Every Triad has three positions, hut only two inversions.
$2 \times 3$. Whren the root is in the bass, what is the chord callet?
The chord is called Direct, whatever may be the position of the accompaniment.
281. Which is the first inversion?

The chord of the sixth is the first inversion of the Triad-when the bass tone becomes the thid of the hamony instad of the root.
285. How is this chord in the figures of thorough bass expressed ?

By a figure 6, to which also belougs the third of the lowest note; and, in the practice of counterpoint, the octave of the lowest note is cither emitted, or, if four parts are requisite, the sixth or the third may he doublerl.
286. What effect does a stroke through the figure 6 have in thorough bass?

It elevates the tone for the sixth note from the hass a chromatic miner second; and when used in a minor sixth, makes it the first insersion of the disonant Triad.
287. When the same mark oecurs on a major sixth, what allect is prouluced?

It nakes it the first inversion of the altered Triad.
288. By what means will thesc two chords hereafter be distinguished?

By the names of sharp sixth, and extreme sharp sixth-the first accompanied by a minor, and the second by a major third.
289. When is the chord of the fourth and the sixth the second inversion of the Triad?

When the bass note is the fifth of the harmony instead of the root,
290. How is it expressed in thorough bass?

By a 4 under a 6 , and in four parts. The three positions of the Triad are used as its accompaniment without any regard to the inversion of one note or the doubling of another.

## Lesson Xxix.

DIRECT AND CONTRARY MOTIONS.
291. What is essential to be explained before the harmonical succession of the Triads can be rightly understood?

Two different motions of the parts which constitute harmony, viz: the direct and coutrary motion.
292. How do the parts move in direct motion?

The diffcrent parts nuove the saine way, ascending or dcscending. 293. How does contrary motion differ from direct motion?

In the contrary motion one part rises while the others fall.
294. What may be obtained by a knowledge of the different motions?

By a knowledge of these two motions, the power of avoidiug many harmonical irregularities may be obtained.
295. What rules of harmony should be strictly observed in composition?

1st. All consecutive octaves and fifths must be avoided in the direct motions.

2d. All unneccssary skips are to be avoided, and all the chords are to be taken as closely as possible.

3d. In the third place, all false relations-such as the extreme sharp second-are disallowed, unless for the expression of some particular effect.

4th. All the irregular motions of the parts in harmony must be strictly avoided; every major interval ought to ascend, and every minor interval should descend, -that is, the part in which those intervals are found in combination, is to rise after the major and fall after the minor.

## LESSON XXX.

HARMONICAL PROGRESSION.
296. How shall we use the term progression in this lesson ?

In contradistinction to the term modulation, to signify that succession of Triads, or perfect chords, which, by being confined to the scate of the original key, only admits the tonic aud its two attendant harmonies, occasionally inter-persed with the relative tonic and the two harmonies attending on that scale, whether the original mode be major or minor.
297. If a change in the relative scale implies a partial modulation when the new scale remains undecided by the omission of the leading note, what becomes of the original tonic?

It still continues a predominant tone, and the term progression will be retained.
298. If the seale consists of seven different notes, how many Triads may be contained in this scale?

It is evident that two Triads, which only contain five notes-one note being common to both-can not decide the key.
299. If three different chords be taken, how is the key decided?

By the progression of tonic, subdominant, and dominant.
300. How are the motions of the radical bass or roots of chords reducible?

To six,-and divided into three different classes.
301. What is the first class?

The dominant motion, or ascent of the fourth or fifth.
302. What is the second class?

The mediant motion, or ascent of the third or sixth.
303. What is the third class?

The gradual motion, or ascent of the second or seventh.
304. The dominant is the foundation of what cadence?

The perfect and imperfect cadences, as the gradual motion is o- the false and mixed cadences.
305. Of these motions, which are regular and which irregular?

The dominant and the mediant are regular, having a tone common to both chords; the gradual is irregular, as the chords have no connection with each other.
306. When the melody moves regularly by degrees, ascending or descending, what progressions are often employed?

A descending melody, as rising fourths and falling fifths; an ascending melody by rising fifths and falling fourths, or descending melody by rising thirds and falling fourths, and ascending melody by rising fourths and falling thirds; and again, ascending melody by rising seconds and falling thirds, or descending melody by rising seconds and falling fourths.

## LESSON XXXI.

## INYERSION OF HARMONIC INTERVALS.

307. When is an interval said to be inverted?

When its lowest tone is transposed an octave higher.
308. What does a second, third, etc., become by inversion?

By inversion, a second becomes a seventh, a third becomes a sixth, a fourth becomes a fifth, a fifth becomes a fourth, a sixth becomes a third and a seventh becomes a second:
309. What will any minor or major interval become by inversion?

A minor interval becomes a major by inversion, and a major becomes a minor interval.
310. What change is made between extended and diminished intervals by inversion?

The extended interval becomcs diminished, and the diminished becomes the extended or augmented interval.
311. How many bases has every inversion of a chord?

Every inversion of a chord has two bases-a root base and a real base.
312. What is the lowsst tone in the chord in its direct position?

The root base is the lowest tone of the chord in its direct position, and the real base is the lowest tone in the inversion of the chord.
313. If $\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{E}$, and G form a common chord, which is the root base, and which the real base?

C is the root base, and E the real base ; and to find the root base to the first inversion of any chord, count three degrees below the real base, including the real base.
314. In four-part music, which is nsually added to the real base?

The octave of the real hase is usually added.
315. If C, E, G, and C be the chord in the four-part music, what are the figures used to express the chord in thorough bass?

3,5 , and 8, - E being the real base, from E to $(\mathrm{G}$ is 3 , and from C to G 5 and C' to (' 8.

## LESSON XXXII.

THE DOMINANT SEVENTII, ITS RESOLUTION AND INVEIRSION.
316. What is the dominant seventh?

The common chord of the dominant-fifth of the scale-with the seventh added, is termed the dominant seventh.
317. Of what is the dominant seventh composed?

Of a major third, perfect fifth, and the minor seventh. Wherever this order of intervals occurs it constitutes the dominant seventh.
318. Can it occur upon any other than the dominant (fifth) tone of the scale?

It can not; hence, therc can be but one dominant seventh in each scale, as there is but one dominant (fifth) tone in each.
319. What will the studcnt perceive in the examination of the above statement?

That the chord of the dominant seventh passes into the common chord of the tonic, and is termed resolution.
320. To get into the common chord of the tonic, how do we proceed?

From the root, G, we ascend a fourth, or descend a fifth, and the third, B, has to ascend a minor second to the octave of the tonic.
321. What, then, becomes of D, the fifth from G?

It has to descend one inajor second to the octave of the toric, C ; and the seventh, F, has to descend a minor second to E, the third in the chord of the tonic.
322. How may we resolve it into the common chord of the tonic in the relative minor?

First, by the chord of C, E, G, C-3, 5, 8; next, G, D, F, B5, 7, 3; next, A, C, E, C-5, 3 ; next, G, B, D, F-3, 5, 7; auct, lastly, $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{E}-3,5$. This is termed an interrupted resolution.
323. Give us another method of resolving the dominant seventh in the relative minor?

Let G , the dominant, ascend a thirl to E ; let G's third, B, ascend a minor second to C ; then the fifth, D , descend a major second to ('; and the seventh, F , ascend a major second to G . In this resolution, the seventh, contrary to its natural tendency, ascends. When the seventh ascends in the chord dircet, the root must move down in a contrary direction. There are other resolutions of this chord, but we decm it unnecessary to give them in this epitome of harmony.

## RUHIMHENTALHELSANS.

## DICTIONARY OF MUSICAL TERMS.

Accelerando-with gradually increasing velocity.
Accent-the foree or stress placed upon a note to mark its place and relative
Adagio, or Adasio-very slow.
[importance in the measure.
Ad Libitum-at pleasnre.
Affetuoso-with tenderness and pathos.
Air-see soprano.
Allegro-quick, lively.
Allegretto-less quick than Allcgro.
Assai-very, extremely.
Andante-gentle, distinct, rather slow, and yet connected
Anduntino-somewhat quicker thau Andante.
Animato, or Con Animo-with fervent, animated expression.
Ardito-with ardor and spirit.
Arisso-in a light, airy, singing manner.
A 'Tempo-in time.
Antiphone-music sung in alternate parts.
Ayitato-with agitation.
Alto-the lowest part for femalcs.
Ben Murcato-in a pointed and well-marked manner.
Bis-twice.
Brillante-brilliant, gay, shining, sparkling.
Baritone-a male voice intermediate in pitch between the tenor and basso.
Basso-the lowest voicc among men.
Bass-the lowest part in a musical composition.
Cantabile-in a graceful, singing style ; a pleasing, flowing melody.
Canto-the treble part in a chorus.
Cadence-closing strain; also a fanciful cxtcmporaneous embellishment at
Choir-a band of singers.
[ the close of a song.
Con-with.
Con Animo-with animation.
Con Energia-with energy.
Con Fuoco-with ardor, fire.
Con Expressione with expression.
Cim Impeto - with force, energy.
Con Moto-with motion.
Con Spirito-with spirit, animation.
Cono-chorus.
Conductor-one who superintends a musical performance.
Contralto-the lowest female voice.
Crescendo-with a gradually increasing power of tone.
Da-for, from, of.
D. $\boldsymbol{l}$ Segno-repat from the sign.

Ihe Capo-frum the begimaing.

Declamando-in the style of declamation.
Decrescendo-diminishing, decreasing.
Diminuendo-same as Decrescendo.
Di Molto-much, or very.
Dizoto-devotedly, devoutly.
Dolce-soft, sweet, tender.
Dotoroso-in a plaintive, mournful style.
Duet, or Duo-a two-part song.
$E$, and Elegante-clegance.
Expressivo-expressive.
Fine, Fin, or Finule-the end.
Forte-loud.
Fortissimo-very loud.
Forzando, Forz, or $F z$-a sudden increase of power: $<$
Fuguto-in the fuge style.
Giusto-in just and steady time.
Grazioso, or Grazio-smoothly, gracefully.
Grave-slow and solemn.
Impeto-with impetuosity.
Larghetto-slow, but not so slow as Largo.
Largo-slow.
Lacrimando-mournful, pathetic.
Legato-close, gliding, connected style.
Lentando-gradually slower and softer.
Lento-slow.
Ma-but.
Muestoso-majestic, majestically.
Marcato-strong and marked style.
Moderato-in moderate movement.
Mezzo Voce, Mez, or $M$-medium tone of voice.
[than the Contralto.
Mezzo Soprano-a female voice of lower pitch than the Soprano, and higher
Pastoral-applied to graceful movements in compound time.
Primo-the highest part in music. (Sce Soprano.) [sound to another.
Portamento-the manner of sustaining and conducting the voice from che
Presto-quiek.
Prestissimo-very quick.
Quartette-a four-part song.
Quintette-a five-part song.
Rullentando, or Rall-slower and softer by degrees.
Recitando-a speaking manner of performance.
Recitative-musical declamation.
Ritardando, Ritard, or Rit-slackening the time.
Resoluto-with boldiness and rewolution.

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Days of my Childhood



## Pudimenmal Lessons.-Supplemeniral.

1. What is the least appreciable difference between the pitch of any two tones?
The difference of a minor second.
2. Why called a minor second?

Because, having heard any tone as the first, the next one just above is the second.
3. As minor means less, is there such a thing as a major second?

There is: two minor second intervals are equal to one major second interval. Remember intervals are not degrees.
4. In producing two different pitches, which is the more natural to the voice, the major second interval or the minor sccond interval? More frequently the major second interval, yet, at certain points, the minor secomd interval is equally as natural for voices to pass over.
5. This leads us to a successive order of different pitches called the scale. What is the nature of this order of pitches?
The scale is a series of tones from one to eight: the eighth being so agreeable in pitch with the first it is called by the same name.
6. There being eight tones to complete the scale, how many natural distances would there be and what their nature?
There would be seven intervals-five major second and two minor second intervals: from 1 to 2,2 to 3,4 to 5,5 to 6 , and 6 to 7 would be major second intervals, and from 3 to 4 and 7 to 8 would be minor second intervals.
7. Why are not all intervals the same, cither major or minor?

Bccause the ear naturally demands them in the above form.
8. Two minor seconds being cqual to one major second interval, do we not omit or pass over intermediate tones with every major sccond interval?
We do: the five major second intervals in the scale are equal to ten
minor second intervals, and the two minor second intervals added would make tuelve minor second intervals in the scale.
9. Then how many different pitches really exist in the compass of the scale?
Twelve: the eighth spoken of above being the thirteenth in the artificial or chromatic scalc.
10. Do we have any practical use for the seale by minor seconds?

Only in the octave form, using eight of the thirteen to complete the natural or diatonic scale.
11. What tones of the chromatic scale compose the tones of the diatonic scale?
The 1 st, $3 d, 5$ th, 6 th, 8 th, 10 th, 12 th and 13 th or first again.
12. How are the tones of the diatonic scale numbered?

They are called 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, or 1 again.
13. We now see when the major sccond intervals and the minor second intervals naturally occur in the diatonic scale, the 1st, 3d, 5 th, 6 th, 8 th, 10 th, 12 th and 13 th of the chromatic scale being the 1 st, $2 \mathrm{~d}, 3 \mathrm{~d}, 4$ th, 5 th, 6 th, 7 th and 8 th of the diatonic scale.
14. How are the different pitches represented to the cye?

By means of lines and spaces called the staff.
15. How is the staff arranged to represent all the different pitches? Formerly by parallel lines and spaces, each line and space being a degree of a major secoud interval apart, except where 3 and 4 and 7 and 8 occured being only " minor sepond interval apart.
16. How is the stafl now arranged to represent the different pitehes in the new edition of this work?
Apcorling to the nature of the different pitches-in degrees a minor sepond miterval apart-haring a diffornt degree for every different jutch in the chromatic scule.
17. How does this compare with keyed instruments?

Exactly in accorlanee uith them, the lines representing the black keys and the spaces the white keys.
18. How many differently named white keys are on keyed instruments? Seven: representiny the seven different pitches in the diatomie seale.
19. How many differently named black kers are there?

Five: named by ten names-by sharps from the white keys below them, and by fluts from the white lieys ubove them.
20. Are the lines and spaces of the new staff named in this order? They ean be known in this way; yet we prefer to know them by twelve different numes, viz.: (see diactram, p. 1.)
21 Why do we prefer twelve names instead of seven and five flat or five sharp names?
Because there are really twelve different pitches-ue should have a different nume for every different pitch.
22. Can we flat or sharp the pitch of any tone?

We can not: the idea is absurd, and sueh names inconsistent.
23. Why, then, have sueh names been in use so long?

Simply because the old form of the staff eould not possibly have a different degree for every different pitch of a minor seconl, hence musiciuns were eompelled to use the same degree for different pitches, and the same pitch on different degrees of the staff.
24. There being four parts or voiees in musie, viz. : Base, Tenor, Alto and Treble, how are they represented on the staff?
Formerly by a base or F clef staff, a tenor and treble or $G$, or $C$ elef staff, the base staff being le'tered differently from that of the tenor and treble staves.
25. What is the arrangement in the new form?

There are two compound staves, letterel exaetly alike, viz: the base and teror stuff, and alto aml treble staff. The base and touor for male voices, being an octave lower in ititch than the alto and treble for female roicess. Stec cliafram.)
26. What motation is used in the new form in this work?

Messrs. Fillmores' Figured Notation and Hood's ILarmonic Notation; all the notes being round for the instrumentalist, with figures or marks in them, corresponting with each mumber of the diatonie seale, for the convenience of the vocalist in sight reading, and Aikin Seven Shapes.
27. How many different scales or keys ean we have?

As many as there are different pitches, viz: twelve.
28. As there can be twelve different seales, or keys, in diatonic form, is there any other than one form of the diatonic seale? There are two forms of the diatonie scale.
29. What is the name given to the form above mentioned? The major diatonie seale.
30. What is the name of the other form?

The minor diutonic scale, (see p. 16,) having minor seconds in different places.
31. Can we have as many minor seales, or keys, as major? Just as many.
32. How are the keys, major or minor, numbered?

From one to twelve, viz.: $A, 1 ; B, 2 ; C, 3 ; D, 4 ; E, 5 ; F, 6 ; G$, 7; H, 8; I, $9 ; J, 10 ; K, 11 ; L, 12$.
33. Are there any other than the regular order of tones of the scale ever used in eomposition?

- Tones of another scale, or key, are frequently substituted, temporarily, to heighten the effect or give varriety.
34 . What is the sign given for the substitute?
A dot placed on the degree of the omitted tone, just preceding the note of the substituted tone.
35 . What name do we give a substituted tone?
A temporary relative name (syllabic or memerieal) in honor of its omitted prolecessor, as fu to $f$, la to li, \& $\cdot$ e., if ubove dot, and $f a$ to $f$ e, if below the dot, ehanging somnd of $A$ to $C$ as in Italian.


Hail to the Lord's Anointed, Great David's greater Son!
Hail, in the time appointed, His . . . . . . . reign on earth begun. He comes to break oppression, To let the cap-tive free, D.C.To take away transgression, And . . . . . . . rule in eq - ui - ty.

ZION. 8s. 7s \& 4s.


1. Guide me, O Thoil great Jehovah. Pilgrim thro' this barren land;

I am weak, but Thou art mighty; Ifold me with Thy powerfulhand: Bread of heaven, Feed metill I want no more; Bread of heaven, Feed me till I want no more.
2. When I tread the verge of Jordan, Bid my anxious fears subsite;

Death shall have no power to sting me, I'll be safe on Canaan's side: Song: of prais-es $I$ will ever give to Thee, Sougs of prais-es I wilh ever give to Thee.



1. Come, soft and love-ly
2. All na-ture now is
3. Sweet evening, thou art
$\qquad$
eve-ning, Spread o'er the grass-y fields; We
si - lent,


| 9. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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|  | \% | - | O |  |



## $-(3) \cdot$

fecl - ing Thy si-lent coming yiclds



Old G, new H, Key No. 8.
ECHOES OF THE RANSOMED ONES.
CIIOIEUS. Words and Music by H. G. MANN.


2 Come to the mansions, the land of rest; Come to the home in glory;
Rest from your labors among the blest; Come to the home in glory.

3 Come to the mansions prepared for you; Come to the home in glory;
Mansions prepared for the faithful and true; Come to the home in glory.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 1. We are sing-ing of the Sar-ior, Of IIs blessed love so frec; How He suffered to re-deem us, Bled and died for you, and } \\
& \text { 2. We are sing-ing of the Sav-ior, How, with ten-der-ness and love, Once He called the lit - tle chil-dren, Bless-ed lambs of hear'na- }
\end{aligned}
$$

## HAPPY MORNING.

W. W. JOINER.


1. Oh, the dawn of that morno'er the hills of the East, When the King of the earth shall ap - pcar! Not in sor - row's low cry, but in 2. 'Tis an an - chor of hope, 'tis a star - beam at night, "Tis a prom - ise of heav-cu-ly birth, That the le - gions of sin will not 3. Yes, the King shall ap-pear, and the vir - gin of peace Shall a - bide in the fair, smiling land; And the beau - ty of Christ to his



## CHOBES.




 gate-way of sad-ness, Sum-mer and win-ter, yea, all my lifelong.


All in the dark would I be, and uncertain Whither to go, but for one at my side,
Who from the future removes the dim curtain, Seeing the glory to mortals denied.
No other friend would so patiently lead me, No other friend prove so faithful and strong; With ancels' food He has promised to feed me, Who has befriended me all my life long.

3 He will not weary, oh, blessed assurance! Infinite love will the finite outlast ! But for my Heavenly Fathcr's assurance, Into the depths of despair I were cast.
This is my Star in a midnight of sorrow; This is my refuge, my strength and my song; Earth is to-day. lout there's he: aven tw-morrow; Jesus will guide me tiru' all my life long.









1. I need Thee, pre-eious Je - sus! For I an full of $\sin$; My soul is dark and guilt - y, My heart is dead with-in.
2. I need Thee, pre-cious Je - sus! For I an vor - y poor; $\hat{A}$ stran-ger and a pil-grim, I have no earth - ly store 3. I need Thee, pre-cious Je - sus! All through this world of strife; Oh, gnide me on my jour - ney To gain e - ter - nal life!




A-
308 3 B

chorus.



1. Show pit - y, Lort, O Lord, for-give, Let a re-pent-ing reb-el live: Are not Thy mer-eies large and free? May not a sin-ncr trust in Thee? 2. My erimes are great, but don't surpass The power and glory of Thy graee: Great God, Thy nature hath no bound! So let Thy pard'ning love be found.


## PUBITY. L. M

W. M. POUND.

Old C, New A, Key No. 1.



1. So let our lips and lives ex-press The ho - ly gos-pel we pro-fess; So let our works and virtues shine, To prove the doe-trine all di-vine.
2. Thus shall we best pro-elaim a-broad The hon-ors of our Sav-ior God, When His sal-va-tion reigns within, And grace suhdues the power of sin.
3. Our flesh and sense must be de-nied, Pas-sion and en-vy, lust and pride; While justiee, prudence, truth and love, Our in-ward pi - e - ty approve.
4. Re - li-gion bears our spir-its up, While we ex - peet that bless-ed hope, The bright appearance of the Lord, And faith stands leaning on His word.


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "RATIET TO THE STANDARD"" }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 2. See, our conqu'ring hosts are marching! } \\
& \text { 3. We will do our Chris-tian du - ty, sear the watchword, "tod is love!" To ce - hes-tal strainsof mu-sic, } \\
& \text { Stead fast brave the brunt of war,- Fot, like cravens, stand and list -en, } \\
& \text { Ral-ly } \\
& \text { On the in the name of Clirist } \\
& \text { fly-ing foe they move; } \\
& \text { To the bat-tle from a-far; } \\
& \text { To the bat-tle from a-far; }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Q.e 0. } \\
& \text { Smite and slay the imps of } \mathrm{Sa} \text { - tan, Heal the wound-ed, save the lost; Christian he-roes, you will conquer, } \\
& \text { For Je - ho-valı leads your host. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { cilonvs. } \\
& \text { cila do do }
\end{aligned}
$$

## PARTING BLESSING.

Old G, new II, Key No. 8.

## JOIIN MCPIIERSON.

$$
\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll}
\text { L } \\
\text { A }
\end{array}\right.
$$



## SEASONS OF GRACE. 8s or 10s.



## BLESSED NAME.



1. Ilow sweet the name of Je-sus sounds In a be-liev-er's ear;
2. It makes the wounded spir - it whole, And ealns the troubled breast;

Tis man-na to the hung-ry soul, And to the wea-ry rest. Bless-ed
3. Dear Name, the Rock on which I build, My shield and hid-ing place; My nev-er-fail-ing treasury filled With boundless stores of grace.


Blessed N゙anse, Oh,howsweet! Blessed N゙ame, Oh, how sweet


## TRUSTING JESUS.

Old A, new J.
CIIAS. EDW. POLLOCK, by permission.


1. Sim - ply trust-ing ev - ery day, Trust-ing theo a storm-y way; E - ven when my faith is small, Trust-ing Je-sus, that is all.
2. Trust-ing as the mo-ments fly, Trust-ing as the days go by; Trusting Him what-e'er be-fall, Trust-ing Je-sus, that is all.
3. Trust-ing Him while life shall last, Trusting Him till earth is past; Till with-in the jas - per wall, Trust-ing Je-sus, that is all.


CHORUS.


Trust - ing Je - sus, Trust-ing Je-sus, that is all; Trust - ing Je - sus, Trust-ing Je - sus, that is all.
Trust-ing Je-sus, Trust-ing Je-sus,
Trust-ing Je-sus, Trust-ing Je-sus,


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## Old G, new H.

## Quartet.



1. Je-sus, lover of my soul,
2. Other ref-uge have I none, Hangs my help-less soul on Thee;
3. Plenteous grace with Thee is found,-Grace to cover all my $\sin$;

Duet.
 Quartet.


While the nearer billows roll, Leave, oh, leave me not a-lone!

Let the heal-ing streams abound,
White the tem-pest still is high. Still sup-port and com-fort me. Make and keep me pure with - in.


## FULLCHORİS

$$
\frac{1}{\sqrt{1}-6-6-6-\sigma}
$$

$$
\left.\left|\begin{array}{cccc}
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\hdashline 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\hline & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{array}\right| \begin{gathered}
1 \\
(5)
\end{gathered} \right\rvert\,
$$

Hide me, oh, my Savior, hide, All my trust on Thee is stayed;
Thou of life the fount-ain art,

Till the storm of life is past! Safe in - to the haven guide, (the haven guide,) Oh, receive my soul at last. All my help from Thee I bring; Cover my defenseless head (de-fense-less head) With the shadow of Thy wing. Freely let me take of Thee; Spring Thou up within my heart, (within my heart, Rise to all e-ter-ni - ty.

$\stackrel{-}{\mathbf{G}} \frac{-}{B}$



Now to you my spir - it turns-Turns, a fu - gi-tive unblessed : Brethren, where your al-tar burns, Oh, re-ceive me in - to rest! Mine the God whom you a-dore, Your Re-deem-er shall be mine; Earth can fill my soul no more, Ev - 'ry i - dol I re-sign.
"Fol-low me:" I know Thy voice; Je-sus, Lord, Thy steps I see: Now I take Thy yoke by choice; Light Thy burden now to me.



Lost, I'm lost out in the wil-der-ness! Lord, O Lord, I roam! Thou who art full of ten-der-ncss, Oh, take, oh, take me home!


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1. I know I love Thee better, Lord, Than a - ny earth-ly joy, For Thou hast giv-en me the peace Which nothing can de-stroy.
2. I know that Thou art nearer still Than a - ny earth-ly throng; And sweet-er is the tho't of Thee Than a - ny love - ly song.
3. Thou hast put gladness in my heart; Then well may I be glad: With-out the se-cret of Thy love, I could not but be sad.
4. O Sav - ior, precious Savior mine! What will Thy presence be, If such a life of joy can crown Our walk on earth with Thee?


CIIORUS.


The half has nev - er yet been told Of love so full and free; Oh, oft re-peat the sto - ry old Of Hisshed blood for me! blood for me.



1. Watchman, tell us of the night, What its signs of promise are; Trav'ller o'er yon mountain height, See that glo - ry - beaming star!
2. Watchman, tell us of the night; Higher yet that star ascends; Trav'ller, bless-ed-ness and light, Peace and truth its course portends.
3. Watchman, tell us of the night, For the morning seems to dawn; Trav'ller, darkness takes its flight, Doubt and ter - ror are withdrawn.


Watchman, does its beauteous ray Aught of hope or joy fore-tell? Trav'ller, yes, it brings the day, Promised day of Is - ra - el. Watchman, will its beams a-lone Gild the spot that gave them birth? Trav'ller, a - ges are its own; See! it bursts o'cr all the carth. Watchman, let thy wand'rings cease, Hie thee to thy qui - et home; Trav'ller, lo! the Prince of Peace, Lo! the Son of God is come.


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## DAYS OF MY YOUTH.

"Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth."-Eccares 12:1.
CHAS EDW. PRIOR.
Old O , new (:



Cheeks of my youth, ye are furrowed all o'er; Strength of my youth, all your vig - or is gone; Tho'ts of my youth, your gay visions have flown.
Cheeks of my youth, bathed in tears ye have been; Tho'ts of my youth, ye have led me a - stray; Strength of my youth, why la-ment your de - cay?
Eyes of my age, be re-lig-ion your light; Tho'ts of my age, dread ye not the eold sod; Hopes of my age, be ye fixed on your God.



1. This life to me will soon be o'er, With all its toil and care; I have a home in heav'n a-bove, A mansion bright and fair. 2. I long to reach that happy home, From sin and sor-row free, To dwell with all the good and blest Throughout e-ter - ni - ty.


Hap-py home, sweet home, bless-ed home, sweet home, My home a - bove; Happy home, sweet home, blessed Happy home, sweet home, blessed home, sweet home, My happy home a-bove; Happy home, sweet home,


3 I soon shall pase oer Jordan's tideI have not long to wait; Till angel guards will ope to me The shiming pearly gate.

4 I soon shall walk the streets of gold, And view the city ner; For all the glories of the place Are bine for cremmor

## THE BEAUTIFUL UNKNOWN SHORE.




I dream of thee, I dream of thee, Thou beautiful, beautiful unknown shore; I dream of thee, I dream of thee,



Search me, O search me, O search me, O God,

lead me in the way, and lead me in the way ev-er-last - ing, ev-er-last-ing. ine - inen!




Strong De - liv-erer! Strong De - liv-erer! Be Thou still my strength and shield, Be Thou still my strength and shield.


GUIDE ME, 0 THOU GREAT JEHOVAH! Continued.



## THE LORD IS RISEN INDEED.

Old C, new A.
FRANK M. DAYIS.


The Lord is risen indeed; At-tend-ing an-gels hear; $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{p}}$ to the courts of heaven with speed The joyful tidings bear. Then take your golden


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lyres, And strike each cheerful chord; Join, all ye bright ce - les-tial choir, To sing your ris-en Lord, To sing your ris -en Lord.


Modulation-Old G, new $H$.


The Lord is risen in-deed, The grave has lost its prey; With Him shall rise the ransomed seed, To sing our ris - en Lord.


## THE LORD IS RISEN INDEED. Continued.

Modulate again to old C , new A .

to the courts of heaven with speed, The joy - ful tid-ings bear, The joy - ful, joy - ful tid - ings bear.



The Lord is risen in - deed; He lives, to die no more; He lives His people's cause to plead, Whose curse and shame He bore.


The Lord is risen, At-tend-ing an-gels hear; Up to the courts of heaven with specd, Up to the courts of heaven with speed, The


joy-ful tid-ings bear, The joy -ful tid-ings bear, The joy - ful tid-ings bear, The joy-ful tid-ings bear, (joyful tidings bear.)


## 0 LET ME REST IN THY LOVE DIVINE!

> Old E flat, new D.
FRANK M. DAVIS.

$$
\overparen{\theta} \sqrt{6} \overparen{\theta}
$$


Andante.

$$
\overparen{00}=
$$

# 0 LET ME REST IN THY LOVE DIVINE! Continued, 




$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { soprano solo. } \\
& \text { - a a a a a o }
\end{aligned}
$$




Old $F$, new $F$.
Psalms 98: 4-9.
CHAS. EDW. PRIOR.


Make a joy-ful noise un - to the Lord, all the earth; Make a loud noise, and re-joice and sing praise. Sing un-to the Lord, un - to the


## Soprano solo.



Lord with the harp; Sing with the harp, and the voice of a psalm, Sing with the harp, and the voice of a palm. With trumpets and the sound or


MAKE A JOYFUL NOISE UNTO THE LORD! Continued.
Tutiv. त•





Maestoso.


And the peo-ple, the peo-ple with eq-ui-ty, With righteousness shall He judge the world, and the people with eq-ui - ty. A - men.


## LORD, I CRY UNTO THEE! Response.

Psalm 141: 1-4.
CHAS. EDW. PRIOR.
Old E flat, new D.
$+1$


Lord, I cry un-to Thee; Make haste un-to me; Give ear un-to my voice when I cry, when I cry un-to Thee!


Let my prayer be set be-fore Thee as sin - cere, And the lift-ing up of my hands As the eve - ning sac - ri-fice.


With fervent expression.


Set a wateh, O Lord, before my mouth; heep the door, the door of my lips. Incline not my heart to any e-vil thing, to a-ny e-vilthing.


## BLESSED BE JEHOVAH.

FRANK M. DAVIS.
Old E flat, new D.

$$
5
$$


Blest be Je-ho-vah, God of Is - ra - el! Blest be Je-ho-vah, God of Is-ra-el! Blest be Je-ho-vah, Blest be Je-ho-valh,



## BLESSED BE JEHOVAH. Concluded.



Blest be Je-ho-val, God of Is - ra-el; Blest be Je-ho-vah, blest be Je-ho-vah, blest be Je-ho-vah, God of Is - ra - el;


B He who reigneth for ev-er- more,
He who reigneth for-ev-er, He who reigneth for evermore,
He who reigneth for ev-er-more, He who reign-eth for ev-er-more,





Old E flat, new D
J. CALVIN BUSHEY, Holmesritle, Ohio.


1. 'Twas nigh to a bar that had long been made, Leaned a rumseller old in the liq-uor trade; His work was done, and he paused to count 2. I ga-ther them in to a life of shame, I will blast the fair-est and honored name; Make widows and orphans to cry and moan 3. The old man ceased as he closed his till, Soon all was gloomy and dark and still; I said to my-self as he went to rest,



The re-ceipts of the day for a large amount. A rel-ic of jol-ly old to-pers was he, And his lair was white as the foam of the sea. At the feet of King Alcohol's basest throne. The highest or lowest, I do not care which, They will soon find their level in one common ditch; "Can it be that hu-man-i - ty lulls his breast?" A law may protect you, but God never will, Tho' your ill-got-ten gains foot the pastor's bill;

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chorus.
I'll ga - . ther them in . . . To my


And these words came forth with the fumes of gin, I
But the law protects me, and it's no sin, I ga-ther them in, I gather them in.
I gather them, gather them, gather them in; I'll
And your voice will be heard o'er the last din, I ga-ther them in, I gather them in.

gather them, ga-ther them, gather them in; Let come the fa-ther, or come the son, I'll ga-ther and ru-in them one by one.

36. In what motation are the following pages?

In comnection with Pound's New Staff and Lettering permission has kindly been given to use John J. Hood's Notation, which offers useful ideas on the subject of harmony.
37. How can the musical student be aided in observing the special characteristics of the notes of the scale in their relationship to each other in the combinations of melody and harmony ?

By observing closely the following diagram of Name, Yotation Sign, Tendency, Mental Quality, and Indicating Nign.

NOTES OF THE SCALE, THEIR CHARACTERISTICS, ETC.

| Name. | Notation Sign. | Tendency. | Mental Quality. | Indicating Sign. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DO |  | Repose. . . . | Firm, solid. . | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { A circle, or } \\ \text { plain note- } \\ \text { head. } \end{array}\right.$ |
| SI |  | Leads to DO. . . | Acute, restless. | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Acute, or up- } \\ \text { ward sloping } \\ \text { line. } \end{array}\right.$ |
| LA |  | Leads to DO or SOL. | Mournful. | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Two contrary } \\ \text { sloping lines, } \\ \text { at angle. } \end{array}\right.$ |
| SOL |  | Repose. . . . | Bright, ringing. | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Circle or note } \\ \text { with centre dot } \end{array}\right.$ |
| FA |  | Leads to MI. . . | Grave, sombre. | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Grave, down- } \\ \text { ward sloping } \\ \text { line. } \end{array}\right.$ |
| MI |  | Repose. . . . . | Mild, calm. | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Perpendicular } \\ \text { line. }\end{array}\right.$ |
| RE |  | Leads to DO or MI. . | Rousing, cheerful. | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Two contrary } \\ \text { sloping lines, } \\ \text { forming cross. } \end{array}\right.$ |
| DO |  | Repose. | Firm, solid. | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { A circle, or } \\ \text { plain note- } \\ \text { head. } \end{array}\right.$ |

38. In the above diagram what ideas are plainly set forth?

That notes of repose are on the right side and form the Tonic chord, while those on the left side are notes of motion; and that all chords that have one or more notes of motion must be resolved, at or before the close of the piece, into the Tonic chord.
39. How is the Tonic chord known in this notation?

By the absence of sloping lines; it contains numbers 1,3 , and 5 of the scale, or Do, Mi, and Sol, the Tonic, Mediant, and Dominant.
40. What does the presence of one or more sloping lines in a chord indicate?

That it is a chorl of motion?
41. What are the principal chords of motion?

Sol Si Re Sol, sol si Re Fa, Si Re Fa, Fa La Do Fa, amd La Do Mi La.
42. What is the most satisfactory progression for resolving the note indicated?

The direction in which the line slopes points to its resolution.
43. What is the most correct method of resolution ?

When a chord consists of notes represented by mixed (sloping and other) signs, only such as are represented by sloping lines resolve as indicated in the diagram.
44. What becomes of those belonging to the Tonic chord?

They remain stationary, and form a portion of the succeeding chord; by some called the binding-tone.
45. What is the usual treatment of non-resolving notes?

When they are double in a chord while one remains stationary the other commonly goes to the root of the following chord.
46. When a positive change of key is desired how is it made known?

By the annomement over the music, and by locating the Tonic an eighth higher, increasing one line note to the eye (one black key on instrument), which is the increase of one shamp old method, one line note new method, or by locating the Tonic a sixth higher to increase one flat old method, or one line note new method, and the reverse in decreasing diatonically.
47. What effect docs a dot immediately preceding a note in this twelve lettcr staff have?

It sometimes answers as a brief change of key-has the same effect in this system that accidental flats or sharps have in the ohd form. If the dot is higher it has the effect of an accidental flat (old form), if lower the effect of an accidental sharp.
48. What should he carefully aroided?

The moving in parallel thirtecntlas, or sevenths chromatically (uctaves or fifthe diatonically).
49. Itow may the different parts in lamony move when the chori] remains mehanged ?

In any direction; the resolutions may be delayed or shspenumb.

When a figure of melody seems to demand it, resolution can be accomphished by proxy, the note being taken by a different part.
50. In pursuance of this delightful subject in what should the student exercise much care?

In particularity examining the construction, tendency, and mental
quality of chords. Let him become familiar with each by both seeing and hearing, observing the smoothness of effect produced when the parts move in accordance with the direction of the sign. By practice of this kind all the advantages to he derived from object teaching will be secured for this hitherto most difficult of subjects-the laws of musical harmony.

## MAJOR SCALES.

Relative Minor Scales may be built parallel with the Major Scales beginning a minor third below, diatonically.


$$
\left\{\begin{array}{l}
\text { Key of B, old form; five sharps. } \\
\text { Key of L, new form; five line notes. } \\
\text { Five black keys on instrument. }
\end{array}\right.
$$

$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Key of } \mathrm{F}=\text { or } \mathrm{Gb}, \text { old form; six sharps. } \\ \text { Key of } \mathrm{A}, \text { new form; five line notes. }\end{array}\right.$ Five black keys i white substitute on inst.
$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Key of } \mathrm{Db} \text { or } \mathrm{C}, \text {, old form; five flats. } \\ \text { Key of } \mathrm{B}, \text { new form ; five line notes. }\end{array}\right\}$ Five black keys on instrument.

"

Key of Ab, old form; four flats.
Key of $J$, new form ; four fine notes. Four black keys on instrument.

Key of Db, old form ; three flats. Key of $D$, new form ; three line notes. Three blacks keys on instrument.

Key of Bb , old form ; two flats.
Key of K, new form; two line notes. Two black keys on instrument.

Key of $F$, old forin; one flat.
Key of $F$, new form ; one line note. One black key on instrument.


Note. -Let the student observe that a scale has been built upon every one of the twelve letters used as a Tonic.

$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Key of } \mathrm{Bb} \text {, old form. }\}\end{array}\right.$

## OCALA. L. M.

FRANK M. JAVIS.






[^11]




\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ris - es, } \\
& \text { riv - er,-B }
\end{aligned}
$$
\]








4 Everlasting arms beneath me Now support my sinking frame, And the Holy Spirit cheers me In my Saviour's preeious name; Hood's Notation Copyright 1880.

Endless life my soul illumines, With the dawn of heaven's day, And my spirit plumes her pinions, Ready now to fly away.

5 Now life's battles all are ended, And the glorious viet'ry won, And the vietor gains a mansion, And a bright, immortal crown.

Face to face I'll see my Saviour, And shall know as I am known, And his glory sing forever And adore before the throne.


$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Key of } \mathrm{Bb} \text {, old form. } \\ \text { Key of } K, ~\end{array}\right.$
\{Key of K, new furm. \} MARY D. JAMES


CIIORUS.




Hood's Notation Copyright 1880 .




$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Key of } \mathrm{Gb} \text {, old form. }\end{array}\right.$
\{ Key of G, new form. \}
BELLEVILLE. L. M.






[^12]1. Fierce - ly came the tem - pest sweep - ing Down the lake
2. And the white waves rush - ing past her, Round her keel

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { of Gal - i - lee, } \\
& \text { lay smooth and still, }
\end{aligned}
$$ But the ship where Christ lay slcep - ing For the wild waves knew their Mas - ter,



3 When at night our homes are shaken, And the lowling winds we hear,As in terror we awaken, -
Keep us safe from harm and fear;

When the waves of pride or anger Rise to vex our hearts within, Keep us from a greater danger, From the passion storms of $\sin$.

[^13]$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Key of } \mathrm{Bb} \text {, old form. }\end{array}\right\}$ Rev. H. R. REED
Rev. W. T. DALE. Dy per.


CHORUS.


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Yes, for Je-sus, yes, for Je-sus, We the part-ing hand must take, } \\
& \text { Yes, for Je-sus, yes, for Je-sus, I ean bid you all fare-well. }
\end{aligned}
$$


Yes, for Je-sus, yes, for Je-sus, I ean bid you all fare-well.
ease, fond nature, cease thy struggle, Jesus calls, and I must to ; will ne'er esteen it trouble, Earthly comiort to forego.
Cro.-'Tis for Jesus, 'tis for Jesus, Earthly comforts I forego; Yes, for Jesus, yes, for Jesus, I cau bid you all farewell.

4
See the shining courts of glory. Bade adien on earth to dwell; How I leng the blissful story In benighted lands to tell.
Cho--'Tis for Jesus, 'tis for Jesus, That 1 go far hence to dwell, Yes, for Jesus, yes, for Jesus, I cau bid you all farewell.

5 Oft I dread the angry ocean; Oft I think of kindred dear:
Yet, witl Jesus as my portion, I will banish every fear.

Crio.-Yes, for Jesus, yes, for Jesus, I will banish every fear;
Yes, for Jesus, yes, for Jesus, I can bid you all farewell.
${ }^{6} 6$ When the storms of life are ended, We shall meet to part no more. Blessed thought! with hearts all hilendWe shall sing, our troubles o'er. [ed,

Cho.-Then with Jesus, then with Jesus, We will sing, our troubles ơor,
Then with Jesus, then with Jesus, We will sing, our troubles oer.

$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Key of } F \text {, old form. } \\ \text { Key of } \\ \text { gi, new form. }\end{array}\right\}$ C. II, G.
Key of $\dot{4}$, new form. C. II, G.
WHAT A SAVIOUR JESUS IS.






## PEACEFUL REST. L. M.

FRANK A DAVIS.


Hocd's Notation Copyright 1880 .

-


Q

1. Dear is the spot where Christians sleep, And sweet the strains which angels pour: Oh, why should we in an-guish weep? They are not lost, hut gone be - fore! 2. Secure from ev - ry mor - tal care; By sin and sor-row vexed no more, E - ternal hap - pi - ness they share, who are mot lost, but gone be - tore.
2. To Zion's peaceful courts a - bove In faith triumphant we may soar, Embraenir in the arms of love The friends uot lost, but gone be - fore.
3. To Jordan's bank whene'er we come And hear the swelling wa-ters roar, Then Jesus will con - vey us home To friends not lost, but gone be - fore.


Yet memory shall hold

A record of each deed;
A record of each word
That blest us in our need.
Gone, gone, gone! is the old and weary year ; Gone, gone, gone! with its hours of welcome cheer.


DOXOLOGY. L. M.


[^14]
## THE ANGELS WAIT FOR ME.

$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Key of G, old form. } \\ \text { Key of H, new form. }\end{array}\right\}$ E. R. LATTA.






Now I hear them sweetly call-ing; Ver - y near they seem to be:
And, as they have come for man - y, They will eome a-gain for thee;


## BERTA.

$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Key of } F \text {, old form. }\end{array}\right.$
\{ Key of $F$, new form. \}
slowly.


1. Saviour, breatls an evening bless-ing, Ere re-pose our spir-its seal: Sin and want we eome eon-fess-ing, Thou eanst save and thou eanst heal. 2. Though the night be dark and drea-ry, Darkness can-not hide from thee; Thou art he who, nev-er wea-ry, Watehest where thy peo-ple be.
$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Key of } \bar{F} \text {, cld form. } \\ \text { Key of } \\ F\end{array}\right.$
2. I can - not tell the briohtness of His bles - sed smil-inir
3. I can - not tell, my broth - er dear, The sweetness of his
4. O care-less sin-ner, come to-day ! Seek him who died for


$\left|\begin{array}{c}\infty \cdot 0 \\ \square-\infty\end{array}\right|$

oul, Since first his goodness tonched my heart, And grace did make me whole love; But come, there's love e-nough for all, And roont in heaven a bove thee; His bricht and smil-ing face he'll show, And love e-ter - nal - ly. | -4 | $0^{-4}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| -4 | 0 |

$$
\text { F, new form, \} C. H. G. }
$$

HAPPY IN JESUS.









[^15]"Ihe glorious gospel of Christ" -2 Cor. iv. 4.

 2. The gospet work is bring-ing lure joy around we throne; The an-gel harpers welcome Re-turning sin- ners home
3. The grospel work is bring-ing Its trophies tiom a-fir; For dark, benighted na-tions Now see the ris - en Star.




2. I love thy Church, O God! Her walls be - fore thee stand, Dear as the ap-ple of thine eye, And grav-en on thy hand.



[^16]







$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Key of } \mathrm{Bb} \text {, old form. }\}, ~\end{array}\right.$
PRAISE. S. M.
W. M. POUND.



## LITTLE WORKERS.

$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Key of } \mathrm{Bb} \text {, old form. } \\ \text { Key of } \mathrm{K} \text {, new form. }\end{array}\right\}$ MINNIE LIONBERGER.










$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Key of A, old form. } \\ \text { Key of J, new form. }\end{array}\right\}$ I. WATTS.






[^17]

Till the light of earth has fad-ed From the heart once full of day: Till the stars of heaven are breaking Thro the twi-light soft and gray. Quick-ly, reap - ers, gath- er quickly These last throblings of my heart: For the bloom of life is withered, And I hast - en to de - part. Then from out the gathered darkness An-gel spir - its there shall rise; By whose light my soul shall gladly Find its path - way thro' the skies.


## ONLY WAITING. Concluded.


$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Key of A, old form. } \\ \text { Key of J, new form. }\end{array}\right\}$ J.S.C.
SWEET HOME.


I love to think of home, I love to think of home, Where hearts of friends winl al-ways heat so wam and true for me.


## NOW I LAY ME DOWN TO SLEEP.

$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Key of E, old form. } \\ \text { Key of E, new form. }\end{array}\right\}$ A. S. KIEFFER.
SOLO.
CHAS. EDW. PRIOR.






8va.


But day went out, and the night came on, The pain had passed a - way; And the child looked up, And the mother bent down To hear what he might say.
They told me, too, of a riv - er pure, Whose waters I sliall drink; And it flows so still thro' a beau - ti-ful vale,-I'm near it now, I think. She sang of Christ, and of heaven so bright, That I for - got my pain: I am sure to night, as you wait by my side, That she will come a-gain.


[^18]



FIRM FOUNDATION. lls.
W. M. POUND.


1. How firm a found-a-tion, ye saints of the Lord, $\{$ Is laid for your faith in his ex-cellent word!
\{What more can he say than to you he hath said,
\{ In pov-er-ty's vale, or abounding in wealth;
You who un-to Je-sus for refuge have fled? \{ At home and abroad; on the land on the sea-

As I may demand, I'll give strength unto thee."
3. "When through the deep waters I call thee to go, $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { The riv-ers of woe shall not thee over-flow } \\ \text { For }\end{array}\right.$

And sanc- ti - fy to thee thy deepest dis- tress.
4. The soul that on Je-sus still leans for re-pose, $\{$ Can nev-er, no, nev-er de-sert to his foes;
\{That soul, though all hell should endeavor to shake, He'll nev - er, no, nev - er, no, nev- er for - sake.



## THE STILL SMALL VOICE.










$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Key of } A \text {, old form. } \\ \text { Key of }\end{array}\right.$ P. DODDRIDGE,

## AVON. C. M.

H. WILSON


1. Je-sus, I love thy charm-ing name, 'Tis mu-sic
2. Yes, thou art pre-cious to my soul; My transport
to my car; Fain would I sound it out so loud That earth and hearen should hear

 $-\mathrm{L}-\mathrm{B}=\mathrm{A}$

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DO KE MI FA SO LA Si






CHORUS.

$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Key of G Minor, old form. } \\ \text { Key of H Minor, new form. }\end{array}\right\}$
IBERIA. S. M.
FRANK M DAVIS


[^19]
## ONLY.

Key of F , new form. \} Arr. by G. B.


1. On-ly a word for the Mast-er, Lov-ing-ly, qui-et-ly 2. On-ly a word of re-monstrance, Sor-row-ful, gen-tle, and 3. On - ly some act of de - vo - tion, Wil-ling-ly, joy-ful-ly 4. On - ly an hour for the ehil-dren, Pleasant-ly, cheerful-ly 5. "On - ly"-but Jesus is look - ims Constant-ly, ten-der-ly
said, On-ly a word, Yet the Mast-er heard, And some fainting hearts were fed. deep; On - ly a look, Yet the strong man shook, And he went alone to weep. done; "Surely'twas naught,"-So the proud world thought,-Yet souls for Christ are won. given; Seed was there sown, In that hour alone, Which would bring forth fruit for heav'n. down, Earthward, and sees Those who strive to please, And their love loves to crown.
REFRAIN
$\frac{0 \cdot 0}{10}$



On - ly a word, on - ly a word, On - ly a word for the Mast - er; On - ly a word, on - ly a word, On - ly a word for the Mast - er.

\{Key of F minor, old form.
$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Key of } F \text { ininor, new form. }\} \text {. DodDRIDGR } . ~\end{array}\right.$

## BRENT. L. M.







# CALLING, GENTLY CALLING. 

$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Key of D, old form. } \\ \text { Key of C, new form. }\end{array}\right\}$ Rev. J. M. LYONS.







CHORUS.

$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Key of } \mathrm{Ab} \text {, old form. } \\ \text { Key of } \mathrm{I}, \text { new form. }\end{array}\right\}$ I. WATTS
NEW YORK TUNE. C. M.





$432\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Key of F, old form. } \\ \text { Key of } \mathrm{F}, \text { new form. }\}\end{array}\right\}$ DELOSS EVERETT. $\quad$ GOLDEN MOMENTS.






But the pres-ent time is Forthere is no ti - tle - tle giv-en Ou - ly through a Saviour's love, To that land of light and glo - ry, Through the pearly gates a = hore


$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Key of A. old form. }\} \text { NEWTON. }\end{array}\right.$
BALERMA. C. M.


[^20]DO RE ME PA SO LA S


Key of C, old form.
\{Key of A, new form. \} JOHN CEN:NICK.
RETREAT.
L. M.










# ARISE AND SHINE. 

$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Key of Bb, old form. } \\ \text { Key of K, new form. }\end{array}\right.$ H. BONAR.


1. Out of darkness in - to light Je - sus calls the sons of night, Out of midnight in - to day 2. From this world's allur - ing snares, From its per - ils aud its cares, From its van - i - ty and strile,



A-rise, a - rise,
ise, .
a-rise and shine;
$a-r i s e$ and shine
A-rise, a - rise,
thy light is come;
A-rise, a-rise,


A-rise and shine,
thy light is come,


[^21]
## 436

PETERBORO. C. M.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Key of G, old form. } \\ \text { Key of H, new form. }\end{array}\right\}$ MONTGOMERY.


## MARLOW.

$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Key of } \mathrm{Ab} \text {, old form. }\end{array}\right.$
\{Key of 1, new form. $\}$ S. STENNETT

C. M.


世 - 囚.


Rev. JOHN CHETHAM.

1. On Jordan's storm-y banks I stand, And cast a wish-ful eye To ranaan's fair and hap-py land, Where my pos-ses-sions lie.


$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Key of } A b \text {, old form. }\end{array}\right.$
\{Key of 1 , new form. $\}$ C. WESLEY.

OLEAN. L. M., 61.


1. $\{$ Sin - ners, believe the gos-pel word, Je-sus is come your souls to save !
 S See where the lame, the halt, the blind, The deaf, the dumb, the sick, the poor,



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live that my dai - ly be-hav-iour Shall wit-ness to men my as - sur-ance of heaven?
live while so help - less and low - ly That they with re - joic - ings shall bear me on high?
live that the Sar - iour willown me, And bid me sit down to the feast of his love?
How shall I live?




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$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Key of } \mathrm{E}, \text { old form. } \\ \text { Key of } \mathrm{E}, \text { new form. }\end{array}\right\}$ Mrs. E. C. ELLSWORTH.
Luke xvii. 1213 .
CHAS. EDW. PRIOR. By per.



Key of $A$, old form.
\{ Key of J, new form.\} I. WATTS

# FOREST. L. M. 








## Key of Ab, old form.

\{Key of I , new form. \} I. WATTS

- OLDEN. L. M.






$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Key of } \mathrm{Bb}, \text { old form. } \\ \text { Key of K, new form. }\end{array}\right\}$ I. WATTS.


\section*{HEBRON. L. M.} $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ccc}0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0\end{array}\right.$ | $+\infty$ | $\infty$ | $\infty$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ccc}9 & 0 & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ - & 0 & 0\end{array}\right.$

Dr I.OWFLL MASON.






[^22]

## 442 <br> Key of G , old form.

## COME HOME, FATHER.

W. T. DALE.





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30 father, dear father, come home with me now The clock in the steeple strikes three; Our home is so lonely-the hours are so long For poor, weeping mother and me.
Yes, we are alone, for poor Bennie is dead,
And gone with the angels of light;
And these were the very last words that he said, "I want to kiss Papa good - night."





D.S.- In that land where there is no morecrying, ln that home where no farmells are given.


5 But they came once argain for dear mother, And she leit me alone one sad night; And she went up to heaven to brother, To her mansion so fair and so bright.

60 , they're coming again, and will take me To my mother and brother in heaven;
Will you promise, dear father, to meet me Where one sweet, endless song will be given?

Key of G, old form.
\{Key of H , new form. $\}$ W. T. D.


1. Lord, bless our temp'rance band, Our dio-sen ones
2. Let drunk-en-ness and vice Be banished from
3. Let temp rance swell the breeze, And spreat the earth




## OH, GIVE ME BACK MY CHILDHOOD HOME.


 still my mem'ry brings me back To youth's de-light-ful dream, To tell how dear some cherished friend Who early crossed death's stream.
fec-tion like a chain doth bind Me to that sa-cred spot; My home, my youth, my ear-ly friends, Can nev-er be for - got.


Give me back
ne'er roam,

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## HE WILL GUIDE.



1. Tempest-tossed and heav-y lad-en, Har-bor wouldst thou gain? Storm and winds around thee rag-ing, Help wouldst thon ob - tain? 2. Waves up - on the rocks are dash-ing, Dan - ger dost thon fear? Hearst thou not the sound of break-ers, Aud no pi - lot near? 3. Thro' the dark - ness art thou peer-ing? Is the ebb-tide low? T'ward the land thy bark is drift-ing,-Whith - er, dost thou know?


[^23]
2. When, where, and how shall I
3. When, where, and how shall I
die? Oh, who will at-tend me: will kindred be near? Shall voie - es that love me fall sweet on my ear? die? By ill-ness protract-ed, or hast-y de-cline? Will anx-ious or tran-quil de-part-ure be mine? die? Tho' sol-em the question, the time or the place, 'Twill mat-ter but lit - tle, if God by his grace






[^24]

## TWILIGHT IS FALLING.









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## IS IT NOTHING TO ME?


$8 v a$




Old G. New H.



1. Where life's crys - tal stream doth flow, And the tree of life doth bloom. Where no chill-ing frost can fall On flow'rsthat sweet - ly bloom; Where the
2. There the good a-gain shall meet Who have clasped the part - ing hand; Fath-ers, mothers, chil-dren dear, A-round the throne shall stand; There no
3. Where no signs of age are seen, And they nev - er sor - row more, Where no sick ness e'er can come Where death has lost his power; Where they


NO MORE G00D-BYES. Concluded.




1. Faint-er the pulse is beat - ing, A child can now un - der - stand, The pitch-er will break at the fount -ain, The end is close at hand. The 2. Morn-ing the night shall fol - low, The day is a date-less noon, The shadows are on - ly the day - dawn, Oh, can it come too soon? The 3. Fear not, $O$ soul, to en - ter, The crown of a King is thine; The an-gels are wait-ing to greet thce, Thou child of grace di - vine; The

shadows fall thicker and fast-er, glo - iy shines brighter and bright-er, joy-bells ring sweetly in heav - en,

The night is
is com-ing fast; The soul las passed a. way;

Pass -ing un der the shad - ow, To be with God at last Pass - ing un- der the shad - ow, To live for ev - er - more. Pass -ing un-der the shad - ow, Fromnight to end-less day.

CHORES.




1. Sow-ing the seed in the day-light fair, Sow-ing the seed in the noonday's glare; Sow ing the seed in the soft twilight, Sow-ing the seed in the 2. Sow - ing the seed by our words and deeds, Sow -ing the seed as the heart hath needs: Ceaselens ly sow - ing wher e'er we go; Fieldsare now whit'ning for 3. Ma - ny are sow-ins with i - dle hands, Seal-ing their fu-ture with i - ron hands; Seed they are sow - ing will bring them pain; Sow ing the sced of dis4. Sown in the darkness, or sown in light, Sown in our weakness, or sown in might, Sown in our sad-ness, or sown in mirth, Sure-ly we'll reap what ue've
 Solemn night, Oh, what shall the har-vest be!

- grace and shame. Oh, what shall the har - vest the har-vest be! be!
sown on earth. Oh, what shall the har - vest be!


Sown .............. in our weak
in our weak - . . ness, or Sown in our weakness, or sown in our might,
sown.............. in our might,.


Sown in our weakness, or sowninourmight, All will be doom'd,
doom'd...... at the Judgment Iay.


## COME JOIN OUR BAND.

Old F. New F.

FOR TEMIERANCE MEETINGS.



Back to the world of such To that bright world where no

death can come; Then in e-ter - ni-ty

Sev'ring nochains that this death can come; Then in e-ter - ni-ty I wouldsing Ev-er the prais-es of my dear King.
earth hath twined, Breaking no heart-strinģ that chang - ing ways; Sev'ring nochainsthat this earth hath twined, Breaking no heart-string that love would bind.
death can come; Then in e-ter - ni-ty $\quad$ I wouldsing Ev-er the prais-es of my dear King.

*To my friend W. L. PICKARD, who, I think is always ready.


$$
\text { Old } \mathrm{D} \text {, new } \mathrm{C} \text {. }
$$



1. Soft-ly fall the length'ning shadows, Calmly sinks life's set-ting sun: Death's dark night o'er One is steal-ing, For his earth - ly course is run ; 2. Throughthe val - ley of Death'sshadow, Can no ray of brightness gleam ? Must the wand'- rer faint and wea - ry, Cross a - lone the cold, dark stream? 3. "Al-most Home" the light is break - ing, And the glor - ious dawn of day Bursts up - on the Spir - it's vis - ion, As from earth it soars a - way; 4. Lo! a peo - ple mourn in sor - row, As with bowed, un-covered head 'Round the bier they sad-ly gath-er To de-plore th'il-lustrious dead.


Can naught cheer the lone - ly trav'- ler Thro'the gloom-y, nar-row way? Must the soul go forth in dark-ness At the clos - ing of the day? Ah! a Fa-ther's hand out - reaches; And His staff shall be the guide, Which will lead the way-worn pil - grim Safe-ly to the oth - er side. Sweet the strains of an-gel voi-ces, Echoing thro' the heavenly dome: On theirgold - en harps is sound-ing The glad tid - ings, "ilmost Home." Ming-ling with your tears and sigh - ing, Thisglad tho't must ev - er come; That life's lat - est hour did find him "Al-most Ilome," yes, "Al-most IIome."


[^25]$$
462
$$




## "BEYOND THE STARS."



ght a-gainst the e - vil,

Till we con - quer by His might.
Will give cour - age to the hand. We'll pray to Je - sus for His care, In faith we must be strong:
IV ni - ted thus in



And while I labor to secure A blissful home above,
I have a treasure rich and sure, 'Tis found in Jesus' love.

Oft while I journey here below, Amid the busy throng, I hear a voice, and seem to know The singer and the song.


Je - sus,let Thy pit'ing eye Call back a wand'ring sheep;
False to Thee, like Pe -ter, I would
................................
fain like Pe -ter weep. Let me be by grace restored, On me be all long suff'ring shown;



I know not where
What tho' in some And so wher-e'er

$-1+$
thou art to night, sweet-breath-ing clime,
thou art to-night,

If on
the shore,
Where bloom the vine
If on the shore,


me, it cheer-eth me. Come home, dear be, it shall not be, If thou but
me, this cry from me: Come home, dear

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { love, ..................... } & \text { I'm wait - ing } \\
\text { think................. } & \text { I'm wait - ing } \\
\text { love,.............................. wait - ing }
\end{array}
$$

thee $\qquad$ thee

Come home, dea If thou but Come home, dear
love, $\qquad$ I'm wait - ing think...................... I'm wait - ing love,........................ I m wait - ing

me, it cheer - eth me.
be, it shall not be,
me, this cry from me:

Come home, dear love, If thou but think Come home, dear love,


Come home, dear love,
If thou but think Come home, dear lose,


## CYNTHIA.

A. S. KIEFFER.


1. What does the gen - tle Cyn - thia say, As she smiles on the earth to - night? 2. With silk-en whis - pers and witching smiles, She speaks of her lover to-night, 3. With a sad, sweet whisper she speaks of him Who has wandered from childhood's home;
2. To the Chris-tian she speaks of a tenderer way 'Than the beam of her own swect face;

Kissing the mountain, kissing the hill, Kissing the woodland, Telling of bowers whose birds have fled, Telling of arbors whose Calling up scenes of youth's bright day, ('alling up) sister and 'lells of a clime that forever is bright, Tells of a day that shall

kissing the rill, Kissing the flowers and taking her fill; Of kissing to sleep, With a delicate will, This beantiful world of onrs, This beautiful world of ours. lovers are dead; Telling of meetings, and what was said, In the ears of Love, While the clouds overhead Wre types of its constancy, Were types of its constancy. brother at play, Calling up those who have passed for aye, From this world of ours To one away, In the kingdom beyond the sea, In the kingdom heyond the sea. never know night; Tells of the ransomed whose robes are made white, Tells how they sing to their harps in IIfs sight, The praises of Ood and the Lamb, "ite praises of God and the Lamb,


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C. W. RAY. Old E, new E.
"She hath dome what she could."-M.hek 11: s.

 2. Will you do what you can for the halt and blind Who may grope their way in the mid-night ghoom? Will you bear forth a light for the 3. Will you do what you can that they may be - lieve In the Sav-ior's mame, and he tru - ly blest? Will you do what you can that they


 strive to win Ev- 'ry wan-d'rer from the world'shigh-way. dark-ened mind? Will yon warn and save from the com - ing doom. Will you do whate'er you can for the sin-ner un-for-giv'n? Will you may re - ceive of His won-drous grace, and en- joy his rest.

 bring them to the Savior whileyou may? Will you mark the narrow path to the shining courts of heav'u? Will you lead them, will you hell, the un in the way"?


## LITTLE NAN, WITH THE BRIGHT BLUE EYES.

A. S. KIEFFER. Old G, new II.


1. Ma-ny full moons have shone since we part-ed sad and lone, On the street of a fair southern town, While the stars in the skies streamed their
2. Ma-ny dark, drear - y days have ell-shroud-ed all our ways Sinee we part-ed in si - lence and tears, Jut our love burns as bright as the
3. By and by we shall see with a vis-ion elear and frce, That our lone, thom-y path-way was best; When the long, drear-y night turns to

light up-on your eyes, And the sweet au-tumn moonglint-ed down. stars that gem the night, And 'twill light all our life's fu-ture years. But I ne'er can for-get that blest day when first $I$ met Lit-tle gold - en morn-ing bright, And our sad, wea - ry hearts shall be blest.

4. O'er the hill the sun is
5. One day near-er, sings the
6. Worn and wea-ry, oft the
7. Near-er home, yes, one day
set-ting, And the eve is draw-ing on; Slow-ly drops the gen-the sail-or, As he glides the wi-ters o'er, While the light is soft-ly pil-grim Itails the set-ting of the sun; For the goal is one day
twi-light, For an - oth-er day is gone. dy-ing On his dis-tant ni-tive shore. near-er, And his jour ney near-ly done. fount-ains Of the land be-youd the sky.



Gone for aye, its race is, o-ver, Soon the dark-er shades will come; Still 'tis sweet to know at Thus the Cliristian on life's o-cean, As his light boat cuts the foam, Thns we feel when on life's des - ert, IIeart and san-dal-worn, we roam, For the heav'ns grow brighter o'er us, And the lamps hang in the dome;

In the eve-ning comes each As the twi-light ga-thers And our tents are pitched still
cu - en rapt-ure, oter us,

We are one day near-cr home. "I am one day noar-cr home." We are one day near-er home. For we're one day near-er home.

$$
\begin{array}{cc|}
2 & 0 \\
2 & 0
\end{array}
$$

(2)

$$
\sqrt{3} \left\lvert\, \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot 0\right.
$$




$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Near-er home, Near-er home, T } \\
\text { Nea"er home, Neare-home, }
\end{gathered}
$$

To the land be-yond the sky. home, Near-er home, To
Nearer home, Nearer home,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { CIICEICS }
\end{aligned}
$$



1. If father would on-ly come so-ber, Poor mother no longer wond ery; Wed watch till he eame round the corner, but not from his presence to ty.
2. If father would on ly come so-ber, He'd see that we're Liungry and cold, Aud that, to just kecp us from starving, Most all that we had has been sold.
3. If father would on-ly come so-ber, I'd tell him how longomother sews; That pain in her side kceps her coughing, And paler and paler she grows.
4. If father would on-ly come so-ber, I think I could coax him to pray; Then Jesus would keep him from drinking, And we would be happy alway.


O yes! if he'd on - ly come so - ber, How happy to-night we would be; My own dear pa-pa would be with us, Mam-ma, and wee Willie, and me.


Old A, new J.

## MORNING. L. M.



1. A-wake, my soul, and with the sun Thy dai - ly stage of du - ty run; Shake off dull sloth and joy - ful rise To pay thy morn-ing sac-ri-fice.
2. A - wake, and lift thy -self, my heart, And with the an-gels bear thy part, Who all night long un-wea-ricd sing Sweet praises to our heavenly King.
3. Glo - ry to thee, who safe has kept, And hast refreshed me while I slept'; Great Lord, when I from death hall wakc, I may of end-less life partake.


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1. Fold her hands tightly over her breast, Close her lids lightly, lay her to rest; Smooth, the dark tresses back from her brow, All my caresses avail her not now. 2. Joy to the mourner, comfort is given, Angels have born' her in triumph to heav'n; Fold her hands tightly over her breast, Close her lids gently and lay her to rest.
C. E. PRIOR. Old G flat, new G.

BARCAROLLE. (We are Sailing.)

$\begin{array}{ll}10.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0-0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0\end{array}$


CHIS. EDW. PRIOR, by per.


1. Twinkling stars are shining oder us, Foaming waves stretch out before us; Float we now on the swelling tide,


2. Not a care shall e'er confound us While such joys as these surround bs; Graceful - lv now we float a - long, sing ing this our sweet boating yong.

chorus.
We . . are sail - ing now up on the waves, the sill - very waves, We

- are sail - ing now
up-on
the bounding
wares.


We are sailing, sail - ing now upon the waves, the sil-v'ry waves, We are sailing, sail - ing now upon the bounding waver.

J. H. TENNEY, by per.
E. A. WALKER. Old $B$ flat, new $K$.


Bless-ed are thy faithful serv-ants Who are watching for the Lord; They shall have His full approv-al, They reeeive His great reward;



> With their Lord, shall cer - tain - ly dwell for - ev - er with their King. Blessed are Thy faithful servants, Bless-ed,bless-ed, bless-ed;


Blessed are Thy faith-ful servants, They shall dwell for-ev-er, They shall dwell for-ev-er, They shall dwell for-ev - er with their King.



1. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { As we glide down the soft flowing wave, }\end{array}\right.$ LLet us prize ev-'ry joy that we have,
$2\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Oh, ye hearts that despair can for-ret ! } \\ \text { There's a brirht shining hope for us yet }\end{array}\right.$
2. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { When the dear ones around us are gone, }\end{array}\right.$
\{'Twill be time for the dirges for - lorn,

And the stars in the sky are a-glow, And be glan in the
Oh, ye souls that cin drown ev-ry woe! And a bliss in the
And we calm-ly, sub-mis-sive-ly bow, Let us sing for the
sweet now and now
sweet now and now.
sweet now and now. In the sweet

In the sweet


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[^0]:    "From "sing the Gosper." by per

[^1]:    "From "Singing School Tribute," by" per

[^2]:    8 The years gone by - for - ev - or gone-No trace to fix a tho't up - on; But joy and grief, and tears and sigbs, are bid-den in the fears gone by.

[^3]:    * Use sleigh bells and whip, or small torpedoes in chorus.

[^4]:    * (To be sung in a different part of the room.)

[^5]:    ohlual to arma. -

[^6]:    * This piece will be found useful as a Soprano Solo or Soprano and Alto Ductt. It may be sung as a Trio, with cither a lady or gentleman singing Soprano.

[^7]:    * In memory of all who died in the scrvice of their country.

[^8]:    2 Over the river, the pilgrims retreat,
    Gorgeous in splendor, in beauty complete;
    Angels are singing in harmony sweet,
    Beautiful, beautiful, beautiful home.

[^9]:    * In memory of W. S. Mosel.y, of Coweta County, Georgia.

[^10]:    I'm standing by your grave, mother, The winds are sol, bing wild.

[^11]:    Hood's Notation Copyright 1880

[^12]:    Hood's Notation Copyright 1800.

[^13]:    Hocd's Notation Copyright 8880 .

[^14]:    Hood's Notation Copyright 1880 .

[^15]:    Hood's Notation Copyright I880.

[^16]:    Hood's Notation Copyright 1880.

[^17]:    Hood's Notation Lopyright 1880, with Pounds New Staff and Lettering Copyright aR84.

[^18]:    Hocd's Notation Copyright 1880 .

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[^24]:    Hood's Notation Copyright 1880 , with Pounds' New Staff and Lettering Copyright 1884.

[^25]:    * Dying words of Senator B. H. HILI, of Georgia.

