## 

A COLLECTION OF MUSIC FOR

## Sincing－Schools Musical Conventions．

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A，J．SHOWALTER ALDINE S．KIEFFER．



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## PREFACE.

THE s ject of the age is to simplify science. The energies of the brightest and most powerful minds are thus engaged to-day.

We point with pride to the results attained by the Character Note system of notation. It has given us congregational singing in the church, and social singing in the class and at home. It has opened the locked door to a noble and heavenly science. Tens of thousands are singing to-day who without it would be voiceless. It has yielded the greatest results. It is making America a nation of singers. It is an American plant, watered in its native soil, and cannot be uprooted. Other systems for other countries, if it must be so; but Character Notes are the peculiar pride of America, and are enshrined in the hearts of its people.

The flush of the morning is here, and the signs in the sky are harbingers of an era of universal song in an universal notation.

The Singing-school Tribute is another offering to the singing public. It asks a place on its own merits, and solicits a thorough examination.

The editors return thanks to J. H. Tenney, J. H. Rosecrans, E. O. Lyte and George Baker for the permission to use some of their copyright music; and their thanks are also due many others whose namess will be found appeuded to their respective compositions.
A. J. Showalter,
A. S. Kieffer.

AUGUST, 1880.

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## Rudiments of Music.



## CHAPTER I.

ANALYSIS OF TONES.

1. A musical sound is called a tone.
2. An analysis of tones will make it apparent that certain differences naturally oxist between them, giving rise to the following distinctions: they may be-
i. LOW or HIGH.
ii. LONG or short.
iii. LOUD or soft.
3. Hence, tones have three properties, all of which are necessary to their existence. These are-
i. РІтСН.
ii. LENGTH.
iii. POWER.
4. From this fact oomes the customary division of the elements of music into three departments:-
i. That which treats of the pitch of tones:-meLodics.
ii. That which treats of the length of tones:-RHYTHMICs.
iii. That which treats of the power of tones :-DYNamics.

## CHAPTER II.

## MELODICS.

5. Tones are combined in a certain series consisting of eight.
6. This series of eight tones is called the scale.
7. The toues of the scale are named by the numeral namesone, two, three, four, five, sLx, seven, Eight.
8. In elementary instruction, espccially as an aid to those who are beginning to learn to sing in classes, the following syllables are used in connection with the tones of the scale, for the purpose of suggeating relative pitch :-

Written do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, st, do. Pronounced doe, ray, mee, fah, sole, lah, see, doe.
9. The scale is represented to the eye by a character consisting of five kines and four spaces, called the staff.

MUSICAL STAFF.

10. Each line and each space of the staff is called a degree.
11. The staff contains nine degrees, counted upwards from the lowest.
12. The compass of the staff may be extended by using the spaces above and below, and also additional lines and spaces.
13. The additional lines are called added lines.
14. The additional spaces are called spaces above, or spaces BELOW.

STAFF WITH ADDED LINES ABOVE AND BELOW.

15. Tones are indicated on the staff by characters, called notes.
16. In the Seven-Chazacter-Note System of Notation, the tones are more readily indicated by notes of different shapes for the different tones.
17. Tones may be added above and below the scale, as far as the car is capable of distinguishing them.
18. Eight of the lower scale is one of the next scale above, and vice versa.

## CHAPTER III.

melodics.
19. Abstract pitch, or that which is independent of scale relationship, is called absolote pitch.
20. The names employed to indicate the absolute pitch of tones are the first seven letters of the alphabet-

$$
\mathrm{A}, \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{c}, \mathrm{D}, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{F}, \mathrm{G} .
$$

21. The model or standard scale-by which is meant the first in the order of classification-is based upon the pitch c; or c is taken as one, and the order of tones is as follows :- C is one, D is twoo, E is three, F is four, A is five, A is six, B is seven, c is eight.
22. There are two positions in which the scale is most commonly written upon the staff:-First, the tone one being represented on the first added line below. Second, the tone one being represented on the second space.
23. To give the tones a fixed position upon the staff, certain letters indicating absolute pitch are used, and when thus used are called clefs.
24. The letters most commonly used as clefs are $G$ and F.
25. The $G$ CLEF is placed upon the second line, and determines the pitch of that line to be $G$; consequently o-ONE of the C scale-must be represented by the first added line below.
26. The f clef is placed upon the fourth line, and determines the pitch of that line to be F ; consequently C -one of the $\mathbf{c}$ scalemust be represented by the second space.
27. The letter c is also used as a clef, and when thus used it is applied to different degrees of the staff.
28. In this work the c clef is placed upon the third space, and determines the pitch of that space to be c ; consequently c ONE of the c scale-must be represented by the first added line below.

It will be seen that the c CLEF fixes the letters upon the staff in the same order as the a CLEF; but it indicates the tones an octave-eight degrees-lower, and enables the Tenor to be more readily distinguished.


C CLEF.


## CHAPTER IV.

MELODICS.
29. The whole compass of tones appreciable by the human ear consists of about nine octaves, about one third of which is within the range of the human voice.
30. The tones of the different octaves, denoted by the same letters, are designated by capitals and small letters, together with marks below or above them. Thus :-


$$
\text { GABcdef gabc} \underline{d} \underline{e} \underline{\underline{a}} \underline{a} \underline{c} \stackrel{d}{=} \stackrel{\mathrm{e}}{=} \stackrel{\mathrm{g}}{=}
$$

31. The human voice is naturally divided into four classes :
i. Low male voices-base.
ii. High male voices-tenor.
iii. Low female voices-Alto.
iv. High female voices-soprano or treble.
32. The G Clef, also called Treble Clef, is used for Soprano and Alto, and often for Tenor. When used for Tenor it denotes small $g$ instead of one marked small $\underline{g}$, as when used for Soprano or Alto.
33. The F Clef, also called Base Clef, is used for Base, and often for Tenor. It is used for Tenor when the Base and Tenor are written on the same staff.

Example illustrating the usual compass of the different classes of voices, with the use of the clefs, and the relation of the differcat parts.


CHAPTER V.

## RHYTHMICS.

34. The relative length of tones is measured by a division of time into small equal portions.


35. The small portious into which time is divided are called measures.
36. Measures are subdivided into smaller portions called polses or beats, or parts of measures.
37. Measures may be of longer or shorter duration ; they have no absolute length.
38. Measures are represented to the eye by space between vertical lines, called bARS. Thus:-

BAR. MEASURE. BAR. MEASURE. DOUBLE-BAR.


The Double-Bar is used to indicate the end of an exercise, or of a phrase in music, or of a line in poetry.
39. Measures and their subdivisions may be indicated by any regular recurring motions or sounds.
40. There are two methods most commonly used : first, to the ear, by counting ; second, to the eye, by motions of the hand called beating time. Each motion of the hand is called a beat.
41. A measure having two parts is called double measure.
42. The first part of a double measure should be accented; the second, unaccented.
43. Double Measure is indicated by counting one, two ; or by two motions of the hand : down, up.
44. A measure having three parts is called triple measure.
45. The first part of a Triple Measure should be accented; the second and third, umaccented.
46. Triple Measure is indicated by counting one, two, three; or by three motions of the hands: down, left, up.
47. A measure having four parts is called quadruple measure.
48. The first and third parts of a quadruple measure should be accented; the second and fourth, unaccented.
49. Quadruple Measure is indicated by counting one, two, three, four; or by four motions of the hand: down, left, right, up.
50. A measure having six parts is called sextuple measure.
51. The first and fourth parts of a Sextuple Measure should be accented ; the second, third, fifth and sixth, unaccented.
52. Sextuple Measure is indicated by counting one, two, three, four, five, six; or by six motions of the hand: Dows, left, left, RIGHт, up, up.
53. Sextuple Measure is also called compound double measure, and is indicated by counting one, two; or by two motions of the hand: down, up,-comprehending three parts to each count or beat.
54. A measure having nine parts is called compound triple measure.
55. A Compound Triple Measure should be accented upon the first, fourth and seventh parts.
56. Compound Triple Measure is indicated by counting one, two, three; or by three motions of the hand: down, left, up,-comprehending three parts to each count or beat.
57. A measure having twelve parts is called compound quadruple measure.
58. Compound quadruple measure should be accented upon the first, fourth, seventh and tenth parts.
59. Compound quadruple measure is indicated by counting one, two, three, four ; or by four motions of the hand: down, left, right, up,-comprehending three beats to each count or beat.

## CHAPTER VI.

RHYTHMICS.
60. In addition to what has been said of notes (15), they are used to represent the relative length of tones.
61. The relative value of notes is indicated by their names, which are as follow:-whole note, half note, quarter note, eighth note, sixteenth note, and thirty-second note.
62. A part of a measure, a measure, or more than a measure, may be passed over in silence; and this is called restivg.
63. Resting is indicated by characters called rests.
64. The relative length of rests is indicated by their names, which are as follow:-whole rest, half rest, quarter rest, eighth rest, sixteenth rest, and thirty-second rest.

NOTES AND RESTS.

65. The length of a note or rest is increased one-half by the addition of a Dot. For instance a dotted whole is equal to three halves, etc.
66. When a second dot is added, the increase of valuation amounts to one half the value of the first dot, or one fourth of the note without any dot.
67. Figures are sometimes placed over notes to reduce their value. Thus, the figure 3 placed over three notes shows that their value is so reduced that the three are to be sung in the time of two.
69. The combination of three notes with the figure 3 placed above or below them is called a triplet.
68. Figures placed at the beginning of a musical composition iudicate the lind and variety of measure in which the piece is written.
70. The upper figure shows number of parts in the measure, and the lower figure shows the kind of note that belongs to each part. Thus the figures $\underset{\mathbb{4}}{\boldsymbol{Z}}$ show that it requires two quarter notes, or their corresponding value, to fill the measure.
71. The sLur - indicates that all the tones over which it is placed are to be sung to one word or syllable.
72. Sycopation is changing the accent from an accented part of the measure to an unaccented one.
73. Four dots placed on the staff, thusrepeat, and shows that the preceding passage is to be repeated.
74. Where only part of the passage is to be repeated it is indicated


A
75. When a tone is to be prolonged beyond the time indicated by the note by which it is representel, such prolongation is indicated by a HOLD $\curvearrowleft$.
76. Da capo, or d.c., indicates a repetition of the first part.
77. Dal segno, or d.s., indicates a repetition from the sign .
78. The place to end after a D.c., or a D.S., is indicated by the word FLNE ; and often by the hold placed over a double bar.

## CHAPTER VII.

melodics.
79. The difference of pitch between two toncs is called an INTERVAL. Thus the difference of pitch between one and two is an interval.
80. In the rcgular succession of the tones of the scale, there are two kinds of intcrvals: the longer, called steps; and the smaller, called HALF-S'TEPS.
81. The half-step intervals occur between three and four, and seven and eight.
82. Between those tones of the scale which form the interval of a step, an intermediate tone may be introduced: thus, an intermediate tone may be introduced between one and two, two and three, four and five, five and six, and six and seven.
83. An intermediate tone is named from either of the two scaletones between which itoccurs, with addition of either the word sharp or flat prefixed or suffixed. Thus, the intermediate tone between one and two, with respect to relative pitch, is named sharp-one or flat-two, and with respect to absolute pitch c sharf or d flat. The same principle is applied to the naming of all the other iutermediate tones.
84. An intermediate tone is represented by the same degree of the staff as is the scale-tone from which it is named, modified by a

85. A sharp causes a degree to represent a tone a half-step higher than it does without the sharp.
86. A flat makes a degree represent a tone a half-step lower than than it does without the flat.
87. A natural cancels the effect of a sharp or flat.
88. Sharps and flats continue their significance throughout the measure in which they occur.
89. The intermediate tones are called chromatic tones.
90. The other tones are called diatonic tones.
91. The scale composed of the diatonic tones ouly, is called the diatonic scale.
92. The scale composed of thirteen tones including the eight diatonic tones and the five chromatic tones is called the chromatic scale.

CHROMATIC SCALE ASCENDING.


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { SCALE } \\
& \text { NAMES. }
\end{aligned}\left\{\begin{array}{cc}
\text { SHARP SHARP } & \text { SHARP } \\
\text { ONE, ONE,TWO,TWO,THREE, FOUR,FOUR,FIVE,FIVE, SIX, SIX SEVEN,EIGHT. }
\end{array}\right.
$$

 SYLLABLES. DO, DI, RE, RI, MI, FA, FI, SOL, SI, LA, LI, SI, DO.

CHROMATIC SCALE DESCENDING.


NAMES. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { EIGHT, BEVEN, SEVEN SIX, SIX, FIVE,FIVE,FOUR,TKARE,THREE,TWO,TWO,ONE. }\end{array}\right.$
PITCI NAMES. $C, \quad H, \quad B 2, \quad A, \quad A b, \quad G, \quad G b, \quad F, \quad E, \quad E L, \quad D, \quad D h, \quad C$.
GYLLABLES. DO, SI, SE, LA, LE, SOL, SE, FA, MI, SEE, RE, RA, DO.

## CHAPTER VIII.

## MELODICS.

93. In addition to the regular intervals callcd steps and half-steps, there are other intervals made by skipping, as sECONDs, THIRDS, Fourthe, etc.
94. These names are derived from the manner in which the intervals are represented on the staff.
95. An intcrval that in its representation embraces two adjoining degrees of the staff is called a sECOND; three degrees, a THIRD; four degrees, a fourth ; five degrees, a FiFTH; six degrees, a SIXTH ; seven degrees, a seventi ; and eight degrees, an octave.
96. A second that is equal to a half-step is a minor second.
97. A second that is equal to a step is a major second.
98. A third that is equal to one step and one half-step is a minor THIRD.
99. A third that is equal to two steps is a major tirird.
100. A fourth that is equal to two steps and one half-step is a PERFECT FOURTH.
101. A fourth that is equal to three steps is a Sharp fourth.
102. A fifth that is equal to two steps and two half-steps is a FLAT FIFTH.
103. A fifth that is equal to three steps and one half-step is a PERFECT FIFTH.

10t. A sixth that is equal to three steps and two half-steps is a minor sisth.
105. A sixth that is equal to four steps and one half-step is a MAJOR SLXTH.
106. A seventh that is equal to four steps and two half-steps is a minor seventi.
107. A seventh that is equal to five steps and one half-step is a major seventh.
108. An octave is cqual to five steps and two half-steps.

## CHAPTER IX.

MELODICs.
109. In the treatment of the scale thus far the pitch c has always been taken as one; but this may be changed and auy other pitch may be taken as one. Such a change is ealled transposition.
110. In transposing the scale the proper order of intervals must be preserved.
111. This is done by omittiug certain tones of the old key, and adapting in their place certain intermediate tones as mombers of the now key.
112. The natural order of transposing the scale is that which requires the change of but one tonc with each transposition.
113. There are two ways by which this is done. First, by fifths,that is by taking five of the old key for the key-note of the new key. Second, by fourths,-that is by taking four of the old key for the key-note of the new key.
114. In transposing by fifths, four of the old key is omitted, and sharp-four adopted in its place; sharp-four becoming seven of the new key.
115. In transposing by fourths, seven of the old key is omitted, and flat-seven adopted in its place; flat-seven bccoming four of the new key.
116. The intermediate tone required in transposition is called THE TONE OF TRANSPOSITION.
117. In transposing by fifths, sharp-four is the tone of transposition. Hence formula,-" Sharp-four transposes the scale a fifth."
118. In transposing ly fourths, fiat-seven is the tone of transposition. Hence the formula,--"Flat-seven transposes the scale a fourth.
119. The sharps and flats necessary iu the different keys are placed at the beginning of the staff, immediately after the clef, and thus becomes the signature (sign) of the key.

## TABLE SHOWING THE DIFFERENT KEYS WITH THEIR SIGNATURES.



## CHAPTER X.

MELODICS.
120. In addition to the scale already explained, there is another scale differing from that in the order of its intervals called the minor scale.
121. The seale which has already been explained (Chapter II.) is called the major scale.
122. Unlike the major scale, the minor seale has different forms. The forms most commonly used are here represented and named.

> Natural minor scale.


HARMONIC MINOR SCALE.


MELODIC MINOR SCALE.

123. The distinguishing feature of Major and Minor seales is the third. The Major scale is known by its major third, and the Minor by its minor third.

## CHAPTER XI.

## MELODICS.

124. Tones not essentially belonging to a melody, are sometimes introduced into music, called passing tones.
125. Passing tones are sometimes, though not always, represented by notes of smaller size than those in which musie is mostly written.
126. A passing tone that precedes an essential tone on an accented part of the measure is called an appoggiatura.

APPOGGIATURA.

127. A passing tone that follows an essential tone on an unaccented part of the measure is called an After tone.

AFTER TONE.

128. A rapid alteration of a tone with the one next above it, is called a trill.

TRILL. .

129. A tone sung in rapid succession with the tones next above and below it, is called a turn.


## CHAPTER XII.

## DYNAMICS.

130. A tone of medium force is called mezzo (pronounced met-zo) : it is indicated by the abbreviation mez, or by its initial, $m$.
131. A tone somewhat softer tban mezzo is called PIANO (pee-ah-no), and is indicated by piano, pia., or $p$.
132. A tone somewhat softer than piano, or a very soft tone is called pianissimo (pee-ab-niss-i-mo), and is indicated by $p p$.
133. A tone somewhat louder than mezzo, or a loud tone is called FORTE (four-tay), and is indicated by forte, for., or $f$.
134. A tone somewbat louder than forte, or a very loud tone is called fortissimo (four-tiss-emo), and is indicated by $f f$.
135. A tone commenced, continued, and ended with an equal degree of force, is called an organ tone, and is indicated by two parallel lines, tbus $\qquad$ .
136. A tone gradually increasing or growing louder, is called CRESCENDO (cre-sben-do), and is indicated by cres., or by two divergent lines, thus - .
137. A tone gradually diminishing or growing softer, is called diminuendo (dim-in-ou-en-do), and is indicated by dim., or by two convergent lines, thus $>$.
138. A union of crescendo and diminuendo is called the swell, and is indicated by the union of the divergent and convergent lines, thus $\ll$.
139. A very sudden crescendo or swell is called pressure tone, and is indicated thus $\longrightarrow$ or $\longrightarrow$
140. A tone which is produced very forcibly, and instantly diminisbed is called the sfortzando (sfort-zan-do), and is indicated thus $>$, or by $s f$. , or $f z$.
141. Where successive tones are produced in a smooth, connected manner, they are said to be Legato (lay-ga-to). Tbe legato is indicated by the term legato, or by a curved line, tbus
142. When tones are produced in a short, detached, or disconnected manner they are said to be staccato (sta-kar-to). Staccato is indicated by points, thus 1 , 1 .
143. A medium between the legato and the staccato, is called half staccato, and is indicated by dots, thus • . • .
144. Finally, the notation which represents to the eye a piece of music with its tempo marks, its lights and shades, and its melodic, harmonic, and rhythmical design, is only the skeleton of the musical subject. It remains for the singer to breathe life into it, and make it a living reality which shall lift upward his own heart and tbose of bis bearers. So shall be produce the effect for whicb music is designed, and for which it is so admirably adapted.

## The

## STMCHNGSCHOOLGREBUTE.

## ——mere

## GREETING.

A. J. SHOWALTER.



## MAKING HAY.

## A. J. SHOWALTER,



1 The East is ro-sy with the day, The misty shad-ows float a-way; And down a-mong the corn, I bear, The quails are pi- ping loud and clear.


2 With steady stroke and elanging peal, The mowers whet the gleaming steel; And fast he - fore the swinging blade In fragrant swaths the grass is laid.


3 No speck is on the shin-ing hlue; The thirsty sun drinks up the dew; While far and wide, with lns-ty shout, The mowers toss the hay a - bout.




See the flakes of flec-cy snow, Fall-ing on the earth be-low; Fall-ing, fall-ing, fall-ing slow, Fall-ing on the whitened earth be - low.




Jump in, jump in, with muffling fur; Jack Frost's abroad the hlood to stir. O'er slipp'ry snow we brisk-ly go, With jingling bolls a glad cheer ho!


Come in, come in, young hearts, a song; Withjinghing hells we'llfly a-long. The stars are out; the moon is clear: A mer-ry night the heart to cheer


Jump out, jump out, a glad hurrah! The fire harns bright agswings the door.Loved fricnds we meet with smiles to greet, And then we part: good-night, good-night.


## AUTUMN.




1 Live to some pur-pose: your days may be brief; Your life may soon draw to a close: So live that death'ssummonsmay


2 Live to some pur-pose: catch time as it flies; For time is a ta-per that burns; A gem of great val-ue,- a


3 Live to some pur-pose: the sun will shine brighter If you faith - ful - ly toil'neath its beams; Yourblood will flow por - er, your


## LIVE TO SOME PURPOSE. Concluded.



## EVENING.

Art. by A. J. BHOWALTER.


3 Sweet eve - ning, thon art with ns, So tran-quil, mild and still; Thou dost onr thankful bo - soms Withham-hle prais-es fill.



Far a - way be-yond thestar-lit skies, Where the love-light nev-er, nev-er dies, Gleameth amansion filled with delight,-Sweet, happy home, so bright!




4 No king - ly crown a-waits him, No robes of Tyr - ian dye, But heavenly choirs his prais - es Are sound-ing through the sky!


It shines a-bove the man - ger Where-in a babe is born, And for that in - fantstran - ger Arch-an - gels hail the morn.


[^0]

As mer-ri-ly on, as mer-ri-ly on, As mer-ri-ly on we hound, we bound, Wh
When hoofs keep time to
mnsic's chime, As mer-ri-ly on we hound.


As mer-ri-ly on, as mer-ri-ly on, As mer-ri-ly on we bound, When hoofskeep time to music's chime, As mer-ri-ly on we bound. we bound,
we bound.




Trip lightly,
trip lightly, Trip lightly o-ver wrong.


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


Rev. S. F. SMITH,


$$
1 \text { My country, 'tis of thee, Sweet land of lib-er-ty, of thee I sing: Land wheremy fa-thers died, Land of the pilgrims' pride, From ev'- ry mountain side Let freedom ring! }
$$



2 My native coun - try, thee-Land of the no-ble free-Thy name I love: I love thy rocks and rills, Thy woodsand templed hills; My beart with rap - ture thrills Like that a - bove,


3 Let music swell the breeze, And ring from all the irees Sweet freedom's song! Let mortal tongues awake; Let all that breathe partake; Let rocks their si - lence break,-The sonnd pro - long! $9: 40$

[^1]

## THE SNOW.



1 In flakes of a feath-er-y white Tis fall-ing so gen-tly and slow; Oh, pleasant to me is the sight, When si-lent-ly fall-ing the snow.




SCOTLAND'S BURNING. Round.


THE FIREMEN'S CALT. Round.





WOULD I WERE A BOY AGAIN. Concluded.

'TWAS YOJ, SIR. Round.
LORD MORNINGTON.
1.

'Tis true, sir! 'Tis true, sir! You look so ver - y blue, sir!'Twas you that kissed the pretty girl!'Twas you, 'tis true:
3.


Oh, sir! no, sir! No, no, no, no, no, sir! How can you wrongme so, sir? I did notkiss the pret-ty girl; But I know who.


> Hail! May, hright, wel-come May, Charm-ing, sun-ny month of May. Like the birds we chant the words To wel-come love - ly May.



farewell serenade. Concluded.




1 Soft-ly, soft-ly, sweet-ly sing, For eve-ninggales are gen-tly breath-ing;Ma-ny fra-grant o-dors bring From field and gar-den bower;


2 Soft-ly, soft-ly, sweet-ly ng, For here on mos-sy bank re-clin-ing, Mem'ries on swift pin-ions bring Thescenes of for-mer years;


Sweet ros - cs, queens of leaf - y June, Andsing-ing birdsare all in tune, And lil - ies white per-fume the air With fragrance rich and rare.


If hearts were all in tune like ours, Then peaceful, bright would be the hours, And fair would bloom the beanteous flowers, Aud all se - rene would be.



## OUTWARD BOUND. Conoluded.



I on - ly know they out - ward go, While all the winds are fair, While all the winds are fair.


These fol - low still, at love's sweet will, What-ev - er may be - tide, What - ev - er may be - tide.


So I but know, wher - e'er - I go, Thy watch will nev - er fail, Thy watch will nev - er fail.

## COME, FOLLOW ME MERRILY. Round.

E. NELHAN, 1667.

2.

Come, fol - low me mer - ri - ly, mer - ri - ly, friends; Come, fol - low me mer - ri - ly, oh!
And we will sing re, sol,

do, do, sol, do, fa, do, sol, sol, do. Put sol be-fore la, and do af-ter si, Sol, la, si, do, si, la, si, do,


MERRIIY SING. Concluded.
-
Wa-ter, cold wa-ter, just brought from the spring; Mer-ri-ly, mer-ri-ly, mer-ri - by sing, Waster, cold wa-ter, justhrought from the spring.

Wa - ter, cold water, justhrought from the spring; Mer-ri - by, mer-ri - by, mere - ri - by sing, Wa - ter, cold wa - ter, just brought from the spring.


OH, COME WITH ME.
Fine.

MOZART. DC.

n. c. Both breeze andflow'r en - joy the hour, And shall not you and I?

$2\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { The vil - Cage bell rings through the dell; Its ma - sic we may hear; } \\ \text { And in the grove the sounds we love Will greet the list'- ming ear. }\end{array}\right\}$ The day is done, and one by one, The stars come in the sky;

D. c. Both hreezeand flow'r en - joy the hour, And shall not you and I?

## SOFTLY THE DAY IS DECLINING.



So in re - pose should the spir - it Al-ways rest peaceful and pure; Then His great love we'll in - her - it, Whose promise is faithful and sure.


Thus do the an-gels a - bove us, Watch o'er our slumbers so pure; Whisp'ring of Him who hath loved us, Whose promise is faithful and sure.



1 I love my moun-tain home, Where wild winds love to roam: Where the 2 Sing not with pride to me Of prai-rie broad and free; Nor of
cy -press vine And the whispring pine A-dorn each granite dome. orange groves Where the white swan roves; Nor cottage by the sea.


3 For here the wild flowers sweet, Spring up around my.feet; And the lau-rel blows 'Mid the ey-press gloom Of many asweet re - treat.


I love my mountain home! I love my monntain home! Where the skies are blue And the heart is true: I love my mountain home!



## A LJTE, WITH NO ONE TO PLAY IT.

## From "Giffe's Male Quartette and Chorus Book," by per





## THE OLD HOME. Concluded.



## HAPPY WELCOME TO ALL.

1 Wel - come, wel-come!glad - ly wel -come
To
the children's ju - bi - lee: (welcome all!)
Here we meet with joy


2 Wel-come, wel -come! sweet-ly welcome! Songs of joy and beams of light (welcome all!)


3 Wel - comc, wel - come! pa - rents, teachers: Free - ly join our songs of glee: (welcome all!)
Ban - ish ev' - ry thought of sad-ness;


4 Wel-come, wel-come! sing - ing wel-come! Thanks we raise, O Lord, to thee! (welcome all!) Thou hast kind-ly, gen - tly led us,


## HAPPY WELCOME TO ALL. Concluded.


wel-come, Hap-py wel-come to all! yes, to all! Wel - come, wel-come, wel-come! yes, wel-come! Happy welcome to all! yes, to all!


## 56

G. R. S.

ALDINE.
G. R. STREET.



## A LITTLE FARM WELL TILIED.



## A LITTILE FARM WELL TILLED. Concluded.



THE ECHO.


2 The gen - tle breeze a-mong the trees The ech - o wafts a - long; We call a-gain, We call again, oh, hear onr song, our song, our song, our song.


3 The mu-sic floats In soft-estnotes Up-on the zephyr's wing; Oh, hear thesong!Oh, hear the songlA-gain we sing, we sing, we sing, we sing.



FAREWELL T0 THE FOREST. Concluded.

m. w. monafrimow. STARS OF THE SUMMER NIGHT. Quartette for Male Voices. a. s. showaltrk.






3 Dreams of the sum-mernight!Tell her her lov - erkeeps Watch while, in slum-bers light, She sleeps! my la-dy sleeps! She sleeps! my la-dy sleeps!



THE TOPER'S SONG. Concluded.


1 Bright-ly now the moon is beam-ing $O$ - vermoun-tain, tow'rand tree; And the lights of heav'n arestreaming, Lines of gold up-on the sea;


2 They have gone beyond earth's weeping; They have fled from sin and care; They are safe in angels' keep-ing, Where the skies are ev-er fair; Baritone, or Alto.

$\underset{\text { Bnss. }}{3}$ Far a - way, and yet so near us, An - gel bands of light and love; They can watch and they can hear us, As thro' earth's dark vales we rove; A

4 Beams the moon-light on the mountain, Gleams the star-light on the sea; And the wil-lowshades the fountain, And the zeph - yr woos the lea;


But my wea-ry spir - it pon - ders

* If sung by mixed voices the Soprano will take First Tenor, Alto take Baritone, and Tenor take Second Tenor part.


## BRIGHTLY NOW THE MOON IS BEAMING. Concluded.



## MERTON.

T. W. DENNINGTON.


10 Thou, whosemer - ey guides my way, Though now it seems se - vere; For - bid my un-be - lief to say There is no mer - cy here,


3 Then, though thou bend my spir - it low, Love on - ly shall I see; The ve - ry hand thatstrikes me low Waswounded once for me.





1 In this land of boast-ed free-dom, In thiskingdon of the brave, Si - lent-ly a spec-tral arm-y Narch-es onfrard to the grave.


3 Dost thou see those crim-son ban-ners, As they flut-ter o'er the host? Dost thou hear that dirge re - sounding, Like the death-wail of the lost?


4 Well thon knowest, then, the sto - ry: Then thouknowest well the woe, And the shad-ows of dis - hon-or That enshroud them as they go:


[^2]

## CHILDHOOD DAYS. Concluded.



Oh, happy, happy days of my child-hood! I never, never can for-get How I once loved to wauder in the wildwood; Still linger with a fond re-gret.


Oh, happy, happy days of my child-hood! I never, never can for-get How I once loved to wander in the wildwood; Still linger with a fond re-gret.


Oh, happy, happy days of my child-hood! I never, nevercan for-get How I once loved to wander in the wildwood; Still linger with a fond re-gret.




## COME HOME. Continued.


bal - my in - censefilled the air; All na - tareseemed on hend - ed knee, And to her God we kneeled for thee. We asked his an - gel


COME HOME. Concluded.


noon heams bright on spire and dome, Her moon beams hright on spire and dome,
And our own roof: Cone home ! come home! come home !
$+\frac{1}{+10}$


hill'wy wilds,'mid surge and foam,'Through bill'wy wilds,'mid surge and foam,
To hold thee safe: Come home! come home! come home!



| 1 | Oh, turn a-way | from sparkling wiue, | Nor dare to touch |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | While purerjoys | are found at home, | And hap-pier hearts |
| 3 | That fieud will draw | its vic-tims in, | And on them bring |

the fa - tal cup;
are heat-ing there, much un-told woe:


1 Ol, turn a - way . . . fron the sparkling wine,
2 While pu-rer joys . . . may he found at home

Nor dare to
When hap-py
hearts
And ou them bring-
the $f a-t a l$ are beating there, there,

Formany a Beware! theres - Be warned, and


For many a life
Beware! there's deat Be warued, and shun
as bright as thine
in drops that foan!
the fear-ful sin,


Strong drink has rohbed
A - void the temp-
Or it may quick-

of $\mathrm{ev}^{\prime}$ - ry hope. ter's fa - tal suare. ly draw you in.

thine
foam!
sin,

Strong drink has robbed
A - . . of $\mathrm{ev}^{\prime}$ - ry hope. Or it may quick-. . . ter's fa $=$ tal suare



## TURN AWAY FROM WINE. Concludeà.





Oh, turn a - way, oh, turn a-way From the bright and spark-ling wine! It's cansed so man - y hopes to fade That once were bright as thine.


Oh, turn a-way, oh, turn a-way From the bright and spark-ling wine! It's caused so man - y hopes to fade That once were bright as thine.


## MOORMAN.



1 Stand up, my sonl, shake off thy fears, And gird the gos - pel ar-mor on; March to the gates of end-less joy, Where Je-sus, thy great Captain'sgone.


2 Then let my soul march boldy on; Press forward to the heavenly gate; There peace and joy e-ter-nal reign, And glitteringrobes for conquerors wait.


3 Thereshall I wear a star-ry crown, And tri-umph in al-migh-ty grace; Whileall the ar-mies of tbe skies Join in my glo-rious Leader's praise.



## CHIME AGAIN. Conoluded.






mind nei-ther toil nor strife.

ban - ners float - ing o'er.
have a crown to gain?

Seen through a glass $\quad$ bo dark-ly $\quad$ They al most mis - take their way;
Or shall we glideon witb the riv-er, With death at tho end of our ride?
Bnt
While out
$9:-60000000$




faith throws light on their la-bor bro - ther with heav-en be-fore him, Is row - ing a-gainst the tide

down the "Stream of Time," To flow with the course of the riv - er, Like mu - sie to some old rhyme.




(2) 4 The earth is clothed
(2) 4 The earth is clothed

in gay at-tire, in hear'n we'll raise,
And na - ture strike In songs of sweet


1 The earth is clothed . . . . in gay at - tire . . . . . And na - ture
in gay at-tire . . . . . And na - ture strikes
in heav'n we'li raise, . . . . . Iu songs of sweet
her swcetest lyre;
The 2 Our hearts to

God
aud joy - ful lays:
We'll


## SONG OF SPRING. Continued.



ev' - ry vale and hill, God, th' e-ter-nal King,

The ech - o Sing prais - es
re-bound-ing, The ech - o
im - mor-tal, Sing prais-
re-bound-ing, From ev' - ry vale, From ev' - ry hill, From im-mor-tai, To God, th' c-ter-nal King, to God, To




LET THE HILLS RESOUND. Continued.


## LET THE HILLS RESOUND. Continued.



## LET THE HILLS RESOUND Continued.



Land of home, my land of home, my land of home, My land of home in dreams I see, And thy hearth fires rise, And

blue as skies, Eyes of the dear ones are turned on me;
Fair flow thy streams, And in sun-lit gleams, Break up - on the stones of a

hlue as skies, Eyes of the dear onesare turned on me.
Fair flow thy streams, And in sun-lit gleams, Break up-on the stones of a

blue as skies, Eyes of the dear onesare turned on me.
Land of home, my land



LET THE HILLS RESOUND. Concluded.



3 And though in death our hopes de - cay, The Rhine will own no for - eignsway; For rich with wa - ter as its

flood, rich as its flood, Is Ger-ma-ny with he - ro blood; Dear Fa - ther-land! No dan - gerthine, Dear Fa - ther-land! No


dan - ger thine, Firm stand thy sons to watch, to watch the Rhine, Firm stand thy sons to watch, to watch the Rhine.


HOW SWEET TO BE ROAMING. Round.
1.

-.

3.


How sweet,
how sweet,
How sweet



SLUMBER, DEAREST. Solo, Duet and Quartette.


All is hushed and still around thee, While my lone-1y watch I keep; Thou art dreaming, sweet-ly dream-ing: Sleepon, darling: peace - ful be thy sleep.


Till the ro - sy light of morn-ing, Spangles o'er the crys-tal deep; Till the birds their songs a-wak-en, Sleep on, dar - ling : peace-ful be thy sleep.



While its last ro - ses are shin - ing,



## AMBOY.

Dr. LOWELL MASON.

$3\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Now the des - ertlands re - joice, And the is-lands join their voice: } \\ \text { Yea, the whole ere-a-tion sings, "Je-sus is the King of lings!" }\end{array}\right\}$ Wake the song of Ju-bi-lee! Let it ech - o oer the sea! D. C.-Let it sound from shore to shore, Je-sus reigns for-ev-er-more.




## JEWEL.



FRANK L. ARMSTRONG.

found! Still for thee my pray's em - ploy.
 race, Be it"Christ for me to live."

3 Firm - ly trust-ing in thy blood, Noth-ing shall my breast confound; Safe-ly I shall pass the flood, Safe-ly reach Im-man-uel's gronnd.
 Thus, oh, thus an entrancegive To the land of cloud-less sky; Hav-ing known it "Christ to live," Let me know it "gain to die." L

SLUMBER ON.
WM. B. BLAKE.


1 Bid thee to dream of heaven and home.
2 Slumber and dream of heaven and home.


1 A-cross the wav - ing fields of grain The shadows fast are fly-ing, And round abont the qui - et plain Th'e-ter-nalhills are ly-ing.


3 I sit with folded hauds audgaze On all this blessed beau-ty, And think of worldly work and ways, Of faith and love and du-ty;



Sweet bird song rip - ples from the trees, The brookis id - ly flow - ing, And ou the soft cab - ress - ing breeze Comes fragrance of the mow-ing.


The summer ri-pens all theland, A-bundanthar-vests showing; Whilefieldsliewhite on ei - therhand, Al-rea-dy for the mow-ing.


Of what the tender spring-times mean, And what the A-pril's sow-ing; Of all the waiting time between, Till Au - gust bringsthe mowing.


## \&SACRED EMUSTE.

- 

KIEFFER'S CHANT. L. M.

## A. J. SHOWALTER



2 Who can his migh - ty deeds ex-press? Not on-ly vast, but num-her-less! What mortal el - o-quence can raise His trib-ute of im-mor-tal praise?


3 Ex-tend to me that fa-vor, Lord, Thou to thy cho-sen dost af-ford; When thou re-turn'st to set them free, Let thy sal-va-tion vis-it me.


## ROCKINGHAM. L. M.



1 What va-rious hin - dran-ces we meet, In com-ing to the mer-cy seat! Yet who that knows the worthof prayer, But wish-es to be of-ten there?


3 Re-strain-ing prayer, we cease to fight; Prayer makes the Christian's armor bright, And Sa-tan trem-bles when he sees The weak-est sin-ner on his knees.


LEIGHTON. L. M.
J. H. TENNEY.


1 How blest the righteous when he dies, When sinks a wea-ry soul to rest! How mild-ly beam the clos-ing eyes! How gent-ly heavesth'ex-pir-ing breast!


2 So fades a sum-mer cloud a - way; So sinks the gale when storms areo'er; So gen-tly shuts the eye of day; So dies a wave a-long the shore.


3 A ho-ly qui-et reigns a-round, A calm which life nor death de -stroys; And naught disturbs that peace profound Which his unfettered soul en-joys.



## SHOWALTER. L. M.



1 Come, weary souls, with sin dis-tressed, Come, and ac-cept the promised rest; The Saviour's gra-cious call o-bey, And castyonr gloomy fears a - way.


2 Op-pressed with sin, a pain-ful load, Oh, come, and spread your woes a-broad; Di-vine com-passion, mighty love, Will all the pain-ful load re-muve.



1 When we our wea-ried limhs to rest, Sat down by proud Euphra-tesstream, We wept, with doleful tho'ts oppressed,And Zi- on was our mourn-ful theme.


2 Our harps, that when with joy we sung, Were wont their tuncful parts to bear, With si-lentstrings, ne-glected hung On wil-lowtrees that with-ered there.


3 How shall we tune our voice to sing, Or touch ourharps with skillful hands? Shall hymns of joy to God, our King, Be sung hy slaves in for - eign lands?


## LAUGHLIN. L. M.



1 Oh, not my own these ver-dant hills, And fruits and flow'rs, and stream and wood, But his whoall with glo-ry fills, Who hought me with his pre - cious blood.


2 Oh , not my own this wondrous frame, Its cu-rious work, its liv-ing soul; But his who for my ran-som came: Slain for my sake, he claims the whole.


3 "Oh, not my own!" I'll soar and sing When" life, with all its toils is o'er, And thou thy trembling lambshalt hring Safehome, to wan-der nev - er - more.



1 Come, o my soul, in sa - cred lays Attempt thy great Cre-a-tor's praise: But, oh, what tongue can speak his fame? What verse can reach the lof-ty theme?


3 Raised on de-vo-tion's lof - ty wing, Do thon, my sonl, his glo-ries sing; And let his praise cm-ploy thy tongue Till list'ning worlds shall join the song.


## NAUWETA. L. M.



3 Let ev'ry land his power con-fess; Let all the earth a - dore his grace; My heartand tongne, with raptnrejoin In work and wor-ship so di - vine.


Rev. FRANK POLLOCK
REA. L. M.
C. E. POLLOCK,


1 The rose that bloom'd in beauty' dies, As fades the light from summer skies; At gentle evening's peaceful close, When night her mantle o'er us throws.


2 Soloved ones round us, day by day, Are fading like the rose a-way; And as the bird that droops and dies, They leave and pass beyond the skies.


3 They go to Je - sus, that dear Friend On whom ourhopes of heav'n de-pend; We part, 'tis but gto meet a - gain At home be-yond this mor-tal ken.


4 Our sainted friends have gone be-fore; Soon we shall leave this earthly shore To join the saints insweet ac-cord, And be for-ev-er with the Lord.


1 I pon-der oft, while here I stay, Up-on that "honse notmade with hands," And wonder mnch and sometimes pray For glimpses of the hearenly lands.


2 When wea-ry of earth's bar-densgrown, I long the Fa-ther's faee to see, I grasp the prom-i - ses a-lone, For-getting what's required of me.


3 'Tis tben the Com-fort-er makesknown All things of which the Master spake, Shows me how weak my faith has grown In those commands I dai-ly break.


[^3]1 God is the ref-uge of his saints When storms of sharp dis-tress in - vade; Ere we can of - fer our com-plaints, Be-hold him pres-ent with his ald.


2 Loudmay the troubled o-cean roar, In sa-cred peace our sonls a-bide; While ev'ry na-tion, ev*-ry shore Trem-bles and dreadstheswelling tide.


3 There is a stream, whose gentle flow Sup-plies the ci - ty of our God; Life, love, and joy still gliding through, And wat'ring our di - vine a - bode.


## NORMAL. Lu M.

E. $\mathbf{0}$. L.


4 God calling yet! I can not stay; My heart I yield without de-lay: Vain world, farewell, from thee I part; The voice of God hath reached my heart.


1 From ev'-ry stor-my wind that blows, From ev'ry swell-ing tide of woes, There is a calm a sure re-treat; 'Tis found before the mer-cy seat. (f)

2 There is a scene where spirits blend, Where friend holds fellowship with friend, Tho' sunder'd fir, by faith they meet A-round one common mer-cy seat.


3 There, there on eagle's wings we soar, And sin and sense mo-lest no more; And heav'n comes down our souls to greet, While glory crowns the merey seat.


## HERALD. L. M.



3 Put all thy beanteous garmentson, And letthyexcellence be known; Deck'd in the robes of righteousness,
Thy glories shall the world con-fess.



1 Oh, turn, great Ru-ler of the skies, Turn frommy sin thy searching eyes; Nor let th' of-fen-ces of my hand With-in thy book re-cord-ed stand, Within thy book re-cord-ed stand.


2 Give me a will to thine sub-dued, A conscience pure, a sonl re-newed: Nor let me, wrapt in ondless gloom, An outcast from thy presence roam, An out-cast from thy presence roam.


30 h , let thy Spir-it to my beart Once more its quick'ning aid im-part; My mind from ev'-ry fear re-lease, And soothe my troubled tho'ts to peace, And soothe my tronbled tho'ts to peace.


## CONCONE. L. M.

Arranged from CONCONE by J. H, T.


1 Blest hour, when mortal man re-tires To hold eommunion with his God; To send to heavinhiswarm de-sires, And lis-ten tothe sa-ered word.


2 Blest hour, when earthly cares re - sign Their em-pire o'er his anxiousbreast; While all a-round the ealm di-vine Proclaimsthe lio-ly day of rest.


3 Hail, peace-ful hour! su-preme-ly blest, A-mid the hours of worldly care; The hour that yields the spir-it rest, That sa-cred hour, the hour of prayer.


With expression.

1 'Tis midnight, and ou Olive's brow, The star is dim'd that late-ly shone; 'Tis midnight, in the gar-den now The suff'ring Saviour prays a - lone.


2 'Tis midnight, and from all re-moved, The Sa-viour wrestles lonc with fears; E'en that dis-ci-ple whom he loved, Heedsnot his Mas-ter's grief and tears.


3 'Tis midnight, and for 0 - thers guilt The Man of sorrowsweepsin blood; Yet he, who bath in anguish knelt, Is not for-sa-ken by his God.


## WAITING. L. M.

A. J. SHOWALTER.


2 Oh , lovely grat-i-tnde-he stands With melting heart and loaded hands; Oh, matchlesskindness, and he shows Thismatchlesskindness to his foes.


3 Rise, touched with gratitnde di-vine; Turn out his en - e - my and thine; That soul-de-stroy-ing monster, sin,
And let the heavenly Stranger in.



1 Oh, sweet-ly breathe . . . . the lyres a - bove . . . . . Wheu au - gels touch the quivering string, the quivering string.

2 And sweet on earth, . . . . Tbe cho-ral swell, . . . . . From mor - tal tongue, of glad - some lays, of glad-some lays.

3 Je - sus, thy name. . . . our souls a-dore; . . . . . We own the bond that makes us thine, that makes us thine:



1 E - ter-nal Source of ev' - ry joy, Well may thy name our lips em - ploy, While in thy tem - ple we ap-pear, Whose goodness crowus the circling year.


2 The flow'ry spring, at thy command, Embalms the air, and paints the land; The summer rays with rig-or shine, To raise the corn, and cheer the vine.


3 Seas-ons and months and weeksand days De-mand suc-ces - sive songs of praise; And be the grate-ful homage paid, With morning light and evening shade.


Wide as the wheels of na-ture roll, Thy hand supports the steady pole; The sun is taught by thee to rise, And darkness whentoveil the skies.


Thy hand in au-tumn rich-ly pours Thro' all our coasts a-bund-ant stores; And winters, softened hy thy care, Nomore a drea-ry as-pect wear.


Here in thy house let in-ceuse rise, And cir-cling Sah-bathsblessour eyes; Till to those lof - ty heights we soar Wheredaysandyears revolve no more.


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MASON'S CHANT. C. M.
WM. B, BRADBURT,


## ASHVILLE. C. M.

Dr. A. B. EVERETT.


1 Far from thesenar-row scenes of night, Un - bound-ed glo-ries rise, And realms of joy and pure de-light, Un-known to mor - tal eyes.

2 Fair, dis-tant land! could mor-tal eyes But half its charms ex-plore, How would our spir - its long to rise, And dwell on earth no more!


3 Pre - pare us, Lord, by grace di-vine, For thybright courtson high; Then bid our spir - its rise and join The cho-rus of the sky.



1 Sweetland of rest! for thee
1 When I shall lay my ar - I sigb: When will the mo-ment come, \}
D. c.-Thisworld's a wil - der-ness of woe; This world is not my home.

No tran-quil joys on

$2\left\{\begin{array}{llll}\text { To } & \text { Je - sus Christ I songbt for rest; He bode me cease to roam, } \\ \text { But fly for suc-cor to hisbreast, Andbe'd con-duct me home! }\end{array}\right\}$ Wea - ry of wand'-ring round and round, This vale of sin and gloom,
D. C. I D.c.-I long to leave th' un-hal-lowed ground, And dwell with Cbrist at bome.


## SOLTTUDE, C, M.

A. J. SHOWALTER.


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STRATHMORE. C. M.
By per, B. C. UNSELD.


## INVOCATION. C. M.



BELMONT. C. M.
Arr, by A. J. SHOWALTER.


1 My God, my Fa - ther, bliss - ful name! Oh, may I call thee mine? May I with sweet as - su-rance claim A por-tion so di - viue? . F



3 What-e'er thy sa-cred will or-dains, Oh, give mestrengthto bear! And let meknow my Fa-therreigns, Andtrust his ten-der care.



1 When ver - durc clothes the fer - tile vale, And blossoms deck tbe spray, And fragrance breathes in ev' ry gale, Howsweet the ver - nal day!


4 In - spired to praise, I then shall join Glad Na-tuxe's cheer-ful song; And love and grat-i-tude di-vine At-tend my joy - ful tongue.

> PRIOR. C. M.
O. E. POLLOCK.


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## MATTIE: O. M.




2 Down from his star - ry throne on high, Th'Al-migh-ty Sa - viour comes; Lays liisbrightrobes of glo-ry by, And feeble flesh as - sumes.


3 The mighty debt that sinners owed, Up - on the cross he pays: Thenthroughthecloudsas-cends to God, 'Mid shout of lof - tiest praise.


4 There he our great High Priest ap-pears, Be - fore his Fa - ther's throne; Mingles his mer - its with our tears, And pours sal-va - tion down.

## ST. NICHOLAS. G. M.

Dr, WM, HAVERGAL,


1 E - ter-nal Source of joys di-tine, To thee my soul aspires; Oh, could I say, "The Lord is mine!" Tis all my soul de - sires.


3 Then shall my thankful powers re-joice, And triumph in my God, Till heavenly raptnre tunesmy voice, To spread thy praise a - broad.



## LIZZIE. S. M.

A. J. SHOWALTER.


EUTAW. S. M.


JEFFERSON. S. M.
J. H. TENNET,


1 Thy home is with the humhle, Lord! The sim-plestare the best; Thy lodging is in cbildike hearts; Thou makest there thy rest.


2 Dear Com-fort-er! e-ter - nal Love! If thou wilt stay with me, Of low-lythoughtsand simple ways I'll build a house for thee.



## ENNIS. S. M.




## ROSECRANS. S. M.

A. J. SHOWALTER.



## THATCHER. S. M.

G. F. HANDEL


## HERNDON. S. M.



GERAR. S. M.
Dr. LOWELL MASON.


1 Blest are the sons of peace, Whose heartsand hopes are one; Whose kind de - signs to serve and please, Through all their ac - tions run.


3 Thus, on the heavenly hills, The saints are blessed a-bove; Where joy, like morn-ing dew, dis - tils, And all the air is love.



1 The Lord my Shepherd is; I shall be well supplied; Since he ismine and I am his, What can I want be - side? What can $I$ want be-side?




3 If e'er I go a-stray, He doth my soul re-claim; And guidesme in his own right way, For his most ho-ly name, For his most ho-ly name. $\rightarrow \mid$

## VANDALIA. S. M.




1 Come, we that love the Lord, And let our joys be known, Join in a song with sweet ac - cord, And thos surround the throne.


2 The hill of Zi - on yields A thousand sa-cred sweets, Be - fore wo reach the hearen-ly fields, Or walk the gold-en streets.


3 Then let our songs a - bound, And ev' - ry tear be dry We're march - ing through Im - man - uel's ground, To fair-er worlds on high.


## CALISTOGA. S. M.



1 One sweet-ly solemn thought Comes to me o'er and o'er; Near-er my part-ing hour am I, Than e'er I was be-fore,Than e'er I was be -fore.


2 Near - ex my Father's house, Wheremany mansions be; Near-er thethronewhere Jesus reigns,Near-er the crystal sea, Near-er the crystal sea.


3 Near- er my go-ing home, Lay-ing the bur-den down; Leaving my cross of heavy grief, Wear-ing my star-ry crown, Tearing my star-ry erown.



## ALMA, S. M. D.






EMERICK. 7s.


2 Leave me not my strength to trust; Oh, re-mem-ber I'm butdust; Leave me not a-gain to stray, Leave me not the tempter's prey.
$\rightarrow \div H_{0} A$


Words by M. D. RANDALL.


## RANDALL. 7s.

J. H. TENNEY.


1 Stormsmay gath-er o'er the way of life's dark and drea-ry day; Press we still thetoilsome road 0n-ward to our Father, God, 0n-ward to our Fath-er, God, (f)


2 There, be - yond these low-er skies, Storms and tempests nev-er rise; There no cares disturh the breast, There the wea - ry sonl shall rest, There the wea-ry soul shall rest.


3 Thith - er may our spir - its soar When life's trouhled scenes are o'er; Then, a-round thethronea - bove, May we chant Redeeming Love, May we chant Re - deem-ing Love.



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STOCKWELL. 8s \& 7s.
D. E. JOHES.


3 How such ho - ly mem'ries clus - ter, Like the stars, whenstorms are past; Pointing up to yon fair ha-ven, We may hope to gain at last.
$\rightarrow:-3 \cdot A-A$

TRIBUTE. $8 \mathrm{~s} \& 7 \mathrm{~s}$.


1 Sis-ter, thou wast mild and love - ly, Gen-tle as the sam-merhreeze, Pleasant as the air of even-ing, When it floats a-mong the trees.


2 Peaceful he thy si-lent slum-ber,-Peaceful in the grave so low: Thou no more wilt join our num-ber; Thou no more our songs shalt know.


3 Yet a-gain we hope to meet thee When the day of life is fled; Then in heaven with joy to greet thee, Where no farewell tear


## HOWARD. is \& 7s.

A. J. SHOWALTER.


1 Sa-viour, hreathe an evening hless - ing, Ere re-pose our spir-its seal; Sin and want we come con-fess-ing; Thou canstsave and thou canst heal.


2 Tho' de-struc-tion walk a-round ns,Though the ar - rows past us fly, An-gel guards from thee surround us; We are safe, if thou art nigh.


3 Should swift death this nighto'ertakens, And command us to the tomh, May themorn in heaven a-wake us, Clad in hright, e-ter-nal bloom!



Oh, what peace we of - ten for - feit, Oh, what needless pain we hear;
AII hecause we do not car-ry
Ev' - rything to God in prayer.


Can we find a Friend so faith-ful, Who will all our sorrows share? Je - susknowsonr ev'ry weakness, Take it to the Lordin prayer.


Do thy friends despise, for-sake thee? Take it to the Lord in prayer; In his arms He'll take and shield thee, Thon wilt find a sol-aee there.




1
She is sleeping
calmly sleeping,
In a new-made grave to-day ;
We are weeping,
sad-ly weeping, For the darling gone a-way.


3 She is bloom - ing, brightly blooming, 'Mid the fair - est flowers of light, In the gar - den of sweet E - den Where the flow - ers never blight.


- One hy one the Fa-ther gath-ers Choipest flow - ers, rich and rare, And transplants them in His garden; They will bloom for-ev-er there.


One by one the Lord will call us,

As our la-bor here is done;

And then as we cross the riv - er, We may meet her one by one.



$3\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Gath - er - ing seed we must scat-ter as well; God will watch o-ver the place mhere it fell; } \\ \text { On - ly the gain of the har-vest is ours; Shall we plant net-tles, or shall we plant flowers? }\end{array}\right\}$ That which we gather is that which we sow,


Sced-time and harvest al - ter-nate-ly flow; When we have finish'd with time 'twill be known How we have gathered and how we have sown.


Seed-time and harvest al - ter - nate-ly flow; When we have finished with time 'twill be known How we havegathered and how we have sown.





## OSCALA, L. M.

A, J. SHOWALTER.





## THE CITY OF LIGHT. Concluded.



Let us pray for each oth-er, let us pray for each other; Nor faint by the way, nor
faint by the way, In this sad world of sor-row, this



## HARK! TO THE SOLEMN BELL.



They're with the joy - ousthrong, Sing - ing the ran-somed song; They shall thy praise prolong Ev - er and ev - er.




4 Ho - ly Bi - ble! spir-it's sword! Sto - ry of our bless-ed Lord;Chart to guide me to the skies, Where a-waits the glo-ry prize.


Ho-ly Bi-ble! bless-ed book! Now by faith in thee I look; O-pen thou my eyes, O Lord, To the wonders of thy word.




SOMERVILLE. C. M.
A. S. KIEPFER.


1 Dear Je - sus, ev - er at my side, How lov-ing must thou he; To leave thy home in heav'n, to guard A lit-tle child like me.



3 But I havefelt thee in mythoughts, Re-buk-ing sin for me; And when myheart loves God, I know The sweetness is from thee.


4 And when, dear Sa-viour, I kueel down Morning and nights to prayer, Something there is with - in my heart Which tells me thou art there.



There will be light in the valley for me; Light in the valley, Light in the valley, There will be light in the valley for me. (f)



1 There is a land of pure de-light Wheresaintsim-mor - tal reign; In - fin - ite day excludes the night, And pleasures ban - ish pain.


2 There ev - er-last-ing spring a-hides, And nev - er-with'-ring flowers; Death, like a nar-row sea, di - vides This heaven-ly land from ours.


3 Sweet fields be-yond the swelling flood Stand dressed in liv-ing green; So to the Jews old Ca-naan stood, WhileJor - dan rolled hetween.


# FRANOES R. HAVERGALL. 

WHOSE I AM.
A. J. SHOWALTER.


1 Je-sus, Mas - ter, whose I am, Purchased, thine a-lone to he, By thyblood, O spot-less Lamb: Shed so will - ing-ly for me:


2 Oth - er lords have loug held sway; Now, thy uame a-lone to bear, Thy dear voice a-lone o-bey, Is my dai - ly, hour - ly prayer.


3 Je-sus, Mas - ter, I am thine! Keep me faith - ful, keep me near; Let thy pres-ence in me shine, All my homeward way to cheer.


Let my heart he all thine own, Let me live to thee a-lone; Let my heart he all thine own, Let me live to thee a - lone.


Je-sus, at thy feet I fall; Oh, he thou my All in all; Je-sus, at thy feet I fall; Oh, he thon my All in all.



3 Here is par - don for each sin; Here is mer-cy, sure and free; Hear Him, o'er thy hearts wild din, Sweet-ly call - ing, "Cometome:"


## AT JESUS' FEET. Concluded.


oh, blessed spot! His love it changeth not; And I sit medown and rest At the feet of Je-sus.



BAKER. S. M.
A. J. SHOWALTER.


1 How gen - tle God's commands! How kind his pre - cepts are! Come, cast your bnr - dens on the Lord, And trast his con - stanticare



3 Why should this anx - ions load Press down your wea - ry mind? Oh, seek your heav'n-ly Fath - er's throne, And peace and com - fort find.


T

1 Time, like a stream, is glid -ing by; We're on its shore to-day;
A mo-ment more, and we may pass From mor - tal sight a-way.


4 We're gath'ring home with-in the vail, Its heavenly joys to share; What glorious greet-ings will be ours, To meet our loved ones there!


We're gath - er -ing, we're gath - er -ing On life's ce - les - tial shore; We soon shall meet be-yond the stream, Shallmeet to part no more.


We're gath - er - ing, we're gath - er - ing On life's ce - les - tial shore; We soon shall meet beyond the stream, Shall meet to part no more.



4 When the con-fict's o'er, on Jor - dan's shore, Numbered with the vet' - ran band,


Vir -tne your watehword, March firmly onward; Stray not from wisdom's way;


Vir-tue yonr watchword, March firmly onward; Stray not from wisdom's way ; But remember that the


An-gels from a-bove Will watch with love; Then ral-ly for the right, boys, ral-ly!



## HE COMETH.



1 Wide, ye heav'nly gates, un-fold, Closed no more by death and sin; Lo! the conquering Lord be-hold; Let the Fing of glo - ry in.


3 "Who shall up to that a - bode Fol-low in the Savionr'strain?" They who in his cleansing blood Wash a - way each guilty stain.


4 They whose dai - ly ac-tions prove Steadfast faith and ho-ly fear, Fer-vent zeal and grateful love; They shalldwell for-ev-er here.





## HOLY LORD GOD ALMIGHTY.





0 GOD, BE MERCIFUL. Concluded,


ZION'S HILL. S. M.
JOHN A. SHOWALTER.


1 How heau-teous are their feet, Who stand on Zi - on's hill! Who bring sal - va - tion on theirtongues, And words of peace re - veal.


3 How hap - py are our ears That hear this joy - ful sound, Which kingsand prophets wait - ed for, And sought, but nev - er iound



1 Go to thy rest in peace, And soft be thy re-pose; Thy toilsare o'er, thy troublescease; Fromearthly cares, in sweet re-lease,


3 Go to thy rest;and while Thy ahsence we de-plore, Onethoughtour sor - rowshall be-guile; Forsoon, with a ce - les-tial smile,



OH, COME, LET US WORSHIP. • Concluded.



PRAISE JEHOVAE. Continued.





## LO. MY SHEPHERD IS DIVINE. Concluded.









Tenor or Treble solo.


hlood of the Lamh, These are they who wash'd their robes in the hlood of the Lamb;
There-fore they stand he-fore the throne, cry-ing: Bless-ing, glo - iy,


WHO ARE THESE IN BRIGHT ARRAY? Concluded.



I WAS GLAD. Continued.







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## INDEX



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[^0]:    For Betblehem's low - ly man - ger The King of kings con-tains!

[^1]:    4 Our father's God! to thee, Author of lib-er-ty, To theo we sing: Long may our land be bright With freedom's ho-lylight; Protect us by thy might, Great God our King )

[^2]:    And against the wily Tempter, Let thy phyer with mine a - rise: When, $O$ God, shall end his con - quest? When shall cease the sae - ri - fice?

[^3]:    M 4 "Let not yonr heart be troubled," Lo! His peace returns with me
    to dwell:
    won-der that I doubted so The love that

