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# MUSIC SCHOOL.

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# PEARLS OF TRANSPORTER

### IN SONG

FOR

Sabbath Schools, Prayer and Praise Meetings

REV. S. J. OSLIN, & L. G. McCLENDON

ASSISTED BY

JAS. H. RUEBUSH

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## PREFACE.

FEELING the need of a book for our own use in the Singing School room, and, as Sunday School workers; and being impressed with the fact that there is still room among the publications of the day for such a book—Pearls of Truth in Song, has been carefully prepared.

Our book is not the result of a mere momentary consideration, but of years of study, as a minister of the Gospel, and as teachers of vocal music.

It will be observed that the book is arranged in two parts—Sabbath School and Church music. The music for each department, has been carefully written and selected, and in offering Pearls of Truth in Song to a musical public, we do so in the belief that it will be a book of rare usefulness. And, if it should prove to be a helper in leading precious souls to the "Truth as it is in Christ Jesus," and edifying and encouraging those who hath found the "Pearl of great price," and be a means of enlivening the service of the Sanctuary, we shall feel devoutly thankful to Him, who, by His word hath "begotten us again unto a lively hope in Christ Jesus," and shall feel that our "labors in the Lord has not been in vain."

Respectfully, your most obedient servants,

THE AUTHORS.

# MUSICAL CATECHISM.

By S. J. OSLIN and L. G. McCLENDON.

#### HINTS TO TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

We have given the Rudiments in Catechism form, as that is the most convenient for both teacher and pupil. Everything is not treated in this Catechism, that will be given at the regular lessons, but the most important things and is intended for review lessons. Let the Teacher give the lesson, using the necessary black-board illustrations, and then point out the same lesson in the Catechism, and insist on its study, and its being drafted on a slip of paper by each pupil, by the next lesson. At the next lesson, let the teacher examine each lesson, making all necessary corrections, if any to be made, and then your are ready for the review from the Catechism, the entire class answering in concert.

Pupils will find this plan, to be an excellent way to study music. At the close of the series of lessons, you have the rudiments of music, of your own writing, your teacher is then prepared to give you percentage on the lessons. For instance if, on 100 questions you have only made five mistakes you have 95 per cent. Remember, that "there is no true excellency without earnest labor."

#### Lesson No. 1.

Question 1. What is the name of any thing we hear? Answer—Sound.

- Into how many classes are sounds divided? Two.
- 3. What are they?
  Musical and unmusical.

- 4. What is the name of a musical sound? Tone.
- 5. What is the name of an unmusical sound? Noise.
- 6. Which of the two classes shall we study? The tone.
- 7. How many properties has a tone, and what are they? Four, pitch, length, power and quality.
- 8. What does pitch mean?
  Lowness or highness of a tone.
- What does length mean?
   Longness or shortness of a tone.
- 10. What does power mean!
  Loudness or softness of a tone.
- 11. What does quality mean? Kind of tone.
- 12. What is the design of this series of lessons?

  To study the pitch, length, power and quality of tones.
- 13. What is a division called, that treats of one or two properties of a tone?

A department.

14. Into how many departments are the principles of music divided, and what are they?

Three. Melodics, Rhythmics and Dynamics.

15. Of what does Melodies treat? The pitch of tones.

(3)

- 16. Of what does Rhythmics treat?
  The length of tones.
- 17. Of what does Dynamics treat?
  The power and quality of tones.
- 18. What is a series of eight pitches called?

  A scale.
- 19. What sylable names are used in Singing?
  Do, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, Ti, Do,
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8.
- 20. What are used as pitch names?

  The first seven letters of the alphabet, A, B, C, D, E, F, G.
- 21. What represents the pitch of tones? Lines and spaces.
- 22. Each line and each space represents what? A degree of pitch.
- 23. Taken together, lines and spaces form what?
  The Staff.
- 24. How many degrees has the staff? Nine. Five lines and four spaces.
- 25. How may the staff be enlarged?
  By adding short lines below and above.

#### EXAMPLE No. 1. THE STAFF.

Added line above space above

Added line below-

F43, 35m.a	space above			
5th line—	4th space			
	3rd space			
-3rd line-	2nd space			
—2nd line—	1st space			
lat line				

Lesson No. 2.

26. What letters are used to make the staff represent pitches in a fixed position?

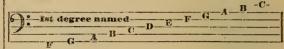
F. G and C.

- 27. Letters thus used, are called what? Cleffs.
- 28. How is the F cleff made, and what is its use?
  Like the letter U, with two dots at the right, and
  name the fourth line F.
- 29. What will be the result, if the fourth line is named F?

All the other degrees of the staff named in Alphabetical order.

#### EXAMPLE No. 2.

F Cleff.



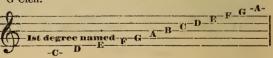
- 30. How is the G cleff made? Like the reversed capital S.
- 31. What is its use?

  The names the second line of the staff G.
- 32. If the second line is named G, what will be the result?

All the degrees in Alphabetical order.

#### EXAMPLE No. 3.

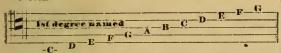
G Cleff.



- 33. How is the C cleff made?
  Four lines across the staff, the inside ones joined together by two bars.
- 34. What is its use? It names the third space C.

#### EXAMPLE No. 4.

C Cleff.



35. What is the difference of pitch between the voices of Ladies and Gentlemen?

Ladies voices are eight degrees higher.

36. How many general classes of voices, and what are they?

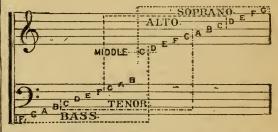
Four. Bass, Tenor, Alto and Soprano.

- 37. Describe Bass Volces.
  Gentlemens voices of low pitch.
- 38. Describe Tenor Voices.
  Gentlemens voices of high pitch.
- 39. Describe Alto Voices.
  Ladies voices of low pitch.
- 40. Describe Soprano Voices. Ladies voices of high pitch.
- 41. What parts sings from the F cleff? Bass and sometimes Tenor.
- 42. What parts sing from the G cleff?
  Alto and Soprano.
- 43. What part sings from the C cleff?
  Tenor.
- 44. What is meant by Middle C?

  A tone used in common by all Voices. Ladies sing as many tones above it, as gentlemen sing below it.
- 45. Where is middle C on the Feleff? First line above.
- 46. Where on the G cleff? First line below.
- 47. Where on the C cleff ?:
  Third space.

#### EXAMPLE No. 5.

Showing the classification of Voices, and compass of parts.



#### 48. What is a brace?

A strong bar connecting two or more staves.

49. A number of parts written on staves thus connected, is called what?

A Score.

#### EXAMPLE No. 6.



#### Lesson No. 3.

50. How many lengths in common use, and what are they?

Six. The whole, half, quarter, eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second lengths.

- 51. How are lengths represented?
  By characters called notes.
- 52. Describe the whole note. White without a stem.
- 53. Describe the half note. White, with a stem.
- 54. Describe the quarter note. Black, with a stem.
- 55. Describe the eighth note-Black, with a stem and one turn.
- 56. Describe the sixteenth.

  A black note with a stem and two turns.
- 57. Describe the thirty-second.

  Black with a stem and three turns.

#### EXAMPLE No. 7.

Whole Half Quarter Eighth Sixteenth Thirtynote note note note note note

- 58. What are used to indicate silence? Rests.
- 59. Rests correspond to what as to duration? To notes of the same denomination.

#### EXAMPLE No. 8.

-	JEEN.	*	4	#	
Whole rest	Half rest	Quarter rest	Eighth rest	Sixteenth rest	Thirty
					root

- 60. How may a note or rest be increased half its length? By placing a dot after it.
- 61. How may a note or rest be increased three-fourths its length?

By placing two dots after it.

- 62. A group of three notes sung or played in the time of two, is called what?

  A triplet.
- 63. How is a triplet represented?

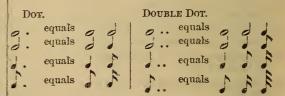
  By a figure 3, placed over or under three notes.
- 64. A semicircle and dot over or under a note is called what?

  A hold.

A note.

65. What is its use?
It shows that the notes is to be prolonged indefinitely.

#### EXAMPLE No. 9.





#### Lesson No. 4.

- 66. What is a beat in music?
  A pulsation of the mind.
- 67. What are strong beats called? Accented beats.
- 68. Weak beats are called what? Unaccented beats.
- 69. What is a measure?
  A group of two or more beats.
- 70. How is a measure represented?

  By a space between two small bars.
- 71. A measure composed of two beats is called what?

  A double measure.
- 72. Which beat is accented? The first.
- 73. How is double measure represented?
  By a figure 2-
- 74. What is counting time?
  Indicating musical beats by counting.
- 75. What is beating time?
  Indicating musical beats by motions of the hand.
- 76. How is double measure counted? One, two.
- 77. What motions of the hand are used?

  Down and up.
- 78. What is a beat note?
  One that occupies the time of one beat.
- 79. What is a measure note? One that fills a measure.
- 80. What will be the result of taking different kinds of notes as beat notes?

  Varieties of same kind of measure
- 81. What notes are commonly used as beat notes?

  The half, quarter and eighth notes.
- 82. What is used to indicate beat notes? A figure written under the one denoting the kind of measure.

- 83. When the half is used as beat note what will be the under figure?
  - The figure 2,
  - 84. When the quarter is used? The figure 4.
- 85. When the eighth is used? The figure 8.

EXAMPLE No. 10. DOUBLE MEASURE.



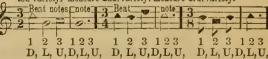
#### Lesson No. 5.

- 86. A measure composed of three beats, is called what? Triple measure.
- 87. Which beat is accented?

  The first.
- 88. How is Triple measure counted? One, two, three.
- 89. What motions of the hand are used? Down, left, up.
- 90. What is the sign for Triple measure? The figure 3.

EXAMPLE No. 11. TRIPLE MEASURE.

1st. variety. measure 2nd. variety. measure 3rd. variety.



- Quadruple measure.
- What beats are accented? The first and third.
- Are accents alike or different?

Different. The third beat has only a secondary accent.

- 94. If the accents were alike, what would be the result? Double measure.
- 95. How is quadruple measure counted? One, two, three, four.
- 96. What motions of the hand are used? Down, left, right, up.
- 97. What is the sign for quadruple measure? The figure 4.
- How many kinds of beats have we, and what are 98. they?

Three. Primary accented, secondary accented and unaccented.

99. Does a measure ever contain more than one primary accent?

It does not.

- 100. Where is the primary accent generally located? On the first beat.
- 101. What will the letters A and B show in the following example?

The place of the primary and secondary accents.

EXAMPLE No. 12. QUADRUPLE MEASURE. 1st variety. Breve 2nd variety. 3rd variety. 3 4 1234 3 4 1 2 3 4 2 1 2 3 4 1234 D. L. R. U. D. L. R. U. D.L.R.U.

#### Lesson No. 6.

102. What is a simple measure?

A measure in which one motion of the hand is used for each musical beat.

- 91. A measure composed of four beats is called what? | 103. The measures thus far learned are called what? Simple measures.
  - 104. A measure formed of three simple measures is called what?

Compound measure.

105. How many musical beats for each motion of the hand in compound measures.

Three

- 106. A measure formed of three simple double measures or six musical beats, is called what? Compound Double measure.
- 107. Which beats are accented? The first and fourth.
- 108. What is the sign for compound double measure? The figure 6.

EXAMPLE No. 13. COMPOUND DOUBLE MEASURE.



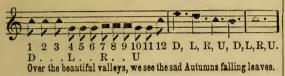
- What is a compound Triple measure? 109. One formed of three simple Triple measures, or nine heats.
- 110. Which beats are accented? The first, fourth, and seventh.
- 111. What is the sign for compound triple measures? The figure 9.

EXAMPLE No. 14. COMPOUND TRIPLE MEASURES.



- Three simple quadruple measures, or twelve beats.
- 113. Which beats are accented? The first, fourth, seventh and tenth.
- 114. What is the sign for compound quadruple measure? The figures 12.

EXAMPLE No. 15. COMPOUND QUADRUPLE MEASURE.



#### Lesson No. 7. MISCELLANEOUS.

115. What is a tie?

A curved line connecting two or more notes on the same degree of the staff.

116. What is a slur?

A curved line connecting two or more notes on different degrees of the staff.

117. What is a group?

The stems of two or more notes joined together by the bar.

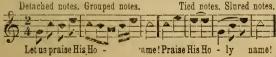
118. A note not connected to another by the bar, nor curved line, is called what?

A detached note.

119. What is the rule for applying words to music? Apply one sylable of words to each detached note, group, tie and slur.

#### EXAMPLE No. 16.

DETACHED NOTES, GROUP, TIE AND SLUR.



112. Of what is compound quadruple measure formed? | 120. A passage of music, sung or played the second time is called what?

A repeat.

- What indicates a repeat? 121. A row of dots across the staff.
- 122. For what purpose is a broad bar used? To show the end of a musical phrase or line of words.
- 123. Two broad bars denote what? The end of a composition.
- 124. To what does the figures 1 and 2, or 1st and 2nd time, have reference?

To the first and second ending of a repeated passage.

125. How are they observed? The first time, sing the note, or notes under figure one or first time, second time, omit those and sing under figure two, or 2nd time.

- 126. Da Capo, or D. C. means what? Sing or play from the begining.
- 127. Dal Segno, or D. S. means what? Sing or play from the sign (S) or (S)
- 128. What is used to indicate the end, after a D. C. or D. S.?

The word, FINE.

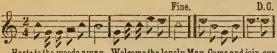
129. An accented beat on an unaccented part of the measure, is called what? Syncopation.

#### EXAMPLE No. 17. REPEAT AND DOUBLE ENDING.



Hear the sky lark as he sings, Sweetly sing (Omit). sing a lovely song.

#### EXAMPLE No. 18. DA CAPO, AND FINE.



Haste to the woods away, Welcome the lovely May. Oome and join our Let cheerful voices sing, Hear the loud chorus ring. [song, oh,

#### EXAMPLE No. 19. D. S. AND SYNCOPATION.



Syncopation. D.S

Sin - ner you are wel-come, yes, wel-come,

#### Lesson No. 8.

POWERS-PRIMITIVE AND MODIFIED.

130. How many Powers in ordinary use, and what are they?

Seven. Pianissimo, Piano, Mezzo-Piano, Mezzo, Mezzo-forte, Forte, Fortissimo.

- 131. What does Pianissimo mean? Very soft.
- 132. What does Piano mean? Soft.
- 133. What does Mezzo-Piano mean? Medium soft.

- 134. What does Mezzo mean? Medium.
- 135. What does Mezzo-forte mean? Medium loud.
- 136. What does Forte mean? Loud.
- 137. What does Fortissimo mean? Very loud.
- 138. How are powers represented?

  By initial letters, except pianissimo and fortissimo, in which cases, the initial letters are doubled.
- 139. Are there any other Powers?

  There are others but these are the leading ones, and will answer all ordinary purposes.
- 140. What is an increasing power called, and how represented?

  Crescendo. Represented by cres. or diverging lines
- 142. A union of the two formed what?
  A swell. Represented by
- 143. A suddenly increasing power is called what?

  Pressure tone. Represented by short diverging lines ---
- 144. A suddenly diminishing power is called what?

  Sfortzando. (forzando). Represented by fs, fz or short converging lines >.

146. A disconnected style of singing is called what, and how represented?

Staccato. Represented by points thus: (!!!!).

147. What does Semi-Staccato mean?
A medium between Lagato and Staccato (••••).

#### NOTE TO TEACHERS.

You will remember, that powers, that we should sing, are seldom ever represented, so, we are to be governed by the nature of the words, as to powers. It is our humble opinion, that there is not a more important lesson in the the rudiments of music. For, without a practical knowledge of this subject, our singing will be as lifeless as the address of a public speaker, whose words are of the same degree of power, throughout an entire discourse. Hence, the importance. You will, therefore, do yourselves and pupils a real service, by looking well to the "Class Drill," before leaving this lesson.

#### Lesson No. 9.

#### MOVEMENT-PRIMITIVE AND MODIFIED.

- 148. What does tempo mean? Time, and Movement.
- 149. How many movements in common use, and what are they called?

Seven. Adagio, Andante, Andantino, Moderato, Allegretto, Allegro, and Presto.

- 150. What does Adagio mean? Very slow.
- 151. What does Andante mean? Slow.
- 152. What does Andantino mean? Moderately slow.
- 153. What does Moderato mean?

  Medium—Neither fast nor slow.

- 154. Allegretto, means what? Moderately fast.
- 155. Allegro, means what? Fast.
- 156. Presto, means what? Very fast.
- 157. What does Ritardando mean? Gradually slower and slower.
- 158. What does Accelerando mean? Gradually faster and faster.
- 159. What does Rallentando mean? Gradually slower and softer.
- 160. Solo means what?
  Music in one part.
- 161. Duette means what? Music in two parts.
- 162. Trio means what?
  Music in three parts.
- 163. What does Quartette mean? Music in four parts.
- 164. What does Unison mean?

  Two or more voices or instruments, singing or playing the same pitch.

#### Lesson No. 10.

#### INTERVALS.

- 165. What is an interval?

  The difference of pitch between two tones.
- 166. What are the intervals called between the tones of the scale?

Steps and half steps.

Between what tones of the scale, do the half steps | 177. The double sharp is used for what purpose? occur?

Mi and Fa, and Li and Do.

- 168. Between what pitches? E and F, and B and C.
- 169. Between what pitches do the steps occur? C & D. D & E. F & G. G & A. & B.
- 170. A scale thus formed of steps and half steps, is called what?

Diatonic Scale.

#### EXAMPLE No. 20. DIATONIC SCALE.



- What are intermediate tones? Pitches introduced between the tones of the scale where the steps occur.
- What are intermediate tones called? 172. Chromatic tones.
- 173. How are Chromatic tones represented? By sharps (1), Flats (2), Naturals (1), Double sharps (\*) and Doubled flats (22).
- 174. For what is a sharp used? To represent a pitch one half step higher.
- 175. For what is a flat used? To represent a pitch one half step lower.
- 176. For what is a natural used? To cancel the effect of a sharp or flat.

- To make a degree that has been sharped, represent a pitch one half step higher.
- 178. The double flat is used for what? To make a flated degree, represent a pitch one half step lower.
- 179. How is the effect of a double sharp cancelled? By means of the natural, and one flat (12).
- 180. How is the effect of a double flat cancelled? By the natural and one sharp, thus: (11).
- 181. A scale formed of both Diatonic and Chromatic tones, is called what? Chromatic Scale.
- 182. What are the syllable names of tones in the Chromatic Scale ascending? Do, Dee, Re, Ree, Mi, Fa, Fee, Sol, See, La, Lee, Ti. Do.

EXAMPLE No. 21. CHROMATIC SCALE ASCENDING.



183. What names are used in descending? Do, Ti, Tay, La, Lay, Sol, Say, Fa, Mi, May, Re, Ra, Do.

CHROMATIC SCALE DESCENDING. EXAMPLE No. 22.



composition are called what?

Accidentals.

185. By what rule are we governed in there use? Let their effect continue only in the measure in which they occur.

#### EXAMPLE No. 23. ACCIDENTALS.



#### Lesson No. 11.

- What is a key? 186. A scale or family of tones.
- 187. Why call the scale a family of tones? Because they bear a fixed relationship to each other.
- 188. What is the first tone in a key called? Key tone.
- 189. Thus far in our course of instruction, what key has been used? Major key.
- 190. What other key is sometimes used? Minor kev.
- 191. Why are two keys used? Because both are required to express our emotions.
- 192. Name some of the emotions expressed by Major music?

Cheerfulness, Gaiety, Joy, Exultation, Boldness, 200. and Courage.

184. Sharps, flats and naturals used during the course of | 193. Name some of the emotions expressed by Minor music?

Plaintiveness, Sadness, Fear, Awe, Reverence, Solemnity and Devotion.

194. Why are the Major and Minor keys related to each other? Because they have so many tones in common with

each other.

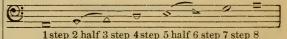
195. How many forms has the Minor Scale, and what are they?

Three. The Harmonic Minor, Melodic Minor, and the Natural Minor.

196. What tones form the Natural Minor Scale? La, Ti, Do, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La.

197. Why call this order of tones, the Natural Minor? Because neither flats nor sharps are required in its construction.

#### EXAMPLE No. 24. NATURAL MINOR.



Tistep Do Re Mistep Fa Sol What tones form the Melodic Minor? 198.

199. For what purpose is this form used? To gain fluency in running passages.

La, Ti, Do, Re, Mi, Fee, See, La.

#### EXAMPLE No. 25. MELODIC MINOR.

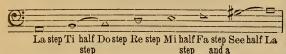


step

What tones form the Harmonic Minor Scale? La, Ti, Do, Re, Mi, Fa, See, La.

- 201. Why called the Harmonic Minor? Because the Harmonical effect is most satisfactory.
- 202. Which of the Minor Scales is most used?
  The Harmonic Minor.

EXAMPLE No. 26. HARMONIC MINOR SCALE.



#### Lesson No. 12.

half

#### TRANSPOSITION

- 203. What is meant by transposition? Changing the key.
- 204. Changing the key during the course of a composition is called what?

  Modulation.
- 205. A short modulation is called what? Transition.
- 206. How many Major and Minor keys used? Thirteen Major, and thirteen Minor.
- 207. What is the signature to the key of C Major and A Minor?

All degrees of the staff natural.

- 208. What is the signature for G Major and E Minor? One sharp (#).
- 209. What is the signature to D Major and B Minor?
  Two sharps (##).
- 210. What is the signature to A Major and F# Minor?
  Three sharps (###).
- 211. What is the signature to E Major and C Minor? Four sharps (###).
- 212. What is the signature to B Major and G# Minor? Five sharps (#####).

- 213. What is the signature to F# Major and D# Minor? Slx sharps (######).
- 214. What is the signature to F Major and D Minor?
  One flat (2).
- 215. What is the signature to B2 Major and G Minor? Two flats (22).
- 216. What is the signature to E2 Major and C Minor? Three flats (222).
- 217. What is the signature to A2 Major and F Minor? Four flats (2222).
- 218. What is the signature to D2 Major and B2 Minor? Five flats (2002).
- 219. What is the signature to G2 Major and E2 Minor? Six flats (22222).
- 220. Where are signatures written? On the staff, next after Cleffs.

#### EXAMPLE No. 27.

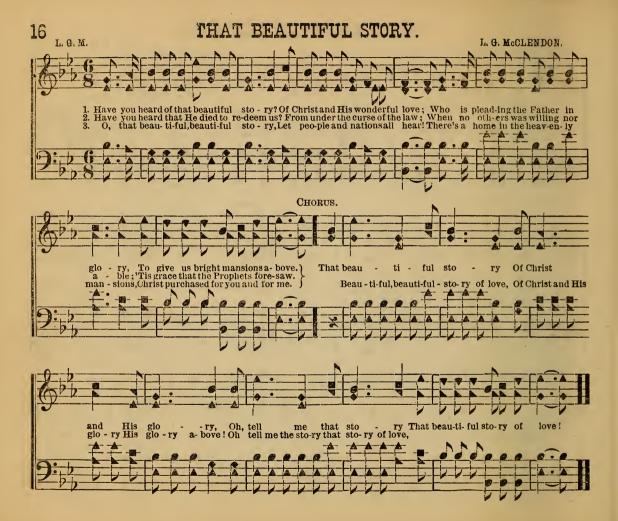
TABLE OF SIGNATURES TO MAJOR AND MINOR KEYS.

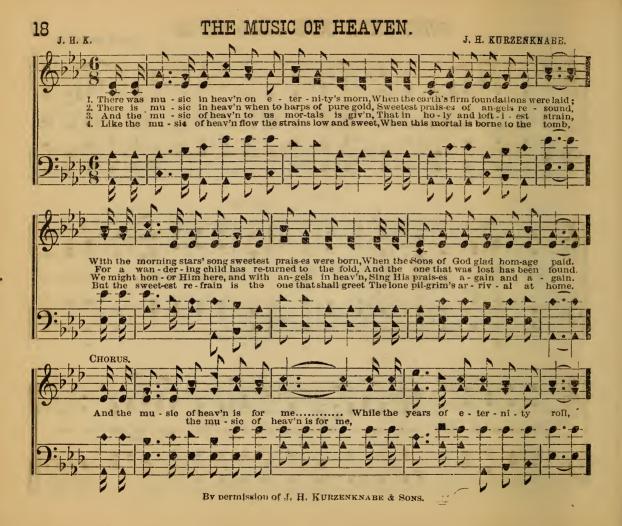














2 Yes, ev'ry secret of my heart, Shall shortly be made known And I receive my just desert, For all that I have done. 3 How careful then ought I to live!
With what religious fear!
Who such a strict account must give,
For my behavior here.

| 4 If now thou standest at the door, O, let me feel thee near, And make my peace with God before, I at Thy bar appear.



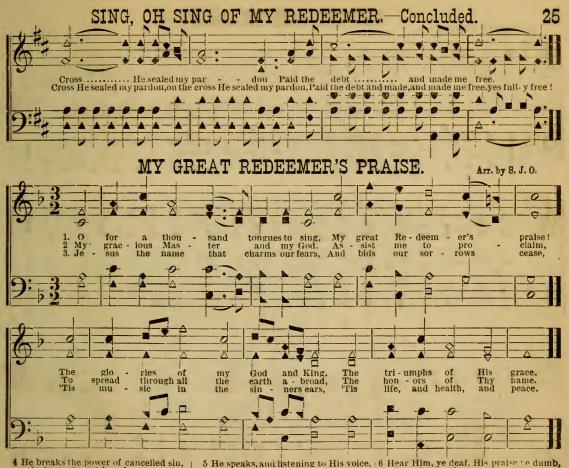


# MUSICAL GREETING.







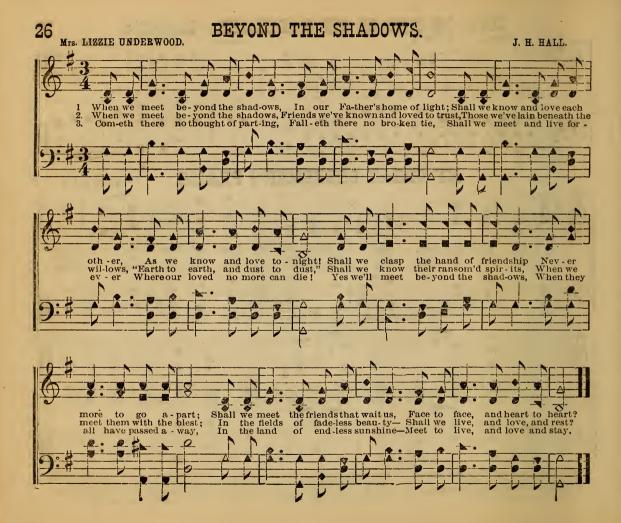


4 He breaks the power of cancelled sin, And sets the pris'ner free, His blood can make the foulest clean.

His blood availed for me.

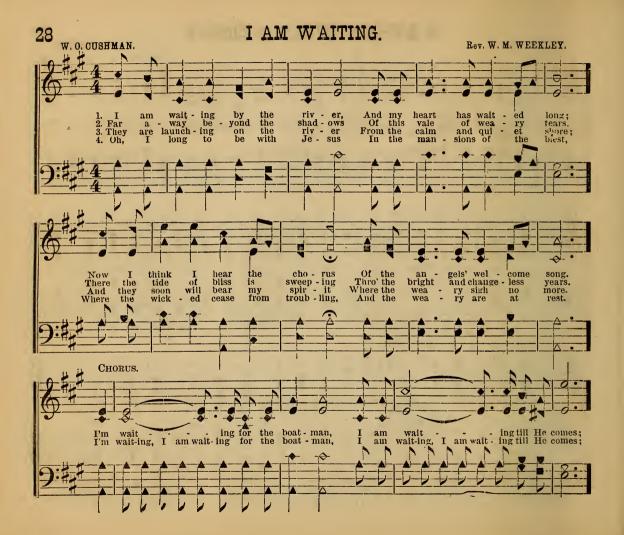
5 He speaks, and listening to His voice, New life the dead receive: The mournful broken hearts rejoice, The humble poor, believe.

6 Hear Him, ye dear. His praise to dimb, Your loosened tongues employ; Ye blind behold your Saviour comes, And, lean, ye lame, for joy.



Supported by Thy word.

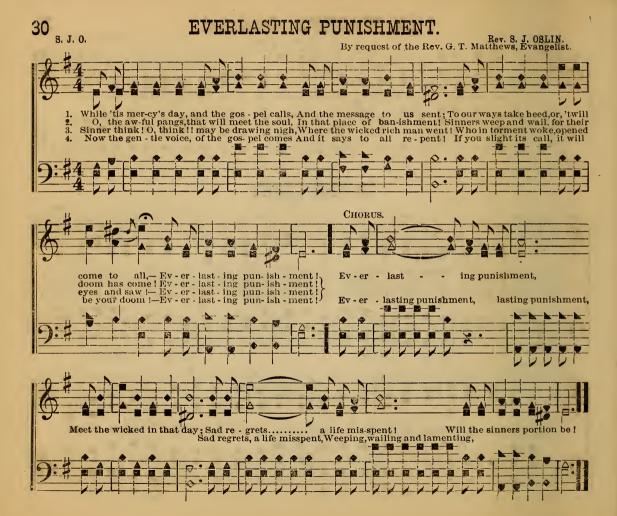




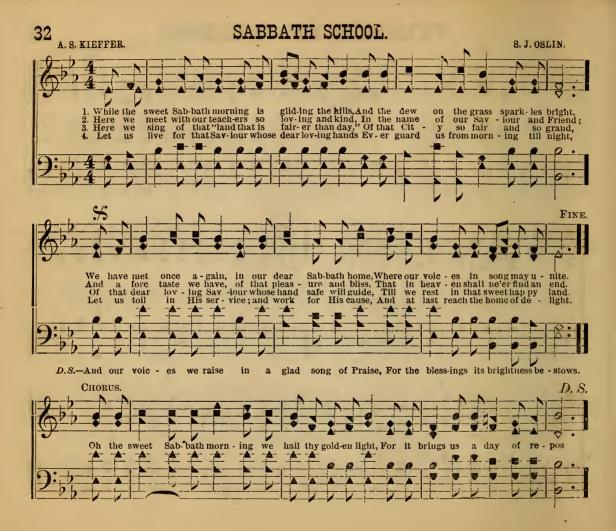


## IN THE LIGHT.

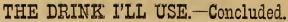




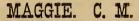






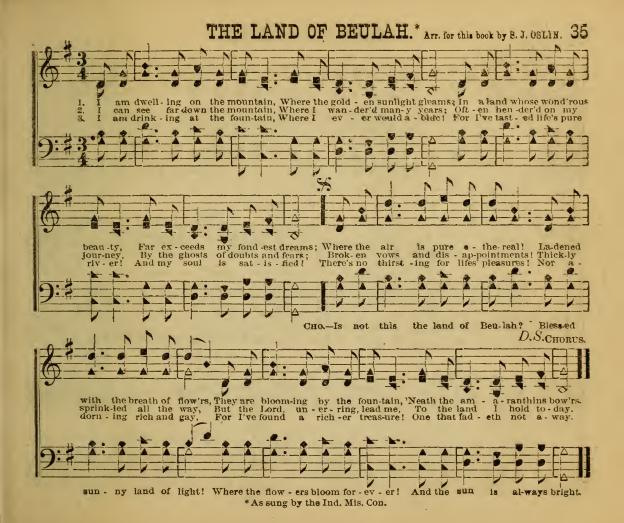


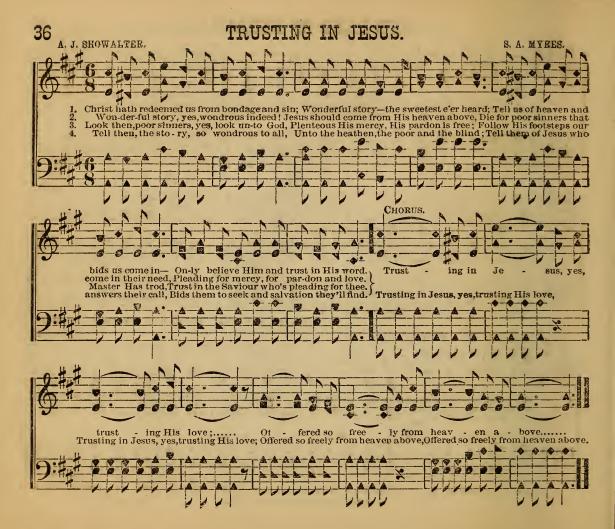




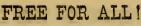




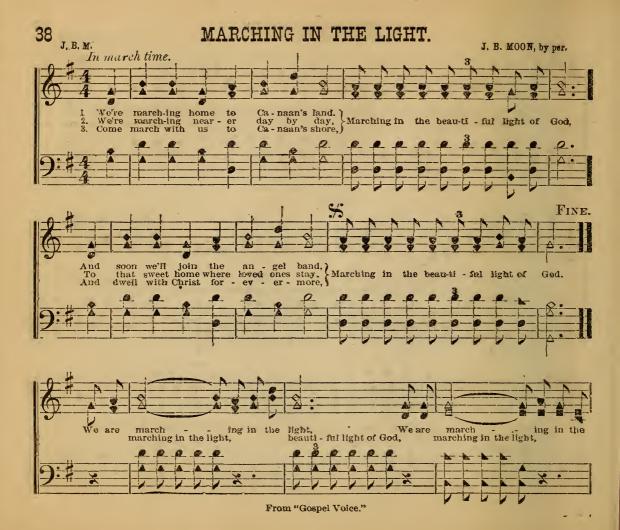


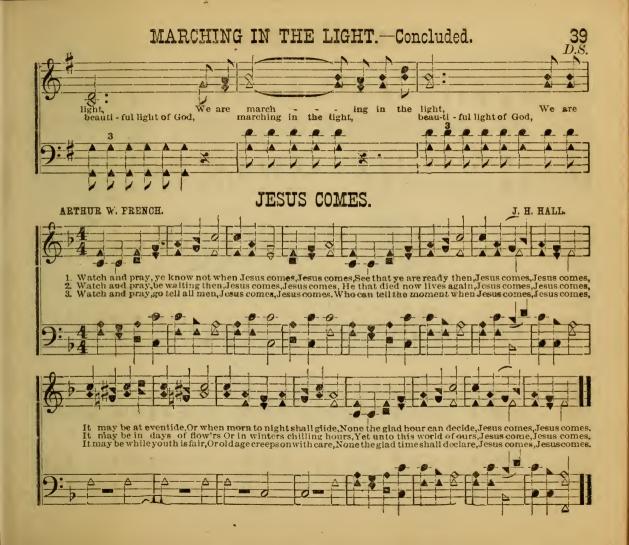






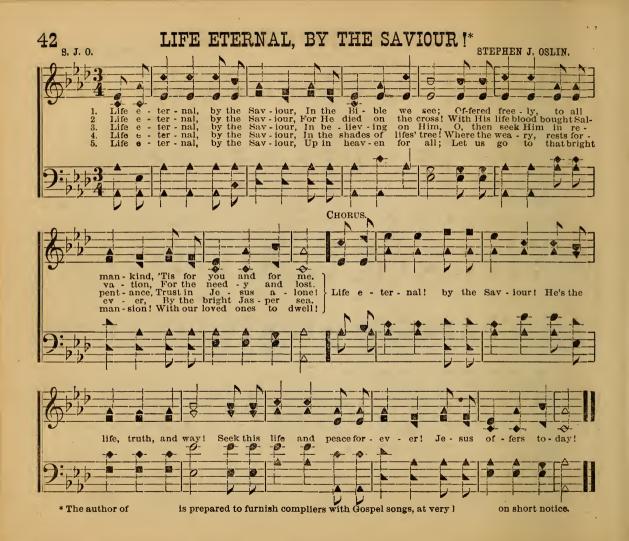




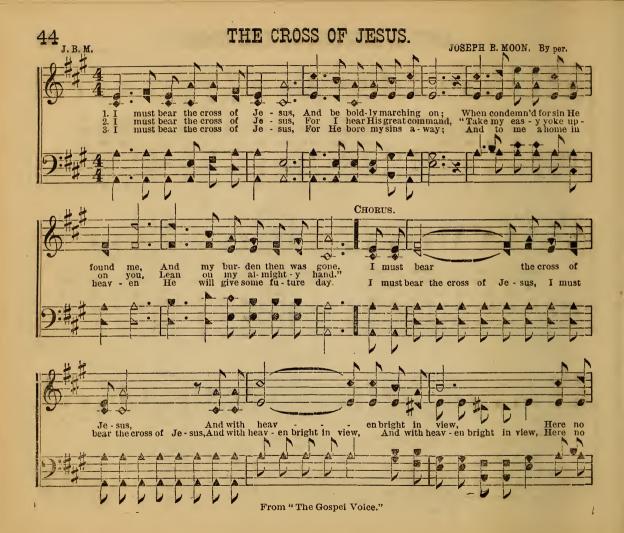


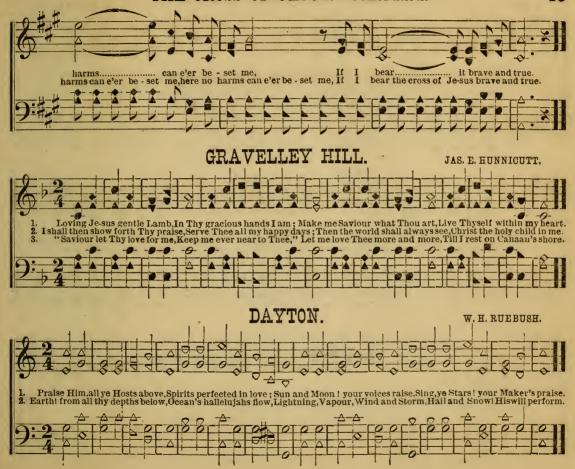


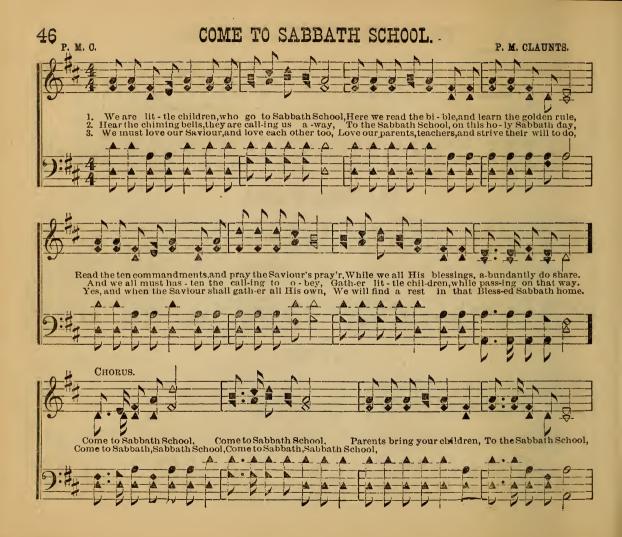






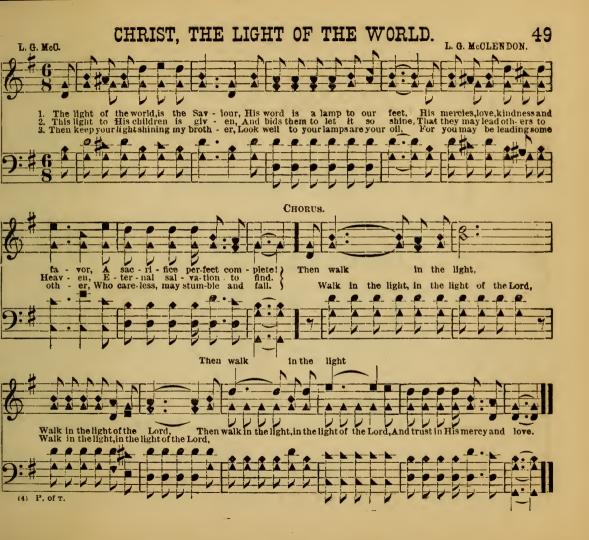


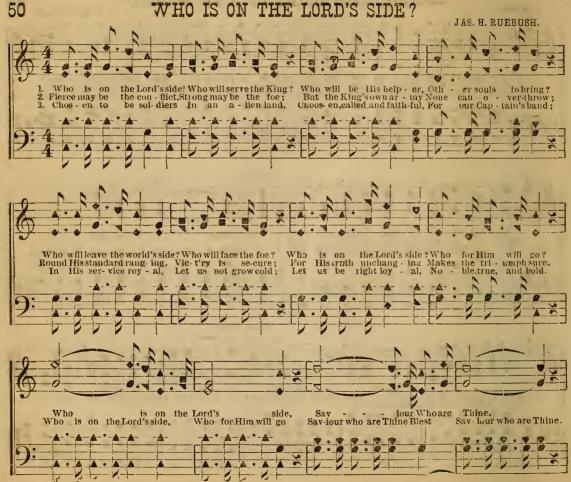




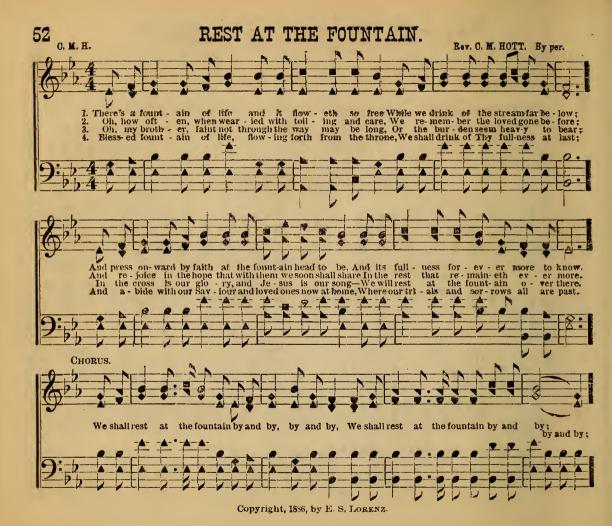










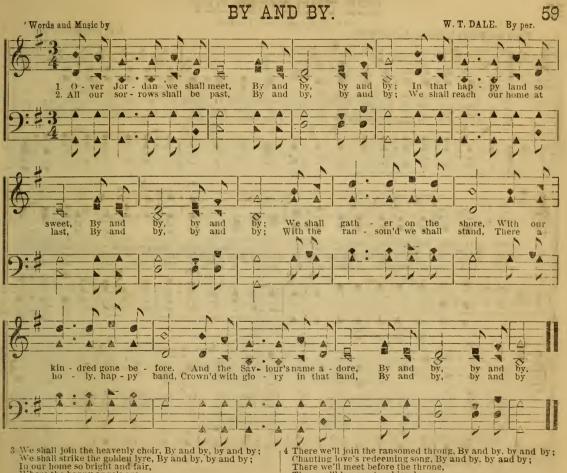










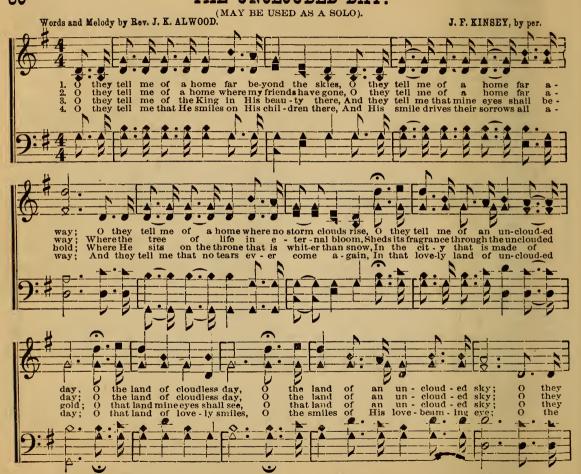


Where the happy angels are, We shall praise forever there, By and by, by and by.

4 There we'll join the ransomed throng, By and by, by and by; Chanting love's redeeming song, By 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

## THE UNCLOUDED DAY.

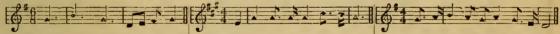




MARCHING TO ZION. S. M.

HOME OVER THERE. 8s.

SWEET BY AND BY.



1 Come, ye that love the Lord, And let your joys be known: Join in a song with swee accord, While ye surround His throne.

## CHORUS,

We're marching to Zion, Beautiful, beautiful Zion! We're marching upward to Zion, The beautiful city of God.

- 2 Let those refuse to sing, Who never knew our God; But servants of the Heavenly King May speak their joys abroad.
- 3 Then let our songs abound,
  And every tear be dry;
  We're marching through Immanuel's
  ground
  To fairer worlds on high.

1 O think of the home over there,
By the side of the river of light,
Where the saints, all immortal and fair,
Are robed in their garments of white.

## REFRAIN.

Over there, over there, O think of the home over there.

2 O think of the friends over there,
Who before us the journey have trod,
Of the songs that they breathe on the
air,
In their home in the palace of God.

3 My Saviour is now over there, There my kindred and friends are at rest,

Then away from my sorrow and care, Let me fly to the land of the biest. 1 There's a land that is fairer than day, And by faith we behold it afar; And the Father lives over the way, To prepare us a dwelling-place there,

## CHORUS.

In the sweet by-and-by,
We shall meet on that beautiful
shore;

In the sweet by-and-by— [shore. We shall meet on that beautiful

2 We shall sing on that beautiful shore The melodious songs of the blest; And our spirits shall sorrow no more— Not a sigh for the blessings of rest,

3 To our bountiful Father above
We wili offer the tribute of praise,
For the glorious gifts of His love,
And the blessings that hallow our





From "The Temple Star."



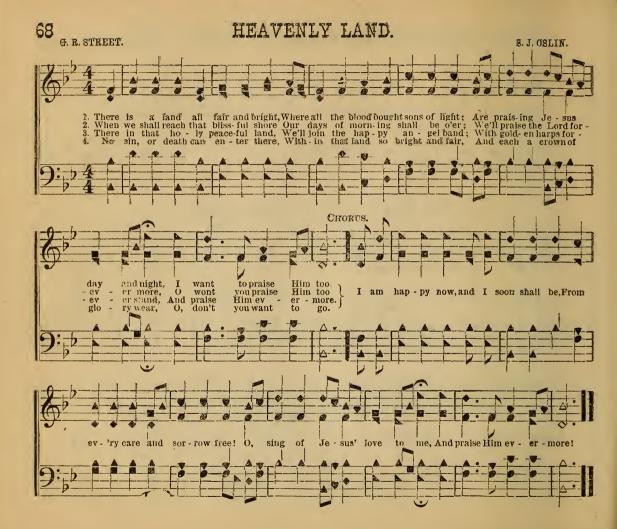


# WHEN THE MISTS HAVE ROLLED AWAY. Concluded.



# I'M GLAD SALVATION'S FREE.

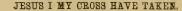














Jesus, I my cross have taken, All to leave, and follow Thee: Naked, poor, despised, forsaken,

Thou, from hence, my all shalt be: Perish, every fond ambition, All I've sought, and hoped, and

known: Yet how rich is my condition, God and heaven are still my own! Let the world despise and leave me, They have left my Saviour too; Human hearts and looks deceive me;

Thou art not, like man, untrue; And, while thou shalt smile upon me, God of wisdom, love and might, Foes may hate, and friends may shun me.

Show thy face, and all is bright.

#### I LOVE THY KINGDOM.

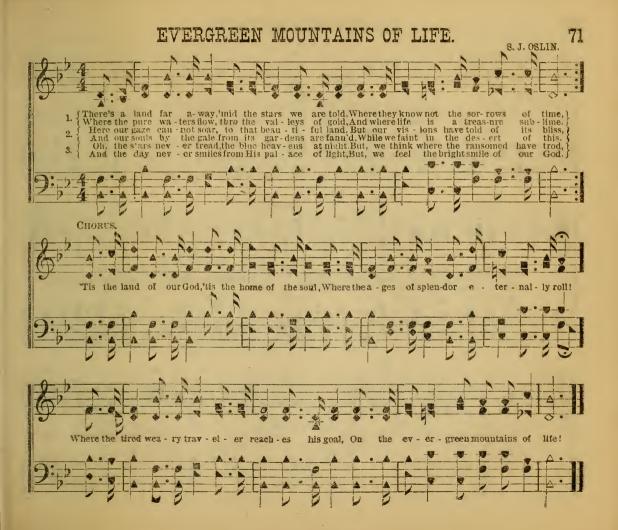
- 1 I love Thy kingdom, Lord,—
  The house of Thire abode,—
  The Church our blest Redeemer savea
  With His own precious blood.
- 2 I love Thy Church, O God! Her walls before Thee stand, Dear as the apple of Thine eye, And graven on Thy hand
- 5 For her my tears shall fall: For her my prayers ascend; To her my cares and toils be given, Till toils and cares shall end.

#### A CHARGE TO KEEP I HAVE.

1 A charge to keep I have, A God to glorffy; A never-dying soul to save, And fit it for the sky:—

- 2 To serve the present age, My calling to fulfil.— Oh! may it all my powers engage To do my Master's will.
- 3 Arm me with jealous care, As in Thy sight to live; And, oh! Thy servant, Lord! prepare A strict account to give.

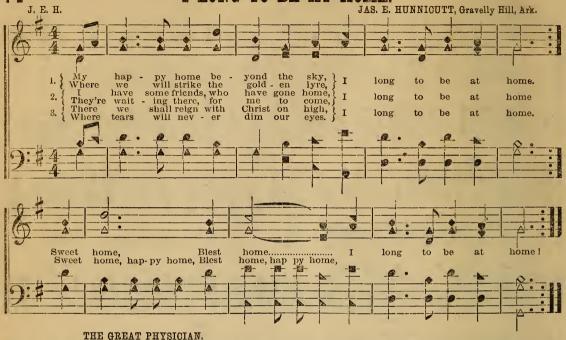


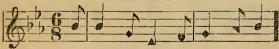






### I LONG TO BE AT HOME.





The great physician now is near, The sympathizing Jesus;
 He speaks the drooping heart to cheer, Oh, hear the voice of Jesus.

#### CHORUS.

Sweetest note in seraphs song, Sweetest name on mortal tongue; Sweetest carol ever sung Jesus blessed Iesus!

- 2 Your many sins are all forgiven, Oh, hear the voice of Jesus; Go on in peace your way to heaven, And wear a crown with Jesus.
- 3 All glory to the dying Lamb!
  I now believe in Jesus;
  I love the blessed Saviour's name;
  I love the name of Jesus.
- 4 And when to that bright world above. We rise to be with Jesus; We'll sing around the throne of love, His name the nar 9 of Jesus.



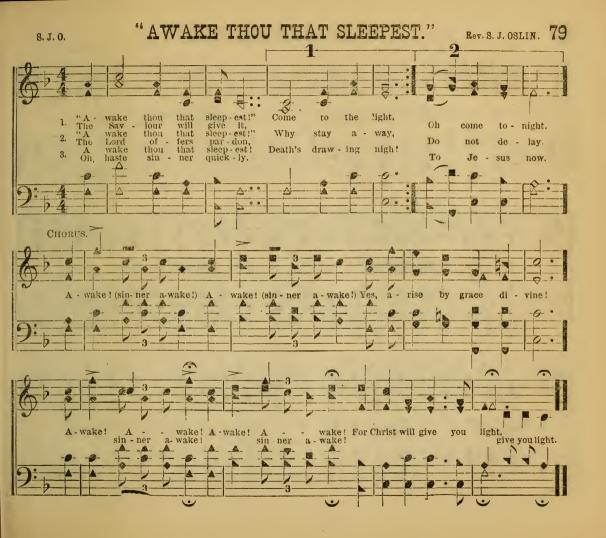




## WE LOVE TO SING TOGETHER.









3 If once all the lamps that are lighted Should steadily blaze in a line., Wide over the land and the ocean, When since a large would shire! 4 How all the dark places would brighten, How the mist would roll up and away, How the earth would laugh out in her gladness To hall the millennin day.—Refrata.



# COME, YE THIRSTY SOULS TO JESUS.—Concluded.



### 'TILL WE MEET AGAIN.



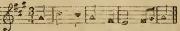




And oft escaped the tempters snare, By thy return sweet hour of prayer.

2 Sweet hour of prayer, sweet hour of prayer.
Thy wings shall my petition bear,
To Him whose truth and faithfulness,
Engage the waiting soul to bless.
And since He bids me seek His face,
Believe His word and trust His grace,
I'll cast on Him my ev'ry care,
And wait for thee sweet hour of prayer.

WHAT IS PRAYER? C. M.

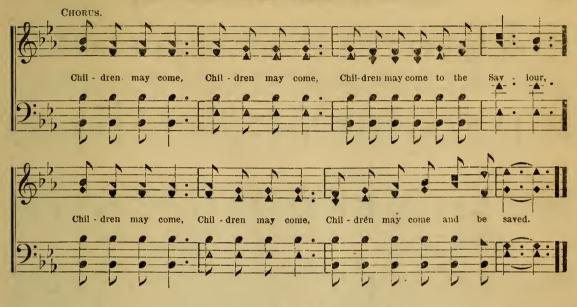


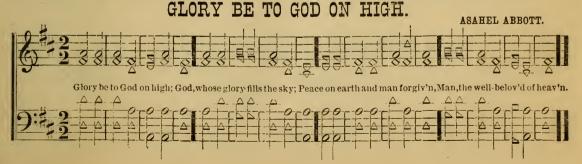
- 1 Prayer is my soul's sincere desire, Uttered or unexpressed, The motion of a hidden fire That trembles in the breast.
- 2 Prayer is the burden of a sigh, The falling of a tear; The upward glancing of an eye, When none but God is near.

- 3 Prayer is the simplest form of speech, That infant lips can try,
  - Prayer, the sublimest strains that reach, The Majesty on high.
- 4 Prayer is the christians vital breath,
  The christians native air;
  His watchword at the gates of death.
  He enters heaven with prayer.
- 5 Prayer is the contrite sinners voice, Returning from his ways, While angels in their songs rejoice, And cry, "behold he prays."
- 6 O thou, by whom we come to God, The life, the truth, the way, The path of prayer, thyself hast trod, Lord, teach us how to pray.

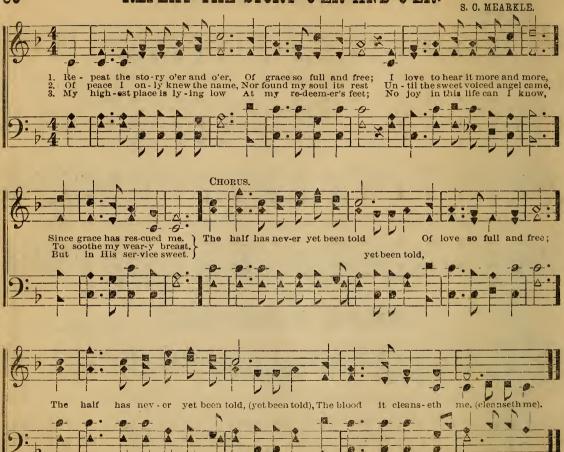




















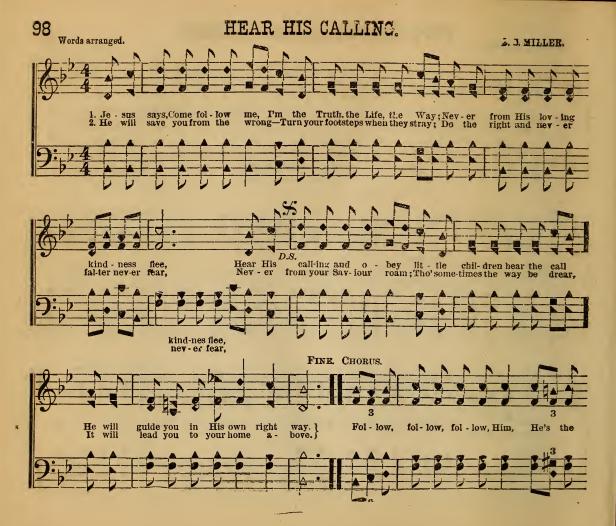


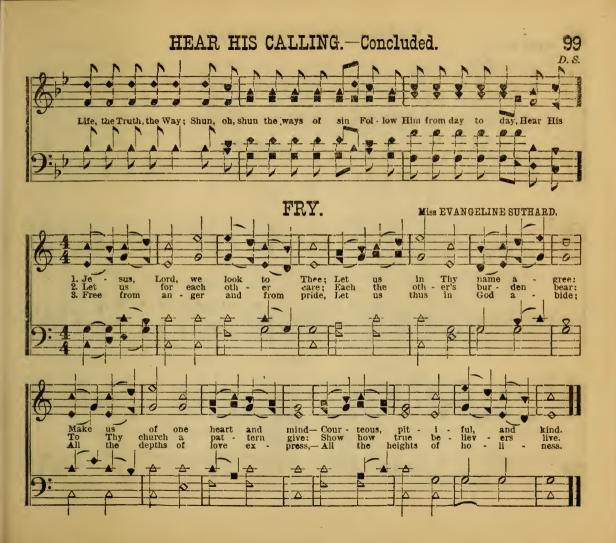
### SHALL WE MEET IN GLORY.



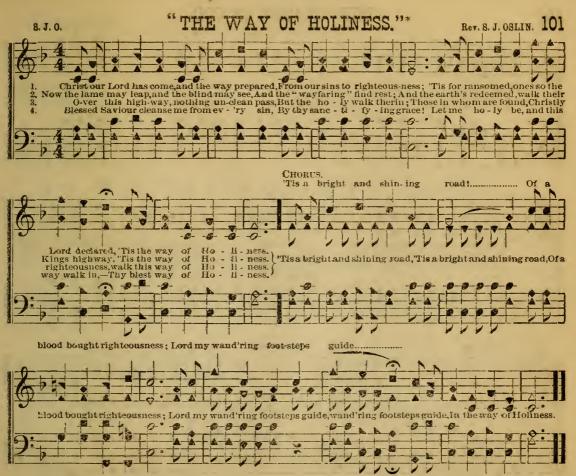






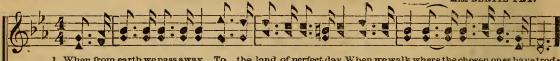






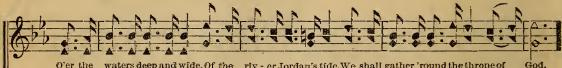
\* The author of this song is prepared to furnish compilers with gospel songs, (words and music on any subject) on short notice, and at very moderate rates. Address him at Whitefield, Ind. Ter.





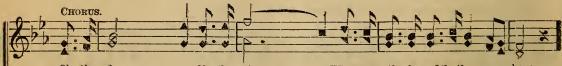
1. When from earth we pass away, To the land of perfect day, When we walk where the chosen ones have trod:
2. When our earth-ly cares are o'er, Oh, what peace for us in store, In the fields of glory bright and broad;
3. When the Saviour's face we see, Oh, what glory it will be, There His bless-ed name to praise and laud;





O'er the waters deep and wide, Of the riv - er Jordan's tide. We shall gather 'round the throne of Oh, what pure and ho - ly rest, Shall be ours in mansions blest, in the pal - ace by the throne of And the song we there shall know, Full of me? - o dy shall flow, When we gather 'round the throne of God.





Oh the glo - - ry, Oh the glo - - ry, When we gather round the throne 2 - bove: Oh the glo-ry we shall know, Oh the glo-ry we shall know,



















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