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# SONGS FOR ALL. 

$\qquad$

EDWIN T. POUND,<br>BARNESVILLE, GA.

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## PREFACE.

Aıtnough there are many worksextant which are very meritorious, yet all fail, to some extent, to meet the author's idea of a book fur classdrill, social siuging, etc. Hence, he has been induced, after mueh thought and consideration, to offer to the teacher, to the student, and to the lover of musie, "Songs jor All," the price of which will place it in reach of every one; and the musie selected for its artistic beauty and simplicity, from the best compritions of many of the best writers of musie and poetry, will commend itself to every one.

Wre are prepared to say to those in seareh of theory, that it may be found in "Songs for All," the best that eau be gleanel from the works of the must prominent authorities.

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

ALTHOR.

## RUDIMENTAL LESSONS.

## LESSON 1.

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

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

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

Feeling. Because, from the ear, the undulations of the air are conveyed to the brain and nerves, and hence the whole nervous system of mankind is affected, and participates in the pleasures derived from music.
6. What importance is attached to seeing?

By this one of the human senses we derive the science of music principally, in learning all the characters to he obeerved for the scientifie performance of any musical compesition.
7. From what is the nane of Music derived?

From mu*a, because the invention of this art is to be attributed to the Muses. Diodones derives it from an Egyptian mame, intimating that inusie was first extablished as a science in Eqrypt after the Hood; and that the reeds on the banks of the river Nile produced the first musie by the wind howing upon them. Others say the first iteas of music were received from the singing of the birds.
8. Is it not equally as rational to attribute its origin to mankind?

Since musical intonation, in the infancy of language, must have been the natural result of passionate feeling; and that, as man has
speceh, wherever there is speech there is song. Hence; we believe its origin to be more creditable to mankind.
9. How are the thoughts of mankind mostly expressed?

Sumetimes by signs to be observed by eceing, but mostly by intonations of the voice.
10. Are not different tones used to express the variols passione of mankind?

For joy, anger, fear, desire, etc., each has its peculiar tone. This is nuderstood by all human heings naturally.
11. If there be musical pleasure to he derived from tones produced by mankind in speaking, can this be intensifical by singing as an art?

To a large extont it can; and, by closely stulying the science which teaches the propertics, relations, and dependences of all melodious sounds, aud their combinations by the law of nature into harmony, a great interest may be aroused.
12. Of all the known arts, whieh is the most natural to man?

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

## LESSON II.

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

None present that have not tongues, and we are lively talkers. 14. What language do you speak?

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

Twenter-six.
16. How many of them are vowels-the hody of the language?

Five. A, E, I, O, U, and sometimes $W^{I}$ and $\mathrm{I}^{\circ}$.
17. Whast are the other letters called, and what purpose do they herve?

Thely are consonamts, and serve as the proper attire for the vowels.
1s. Then how are the vowel somuds the leoly of our languateformel?

Bre the slock of the glottis, atod are called enuenciation.
19.. Is the tongere bronght intu use in forming the vowed sumde?

It is not ; it is kept still.
20. When the comeonant: are properly produed, where are they dulisered?

At the end of the tongur, and are called articutation.
21 Which letters are the emotional clements of our language?
'The vowels ; and the consonamts wrap' thought around the emotion, and theretime prop rly elonhe the language.
2.2. Are there any alrantages to be obtained ly practicing the sowel and con-omant dements of our language?

Crate admantares acerue to the vocalist who thus uses time judi(लimsk。
?3. Wuat are some of the adsantages?
Thu proper firmation of smonth, pleasant, roumd, soft tones, amd the :y tisition of the hethit of throwing off all surplus, buncessary romplanals, tobt are mot resmant and mpleasant to the ear
21. What are the alvantapes in articulating consonants?

The proper use of the toneve, teeth, and lips combined enable the singer to drop the tonce and the words offl minlaly at the ond of the

 (1) alt prewnt.
?.). I this print the chase, at the diseretion of the instructor, will
 "mbeaturing tof fin pare, s morous, resonant, reverb rating tones, which nre mo-ical am! In sant w the ear.
A. E: I O, U repeatend fir-t slowly, and i.ce calsed to rapidity.






## LEKSON III

2f. How many poritions of the lijs sme mouth must le ar-umed in talkiug or singing to meter all of the consonante properly?

Tharce prestions:
27. What is the first presition?
fure of the breath, as festlow thether, and lreak them niart with the


P. I'indars by the prok ure mold for ferty permise.

2s. What is the secomed pention?"
The tompue mate lie presed against the rexf of the month, ant forre the breath forward with power, as in word begiming with
D, T, s.
D. Drity demands that day-time be well decieded.
T. There air those who thimb: tenthfully.
E. Sivar, sileary somels, southe the saluge zonl.
29. What is the third preition?

In the third prition, the tongue in the center is forced against the toof of the muth, and broken away he the force of the brath. as in words commencing with (') ( i , and K , as-
C. Ghese is curdled frome cream.
K. Cuts are limed to the children.
(i. Guats climb nethout clases.

## LEESON゙ IV.

30. Into how many departments is music divided?

Musieal science is yencratly sail to be divided inte three depart-


31. What is the lirst department?

## Rhythmice.

32."Of what does laythmies treat?

It trents of amb relates to all musicel characters that pertain to lengeth in time o. morements whether fast or slow. It is the nutline athl measure of motion.
:3:. What is the serond department?
Mrindies.
34. What does Melodics tcach ?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

It eommunicates immediately with the Larynx, composed of four ports, and have the power of playing into each other, and moving tugether in the gradual raising or lowering of the voice.

4:3. What are those fure parts called?
Carti:ases-the thyroid, circoid, and two arytenoids.
44. What are the vocal chords?

The Lergnax, on the fore part of the throat, is sometimes called the Adom's-tpple, and has one horizontal membrane on cach side of it, which are called the vocal chords.
45. What is the form of the membranes or vocal ehords?

The opening between them is of a triangular form, near half an inch wide, and is called the Gilottis.
46. What other name a these vocal chords hear?

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

Immediately above is the superior (ilottis, as the Larynx ends in a wide opening, formed by two follts of the mucous membrane, which is covered by a small tongue called the Epighotis, just at the root of the tongue.
48. What is the cavity called which is just at the lack of the throat, and extends as far forward as the root of the mouth?

The Pharymx.
49. Where does the voiee first strike in formation?

By the shock of the vocal chords around the Larymx the tone is formed, and, in passing out, impinges upom the Phurynx, which modifies it.
50. With what does the Iharynx eomect?

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

The upper part of the month is furnished with a soft, fleshy curtain, from the center of whieh hangs the eonical part called the Lomluthe palate-thus forming a double arch.
52. What is suspended from the runla or palate?

From this are two fibers, ealled the posterior props; and in frint of them, also pendant from the polate, are two smaller fibers, forming a triangular space, between which are the tonsils.

- 53. What advantages are to be derived from this lesson?

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

## LESSON V.

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

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

One, two, three, four, five, six.
56. If comating one, two, be a measure in music, buw many measure would the eoming of one, two, three, four, live, six, be?

Three me.sures.
$5 \overline{5}$. In yomr counting six in three mea-ures, you should assume an (raer porition, eve to the fromt, face upon a level, shoulders thrown =lightly back. Will you all do this?

W゚e will, awnredly:
5s. Will you now romt one, two, six times?
W.. will." One, two; one, two; une, two; one, two; one, two; une, two.
59. How many meazures would that be?
six inn:tures.
So 11 hen there are two eounts to the measure, what kind of time or mow mont is it ealled?
1), whle time, and is indieated ber a figure 2 over the mper part of the maice and serves as a numerator to number the noter in a measure. It the ee be a figure bencath the first, it serves ats a denominatur, and names tia part into which the whole note is divided.

61. In Exercise No. 1 what rhethmical characters are introduced?

Figures, the fraction, twohalves, single hars, measures, notes, and chane.
62. What does the under firure, the denminator, indicate?

That the whale note, or longes note used, is divided into two part.. and it names these parte halers.

6:3. What does the niper tizure daote?
It i- the numerator, an! nmbors two half notes, and locates that number. or their eypuivalem, in a metsure
64. What i- at mefustre?

The - pace between two burs.
65. What is a bar?

An upright or vertical mark to divide musical excreises into mea-ures.

6if. What do thone large lar- nt the eluse of Bexercio. No. 1 indicate? The ar phat at and of that exercise, and ate called the close.
(iす. What are in
Marh of ma-iral tonte.
68. In Exercise No. 1 how many notes, und their mames?

There are ten half notes and one whole note, filling six measurte?
69. In order to perform acematy the exercises above, how shall we proceed to keep the pertormers tegrether?

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

That the hame goe- down at the legiming and riee at the end of each measure.
71. What else is to he observed that will enalike the pertormer to he accurate in all exercise: ?
bee exceedingly careful to see that the hamb, in getting from one measure to another, seems to climb over the bar.

T2. Suppose we pace a 2 over a 4 at the first, as a movement indicator, then how will we proced?

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

## 

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

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

They are quarter notes; have in filled head and stem.
75. Suppowe we introdnce a firure 3 a: the upper number, and a fogure 2 the lower number at the hegiming, what will ther indieate?

The denominator 2 will divide the whole note into halse, and the numerutor 3 will number these halvee or their equivalent in every meneure.

76. In Exerci-e No. 3 we oberve in the last measure a whele note with a dot to the right of it. What does that indicate?

That it is "upucalent to three halves, the dot addine half its lengeth in time.

## LESSON VI.

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

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

Exercise No. 4.

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

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

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

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

## Exercise No. $\overline{0}$.


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

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

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

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

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

Exercise No. 7.

84. What do the letters under the notes in the above exercives mean?

The $d$ signifies down motion of the hand; $s$, for still; $l$, for left motion; $r$, for right, and $u$ for upward motion.

## LESSON VII.

## melodics.

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

From melos, a Greek term, which the ancient. applied to the sweetness of any melody or leading part of a tume, and it literally treats of all eharaeters that pertain to pitch in music-high or low tones.
86. Exprcise No. 8.


## What character is this.

Sone would eall this a musical staff; but we eall it a fence five rails or five planks high, with one panel or one measure.
87. Why is it not a staff?

Because it neither represents Length, I'itch, or Power, hatring no figures for time, or rhythmic representation; no clof to fix :iny lettering, and only one measure.
83. Suppuse notes were plaeed on the five lines athove, would we know how hiegh ur lue and how long or how short to sing them?

We would not, until a rhythuie character is phaced at the first to denote a relative lemylh, and a melontic character to denote a relative pitch of high or low tones.

Eximerne No. 9. FClof Stuff-Buss Voice.

89) In Exercise No. 9 why is the first part called a melodic charavter?

Beraut $\rightarrow$ a character like an inverted $)$ : is inserted in the fourth line. It is the old Roman $F$, an 1 leatates $F$ on that line, and $(i$ on the syace $n \cdot \mathrm{xt}$ almove it- line, then A on the next line;coming below the fiurth line. E will be on the next -pace, and so on in regular suceession until the first sern $n$ letters of the English clphabet are placed nipon the staff of five lines as representative of pitch.
(10) Why is the latter part of Excrecise No. 9 both melodic and rhythmic?

Bectule it has lonth a elef, representative of pitch; and figures, reprocentatives of relative length, upon it.
91. How many deyrecs dors a musical taff contain?

E:Im con. Five lines and six spacers. The space below the howest line shemblat bue catleat the first space; space between the first and weeond line, the sermel spuce; ;pace hetwern the secent and third linn- the third spmen ; Flace he ween the third and fourth line, the fourth spmec; space low weren the fiumeth and fifth line, the figth spare; and space above the fitch labe, the xi.th spmere.
32. 1- mut this a ditli-rent order of naming the degrees of the staff liuss and spures from what has heon in mes the last centure?

It is; hut, neverthetess, we lonieve it to he the simplest, the most curret, ant hows conclusicly that one clef may represent one statf bully, with all of its derrece : and combting then in this way would

 of the haman veice on' each atafl' represented. [We give Mr. T. If.

Dennington, of Texas, credit for sugyesting the idea of six spaces, in an article on proutical rimes and common-senee thenghits on musical characters, in Larch, 1882, for the like Ciunty (Ga.) Aeus]

Exhecise No. 10. C Clef Stuffor Tenor Fiore.

93. When does the C Clef stand on the fourth spare, next degree above the third line, and tweate $C$ there, and the remainder of the firet seven letters of the alphabet in regular succesion above or letun?

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

On the space helow the firt line, which is the first space, and the letter D , and gets the same pitelh that D , the third or cuiddle line of the 1 Clef' taff or Bass voice gets. Wee may also have addect lines betow the first spaee, and ahove the sixth space, to embrace notes that transecend the boundary of any staff:
(15.) What observation ean ea-ily be made that impresses the mind more fivorably with thi arrangencit than with the ohl armutement?

That the middle line (1) ) of the Bars voice ( 1 ( $\left(1 / f^{\prime}\right.$ 'staft $)$ is jnit at the center of that staff, and is the fir-t - fate of the Tenor voice or
C Clef staff:

Expretine No. 11. (i Clef Staft for Fomale Vivices.


- (1) Fultilime th

96. How dhe the (i Clef lowate the bettering "in the saff for femate vinice?

It locates $G$ on the second line, is an octave higher than $G$ the $\mid$ female voice to be naturally more acute than the male voice, and for second line in the C Clef Staff, and its letters are placed in regular succession, like the other two clefs place them.
97. How much higher is G, sixth space, or space above fifth line, in the C Clef Staff, for female voices, than in the C Clef Staff for Tenor or male voices?

Preciscly one octave higher; and by this we fully understand the

Tenor voice. we prefer a G Clef for their staff, and a C Clef for the Tenor voice.
$G$ Clef Staff-Contralto and Soprano Voices.

103. What is that voice called that ean producc C, 2 d added line below the F Clef Staft'?

Exercise No. 12.
F Clff Staff-Bass Foice.

(1 A st- ind. space
I: F 1st.space
98 , What is the Ieading or characteristic feature of the Clef? It is to locate the letters on the staff:
99 . What do the letters signify, and what do they represent?
They signify that every degree of the staff has an absolute pitch, and ench letter has its own pitch to represent.
100. How many letters are used?

The first seven of the English alphabet: A, B, C, D, E, F, and G.
101. When we $g_{n}$ higher than the seventh, then what occurs?

Repeat the first, and call it 8 , to complete a scale, if we go no bigher: but if we go higher than 8 , the cighth beeomes 1 , and next abuve it 2 , and so on.
102. What is a Scale in Music?

It is derived from the Latin word Scala-a ladder-and signifies any sories of tones rising or falling from any given pitch to the greatest practicable distance throurh such intermediate degrees as render the exercise the most agreeable to the ear, and in which all harmonical as well as meludical divisions may be most commodiously divided.

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

The low Baritonc.
105. What voice sings from G, 1st line of F Clef Staff, to $\mathrm{G}, 6$ th space of C Clcf Staff?

The high Baritone.
106. What roice sings from C , added line below C Clef Staff, to C, 4th space of G Clef Staff?

The Tenor (inale) voice.
107. What voice ranges from E, 1st line of the C Clef Staff, to E, 5 th space of the G Clef Staff?

The Contralto (female) voice.
108. What voice will sing from $G, 2 d$ line of $C$ Clef $S_{t a f f, ~ t o ~} G$, 6th space of G Clef Staff?

The low Mezzo Sopmano (female) woice.
109. What voice will sing from C , added line below the C Clef Staff', to C, 2 d added line above the C Clef' Staff:'

The high Mczzo Soprano (female) voice.
110. What wher would sing from IE, 1st line of G (lef Statf, to $\mathrm{E}, 3 \mathrm{al}$ added line alove the G Clef statf?'

None but a strietly sopman, (fimale) voice, and soprano woices are as often to be fund in temales as Bassos are in the male voices.
111. What voices are most commonly foumb now int our midet amomin the minles?

Those in males that range from ( $i$, 1st line of $f=$ Clef $s_{\text {taff, }}$ to $(i$, tith space of C" Chef statf, are high Baritones. A strictly first-class Tenor wice is sehlom found.

C Scule.

## 112. What voices are most numernus among the females?

Contrultos nud low Mrzoo sopranos.
Exercise No. 13. - Example stoming the compmes of all voicce.







## LEFBON VIII

113. What is a Elarp?

A meloslic character, and is a mark of elevation, thus four croses.
111. What does each erose in the Sharp represent?

The four urnses represent ech point in cwery Tetrachord.
115. What is a Tetrachord?


1 string of four notes, and is the exact half of every seale of


116 What is a Flat?

A Flat is a metndic character, and denotes drpression. Made thus: ?
117. What is a Fiestoral?

A character made thus: =. melonfic in its nature, and its oflien is to resture from a previous sharp or Flat to the oriminal tone helonging to the degree on which it is placed.

11s. What is a sound?
Any thing that ean he heard.
11! What are mu-ieal thene?
All somads that have apprecialle piteh; that can be elaseed as -truety of a melentic characerer.
120). What is a kev. Note?

The lat mote that can lxe seen in ewo ry corectly writen lases, and the fundamental note in every piece of masic.
121. What is a Key Tone?

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

## LESSON IX.

## 122. What is the Diatonic Scale?

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

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

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

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

Five major seconds and two minor seconds.
126. Where do the minor scconds always occur?

Between three and four and between seven and eight.
${ }_{127}{ }^{2}$. What is the difference between the Scale of C above and the Scale of G ?

No difference as to the distribution of the major and minor serouds. They are precisely the same, only the keys are located on different tetters, anl therfore the $G$ Scale looks higher to the cye, and somuds higher to the ear.

## LESSON X.

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

Merely tu teach pitch relation. From three to four is always a small interval, and al of fom seven to cight.
129. Why have we a Sharp written on the second space of the $G$ Scate in G Clef Staff?

Simply to show that there is one tone in this scale that is not in the C scale, and that is F \#.
130. What is the use of a \# being placed on the space where F is located?

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

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

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

## LESSON XI.

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

As in exercise 16.

134. Now read the D Scale.

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

Bceause, if $\mathrm{F}^{*}$ had not been taken instead of F , we would have had a minor second from two to threc-E to F ; and hence F does not answer our purpose, so we let F alone, and take $\mathrm{F}=$, which is a minor second higher, and our scale thus far is correctly binitt. We then pass from $F$, three, to $(x$, four, a minor second, which is correct, and like three to four in Model Scale. From G, four, to A, five, is a major second. Correct. From A, five, to B , six, is a major second,
and is what we want. From B, six, to ( 2 , severn, is a major secumb, and is right. C woukd not do, because it wonk spoil our sate. Then from ( $\because$, seven, to I), eight, would be a minor secomd, and that would lee correct. And now this I) scale all throurh is precisely like the scale of C. The only difference, it is one degree more elevated in pitch.

## LEESON NII.

136. Are all Diatunic scales built as in the C, G, and D Senles as in the formoing Lesons?

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

Any tone that is one chegree above or below another.
13x. What is a Thard?
Any note or tone two degrees higher or lower than another.
139. What is a Fourth?

Any note or tone three degrees higher or lower.
14(i). What is a Fith?
Any note or tone timur degrees ligher or lower.
111. What is a Sixth?

Any nute or tone tive degrees higher or lower.
$1+2^{\circ}$. What is a ceventh?
Any note or tome six longes above or below another.
$1+3$. What is an Eyhth?
Any mote sewen dene hes higher or lwer than its comparative note.
14. Are all secmis, Thirds, and Fomethe, cte., of the same size?

They are not. There are Major Seconds and Minor Secomes, Major Thipls ame Minor Thirds, and so on all thromph.
14. It the entire calte were sublividud into 1 tinur seconds, how many wimh there be:"
'Twlse.

## LESSON NHII.

Dy̌ sulc s.
146. What dens Dynamics teach?
'Tile lithirent toree or power of comals ne neol in masi。
15. Hos many difterent dewrets of poner are used in masic?
148. What are they?

Jiry Soft, imlicatalloy $\eta$, which is the abbreviation for pianissimn, and is in the superlative degree- the very sonteat expresion to lee made above a whisper.
sift, indicated loy $p$, abbreviation for piano.
Ifalium, denoted be m.
Lown, imlicater] by ablreviation for forte.
V'ry Loud, indicatiol beyf, abbreviation for fortissimo, and is the superlative degree in penw-r-the loudest expresion to br mate.
14. What wher signs for I) ynamieal terme?

We have the Legato Mark, which is a slur, thas: - We
have the staceato 1 , and the Marcato - -a dot over or under motio.
150. What is the use of the Legato, as in $[\dot{\theta}): \bar{\square}$ :
Exercise Nu. 17 ?

We are taught to glide smoothly from one tome to another in either ascenling or descending.
151. What do the Staceato and Marcato marks tearlin?

The Stacento, themul fery pointed, distinet, and emplatical. The Marcato or dot, hall staccato.

## LIESSON NIV.

## THE SCALE ANU ITS [NTL:RVALS

152. Of what is the Scale compored?

Of eight motes or degrues.
153. How many soumls in Nathre?

There are aid to be expm.
15t. Why do we the eight to eomplete an Oetave or Seale?
Whale the cichth compl, tes an wetave, it is the first one, or the fommation for the same welle :m ontave higher in pitch; thus eight becomes one, and next alwow eight or one is two.
155. If eight motes com-titute as srate, how is this scate lmith?

As its name is derived from iciln-agnifving a lader-it pro ceeds omm, thing affer the order of a ladher, only having it: intervals

1.5s. If the howe duger in the sealde is collhit we the Tonic or Ke! lote-what wond the teat above it be called?

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

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

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

Five is the relative name, and Dominant its position name, because it occupies the most important position of any in the scalc, except one, the key or tonic, and is a major second higher than four.
160. What is next above five or the Dominant?

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

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

Eight, completing the scale. If you go higher, it becomes one; and hence wouk establish fully the idea that there are only seven primary soums in Nature, and is a minor second higher than seven.

16:3. Now, how many intervals have we observed in passing over the foregoing scale?

Seren. From one to two, a major scomed from two to three, a major second ; three to four, a minor second; four to five, a major second; five to six, a majnr second; six to seven, a major second; and form seven to eight, a minor second. This is for the Major Scale Intervals. (The instruetor will show the Minor Scale on blackboard at the proper time.)

## LESSON XV.

SIIARPS, FLATS, AND RESTORALS.
164. What is a Sharp?

A double cross, made thus: \#, and signifies an elevation of a Minor Second more than the same degree would have in pitch if it werc not uscd.
165. What is a Flat?

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

A character after this order: ${ }^{6}$, and informs the performer that the tone previously performed-Sharp or Flat-now goes back to its original representative by line or space of the staff.
167. How many different tones may be sung or played to any line or space of the staff?

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

All are the same to the voice or instrument. Each one taken separate and alone, with relation or in comection with the balance of its scale, or, in other words, seven, which seems the most difficult to produce by the voice in some scales, by taking its pitch for one in a new scale, would apparently become casier. This should be studied closely.

## LESSON XVI.

## I)YNAMICS

169. What department in music is Dymanies?

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

Very Soft, abbreviated pp, for pianissimo, in its superlative degree.
Soft, abbreviated $p$, for piano.
Medium, abbreviated $m$, for Mezzo or Metzo.
Loud, indicated by $f$, for fonts.
Fery Lente, indicated by ff, for fortissimu.

171．What use have we for these different degrees of soft or loud tmes？

Without then there would be a monotony of performanee in all exercises；words expressing diflerent semtiment would fail to accom－ plish the dexired result．

## LESCON XVII．

## TRANSIOSITIOS（1F Kたソ゚S

172．What does trunspose in the changing of position of keys mean？
To lueate the Tonic，one，or the foundation of a seale on a ditlerent degree from that of C，or the key of the Model Scale，or the change from any uther pesition．

173．What is the Moded Scale？
A scale commencing with it：key note，tonic，or one with the letter C．
17．When C is taken as the Tonic or key，then what is the orter of the intervals in the seale？

From one to the，tho to three，four to five，five to aix，six to smen are major seconts or large intervals；and from three to four and from veven to eight are Minor seconds or small intervals．

175．Will you give an example of the C or Model Scale with its large and small intervals？

Eximelse No．18．－C or Morlel Scule．

－／ $0=1-(-1)$
G Scale．


We obverve，in the abmese seate，that the notes for there and four are tied together，and thoue for somen and right are tied thgether，repre－ menting the minor seconde a＊being smaller than the other intervals， which are majar seemelu．

1ith．Anppase we wished to write a seale combuncing on fi—ar， take（i as one－how wonkt that meale he written？
（See example alowe under（i Arate．）From（i，one，to A，two，is a majur second；and from $\Lambda$ ，two，wo 13 ，three，is a majnir Aceme，and than－far is written like the Model scale of＂；From 13 ，three．th（＂． finur，is a minor secomd（and is also a minor recemed in the Alontei feate from 13 th（C）；from（ four，to D，five，is a major recont ；from 1）， five，to E ，rix，a major secturd，like the rame intervals in the（＇－cale： and，now，from E, six，to F ＝would le a majnr secomal，and that would be correct to make the intervals libe the Monlel－i cate inervalu：and for this reapon we drop F that was used in the．Model Feate，and sulatitute $F$ sharp for seven of the $G$ scale；then from $F$ sharp，ween，of $G$ ， eight，would be a minor second，precesely like the intervat from B to C in the C or Model Scale．

177．Suppose we were to comint five or a fifth from（；to 1），as in the distanee＂r interval from $\mathcal{C}$ to $G$ countul in the furckoing，what would be the result？

We would find，to take［）as the Tonie，and draw the seale on a blackboard or paper，that a seeond sharp would he intrembeed．and that two sharps would be the signature to the 1）reale，the twne $($ ； being dropped，and O sharp leing substituted for eeven of the D ）Scale．

178．As long as we continue to move by fifthe from a former key， what will lee the reanlt？

One additional sharp will be introducel every time in preserve the proper order of intervals from six to seven and from seven to ight，and this is the seven to eight regulator．

15：．If we move from the Montet or C Scale by courting four from C，thus： C ，one； D, wo； l ，three；and F four，aud then take F ar the Tonic，key，or one，what would he the agmature？

One flat，and this would be brought in on the fourth degree of the $F$ seale，to make the interval from $A$ ，turee，to $B$ flat，fuur，a minor second，in order to be a picture of from three to four int the（ Scale．

180．Could we not proceed to build the seale of $F$ farther than A，three，without the use of one flat on the line reprizented by B？

We could not. The principal use of flats in musical scales is to be compelled to start out with one upon the line or spaec represented keep the intervals from three to four in every instance like the Model Scale, and this is the three to four regulator.
181. If we count a fourth from $F$ to get a new key, to what point would we attain? by 13, with a flat upon it, and that would then be called key of B Counting thus: F, one; G, two; A, three; B flat, four, we wonld on, introducing a new flat when yu move by fourths.
Exercise No. 19.

182. In the above examples from the $\mathbf{C}$ or Model Scale, what has been the order of moving?

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

## LESSON XVIII.

183. What is a Diatonie Scale?

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

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

It is a scale composed entirely of minor seconds.
186. If we start out with C as the foundation in this scale, as we have formerly in the Morlel $\mathbf{C}$ or Diatonic Scale, how would we proeeed to produce a Chromatic Scalc?

Exercise No. 20.
Chromatic Scale Illustrated.



157．How many forms of the Minor Scale are in use？
Three，tus sme extent：Natural，Harmonic，and Melodie．
1 sk ．Which one of these forms are mostly usel？
The Harmonic．The Notural（so called）is no more natural to the performer，to the ear，or in any other way easy of performante anm the Hamonie now stands as the generatly aceeptable form of Minor scale in we．The Melotic differs from the Harmonic by having sharp six and sharp，seven in ascending，and ly taking off those sharps in acecenting．

189．How does the Minor seale differ from the Major Seale？
By having its first minor second between two and three in the Tatural，in the Harmomic，and Melodic；and its sceond miuor second lowtwen five ant six in the Natural，between seven and eight in the Harmonic form by sharping seven and having an angmented second from six to seven in Hurmonic，and the secomd mimor second between
 scale．

190．How are Minor Seales pronlueed？
Eviry Major sale has a relative．Minor which eommenees on its third belhw or six alose，and if we wish to pase from major to minor monte，shurp five of its scale，which is seven of the minor，and his caluses an immediate modulation from major to minor mode．

191．How dhy know when you are in a major or minor monde？
（ant the＂ye at the signatme at the first of the score amb to the last note in the Bases．

## LEESON゙ スス．

192．Why is one scale ealled a Major Seate and the uther a Minor Scale？

Because the third from one to three in the Major seale is cum－ posed of two major seconds，while the third in the Jinor scale frum one to three is compsed of one major and one minor seconds，and called a minor third from one to three，while the third in the Matior Seale is a major third higher than one．

193．From what we have thas far learned about the different seales，what is the distinguishing feature in the Minor Seale？

The minor third from one to three，from la to do，and sharp seven， or sol sharp，in the Harmonic form of the Minor scale．

194．If $C$ is one in the Major seale，what is its relative minor？
A－a minor third below or a major sixth above．
195．If＇f is ome，by one sharp major，what is the minor？
1：－a minur third below or a major sixth abwe for
196．When is a seennd，third，or fourth，major intervals，and when are they minur intervals？

They are major intervals when there is no minor secomel in the in－ terval；and minor when there is one minor seemod in cochn whe．








2. Hark! howswee the chiming Christulas bells, Hon-or, glo - ry in the bo-som :wells; Gilo - ry! glo-ry! heavinly arch-e rany,
3. Hann is atreak-ing firg the eat-ern sky, Murn is hreak-ing from the tar on high; shiu -ing oer the phace where Cliritt wasthom,

 Anwwring th the sto-ry Ga-briel sang. Peace on earth, grod will, grod will jnist now, To the Fa- ther hun, and Ho - Iy spir-it bow.
For the struger angels hail the morn. Gilo- ry! glo - ry! glo - ry! Christ is King, Now the high arehan - grds swet-ly, weetly sing.


A PRESENT SAVIOR.
A. J. SHOW. MLTER, by per.


# A PRESENT SAVIOR. Conciuded. 



## CROWN HIM LORD OF ALL.



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




4. In that land of cloudle-s day Matchless glo ries we'll sur - vey; With the ho - ly and the bles We shall hare it endtlesy rest.


THE MELLOW EVE IS GLIDING.

> A. . . simow.II.TRR, hy per.


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { VESPER SONG. }
\end{aligned}
$$



1. Beatu-ti - ful Zi - on, buitt a - bove, Beau-ti-ful cit - y that I tove, Beau-ti - ful pates of parl-y








SWEET NAME I LOVE.

SWEET NAME I LOVE. Concluded.


Oh, sweet the name of Je -sur is to me,
And peace, sweet peace, from realms above,
How great His love, so rich, so full, so free!
Comes tho' that name, sweet name I love.


Words by W. W. GRANDY.
THE CHRISTMAS TREE.
Music by CIIAS. EDWHN PIIOR.




Shine on to vic - tu - ry, beau - ti - ful star, beau - ti - fiul star.

SWEET LAND OF REST.



Swect land of rest, . . . . Sweet land of rest, . . . . . From sin and sor - row free, Sweet land, sweet land of rest, Sweet land,
sweet land of rest, (Omit.)


 Be-yond this vale I see.


THE SAVIOR IS CALIING TO THEE.


30
LEN: \& M, MEL, ATL:NNETT.
$\mathfrak{l}^{2}=1,-1:::=$

ON JORDAN'S STORMY BANKS.
A. J EHOW: ILTfle, li per.

1. On Jordan's stormy banks I stand, And cast a wish - fut eye 'Ty Cathatn's fair and hap - dy land, Where


LA REFFEIK.





Hap－py day，Har－in day，


I WILL CONFIDE IN JESUS．
（．）W• LよOS゙

1．I will con－fite in Je－sus，He is a faithful friend，Piad－y He stands tosave me，Love and keep me to the end．
2．I will confide in de－sus，Hener－er will de－ceive，Nor will He ey－er leave me If my heart tollim I give．


36
GLORY LAND.






- H10150.4.


And their ala - ry share, ('an the jus and hives of heaven be toll.
Will be our rin-phy When we all shall meet in that werethome. Hal - le - lu - jab then, We will prase the lamb, In that world of lift, Thereto duel tho' all e - ter - ni - ty.


What for sinners here on earth was shan, Hal - le - lu- jab then, sweet will vobe-eshlend, When we join in the er ad re- fran.

## ONE SWEET THOUGHT.


heaur - ti - ful home, I'm near - er my home in heav - en to - day Than ev - er l've been be - fore.



ALDINE S. KIEFFER.
THE CITY OF LIGHT:**



1. There's a cit - y of light'mid the stars, we are told, Where they know not a sorrow or care; And the gates are of parl, and the streets are of gold,
2. Brother, dear, never fear, we shall trimph at last, If we trust in the word He hasgiv'n; Whenonr tri-als and wis, and on r weepings are past,
3. Sis - ter, dear, never fear, for the Savior is near, With His hand He will lead you along; And the way that is dark (christ will graciously ce ar,
4. Let us walk in the light of the gospel divine, Let us ev-er keep near to the cross; Let us love, watch, and pray in our pilgrimage here,


In this sad worlil of sot - - row and care; For that home is so bright, and is almost in sight, And I trust in my heart you't go there. In this sad world of sorrow, this sad world of sorrow and care;

hand di - vine Doth hold and strengthen thee
" - pen pion, he - pletewith mo - bie deral.

Shin-ing, shin-ing, shin-ing un - to deaths dark riv - er, Shin-ing,




## KEYOE E.

"Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden."-Matt. xi:28


1. Stay, wea - ry child, thy Sisv-ior calls, Oh, turn aud hat His gen-tle roice; Come now to Him, be rec - on - ciled, Aurl 2. Oh, hear the low - ing voice that calls; For-sake the d s-crt paths of sin; For at the gates of mer - cy now The 3. Then, wea-ry chidd, to Je-sus come, All weak and helpiess as thou art; Thy bur-dens to the Sav - ior bring And



fore,
Where we
no mores
those gonc before, Where we no more
hall
a-stray,
hall go a-stray,
They call us from the oth-er shore, 'Tis on-ly justa lit-tle way.

meet those gone before, Whe:e we no more, no

more shall go a-stray, They call us from the oth-cr $\begin{array}{ccc}0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0\end{array}$


BEAUTIFUL LIGHT.
MlS. I. K ROMFHK




gos - pel, Scat-ter the gloom of the night, Shine on my spir-it for - ev - er, Oh, beau-ti-ful, beau-ti-ful light.


FELICITAS.
Words and Music by T. W. O'KELLEY.


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


4. I read each ten-der prom-ise of (iond to those that romm, And all the dear ohd chaphers Are hiknt whinheof home




And hy thequtes of heav - en I see mỵ dear mes stand, And from that fair, white cit $y$ y They wave a beckning hand But weot with ret and com - fort, The thot that while we roam, It is not far to heareen, And vonn well all he home And when with work all end - ed, No need have we to roan, To heas'n and all its dear one Call all Thy children home.


Oh, thent assweet as heav'n, Where'er ourfeet may romm, God lov - eth all His chil- Iren, And waits their com-ing home.

A. J. S.

I'LL HAVE A GOLDEN HARP AND CROWN.


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


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





1. Fa - ther, lead mé, gen-tly lead me, Keep me ev - er near to Thee; Friends I love may oft de
2. Lord of mer - cy, strengthen weak-ness,
clouds grow lieav - y,

Cheer the heart bow'd down with eare; Make my life a life of Huv 'ring thick up - on the way; Oh, do Thou in love be.


$\therefore$ ．He has tried the path before ns，With the victor＇s latu－rel crotind，He hats entered in－to glo－ry，Where the tried and trie ate diound


 Let me fultuw where Thouleadest．＇To the（＇hriotian＇s tatherdand，Storm and tempest ean not fright me，（＇linging chave to Thy dear haind．





We are going to our blessed home.


 lonn - ly W'atch us thro' the gatu- a - jar.
 There's a sis-ter, there's: brother, Where our lavely treazurn, $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0\end{array}$



## THE BRIDEGROOM COMETH.

"Behold, the Bridegroom cometh."-Matt. 25: 6.
FRANK M. DAVIS, by per.

burn - ing, Fill them with the oil of prayer; Though the day be long and wan-der, Soon the even-ing shades will fall; Ev - en in the mist - y eit - y, Beau-ti-ful be - yond eom-pare; When the gates of pearl are pass - ing, And the Lord will sure - ly eome; Let him find you watch-ing,

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



$60 \quad$ FO F
I'VE WASHED MY RUBES.*


Words by MRS. E. W. CHAPMAN.
"And theu shatl call Jtis hatme Jestas."-Matr. i: 2 .
Masic hy (hds. EdW PRIOR.

): $5 \cdot 0$



JESUS' BLOOD.*



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


FRANCIS ANGON EVANS.
OPEN WIDE, YE PEARLY GATES.
A. J. Showaliter, by per.


1. Tap pearly gates will o - pen wide When this brieflife is o'er, And we shall safe-ly en - ter in, And dwellforev-er - more.
2. Ther - their the white-robed angels wait To greet us with a song, And there, be - side the pearl-y gate, We'll join the heav'uly throng.
3. On, there no more in sin - ful paths Onf erring feet shall roam, But Jesus, stretching forth His hand, Will bid us welcome home.




CHILD'S EVENING PRAYER.
A.J.s.OW. I.TFRK by jer.



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Taik wilit jesus. }
\end{aligned}
$$



When my heart is crushed with sorrow, And my eyes with tears are dim, There is naught can yield ne comfirt Like a lit-tle talk with Him. And He answers me so sweetly, In tones of tender-est love-"I am coming soon to take thee To my happ home a bove." He gave His life a ranson, To make me all His own, And He can't forget His promise To me His purchased one. Then in my Father's dwelling, Where "many mansions" be, I'll sweetly talk with Je-sus, And He shall talk with me.


## WHY NOT TO-NIGHT?

A. J. SHOWALTER, by per.


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


Why not to-night? why not to-night? Thou rouldst he saved! Why not to-night? Why uot to-night? why not to-night? Thou wouldd be saved! Why not to night?



FLANK M. D.JVIS.



5 When longs my soul for deeper rest, To be with all thy fullness blest, I lean me, then, upon Thy breast, For then I need Thee most.


6 I need Thee, precious Lord, just now As at the mercy-seat I bow, And offer up ny solemn vow Just now I need Thee most.







W. L. BENNETT.


1. There's a love that's be-got - ten with-in, When the work of re-demp-tion is done; When the soul is de liv-ered from sin,
2. There's a joy of un-speak-a - he worth, More glo-ri - onus than tongue can de-fine; Jj - sur brought the rich blessings to earth,
3. There's a peace, like a riv - er, doth flow, Pure and free from the bright realms of day; God this wonder - fun gift will bestow,
4. May our hearts with this love o - ver-flow, Un - to us may this pure joy he given; May this peace be our por-tion be -low,



PRAISE HIM WITH JOY.
F. T. POUND.



## WILL YOU COME?



 you may share, Broth-er and sis - ter tri-umph-ant - ly sing, The hap - pi - est prais - es to thrir King. Will you come? toil and strife, Fol-low His font-steps and nev - er morestray A - far from the light of end - less day.


TRIUMPH.
A. J. SHowalter, by per.



- Fromin " Swerl Fibld of Jilen," ly wer.


Where sur - ges cease to foam. This world is full of trou . bles, And tri - als all the way, Are borne on ev - 'ry
lreeze. No chill - ing blasts of


3 There Jesus waits to welcome, And crown me with the blest, Oh, when shall I be near Him, And on IIis hosom rest? Blest Savior. I am coming To swell the ranks above, And sing the jusful anthem Of sweet redeeming love.
4 I have some friends in heaven, That land of light and song, Oh, when shall I be with them, And swell the blissiul throng? Lo! then in Eden's palace I'd ever make my home, And here a lonely pilgrim I never mose should roam.

## DELAY NOT.

Whorls by 'lulus. H1.4TIN(M,

Music by IREV. W. T. DAl.F.

minded, the Savior is here, Redemption is purchased, salvation is free
o- pool, how canst thou refuse To wash and be cleansed in the par-don-ing blood? De - lay not, de - lay not, O simmer, to
heart in the vale of the tomb, Her message, un-heed-ed, will roam far a-way.


Je-ans draw near; Delay nt, de-lay not, Bow, simmer, this moment in pray'r.

D Delay not, delay not; the Spirit of grace, Iangegrievid and refold, may take 11 in sad light. And have thee in darkness to fish thy race,
'To sink in the globin of eternity's night
5 I). lay not, delay not, the hour is at hand,
The earth shall dis-ulve and the heavens shall fade; The dead, small and gre at, in the judgment fail stand;

What !"ier, " simmer, will hat the is- at il"



HEAR MY CRY, 0 GOD.





CaSt Thy burden on the lord.




SEARCH ME, 0 GOD



"LET EVERY HEART REJOICE AND SING."


 - And earth, suls-duel to him, shall yet lew low before Wis throne. \} ~



"YE SHALL SEEK ME." Sentence.



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


[^0]

## THE LITTLE ORPHAN BOY.



5 I've wandered far away from where My mother sleeps sin low,
I never more shall meet her here, No matter where 1 go.
6 Vile rum has caused me all this woe, And killed my peace and joy; And now l'u left without a friendA little orphan luy.

## "G0 FEEL WHAT I HAVE FELT."

 she wrute the words ol lliss milgg.

Munce by litiv. W. T, HALIE, ly jer.


And the coldworld's proud scorn; Then suf - fer on from year to year-The soul re - lief, the recoreh-ing tear.
The down-ward course to stay; Be dashed with bit - ter eurse a - side, The pray'rsburlesqued, the tears de - fied.
Youth's sweetness turned to gali; Life's fad - ing flow'rs strewedall the way That brought men' to wom - an's day.
A cold inn liv - il brow ;


5) Go to the mother's side,

And her crushed brisom cheer,
Thine own deep anguish strive to hide,
Wipe from her cheek the tear ;
Mark her worn frame and withered brow,
The gray that etreak, the dark hair nuw.

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

7 Tell me I hate the boul? Hate is a focble uord-
I doathe, Amiok: my bery goul With atrong disgust is stirred
Whene'er I serf, or hirm, or tell



1. Come, friend and brothers, let us he ut - nit - ed In songs of praise and in our humble prayer; Asking our fat - for, 2. Stand up for temperance, nev-cr be discouraged, 'Tho' you may fight a-gamst unnumbered foes; Victory 3. When duty calls, tho' danger may surround you, Trust in the Lord, He will thy ref-uge be; Never say halt, but
 will prch up.

sports

who is er -er read - y, To hess His people when they trust His care. Trust in the Lord, Trust in the Lard, on our glorious: ban-ner, 'Tho' Satan's host should might-i-ly op-pose.
fur-ward, onward er - er, Fath in the Lord if vic-t'ry you would see.



Trust in the Lord,



LOFTY PRAISE. L. M.


1. Now for a tune of loft - y praise, To great Je - ho-vah's e - qual Son! A-wake, my voice, in hear'nly lays, Telt loud the won ders He hath done.
2. Sing how H. leit the worlds of light, And the bright robes Me wore a-bove; How swift and joy-ful was His flight, On wings of ev - er - last - ing love.
3. Lift up your eyes, ye sons of light, Up to His throne of shin-ing grace; See what im-mor-tal glo-ries sit Round the sweet beauties of His face.



CULLODEN. L. M.
E. T. IOUND.


QUIMBY. L. M.
 MLLLARD, L. M.


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\begin{aligned}
& 100 \\
& \text { McPHERSON. L. M. }
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { FORSYTH. L. M. }
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { BOLINGBROKE. L. M. }
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VOIGHT. L. M. Double.


1. Come, grat eions Spir-it, heav'nly dove, Whlh light and eomfort from a buve; Be Thou our guardian, Thonourguile, 'eer ev'ry tho't and step preside.
2. Lead us to ho-li-ness, the roal Which we must take to divell with cod; Lead tis to Clurist, the liv ing way, Nor let is from lis pasturestray.
 Lead us to God, our fi - nal rest, To be with Him for - ev-er blest; Lead us to heav'n, its bliss to share, Full - ness of joy for - ev - er there.


FREDERIC. L. M.
T. W. DENNINGTON


1. Trimmanant Zionn, raise yo ir head From dust and darkness and the dead; Thri'humbed long, a-wake at length, And gird thee with thy Sav-ior's strength.
2. Put all Thy heanteonegarments on, And let Thy ex - cel lence he known; Deck'd in the robes of righteounens, The world Thy glo ries shall con-fess,
3. No more shall toes unclean invale, And fill Thy hallowed walls with dread; Nomore shall hell's in sult ing hest 'Their vic-t'ry and Thy sur-rows boast.
 $0-a+20 \wedge$
$10-1+2+10$ atere a e e e e e e a


MARVIN. L. M.




CONSECRATION. L. M.
W. A. IUTN1.
'TIS MIDNIGHT. L. M.


1. 'Tis midnight; and on Olives' brow The star is dimm'd that late-ly slone; 'Tis miduight; in the gardennow The suffring Salv-ior prays alone.
2. 'Tis midnight; and front all removed, The Sav-ior wrest - les lone with fears; E'en that dis-ci-ple whom lie lov'd leeds not his Mas-ter'surief and tears.
3. 'Tis midnight; and for others' guilt, The Man of Sor - row weeps in blood; Jet He whohath in anguishknelt is not for-sak - in by His Gud.


TYLER. L. M.
THEOPHILUS.


1. Lord, I will bless Thee all my days, Thy praise shall dwell upon my tongue; My soul shall glory in Thy grace, While saints rejoice to hear the song. 2. Come, mag-ni - fy the Lord withme; Come, let ns all ex - alt His name; I sought th'eter-nal (rod, and Ife Has not exposed my hope to shame. 3. His ho-ly an-gels pitch their tents Around the men who serve the Lord; Oh, fear and love Him, all His saints! Taste of His grace and trust His word.


## ODESSA. L. M.



1. Thro', v'ry ase, e - ter-nal (iod, Thou art our rest, our safe a-bode; High was thy throne ere hear'n was made, Or earth Thy humble fontetool lainl. 2. Long hat'st thourened fretima be - san, ()r dust was fashioned in - to man; And long Thy kingelom shall endure When earth and timeshall be no more. 3. But man, weai man, is horn th die, Made up of guilt and van - i - ty; Thy dreadful sentence, Lord, was just, "Re-turn, ye sinners, to vour duat." 4. 1 thonsad of our years amomiscarce to a day in Thine acount; Like yes-ter-day's de-part -ed light, Or the last watchofending night.


## FORT VALLEY. L. M.

F. T. P.





 CATAULA, C. M.


1. The Lurd descendecl from ahove, And bow'd the hear'ns most ligh; And underneath His feet Ife east The dirk -nes of the sky.
2. On (her-ul) and on Cher-u - bim, Full roy - al-dy He rode; And on the wings of mighty winds Came fly - ing all a-hirnail.
3. He sat serene up-on the floots, Their fin -ry to re-strain; And He, as sor'reign Lord and King, Fir ef er-more- hath ciqn.


GRIFFIN. C. M.
E. T. P


1. Father, how widn 'Thy cho-ry - hines! How high The womders rise! Known thro' the earth hy thousand sign. Br thousamds thro' the skies.
 3. Oh, may I bear some humble part In that im-mor-tal sung! Wonder and joy :han tume my heart, And love enmmand my tongue.


2. O hap - py land! O hap - py land! Where saints and an-gelsdwell; We long to join that lap-py band, And all their anthems swell.
3. Thou heav'illy Fricul! Thou hear'nly Friend! Oh, hear us when we pray; Now let Thy pard'ning grace descend, And take our sins a - way.


But ev - 'ry voice in yon-der throns, On earth has breathed a pray'r; No lips un-taught may join the song, Or learn the mu-sic there. Be all ourfre-ll, our youthful days, To Thy blest serv-ice giv'n; Then we shall meet to sign Thy praise, A ransomed band in heav'n.


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\begin{aligned}
& \text { KINGSTON. C. M. }
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { BARNESVILLE. C. M. }
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2. Yet, sov-reign mer-ey calls "Re-turn!" Dear Lord, and may I come? My vile
3. And can'st Thou, wilt Thon yet for - give And bid my crimes remove? And shall
my rov - ing thoughts de-part, For-get - ful of Ilis word.
3. And ean'st Thou, wit Thon yet for-give And bid myerimes remove? And shall a par - doned reb - infourn, the the wind rer home,
4. Thy pard-ning love, so free, so sweet, Blest Sav-ior, I i-dore; Oh, keep, me at Thy sa-eredfeet, dnd het me ruve no more.


BENTON. C. M.
W. M. POUND.


1. Now let a true ambi-tion rise, And ardor fire the breast, To reign in worlds a - bove the skies, In heav'nly glories drest, labear'als glo-ries drest.
2. Be - hold Jehovah's re-gal hand A radiant crowndisplsy, Whose gems with viv - id lus - ter shine, While stars and suns de - cas, Hbile stars andsins de-coy.
3. Ye hearts, with jumblul vig-or warm, The glorious prizeparsue, Nor fear the want of earth-Iy
. Ye hearts, nith jutbiul vig-or warm, The glorious prize parsue, Nor fear the want of earth-I




EMMETT. C. M.
TUEOPUHLUS


1. Walk in the light! so shalt thou know That fellow-ship of love, His Spir-it on - ly can he-stow Who reigns in light a-bove.
2. Walk in the light! and e'en the tomb No fear-tul shade shall wear; Cilo-ry shall chase a-way its gloom, For Christ has con-quered there.
3. Walk in the light! and thine shall be A path, tho' thorin-y. bright; For God, by grace, shall dwell in thee, And God Himself is light.



MILNER. C. M.
E. T. I.


2. Oh, fire and vap - or, lail aimenow, le servantsof His will; ()h, storfuy winds, that on-ly blow, His mandites to finl. fill.
3. Mountans and rocks, to heav'n that rise; Fair cedars of the wood; Creatures oflife, that wing the skice, Ur track the plan-fur forml.


LAGRANGE. C. M.

2. God's ten-der mer-cy knows no bound; His truths shath ne'er decay; Then let the will-ing na-tims round Their grateful tril) - ute pay.


BURLESON. C. M.
Music by CHAS. EDW. PRIOR.


ARAGOLA, S. M.
J. A. ROBERSON.


1. Come, sound His praise a-broad, And hymns of glo - ry sing; Je - ho - vah is the sov'reign God, The u - ni - ver - sal King. 2. He formed the deep un-known, He gave the seas theirlound; The wa-t'ry worldsare all His own, And all the sol - id ground. 3. We share our mutual woes, Our mut-ual bur-dens bears; And oft - en for each oth - er flows The sym-pa - thiz-ing tear. 4. W'lon we are called to part, lt gives us mut-ual pain; But we shall still be joined in heart, And hope to meet a - gain.



SARDIS. S. M.
11. (i, M.



1. Com-mit thouall thy griefs And ways in - to His hands. To His sure truthamd ten-der care, Who carth and heavin commands. ?. (iive th the winds thy fears; Hope, and be un - dis - mayed; (iod hears thy sighsand comets thytears, Godshall lift up thy head.
2. 'Thru' wave and cloudsand storms, He gently clears the way; Wat thou Histime; mathall this night foon end in joy ous day.


3. When sorrows round us roll, And comforts we have none; Dear Savior, joy that Thou art ours, And all our gricfs are gone, And all our griefs are gone.
4. Tho' in the gloom-y vale, Yet we will fear no harm, Sup-port-ed by Thy pow'rful grace, Re-clining on Thine arm, Re-clin-ing on Thine arm.


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


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


There, on the mer - cy - seat, With ra - diant glo - ry crown'd, Our joy - ful cyes be-hold Him sit, And smile on all a - round. Give me, O Lord, a place With-in 'lay biest a bode, A-mong the chil-dren of Thy grace, The serv-ants of my Gorl.


114
A FEW MORE YEARS SHALL ROLL. S. M. Double.
CHAS, FWW PRIOR





SHARON. S. M.


1. Whet be the tie that binds our harts in Christian hue, The fol- low -ship of kin-dredminds Is like to that a -hove.




2. How gen - the (iod's commands! How kind Hisprecepts fare! Come cast you buriens on the Lord, And trust His cont - stant care
3. His bom-ty will pro-vide; His saints se-cure-ly dwell; That hand that bears crea - tion up Shall gnard His chil-dren well.


SALEM. S. M.


1. What checriner words are these! Their swectness whocantell? In time and to e-ter - ni - ty 'Tis with the righteous well. 2. In er - 'ry state sectire, Kept by Je-ho-valis eye; 'Tis well with them while life en-dures, And well whencalled to die. 3. 'Tis well whingsa-rike, Tis well whensor-rows bow, "Tis well when darkness vails the skies, And strong temp-ta-tions blow.
2. "Tis well when wi the mount They feast on dy ing love, And, 'tis as well, in God's acecount. When they the fur -nace prove.


CLOSING HOUR, S. M.
J. F. WOOTTON, Ala. Normal, 1.82


1. Lord at this clos mor bour Es - tab-lish ev - 'ry heart ITp on Thy word of truth and pow'r, To keep us whell we part.
2. Peace t) cur hrethren give; Fill all our hearts with love; In fath and patieneenay we live, Andseek our rest a - bove.
3. Thr 'changes bright or drear, We would Thy will pur-sue, And toil to spread Thy kingdom here Till we its glo-ry view.


## IへD1：

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A talk with J心．
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Aratola
1）autiful Zion
It sond the－maling and the wepping
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ilt Haar my cry，O Gud．
111 I＇ll wark fur Jecus．
In that hand bevond
1 will contide in Jesus
1 I＇ll have a goliten harp and crown．
at I ve washed my robes．
70 In the sweet by and hy
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7 Jesns，name of all names denres
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Je－uc＇blood．
Knight
King－ton．
19 1，and of light and lowe
6if Lead me，savior．
Lofty praise
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1／ 1 rock
s Le every hart rejoie and sing
13 Let yonr light shine
112
Lawrance．
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U8 Varching to 7ina
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Varvin．
Mctvile
48 Milatr
49 May
300 On Jortan＇s storme banks
101 One sweet thomght．
104 （Oar eoming home．
Open wide，ye pararly gates．
Only remembered
36 Orden．
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of（）akland
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110 Praise him with joy
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－weet lamb of $r$－i
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Sharland． ..... $111:$
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The fruits © the firit ..... $\therefore 11$
The（hriotmas tractiog21
Theinner＊Friud ..... $\because 3$
The jubile is come ..... $\because 1$
The savior in ealling to theo ..... $\because$
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80 The bribegruom conctls． ..... $\because$
a：Thank－smiving．$6:$
1110 They wait for me
10：2 The a 1 necal thee mont． ..... it
Tendirly laty her to rest ..... $1: 3$
110 The little ryminant ..... $1 .$.
The winc－eup did it all ..... 1113
Ti－utidnight． ..... $111 \%$
Tyler．
$\because 1$
$\because 1$
Vesper sone ..... 111
We are going to our blessed home． ..... 53
Whisper prace to oull suls． ..... 71
6
Why uot to nipht ..... $3 \%$
Wooblumr？ ..... $1(1$.
W：alcer． ..... s？
le hall ferk me． ..... 113
Yalinlun

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1161
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$$
\because \text { From your toil re - pos - ing, le of bus - y hands, View a-while the treas - uresstrewn oerma-ny lands : }
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\text { 1): } 2 \rightarrow-1
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$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Fra irance rich, re - riv - ing Filo the tran - quil air, In this month of monthsthe hills, The dates, the wood: are fair. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { He, the won-drous art - ist, Pant-er of these dow'rs He may clam for you a part From ha - bor's wea-ry hours. } \\
& \text { ): }
\end{aligned}
$$



1 Far out up-on the prai - ric wide, I dear - ly love to roam, Where fragrant wild-flow'rsscent the air, And joys unceasing come;


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


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


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


## THE WHIPP00RWILL．＊


C．C．Pratt，by per．
（＇on edرグて心＊ionf
Chonts. lim.







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



whipporwill，whipporwhll．Thas is what his warbling brings，Visions of the coming Spriner whippoorwill，whippoorwill，whiphoorwill，whippoorwill．

＊From＂VOCA，ThIAI Ň．2．＂by per．，E．＇T．JOUND．


1 Come, let us wan-der o'er the green, And pluck the ros - es fair; The clouds are gone, the sumlight beans, There's beauty ev'ry-


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


3 Come, put your ex - tra gar-ments on, And to the woodswe'll stray; And there we'll have the best of fun, To pass the time a-



$\because$ Oh, you boasting Katy! Hid-ing in the wool, All the nighttime fibbing To the sol - i- Rude, Who that hear believes you,


didn't, didn't, didn't, didn't, didn't, didn't, didn't, didn't, Oh, we know that Ka-ty didn't! What you say is not true.



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




$1\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { The flow - ers, the flow - ers are com - ing, Arranged in their bean - ty of old, } \\ \text { The snow-drop, so pure in its white-ness, The cro-cus in pur ple and gold. }\end{array}\right\}$ The ma-ny hued pan-sies, each (a)

$2\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { The flow - ers, the flow - ers are com - ing, Sweet ros - es and hy - a - cinths bright, }\end{array}\right\}$

 tell - ing Of some wond'rous sto - ry its own, And vi - o-lets sweet as the 0 - dors By brcezes from spice islandsblown.

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



ス．犬．犬゙


$$
\text { 2 } 1 \text { when a-hout, and in and ont, With here : los- som sail-ing, And here and there a las - ty trout. And here aud there a gray- ling ; }
$$

$$
\text { DC. } 1 \text { draw them all a - lung and flow To join the brimming riv. er, For men mayenne, and men may to, lit i go on for - eve. er. }
$$


I). C. And ont and in I curve and dow To join the brimmingrix.er, For men may come, and men may go, but $I$ go on forfar er.






## E. T. P.



## TRIP LIGHTLY. Concluded.


light - ly o - ver trou - ble;
Trip light - ly,

> trip light - ly, Trip light - ly o - ver wrong.

PR-ト

 from a-far, Wheretheach-w, sweetech-o from a-far; Wherethe o-ceanmor-murs lie and dream, Whereo-cean mur - murs


toss'd in gree, And the foam is light, the foam is light As foam can be, as foam can be. lie and dream,In the depths where sleep the pearl's bright gleam,The depths where sleep the pearl's bright gleam. $\}$



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


2 And thus the great world thrises aud grows, As each man helps his brother; The great and small, the short and tall, They all help one ath-oth - wr: For


> some mast sow and some must reap, And some must plow the mighty deep: And some must wake while othensleep, - Vach has his fiv - en mis-sion.

some must print and some must fold, And some must carve and some must mold; And some must count the serip and fold. Fioth one purnit or oth - er.


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

The water-course will turn the whelThe mill will grind the corn to mealAnd Goct will reign throm?h wive wr weal, And every wromer b rimht at.

## HAPPY LITTLE BIRDS.








1 The sum-mer days are eom-ing, The mer - ry birds are here, Howsweetly now their wild-wood notes Ring out so full andelear.





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


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


How sweet their notes.


A-wake,
a-wake.
MELLOW EVE. 7s \& 6s.


1 The mel-low eve is glid - ing Se-rene - ly down the west; So ev' - ry care sub-sid - ing, My soul would sink to rest.


The for - est hum is ring - ing The day-light's gen - tle close - My an - gels round me sing - ing, Thus chant my last re-pose.



OVER THE WATERS AWAY. Continued.




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


## JUSTIN. S. M.

E. T. P.



MY OLD COTTAGE HOME. Concluded.


YEARS GONE BY.
E. T. P.

A-
1 The years gone by-how soft, how fleet; How liko a saint-ed an-gel's feet, De-part - ing from the star - ry throne on mes-sag- es of love un-known, and
 3 The years gone by - for - ev - or gone-N trace to fix a tho't up - on; Bat joy and grief, and tears and sighs, Are hid- den in the jears gono by,
 , - With cheerful hearte we willglite a - long, White the wint'ry breez -es blow; O'er hill and date ring our mer - ry song, As

1-way, a - way, het each heart be gay, Now a thrill-ing song we'll simp; The hours of joy sonn will pass a - way, Now


* U'se sleiyh bells and whip, or small torpeders in chorus.

SONG OF THE SLEIGH RIDERS. Concluded.

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


## SILENT WATCH.

## R. A. Glens.





1 The fair, bright flow'riof snmmer time Ire beautiful to me, And glorions are the ma - ny stars That glimmer on the sea;


3 It is not much the world can give With all it show and art, And gold and gems are not the things To sat - is - fiv the heart ;


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


But, oh, if those who chater'romed The al-tar and the hearth, Havegentle words and lov-ingr smikes, How bean-ti - fun is earth?


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


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


heart-fult praise and solg. King, ye mer-ry, mer-ry bells, Ring, ye mer-ry, mer-ry bells, ring, fe mer - ry, mer-ry lells,

 honshts of ule - en time.
 $\square$



## WEEP NOT FOR ME.

W. F. Davis


1 \{ When the spark of life is wan-ing, Weep not for me ; When the fee - ble pulse is reas-ing, \}
1 \{ When the lan-guid eye is streaping, Weep not for me; \} Start not at its swift decreasing, \}
$\left.2\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { When the pangs of death assail me, Weep not for me; } \\ \text { Christ is mine, le will not fail me; Weep not for me; }\end{array}\right\} \begin{array}{l}\text { Yes, though sin and donbt endeaver }\end{array}\right\}$
'Tis the fetatered soul's releasing;
Je-sus is mystrength forever! Wrep not for me


From Vorll Thlid No. 2 , hy per.


* Mar he used as a ?uartet.


## THOSE EVENING BELLS. Continued.



THOSE EVENING BELLS. Continued.



THOSE EVENING BELLS. Concluded.


$$
\text { sweet eve-ning bells, sweet evening bells, sweet eve-ning bells, } \quad \text { sweet eve- ning bells. m. }
$$


sweet eve-ning bells, swectevening bells, sweet eve-ning bells, $\quad$ sweet eve- ning bells m.



1 (iive back to me my na-tive home, Though low-ly it may be; I've nev-erfound aspot on earth, Thatshalf so dear to


2 Far, far from home tho' I may roam, Midscenes of pleas-ure bright, And stran-gerssmile alongmy way, And cause me much de-


3 Give back, give back those hills to me, And I shall cease to roam; Oh, give me back the friends of youth, And my be-lov - ed


* From "VOCAL TRIAD No. 2," by per., E. T. P.

MEMORY'S GOLDEN SHORE.
J. Calios Bushey.




Blow on, blow on, coldwinds, blow on, Andhowlthro' the shrouds a - bove; Roll on, roll on, dark wave, roll on, My 6), 6

ship is my pricle and love; Nohap-pi-er pil-low than here on the bil-low, Where seagullswill sing me so

$$
\left[\begin{array}{llll}
0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{array}\right]\left[\begin{array}{llll}
-0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\hline
\end{array}\right.
$$


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


THE MARINER. Concluded.




1 It is a-greed on ev' ry hand lie gond a doubt, I trow, That laughing is, you un - der-stand, f're-firred to sor-row, pain or woe;





> fempor (ul lils.


Iout on-lar let thom be, ha, ha, ha! Well laugh in merry ghee, ha, ha, ha! 'Twill give you health, twill give you wealth, Then laump, ha, ha, ha, hat ha, ha, hat


## LAUGHING CHORUS.


(d)
+6,
Hess-ing that we need, So then laugh, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha! Ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha!
2:-


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

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



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

Come a-way, rome awil! loove and beau-ty with their roy-al chains surround us, In our qui-ct grot-to qearts are light and



Ans ; abound, Youth and beau - ty here com-bine 'To cheer the lonely hour,


COME, COME, COME, Continued.



COME, COME, COME. Concluded.


POUND. S. M.


D.s. know that 0 - ver there, A - mong the bright and fair, They will meet us at the shin - ing gate.

We will meet them a - gain,



1 I love to stray by the wood-y rill, Where ev'ning shadows play, And hear the song of the whip-poorwill, As he sings his ev'-ning lay.


2 Oh, soft he trills his ev'rning lay, By the breez-es borne a - long, A sad-den'd feeling o'er me creeps, As 1 list to his ev'-ning song.


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


[^1]

## THINK OF ME.




WHEN THEY ALL COME BACK AGAIN. Concluded.


## RING ON, MERRY BELLS.



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


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



PEACE TO HIM THAT'S GONE!*
Thomas Moore
(Quartette.)

## Very slow and sad.

(20)

I When I am dead, Then lay my head In some lone dis-tant dell, Where voic - es ne'er Shall stir the air,
2 If an - y sound Be hear
a-round, Let
the sweet bird a
lone,

all night long


3 Yet, oh
4 How e'
were mine One sigh
of thine, One pity - ing word from thee, Like gleams of heav'n, To
sin - ners giv' $n$,
4 How e'er un-blest, My shade would rest, While list' - ning to that tone, E-nough 'twould be, To hear from thee,



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




## DAYS OF MY CHILDHOOD.

J. II. Texney, by per.


brief is your stay; Ilopes of the fu - ture, ye pass not a-way. Inys of my chikhood, ye cone nev-ermore; Hopen of my youth, your le-

with me re - main : Hopes of the fu - ture,your goal l'll obtain. Dass of my chikhout, how lnief was your stay! Hopess of my youth.ye have


 $\square$

$$
F=
$$



## G00D NIGHT.

X. X. X.


3 Good-night, good-night,oh, joy - fulmeas - ure :
Oh. homse, where bliss
es
reign-
In new and sweet er

G00D-NIGHT. Concluded.


## THE TWILIGHT HOUR.

Rev. John Davies
Ist. Tenor.

Quartette for male voices.



## SWEET DREAMS OF HOME.





The bloom of youth The ten-der love, And in the world
is brushed asidethe watchful care,
of toil and strife

We en- ter on
A-lone we now
We min-gle in



But in our hearts,
where'er we roam,



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


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


fad-ing,
fad-ing,
fad-ing, fad-ing

9) - 2 -


FADING AWAY. Continued.


There's naught be - low but toil and care, Sur - row and lail with dark de-spair;

$(2)$


FADING AWAY. Concluded.


2) Sictacel


Su shadowi him thy splendor, 'lhy forl is rest and light, And he has saicl, O coun - try, "Fhat "ibere shall be no night."




3 Seat - ter blessings on thy pathway, Gen-tle words and cheering smiles, Better are than gold and silver, With their griefdiypelling wiles.
WEAVER. C. M.
Chas. Emw. Jmum.


I Last night, when I was snug in bed, Such fun it was I thought I wore a pow-der'd wig, Drab pants and gait 3 And I went walk-ing up the street, And he ran by 4 And aft - er tea I washed his face, And when his pray'rs were said, I blew the can-dle out, and left Poor grand-papa in bed.


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


GONE BEFORE. S. M.





## COLFORD. S. M.

Theorminds.


THE MOUNTAINEER.
. 205


 $\qquad$





5 O


THE DAYLIGHT IS FADING. Concluded.



The ros-es and myr-tle their fragrant leaves closing, And gen-tly the leavessigh today-lighta-dieu.
La la,



LET THE CHORUS RING. Concluded.


Brey tesuderiy.

4. (ione home! gone, gone home! Oh, lu-manhearted Sav-tourlgive us a balm tosmtheour hav-y wre; Asel if thon wilt in
6) $: 1$

1.



9: $\mathrm{H} \cdot \mathrm{B} \cdot \mathrm{O}$




THE SEA GULL'S SONG.*


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




Our boat is off, our boat is off, Scehow shefloats the wave, As if on wing the fair - y thing skimsu'erthe wa-ters


Who are so mer-ry as we, Ha! Ha! Oh, who are so mer-ry as we, Ha! Hat: Oh, whoare so mer-ry as we!

2 Wre'll spect away through la-hime -pray
O'er wave of exery hace,
Aud lomal alome with arrent -trong
lown the watere blane;
With lamg and amg we glide alomg, de., de.
3 1- safe are we as promedy fres
A= hird- that cleale the air,
On wings at white, an-wift our Hight A- a:t-rutls darting there;
With lang and song we glite alonar, de:, de.

WHEN THE STARS ABOVE ARE SHINING.
A. J. S.

Soprano \& Tenor Duet.
(Duet and Chorus.)


1 When the stars
2 When the stars
a-bove are shin - ing, And the moon is sink-ing low, a-bove are shin - ing,

I will call
With
to see


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

4 When we've lost our youth's bright glory, And our steps no longer light,
We will sing this same old story, For to love there is no night.




> Like the clouds at close of day, $\quad$ Rich - er, far - er seems and fairer, And the woorlsare strangely still,

Ere they pass from us a - way.

Es' - ry lake and sparkling rill.


$\begin{array}{ccc}0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ $\qquad$
E. H.


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


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


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


## HARK! MUSIC IS STEALING.



Hark ! mu - sic is steal-ing O'er wa-ters at rest, It comes like a whis-per Fromrealms of the blest.



3 It emmes to the epirit
Jike drathe of delight
Liher memorico of lowed ones Wla pates from our sight.

4 Sulalued be the di-tance,
It charme ne to tears,
Livalling ble bleature
Of char vanishad yearm

[^2](Solo.)
J. Calvin Busiey.


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

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




 4 Work! work ! work ! tho' wealth may murround you, Think not your labor on that account done. Work, tho' the chaplet of hoar hath crowned you, lour

fri
way

* From "VुOCAI. TlildD So. :̈," by per.


1. When the shadows come and go, Nev-er rest-less, nev-er still, When hright flowers to and fro, Rock be-side the murm'ring rill,2. When the sunbeams warmand bright, Fall up-on the sparkling dew, When it glit-ters in the light, Bring-ing diamonds to my view,

2. When the starsshinecalmand clear, Bathing earth in sil-ver light, When the zeph-yr steals so near, Shrouding me with wings so bright, 4. When the night comes stealing on With its still and sol-emn pace, When the wea-ry gricving one, Rests so calm in sleeps em-brace;


Then my heart is glad and wild, I'm a hap - py, thoughtless child; Then my heart is glad and wild, I'm a hap - py, thoughtless child. Then my heart is glad and wild, I'm a hap - py, thoughtless child; Then my heart is glad and wild, I'm a hap - py, thoughtless child.


Then my heart beats not so wild, I am not Then my heart beats not so wild, I am not
a thoughtless child; Then my heart beats not so wild, I am not a thoughtless child; Then my heart beats not so wild, I am not
a thoughtless child a thoughtless child.


[^3]
## TO THE RIGHT BE TRUE. *



[^4]


MY ANGEL MOTHER.*
(Quartette.)


MY ANGEL MOTHER. Concluded.



I AM LEAVING THEE, MY DARLING!
(Quartette.)
Words by "Dion the Wanderer."
From " VOCAL TRIAD No. 2," by per.
Music li C. C. Pratt.


But thou'lt not for - get, my darling, That I'll love thee e - ven then; For from heaven the an - gels love us, Love Round ing heart the notes are ring-ing Like the solemn Sab-bath bell,"Ab-sence makesthe heart grow fonder," Best
is heaven's brightest gem. be-lov-ed, fare-thee-well.

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


THE LORD REIGNETH. Continued.

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



A Alto Solo. Andante.




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



BY THE RIVERS OF BABYLON. Concluded.


ble-s Hi- Ht - Iv name.




GOD IS OUR REFUGE. Concluded.
Therefore will we never

ref-uge, our ref-uge and strength, God is our ref-uge, our ref-uge and strength.

fear, . . . . . Therefore will we never fear, . . . . . Therefore will we never fear.


TEACH ME, 0 LORD

There-fore will we nev-er










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


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


Fear was within tho tossing bark, And stormy
And the wind cassel. it ceased, that word Passed through the Thou that didst rule the angry hour Aid tame tho winds glom m lem

- gr - pes


1 $-$
 brood. Ea-



Sing, O heav'ns, an.lbe joy-ful, O earth! Brakforthin-to singeing, O mountains, Break forth, break forth,


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


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


He will make her wilderness like E - den, Andher des-ert like the garden of the Lord, He will make her wilderness like


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



BLESSED ARE THEY THAT MOURN.




THE LORD IS MY SHEPHERD. Continued.


THE LORD IS MY SHEPHERD. Continued.
Soprano Solo. Morlerato.


Thou a-noint-est my head with oil, my cup run-nctho-ver.
 follow me all the days of my life,


## THE LORD IS MY SHEPHERD. Concluded



SING UNTO THE LORD.
R. A. Glenn.

song, And his praise from the ends of the earth. Ye that go down, down to the sea and all that is there-in,


268 SING UNT0 THE LORD. Continued.


Lat them wive glue - ry,
Breath forth in - to jug,

SING UNTO THE LORD. Concluded.


Break forth in - to joy, Break forth in - to joy, Sing to - gath - er, ye waste places of Joe - ru-


Break forth in - to joy,



Prepare ye the way of the Lord,


Es' - ry val-ley shall be filled, every mountain hot low, Ex' -ry val- ley shall be filled, every mountain brat low, And the rough waynshall lo made smooth


$9:$ $\square$ $[-$ I




2 We will walls in the strength of the Master, In the labour he gives us to du;
Amd his smile -hall athene joy and comfort, ()ur omb -hall their vigour renew.

3 We will trust in the strength of the Master, Wo will trust his ()mmpotent arm;
And his power hall prover all sufficient,
To shield u- firm caterer and harm.
F. M. DATIS


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

3 Gird on the truth for armor and shield,
Form 'neath the standard of Jesus your king; On to the battle bound ne'er to yield,

Let the song of triumph ring.

From "IHE SHI 1 ING LIGH"," by per.
A.S. Kiepfer




2 It graceind plainglows in the light Of ont erlad day that knows no might. There ('lirit, the Kime, who reiyn- above, Fills all that lomuntless realm with love.

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

4 Oh, may we reach that joyful land. No more th clat-p the parting land; Forever there, with Cliritt above, heign in that hand of lommbleso love.

THEY'RE COMING HOME. C. $\cdot \mathrm{M}$. With Chorus.


3 They sing of death and hell o'erthrown In that triumphant hour;
And God exalts his conquering Son To his right hand of power.
From "THE SURPRISE," by per.

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


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (as: viours name a - dore, By and by, by and by } \\
& \text { We shall join } h \text { - heavenly choir. 13y and bey by and bey; } \\
& \text { We shall strike the golkenl hre, By and hy, by and by; } \\
& \text { In our home so bright and fair. Where the haply angels are, } \\
& \text { We shall praise forever there, By and by, by and by. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Rev. J. W. P. Fackler.
From "THESURPRISE," by per.
G. W. Lベos.






I Christian brethren, ere we part,
2 From thy house when we return, Let our hearts within us burn; That this evening we may say, -
3 Though we here should meet no more, Yet there is a brighter shore; There released from toil and pain, We may all
hymns of praise. thee to - day. meet a-gain.



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


BY THE RIVER. 8s \& 7s.


1 I am waiting by the riy - er, Where loved oneshave beenbefore; Now they're in the bright for- ev - er, On the riv-er"s further shore.




2 They are waiting at the portals, Crowns of victory now they wear, Kindrel spirits, bright immortals, In that home so bright and fair.

3 There will he a happy greeting.
When we reach that golden strand;
"Oh, how sweet will be the meeting," With the loved ones in that land.


1 In yon dim and shad-ed val - ley, Sleeps my lov'donecalm and sweet, Where the beuding branches mur-mur Mournful requiems at his feet. 2 Pure and calm his form is rest-ing Where the rippling brooklets lave: Do the cy-press vine and lau - rel, Wreath their blossomso'er his grave? 3 Ear - ly in youths summer morning, Firm and dauntless, no-ble, best, Life's frail thread was cut a-sun- der, Now he sleeps the war- rior's rest. 4 Chiant his re-quiem low and ten- der, All ye woodland birds so bright; Move, ye willows, true and mournful, Light his pil-low, stars of night.


Unseen an-gels guard are keep-ing, O'er the mound I'venev-er seen; Whisper low, ye bright winged watchers, Is my lorother's grave kept green?


SWEET LITTLE BUREN.
Rev. W. T. Dale.




1 Searcher of hearts,from mine erase All thoughts that should not

be; And in its deep recesses trace My grat - i - tude to thee!


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

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

## OLDEN MEMORIES.


$1\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { I sit and watch the gollen stars Be-gem the a - zure blue, }\end{array}\right.$
1 \{ And watching dream a dream of love,Of heav'n, and home, and you; But darker grows the night around, While plaintive zephyrs sigh, D. C. And mem'ry calls up ranished scenes Of happy days gone by.


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

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

4 No more! no more on Time's wild shore Shali we together stray,
Through summer bowers in twilight hours When day has passed away.
'Twas but a drean, 'tis still a dream, I gaze on heaven's deep bhe ;-
A lonely wand'rer far away
From home, and heaven, and you.

Mrs. I. K. Jovieus.
An Easter Carol.
E. T. Potisn.

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


2 Jesus is riven! wh, let us be gland, Aud (ant extry fear aside,
No more grief the -pirit is sad, He liven: lives again glorified.

Jesns is risen! weave beantiful flower- 4 Jests is riwen! from darkines to light And twine ber the merer-wat,
Praise him tu-day, oh, happe the homs, I. jovful we kued at his feet.

Ten thonsund their jow prodiam,
A victory won ! all nature i- bright As angels rejoine in lio name.

Mrs. L. K. Rogers.
 No - ble hearts that once were eher - ished In the past, oh, ne'er forget, Years have passed,fond hopes have perished, But we love their mem'ry yet. Fa - ther,broth - er,hus - band, lov i- er, Yon-der with the pure and blest, All the strife and warfare end - ed, Thou hast found a peaceful rest.



## THE CHILDREN’S SONG.

Wh. Hatiser, M. D.
Chas. Edw. Pollock.

R. A. Glenn.





'There's never a dream that's happy,
lout the waking makes us sad; There's i ever a dream of sorrow, B it the waking makes us glad.

4 There's never a way so narrow,
Bit the entrance is made straight, 'There's always a guide to point us 'Io the little wicket gate.



Cunites.



THE LORD IS GREAT.




1 Hark! the sabhath bells are ring-ing, Hear their ech-oes loud and clear;
Sweet-estmem'ries they are bringing, As they eleave the morning air!
2 Lit-tle chil-fren, lis- ten! lis-ten! Do you love their sweet re frain?
Do-est mem ries they are bringing, As they eleave the morning air!


Brightest eyes with love o'er-flowing-Naught so sweet as sabluath yet!
Oh! they waft the sweet,sweet sto-ry Of God's love and precious way;

J. A. R.

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


* From "THE surplise," by per.


3 When Je-ns imtusalum romle,
The children way aromil:
For fur the yhuckial the palms, and strewed The ir garmente an the pround.

4 Oh, mav wo learn to lowe his name;
That name divinely swect,
May がery pul-e throush life proclaim, imb our last breath repeat!
though I walk through the valley
297







2 Over the river, the pilgrims retreat, Gorgeous in splendor, in lxeauty complete
Angels are singing in harmony sweet, Beautiful, beautuf, |eautiful home.

3 Over the river, the mansions are there,
Oh, how inviting! our loved ones are there
Soon in thone mansiom their gl ore we"ll share, Beautiful, beautiful, beautful ho.nc.


* From "WELLA OH" SALVATloN," by per., of J. J. Hood.


WE SHALL REST IN THE COOL OF THE DAY. Concluded.

then we'll rest,
sweet- ly rest,


STENNETT: $L_{1}$ M.


2 But ah! should my inconstant heart, Ere I'm a- ware from thee depart, What dire reproach would fall on me For such in - grat - i - tide to thee.


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

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

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


Englislu.
THINE, JESUS, THINE.
A. J. Sifowar.tem, hy per.



THY WAY, NOT MINE. 6s. 8 lines.
C. E. Prior.

Rev. H. Bonar, D. D.



GLAD TIDINGS. 9s \& 8s.
F'rom "THE sLLRI'LISJ", hy jer.







WATERFORD. S. M.
C. C. Pratt.

A. ※. Kieffer.


Solo. uftir list ant and ith revises.


MY MOUNTAIN HOME. Concluded.



We eatl l war ilad vaices call：
F（ce）w of moad low．hromk，ulll wihlmond，－
lint the vear－latie elasmerl theols all．
J＇itthres ri－re fromb ont the darkness．
Brin，inf toars，if juw athl luve，

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3 \text { l.wt in lyoumpli心 -w.et. hat falling }
\end{aligned}
$$

> Vizht hase limeral a llarkened way Mirlat lian helpela worary bruther In the hurning l tait of day
> 4 In tho. grate the picture- greet us
In familiar nemente near
In tho 2．lomme－ilet t domet！
5 Memenry paints a scene of beanty
I）treold lombe far away
Jotber，mother，si－ter．brather
Gather rontind the heartls to pray
Wre can hear the praper to heaven
That we heari！int lays of pure，
Alll the anty we sumg sin often，
We eath lacar it óer and óer．
6 Thereos the lizelebahw sister．
Sow a Womatr almomt gray－
In the corner lice the playthingy，－
Dall－and marlike jont away
In the chamber softly stoping，
Just the satue が wlen a boy，－
I can were it all hefore me．
Aml it tlls my heart witl Joy．
F In wy own ald clamber klleeling
With uty monher lear to pray，
I relatat thi．pravier lice tamght me，
1：vars Word｜hatar hers sall．
$\begin{aligned} & \text { I Einl forl it ever lomrning }\end{aligned}$
（tis wit lijs．the－wevent heat
F゙arther on in life sus theoting
Me•thors thes all joinions light
Tuthe day that I leverated．

> I can hear mu mother's bleming:
> (an hear mus mother's blewing:
> I shall hear it. ino. forever. "Till 1 meet lies in the sk!"
> 9 Forthat mother now is sleeplnaz "Nearli the dalsien" purple b!ooms,
> And leer duin: wurds. thev enld mes
> Was "dear childrell. still there's rosom,
> P:numamong the shlning atheels. There l'll meet lom by and lic.
> Meet to know no pangs of parting. Meet forrvier in the sk
> 10 (inhlan vi-ions mane to cheer the
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Ent from lwavin to carth lielow } \\ & \text { \＆ent tel diar the way before us．}\end{aligned}$
$\begin{gathered}\text { ent tea alare the way before us．} \\ \text { As almin fur pain athl woe．}\end{gathered}$
lul．lee živell but tu dreaming，
l．et the pa＝？remain t ie past．
live the precent hilue the future，
Fiut the vi－iont čuntul las？


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MAYS. L. M. Double.
From " V'UCAL, Tlilal No. 2," by per.
C. C. Pratt.


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

dan-in rothrall

## MAYS. L. M. Double. Concluded.



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

## GONE TO REST.*

J. P. Rees,


E. A. linares.

Frank M. Davis.





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


Spring is here, spring is here,
O:- 0
spring is here,

Hev. Hohitit Bosili, D. D.
Rev. 22 : 20
liev. W. T. Malef, by per.


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


JESUS, BLESSEED JESUS. Concluded.


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


LAY THE ARMOR DOWN. L. M.

a Requiem in memory of Rev. JAS. B. PORTER. Tiorls and Muste ly Rev. iv. T. DALE.

 2. Gone, but not lont! our brother true, fle reste in ev - © 3 Gone, hut not lowt als! no, not lont, Although be fell in 4 (ione, but not lost ! just gone before Where Jeas athl the bat-ing day; This memu-ment. a prib-ute due. We ded-i-cate to him to-day. bat-tle strife: He fell a sol-dier at himpost, And how he wiarm a cruntl of life.

-

$$
\text { 上 } 2
$$




## SAFE TO LAND.




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

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

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





2 We will follow in thy footsteps, precious Master, Frum the path of love and duty never stray, An ! thy loving voice shall cheer us as we journey, I' the land of beauty far away.

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

# NORMAL. S. M. 



1. Great is the Lord our Gort, And let His praise be great; He makes His churches His a-bode, His most de-light-ful place.
2. In Zi - on God is known, $A$ ref - uge in dis-tress; How bright has His sal-va - tion shone Thro' all her pal - a - ces!
3. In ev - 'ry new dis-tress We'll to His house pre-pare; We'll think up-on His wondrous grace, And seek de-liv-'rance there.


ALDINE. S. M.


1. I love Thy kingdom, Lirrl, The house of Thine a-bode ; The church our blest Redeemer saved With.His most pre-cious blood. 2. If e'er my heart for-get Herwel-fare or her woe; Let ev-'ry joy thisheart for-sake, And ev-'ry grief o'er-flow. 3. For her my tears shall fall; For her my pray'rs as - cend; To her my cares and griefs be giv'n, Till toils and cares shall end.


ANNIE. S. M.


1. Sweet is the work, $O$ Lord, Thy glorious acts to sing, To praise Thy name and hear Thy word, And grateful offrings bring.
2. Sweet, at the dawning light, Thy boundless love to trll; And, when approach the shades of night, Still on the theme to dwell.
3. Sweet, on this day of rest, To join in beart and voice With those who love and serve Thee best, And in Thy name re-joice.



ATLANTA. H. M.



BRADEN．8s \＆7s．

ELMEDIA．8s，7s \＆4s．8th P．M． J．1i．TENさEJ．



1. Mighty God, while an-gels bless Thee, May a mon - til lisp Thy name? Lord of men as well as an - gels,
D. S.--Sound ed through the wife ere - a - ion,
2. For the gran - dour of Thy nat - ore, Grand be - yod a ser-aph's thought; For the won - dens of are - a - dion,
I). S. -Wings an an - gel, guides a spar - row,


SHILOH. Bs \& 7s. Double.
H. G. MANN.



MONROE. 8s, 7s \& 4s. 8th P. M.

cartager. $s$ s.


ELMER. 7s. Double.s

"From "surptise," by per.
3 Thon, O Christ, art all I want, More than all in Thee I find; Raise the falten, choor the faint, Heal the siek and lead the blind.
Just and holy is Thy name;
I am all unrighteousness;
False, and full of sin, I am,
Thou art full of truth and grace.
4 Plenteots grace with Thee is found, Grace to eover all my sin;
Let the healing streams abound, Make and keep me pure wíthin. Thou of life the fomntain art, Frely let me take of Thee; Spring Thon nu within my heart, Rise to all eternity.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "HARK! THE HERALD ANGELS SING." es. Double. }
\end{aligned}
$$



AFAR. 7s \& 6s.


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ROYAL BANNER. 7s \& 6s. 26th P. M.
F. T MutN..



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


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DENNISON. 11s.
Mave hy rillas Fllw lutor


Ind ly thy bright wa - ters till mil-uightwould stray And lowe in the mur-murs the torls of the day.
The ail-grif, as - ton-ished, grewsal at the sight, And fol-lowed their Mas-ter with sol-emn de - light.


Exprcise No. 21.

197. If a major seeond is known by an interval of a seeond haring onty a major second, and a minor scemd is know by an interval of only a minor secon!, and a minor third has both a mojor and minor second in it, and a major third has two major seconds, ant a sharp finuth has three major seconds, and a perfect fourth has two major and one minor secomd, when is a fifth, sixth, or seventh major or minor?

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

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

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

C Scale, Nitural, no flats or sharp; ( $二$ Seale, $7=$ for a sign; I),
 siynature; $D=$ Scale, $9=$ s the sign; E) Siale, 3ns the sign ( D = and E , play alike) ; E Seale, to the sign; $F$ Scale, 10 the sign; $F$ E. Sale, tos the sign; (i) Scale, 6os the sign ( $F=$ and G? play the same) : (ir
 and Ay phy the same) ; A scale, $3=$ the sign; $1=$ Sale, 10 (he rign; By Seale, 29 s the sign ( $A=$ and $B$ play alike) ; $B$ Sale, $E=$ the dirnalture. Let the teacher and pupil alteriate in drawing these suales umtil understood.

Exeralee No. 22.




## LEESON XXI

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

Whe , hereve, if that number be taken from tuelve, the remander will be a smatler number, and hos than six; can be played on an instrument with les proplexity, and is the practical siqnature to lee given, home hat few pieces of music are ever writen with more than five flate or charpis.

2n‥ What seales are most nearly related to each other?
Thuse that have all the thes in common except one. For instacme: salu of (chas mothe or shats; scale of (i hav in its scale $\mathrm{F}=$ fire mon instead of F , white the ('Acale has F for foue of its scale. Th. 10s alde has bo in ite family, which is not in the Ceale; Bo is four in the F. seale; there is no $\mathrm{B}_{2}$ in the C Scale, but we have B seven in that reale.
2113. Whay is $1=$ first introduced in the of Scalu?

Joweau- is could mot hild a complete seale without u-ing $\mathrm{F}=$ for semen of that sarale, in order to make at majer second from six to seven, and a minor serend from swon tor cight.
> 244. Why i lin lir-t intrulument in the F Scale?
 withont mahing : minur arcould fiom three to jour, which would be from

A to $B$; and henee we are compelled to limise $B$, and tuke Po. liv so doing, we have net mbly made the interial correct trom three th
 irme than would have nechered withent thi- th t.

It does. Whenefor any sale is called fir, une flate or sharpe until your intervals are all like the imterval of the Mahel salu-makime m differngee what pint you start from, evin if it were $(ニ$, or anty other duable sharp or double flat.

## LESEON NXII.

206. What other manner of scale huiding may ter introluced to illu-trate mure phanly to the eve the une of flate amil sharp):

Exprcise No. 23.

The lawder form. 13uilt thus:

207. If we were to eontinue building seales after the order of the example alove until twelve scales were bult, how many ors would occur?

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

## LESSON XXIII.

## dinamics.

208. What is an organ tone?

A tone eommenced and performed with the same degree of power to the end, and is indieated thus: $=$, and takes its name from the organ pipe, which produess but one degree of power.
209. What is a Crescende or Cres?

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

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

The union of Crescendo and Diminucndo, and indicated thus: $\infty$.
212. What is a Pressure Tone?

A very sudleı Crescendo, and indicated thus: $<$.
213. What is an Explosive Tonc?

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

It is a Slur with a dot under it; is placed over a note, and indicates a longer time to be allowed to that note-to be prolonged at the discretion of the leader. Where this occurs, the elass of performers will direct their eyes to the eonduetor, and eoncentrate to his movements. The eharacter is made thus: ©. Whenever it occurs over a bar, there will be a pessation of movement over the bar, being governed by the nature of the music and words preeeding or following.
215. What is a Legato Mark?

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

Made thus: $\boldsymbol{P}$, and signifies that a sudden foreible sond be produced. 217. What is a Mareato?

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

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

Two-the medium and head registers. While males perfurm the most of their lower octaves in the chest, if the females were to perform the same tones, or endeavor to imitate the same, they would be produred in the medium register or their lower register. If the females sing in their npper register in imitation of the medium in males, it prodners what is termed the head register in females. The hoard register is fflem-inate-belongs to them alone; however, boys betore puberty, or the change of their voices, sing in this register.

220 . Is it proper for gentlemen and ladies to sing the same part of music together?

It is not; hecause it would produce a consecntive octave, which is not admissible in harmony; and lence the ladies' voies helong properly to Soprano and Alto or Contralto, and the males' voices to the Bass at if Telar.
221. If there be three or four Staves used, and three clefs to the music, which is the Tenor Buss, ete.?

If there are three Staves, and the C Clef is used for the Tenor, high mate voice, and the F Clef for the low male voice, the G Clef belongs exclusively to the female voice, or boys in alto.
222. If there he only two Staves, and two parts on the staff, then what is the arrangement?

The Bass then takes the lower part on the F Clef Staff, the Tcnor the higher part. The Soprano the higher part on (i ('lef, and the Alto the lower part.
223. What precautions should be observed by all in singing?

Ladies are cautioned against earrying the chest tones above F Sharp for the bencfit of the voice; and gentlemen must not attempt the head register, to imitate the female voice, if they would not lose caste in vocal performance.

## 

9．2．What wombl the a emol exereise to unite the ehest and medium reari－tors of male volico：？





2．－：When sum a broath be takera in this cxeroise？
 Hether e＂th time．


 exemine daly，making in every furformanme the fower tones loud， and the hizhar tomes＝ittls．
 hast rapider tonl：

Fruan（），finth line，to ra，sixth space of（i Clef Statl in Scate of（ $i$ ，in ég th tutus，aceral times，rapmilly．

2！－－What i－a




2.1 What wonld be it enond exercise for bass or high baritone vaice in chast reyistor？

Fomm di，tirt line F Clef statf，to（i，fifth space，quatruple time．

 suant－and vowels，or of untiner amotom with thomotit，as vowels are




 11 if：は上 of the wh\％ば，etc．

## IMKON NXV

231．In order（1）furm simber tones by male voices，what kind of an exarore－imuld le neral：


 of the tomene forward ww：arl the month．matime as whle all＂川eniner
 the tones will be somber．

 C，fourth space，in + motemont，ciefth notes，at rabid ats pu－sible，to syllable la，or ha，lare，ha．

233．Ilow are clear tones produecel in the throat？
The larynx is forcoll up，the ront of the tomene forcoll lack，mak－ ing the space as small as prosible between the rom ut the tont exe atal larvox，assume a smiling commenanees，and the work is dome．

The following examples will illustrate some of the ditierent montif－ cations of clear and somber tomes，and the adaptation of tone gualitg to sentiment：

> ?34. TRANQUHLITY-CIEMR TONES.


Hirds and beasts re－pas－ing la be wiolighti：ray．
2：．）．


Wi lenme，welome，summer rain，Tilping at my window pabe．

## 236




238.

JOX.-CLEAR TONES.


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

GLADNESS. -CLEAR TONES.


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


Yes! the Re-deem-er rose, The Sav-ior left the dead.

## 241.

TPIUMPIL-CLEAR TONES.


Vic-to-ry is on our banners, For this hour we 've waited long. 242. GRIEF- - SOMDER TONES.


[^5]When I am dead, then lay my head In some lone, shady dell.

> 244. PLAINTIVE--SOMBER TONES.


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

With pathos.


O Father! God! in pity hear me, And comfort Thou my deep dis - tress.
246.

AWE.-SOMBER TONES


Keep silence, all ereated things, And
wait your Mak - er's nod; Life, death and hell, and worlds unknown, Ilang on his firm de - eree;


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

## LESGON XXVI

## 

217. Wh:t is a Coneorl?

2.4.5. Whas is a Discomel?

The divarerement of two tones performed at the same time.
249. What tones proxhere Diseoral?

Thone that are a ceonde, a fourdh, or a seventh apart.
250. W"hat tones prohtuce a ('ontord?

Thirds, fittlos, sixths, and onetaver.
2.)1. Why (d) two tones, the interval of a second apart, produee a diangrenalile effect urou the ear; while two tones, the interval of a third


Masical sumbl|xing (ommunicated, from the sulstance prodncing it to the ear hearime it, by means of the air as a eonductor, and high sunnds in pitch prodneing more raphd vibmations of the atmosphere than the buwer sounds, the difference is to the athributed to the comparative rapility of the vibnations in the two tones, which are sommed together.
$2 \cdot 2$. What must be the ratio of one to the other to produce

$T$, promuce (antrords, the simple ratio of 1 tw 2 mast be produed,
 tions ats the h wer ( , wheh is a perfect coneord, 2 to 3 , as from (: to (i, or tifth, (i prod acing three vibrations, while (: pronduces two. The mionn, fiftls :and oxtaves, are perfect roneords, becamse the ratio of the vibrations of ane tone to the other is sas simple.
253. What is the ditference between thirls an laxths in their ratio?

The chord of thiml, from (' $t 0 \mathrm{E}$, rates ats + to 5 ; and chorl of sixth, C'to $A$, as 3 to $\bar{\sigma}$; are mot so simple as the above perfect conconls. and :ue termen imperfect concurds.
2.j). W"hat is the ratio from ( C (1) I , a second?
( (rmbume eisht vibrations, while 1) produces nine; hence, the ratio is: :s is to !
25.5. What is the ratio from C to F , a fourth?

C pronlues three vihmations, while produece four ; ratio as a to


2.ti. What is the ratio of ( to B , or the diseord of the seventh?

The disourl of the seventh, as from C to B , is as 8 to 15 , C producing eifht vibrations, while IS produces fifteen.
2.9. Are diecords ever usicl in composition?
'They are sumetimes used by transtion, surpension, symeopation, or adlition.
258. Are the discords of suspension and syneopation recrularls. prepared?

They must have a regular preparation, else they may oceur where mach injury to the eompusition misht arise.
259. Do the discords of transition and addition regnire any prep, aration?

As their names imply, they neel no preparation.
260. Whare are notes of irregular tramition offen found.

Thes often occur on the strong aecented parts of the me:nsure, and are ealleal chamging motes.
261. What champe hats occurred in modern from ancient mesic?

In modern, all the discords of transitom are reducod to A fanggiaturas, as eighths in sume phrases are turncit intu fonrths, prededed hö grace notes.
262. What are the two intormediate diecord notes between the tonie and the dominant deserndiner termed?

They are disends of regrolar and irrecular transition, and are explaned by an after note.

## LEscon NXIII.

## hamuony of the thlab

263. If a Melody is the agreable effect arising frem a singte part in music, what may the mation of two or more mododies be eaided?

Two melodies, arranged aecordine to the laws of Aenustics-on that the tones performed at the same time produco an ayrerable dfeet upon the ear-is termed a partial harmonv: three wond be mone perfect, amd four melodic: wonkl produce comple o harmony.

Anciently, it was; and Counterpwint wa-ajplicd to what we call harmony.

2fin. Whast is the term Comenterpuint derived from?
From the anciont prints or notes, which were placed ecunter or oppersite to each other on the staff.
266. What are the different combinations of tones in harmony termed?

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

The harmonic Triad, or common ehord.
268. What does Triad in musie signify?

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

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

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

The diatonic dissonant or diminished Triad-B D F-consists of two minor thirds.
$27 \%$. Of what does the chromatic dissonant Triad, or superfuous Triad, of the chromatic scale, consist?

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

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

Of two dissimilar thirds-major and minor united.
275 . Of what are the dissonant Triads formed?
The dissonant Triads are formed of two similar thirds, both minor or major.
276. In the natural Diatonic Scale, how many cunsmant Triads are to be found?

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

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

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

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

## LESSON XXVIII.

## inversion of the trial).

280. When the lowest note, instead of being the ront, is the third or the fifth of the Triad, what is it termed?

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

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

Every Triad has three positions, but only two inversions.
283. When the root is in the bass, what is the ehord called?

The ehord is ealled Direet, whatever may be the position of the accompaniment.
284. Which is the first insersion?

The ehord of the sixth is the first inversion of the Triad-when the bass tone becomes the third of the harmeny instead of the root.
285. How is this chord in the figures of thorough bass expressed?

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

It elevates the tone for the sixth ' $n$ ote from the bass a chromatic minor second; and when used in a minor sixth, makes it the first inversion of the dissonant Triad.
287. When the sume mark occurs on a majon sixth, what effeet is produced?

It makea it the first inversion of the altered 'Trial
 gninliel:

By the names of sharp sixth, and extreme sharp sixth-the first


2-3. IVhon is the chomel of the fourth and the sixth the fecond inver-rion of the "rial ?

Whe: the ly:s- note is the fifth of the hammony insteat of the roat.


 versinn of one nute or the donbling of another.

## 

## 

201. IV hat is conontial th lue explaned before the larmonical suc-ce-sunt of the 'riats e:an be rightly understome ?

IWo ditlerent motions of the parts which constitute harmoneg, viz: the direet amd contrary mution.

2!!-1 How th the part-move in direet mation?
Tom liblerent pationose the same way, a-centing or descenting.

In the contriry motion une part rise while the others fall.
2!) 4. What miy Ix ohtain il bỵ a knowledge of theditlerent motions?
13: a komaladere of thee two motions, the power of atobling many harm mical urvernlaritue may le obtatact.
21. What rules of harmony should be strietly ohserved in emm-






 th $1 / 1$ th. irceralan motons of the part-in hamony must he




## LESSON XXX.

## 

296. Hum shall we nse the term progracom in this lesson?

In contradistinction to here tem modnlation, to signify that succession of 'riats, or perteot ehord-, waich, by laing eontind to the seale of the original $\mathrm{kt} \mathrm{y}^{\prime}$, only admot- the tomie and its two attombant harmonice, oreasimatly inter-pereed with the wlative tonse amel the twas hammonie- attending on that seale, whether the orig nal mote he major or minor.

29\%. If a change in the rulative seale implice a partial mandataton when the new scale remans undecided ly the umis-iun of the leadiner note, what becomes of the original tonic?

It still rominues a predominant tone, and the term progresern in ill be retained.
298. It the soale consists of sevell diflerent note, how many Trime may be eontainel in this seale:

It is evident that twa lrisals, which only eomman tive motr:- uno note being common to lath-can not decide the kev.
299. If three different chords be raken, how i- the hey ducided?

By the progeresion of tonic, smbliminamt, and duminant.
300. How are the motions of the rarlical hase or roxts of chords reducible?

To six.-ame divided into three diflion ent elaners.
301. What is the fies clase?
'The dominant motion, or a-ront of the fonth or fifth.
Bo. What is the smont clas:
The mextiant motion, or :1-ッमt of the third or sixth.
$\because 0: 3$. What is the lhish itas?
The grathalal mation. on ascent of the second or avently.





 : on wits anth ultw.
 discemling, what progro-ionis are often emphined?

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

## LESSON XXXI.

## INVERSION OF HARMONYC INTERVALS,

307. When is an interval said to le inverted?

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

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

A minor interval becontes a major by inversion, and a major becomes a minor interval.
310. What change is made between extended and diminished interrals by inversion?

The extended interval becomes diminished, and the diminished becomes the extended or augmented intervat.
311. How many bases has every inversion of a chord?

Every inversion of a chord has two bases-a root base and a real basc.
312. What is the lowest tone in the chord in its direct position?

The root base is the lowest tone of the chord in its direct position, and the real base is the lowest tone in the inversion of the chord.
313. If $\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{E}$, and G form a common chord, which is the root base, and which the real bave?

C in the root base, and E the real base ; and to find the root base to the first inversion of any chord, count three degrees below the real bave, inchnding the real base.
314. In four-part music, which is usually added to the real base?

The octave of the real hase is usually added.
315 . If C, E, G, and C be the chord in the four-part music, what are the figures used to express the chord in thorough bass?
$3, \overline{5}$, and $8,-\mathrm{E}$ being the real base, from E to G is 3 , and from C to G 5 and C to ( ${ }^{( } 8$.

## LESSON XXXII.

THE DOMINANT SEVENTH, itS RESOLUTION AND INVERSION.
316. What is the dominant seventh?

The common chord of the dominant-fifth of the scale-with the seventh added, is termed the dominant scventh.
317. Of what is the dominant seventh composed?

Of a major third, perfect fifth, and the minor scventh. Wherever this order of intervals occurs it constitutes the dominant seventh.
318. Can it occur upon any other than the dominant (fifth) tone of the scale?

It can not; hence, therc can be but one dominant seventh in each scale, as there is but one dominant (fifth) tone in each.
319. What will the student perceive in the examination of the above statcment?

That the chord of the dominant seventh passes into the common chord of the tonic, and is termed resolution.
320. To get into the common chord of the tonic, how do we proceed?

From the root, G, we ascend a fourth, or descend a fifth, and the third, B , has to ascend a minor second to the octave of the tonic.
321. What, then, becomes of D, the fifth from G?

It has to descend one major second to the octave of the to-ic, C ; and the seventh, F, has to descend a minor second to E, the thirt in the chord of the tonic.
322. How may we resolve it into the common chorl of the tonic in the relative minor?

First, by the chord of C, E, G, C-3, 5, 8; next, G, D, F, B$5,7,3$; next. A, C, E, C-5, 3; next, G, B, D, F-3, 5, 7; aud, lastly, A, C, E-3, 5 . This is termed an interrupted resohation.
323. Give us another methorl of resolving the dominant seventh in the relative minor?

Let G , the dominant, ascend a third to E ; let G's third, B, ascomd a minor second to C ; then the fifth, D , descend a major second to (; and the seventh, F, ascend a major second to G. In this resolution, the seventh, contrary to its natural tendency, ascends. When the seventh ascends in the chord direct, the root must move down in a contrary direction. There are other resolutions of this chord, but we deem it unnecessary to give them in this epitome of harmony.

## DICTIONARY OF MU'SICAL TERMS.

Acceleorndo-with grablually inereasing velocity.
Aceent-the furce or tress placed upon a mote io mark its place and relative Adegio, or Adenso very mlow.
[importance in the measure
Ad libittm-at pleanure.
Afletunon-with tenderness and pathos.
dir-ree anprano.
Allegro-quick, livety
Allegretlo-leses quick tian Allegro.
Anat very, extremely.
Arubute- bellte, distinct, rather mlow, and yet connected
Aneluntine-monew hat quicker thati Andante.
Animale, or ('on Animn-with fervent, animnted expremion.
Ardito-with ardor and pipirit.
Arasen-in a light, airy, singing manner.
A Trmpo-in time.
Antiphone - misie sung in alternate parts.
Agheat-with agitation.
Alto-the lowert part for femates.
Ben Mircato-in a pointed and well-marked manner.
Bis-twier.
Brillante-lorilkiant, gav, shining, sparkling.
Baritone-a male voire intermediate in pitch between the tenor and banso.
biase-the lowent viice among men.
Thes-the Inwert part in a musical comprition.
Cantabile-in a graceful, singing style; a plearing, flowing melody.
Canto-the treble part in a chorus.
Cadence-rlosing strain; alco a fanciful extemporancous embellishment at Choir-a band of singers.
[ the elose of a eong.

## Con-with.

Com Animo-with animation.
Com linergia-with energy.
Com Fuoro-with ardor, fire.
Con Eignemione - with expression.
Cin Imprto-with furce, energy.
Con Into-with motinn.
Com .'pirito-with apirit, animation.
Coro-chorus.
Conductor -one who superiutends a musical performance.
Contrato-the loweat fumale visice.
Cheacendo with a gradually increasing prower of tone.
In-for, frum, of.
Dal ©igno- repeat from the sign.
las (ouph from the Inginning.

Ieclamando-in the style of declamation.
Decreacmdo-diminikhing, lecrea-ing.
fiminumedo - same as Iterrecendo.
Di Mollo-mach, or very.
Divoto-devotedly, devoutly:
Tokec-mit, weet, tender.
Dolornon-in a plaintive, mournful style.
I wee, or then-a iwo-purt wong.
$E$, and Elegane-clegance.
Ejprcasiro-:xprcsive.
Fine, Fin, or Finale-the end.
Firle-loud.
Fortiseimu-very Imad.
Forzando, Forz, or $F z-$ a sudden increase of power: $<$
Fugato in the fuge myly.
Ciusto-in just and ready time.
Gruzioso, or Ciruzio--moothly, gracefully.
Grave-slow and solemn.
Inpeco-w ith impectuosity.
Iatghetto-slow, but not po slow as Largo.
Largo-slow.
Therimando-mournful, pathetic.
Iegato-close, gliding, connected ritele.
Ientando-gradnally slower and sufter.
Lento-slow.
Ma-but.
Mueveron-majestic, majestically:
Marento-strong and marked style.
Moderaf-in moderate movement.
Mazo Voce, Mez, or M-mediun tone of roice.
than the Contralio.
Mizzo Soprann-a female voice of lower pitch than the Syram, and higher
Irastoral-applied to graeeful movements in compoumd time.
Trimo-the highest part in mukic. (hes suprano.) [sound to a nothor.
Pomtunento-the manner of suztaining and conducting the voice from rne Preado-quick.
Prasizaino-vers quick.
Quartelle-a four-part song.
Quintelte-a five-part song.
Rallenlando, or Fall-slower and snfter lie dogrees.
Recilandn-a spreaking manner of performance.
Recitatinc-musieal declamation.
Ritardandn, Ritard, or Rit-slackening the time.
Resoluto-with lwoldness and remlution.

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Angel Mother. .

## I

6
## $J$ <br> J

## INI) N: X





[^0]:    "From "Biugivg school Tribute," by per.

[^1]:    * (To be sung in a different prart of the room.)

[^2]:    "Calvin."

[^3]:    * This piece will be found useful as a Soprano Solo or Soprano and Alto Duett. It may be sung as a Trio, with either a lady or gentleman singing Soprano.

[^4]:    * From " VOCAL TRIAD No. 2," by per.

[^5]:    'm standin's by your grave mother, The winds are so - bing wid.

