CAROLS OF GRACE:

FOR

SUNDAY SCHOOL, PRAYER, PRAISE

AND

GOSPEL MEETINGS,

CONTAINING AN

Elementary Department for Singing Schools.

-:BY:-

G. W. LYON and J. L. MOORE.

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

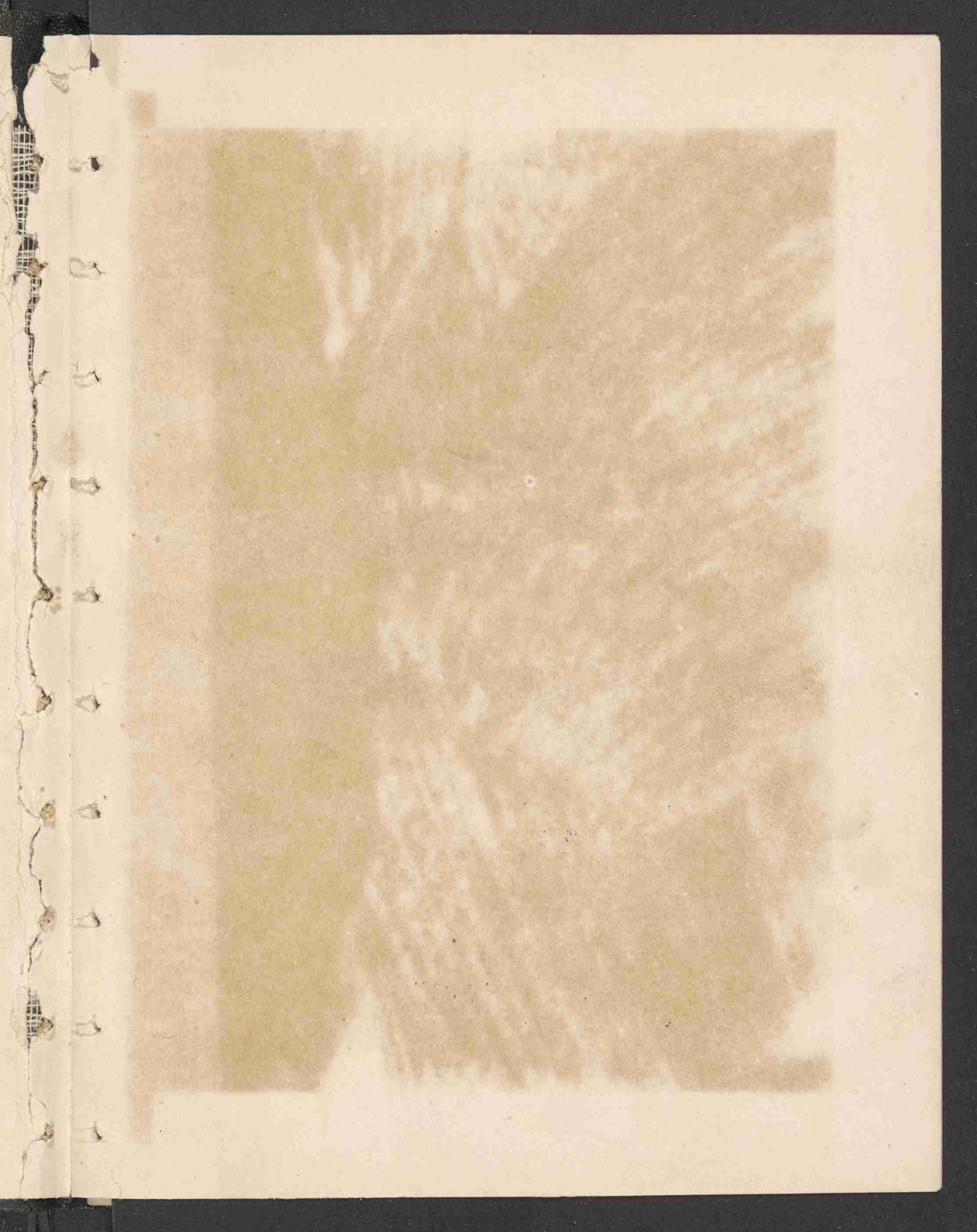
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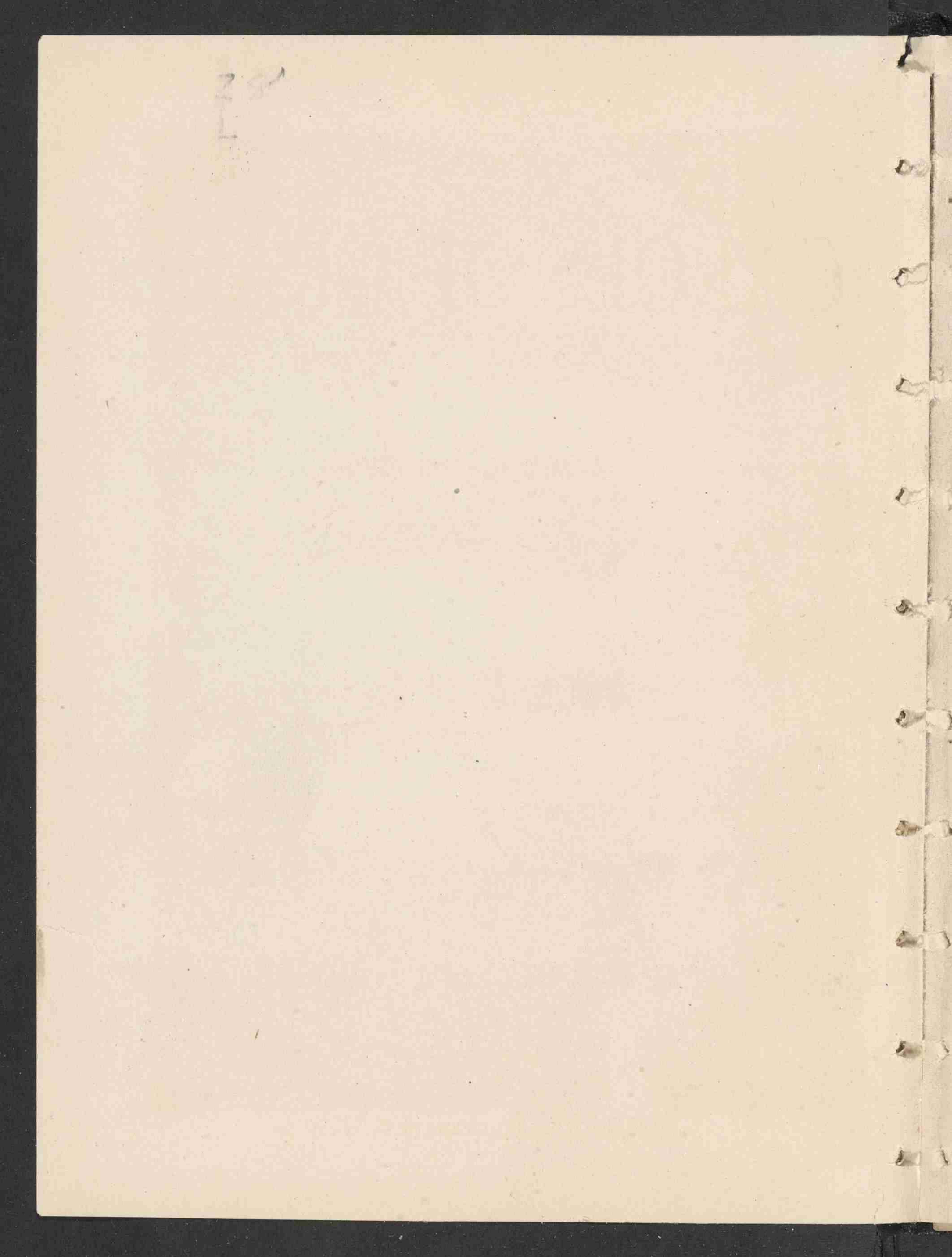
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CAROLS OF GRACE:

A

COLLECTION OF NEW MUSIC

FOR

Sunday-School, Prayer, Praise and Gospel Meetings,

CONTAINING AN

ELEMENTARY DEPARTMENT FOR SINGING-SCHOOLS.

-:BY:-

G. W. LYON and J. L. MOORE.

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ATLANTA, GA.: PUBLISHED BY G. W. LYON.

1886 . Caro

PREFACE.

-:0:--

In complying with the request of many personal friends, we also gratify our own desires, in laying "Carols of Grace" at the feet of the lovers of sacred song. And we would express the hope that, although our offering may be small, we have contributed something to the advancement of our Master's cause—if so, our labor has not been in vain.

While "Carols of Grace" meets the general wants of Sunday-School, Prayer, Praise and Gospel meetings, its range is wider—embracing the wants of the common Singing-School This, we believe, will be an acceptable feature to those who wish to improve in music at small expense. The Elementary Department is concise and explicit, hence easy to be understood, and can be used very successfully as a singing-school text-book. No attempt has been made to place the lessons in the order in which they should be learned. The circumstances of classes differ so widely, that no one plan would suit all, hence it is thought best to let the teacher select such order of lessons as may be suited to the condition of his class. Just here we would say to the teacher, that we recognize that the Staff has six, instead of four spaces, as commonly taught. It is common to speak of "degrees of length, pitch, and power." We submit to teachers the propriety of dropping the term "degree," and simply call them lengths, pitches, and powers. It seems to us that this would be more direct, and less liable to cause confusion, since the lines and spaces of the staff are also called "degrees."

Recognizing the fact that quality, and not quantity, makes a work valuable, we have taken considerable pains in selecting words and music for "Carols of Grace." The words contain nothing but gospel truths, and the manifestations of consecrated lives. The music, as a whole, is quite singable, and a meet companion for the soul-cheering hymns to which it is wedded.

Now, as "Carols of Grace" goes forth on its mission of song, and will fall into the hands of many whom we shall never see in the flesh, it is our earnest prayer that we may meet around the great white throne, and Carol praises unto Him who hath saved us by His Grace.

Contributors will accept the unfeigned thanks of the

THE AUTHORS.

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ELEMENTARY DEPARTMENT.

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CHAPTER I. PROPERTIES OF A TONE.

1. A sound produced by the even and uninterrupted vibration of some sonorous, or elastic, body in the air, is called a Musical Sound.

2. A musical sound is called a Tone.

3. Every tone has four elements called Tone-Properties.

4. The duration (longness or shortness) of a tone is called LENGTH.

5. The gravity (highness or lowness) of a tone is called Рітон.6. The audability (loudness or softness) of a tone is called Power.

7. The character (peculiarity) of a tone, as being expressive of the various e-motions of love, hope, fear, joy, sorrow, etc., is called QUALITY.

8. In treating of the properties of a tone, it is convenient to divide instruction into three divisions called Departments.

9. All that relates to length forms a department called RYTHMICS. 10. All that relates to pitch forms a department called Melodics.

11. All that relates to power and quality forms a department called Dynamics.

CHAPTER II.

RYTHMICS. Lengths.

12. The duration of a tone is called length. There are, in theory, as many lengths as there are different durations. In practice, the following lengths are in common use: Whole, Half, Quarter, Eighth, Sixteenth, Thirty-Second, Dotted Whole, Dotted Half, Dotted Quarter, Dotted Eighth, Dotted Sixteenth, Dotted Thirty-Second, etc.

13. A whole is equal to two halves, or four quarters, etc. A dotted whole is equal to three halves, a dotted half is equal to three quarters, a dotted eighth is equal to three sixteenths, etc.

CHAPTER III.

RYTHMICS. Notes.

14. Lengths are represented by characters called Notes.

15. Notes have the same names and values as the lengths for which they stand; hence the following:—

WHOLE NOTE, HALF NOTE, QUARTER NOTE, EIGHTH NOTE, SIXTEENTH NOTE,

THIRTY-SECOND NOTE, DOTTED WHOLE, DOTTED HALF, DOTTED QUARTER,

EIGHTH, DOTTED SIXTEENTH, DOTTED THIRTY-SECOND.

etc.

16. A whole note is equal to two halves, four quarters, etc. A dotted whole note is equal to three halves; a dotted half is equal to three quarters; a dotted quarter is equal to three eighths, etc.

17. Common rule for dotted notes: A dot placed on the right of a note adds one-half to its value. A second dot adds one-half the value of the first one.

CHAPTER IV.

RYTHMICS. Rests.

18. A silence during a piece of music is called a Rest

19. A character used to represent a silence is also called a Rest.

20. Each length may have a corresponding rest, hence the following:-

WHOLE REST, HALF REST, QUARTER REST, EIGHTH REST, SIXTEENTH REST,

THIRTY-SECOND REST, DOTTED WHOLE, DOTTED HALF, DOTTED QUARTER,

Dotted Eighth, Dotted Sixteenth, Dotted Thirty-Second.

21. Common rule for dotted rests: A dot placed on the right of a rest adds one-half to its value. A second dot adds one-half the value of the first one.

22. A whole rest is allowed to fill a measure in any kind of measure.

CHAPTER V.

RYTHMICS. Measures.

23. When music is performed in an orderly manner, it induces, in the mind,

regular sensations or pulsations called Beats.

- 24. Music seems naturally to group itself into groups of two beats, with a stronger beat, and then a lighter one, which alternate regularly, or it groups itself into groups of three beats, with one stronger beat, and then two lighter ones, which alternate regularly, subject in either case to a few variations which will be given in another chapter.
 - 25. The stronger beats are called Accented Beats.
 26. The lighter beats are called Unaccented Beats.

27. A group of beats is called a MEASURE.

28. Beats are sometimes called Parts of Measures.

29. Beats may be manifested by counting, called Counting Time.

30. Beats may be manifested by motions of the hand, called Beating Time.
31. A group of two beats is called Double Measure. The beats may be manifested by counting them; as, one, two; one, two; etc., or by a downward motion

of the hand for accented beats, and an upward motion for unaccented beats.

32. A group of three beats is called Triple Measure. The beats may be man-

ifested by counting one, two, three; etc.. or by beating down, left, up; etc.

33. Larger groups of beats than the ones given above are in common use, but while they are convenient, and grow more or less naturally out of these two foundation measures, they are arbitrary, and are but multiples of two or three.

34 A group of four beats is called QUADRUPLE MEASURE. Beats manifested by counting one, two, three, four; etc., or by beating down, left, right, up; etc.

35. A group of six beats is called Sextuple Measure. Beats manifested by counting one, two, three, four, five, six; etc. or bybeating down, down, left, right, up, up; etc.

36. The foregoing are called SIMPLE MEASURES.

37. A note which goes with a beat is called BEAT NOTE.

38. In simple measures, the beat-note is always one which represents some even fractional part of an unit; as half, quarter, eighth, etc.

39. When a dotted note or its value goes with a beat the measure is said to be

COMPOUND. The following are called Compound Measures.

40. Sextuple measure may have a dotted note or its value go with a beat, and is sometimes called Compound Double Measure. The beats may be manifested the same as double measure.

41. A measure having three dotted notes as beat-notes is called Compound

Triple Measure. Beats manifested as triple measure.

42. A measure having four dotted notes as beat-notes is called Compound Quadruple Measure. Beats manifested as in quadruple measure.

CHAPTER VI.

Dynamics. Accent.

43. Accented beats may be manifested by singing with a greater stress or force of voice called Accent. Beats not so manifested are said be UNACCENTED.

44. The first beat in double and triple measures is accented, —other beats un-

accented.

45. In quadruple measure the first and third beats are accented—first slightly stronger than the fourth—other beats unaccented.

46. In sextuple measure, the first and fourth beats are accented—the first beat

slightly stronger than the fourth—other beats unaccented.

47. Compound double and triple measures are accented the same as double and triple measures, and compound quadruple the same as quadruple measure.

CHAPTER VII.

Rythmics. Measures-Measure-Signs.

48. Measures are represented by spaces between vertical lines called Bars.

49. The spaces between the bars also called Measures.

50. Any kind of note may be taken as beat-note, thus making VARIETIES OF MEASURE.

51. Measures are indicated by figures, in the form of a fraction, placed at the beginning of a tune. They are called Measure Signs.

52. Double measure is indicated by $\frac{2}{2}$, $\frac{2}{4}$. Triple measure by $\frac{3}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$.

measure by $\frac{4}{2}$, $\frac{4}{4}$, $\frac{4}{8}$. Sextuple measure by $\frac{6}{4}$, $\frac{6}{8}$. The upper figure shows the

kind of measure, and the lower the beat-note.

53. In compound measures, the beat-note is always a dotted note, and some think it best to dot the lower figure to correspond; hence compound double measure is indicated by $\frac{2}{2}$, $\frac{2}{4}$. Compound triple, by $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$. Compound quadruple by $\frac{4}{4}$, $\frac{4}{8}$. Compound triple measure is sometimes marked $\frac{9}{8}$. Compound quadruple measure is sometimes marked $\frac{12}{4}$, $\frac{12}{8}$.

CHAPTER VIII.

Melodics. Pitches-Pitch-Names.

54. The gravity of a tone is called pitch. There are, then, as many pitches as

there are different gravities, or points or places of highness or lowness.

55. Pitches are named in two ways. In one way, they have fixed, or absolute names, by which they are known under all circumstances. In the other way, their names indicate their relation to each other.

56. Their fixed or absolute names are taken from the names of letters. (It is an error to teach that the letters themselves are used. Their names only are used

as names for pitches).

57. Their relative names are taken from the names of the cardinal numbers, as one, two, three, etc.

58. There are two sets of absolute names: One for ascending, and the other for

descending.

59. Beginning with C, the names ascending are C, C-Sharp, D, D-Sharp, E, F, F-Sharp, G, G-Sharp, A, A-Sharp, B. When it is desired to go higher, begin with C, and repeat the names as here given.

60. Beginning with C, the names descending are C, B, B-FLAT, A, A-FLAT, G, G-FLAT, F, E, E-FLAT, D, D-FLAT. When it is desired to go lower, begin with

C, and repeat the names as here given.

61. Pitches are sometimes called double-sharp or double-flat, as C double-sharp, B double-flat, etc.

CHAPTER IX.

Melodics. Intervals—Key—Scale.

62. When two tones, differing in pitch, are heard at the same time, or in immediate succession, they make an INTERVAL.

63. There are many intervals, the smallest of which is called a HALF-STEP.

64. An interval as large as two half-steps is called a STEP.
65. Steps and half-steps are used to measure larger intervals.

66. When tones have a certain pleasant pitch-relation they make a KEY.

67. Every key has a foundation or basis-tone called the Key-Tone. 68. The note which goes with the key-tone is called the Key-Note.

69. When the tones of a key are sung so as to make a particular order of intervals they make a SCALE.

CHAPTER X.

MELODICS. Diatonic Scale.

70. A scale consists of eight tones, each of which differs from the others in pitch. The tones of a scale are named from the lowest upward, thus: One, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Seven, Eight.

71. There are several scales in use. The one most commonly used is called the

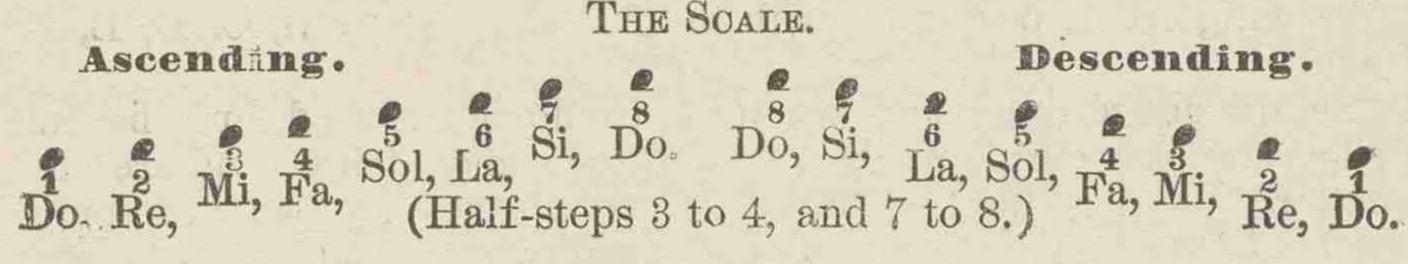
DIATONIC SCALE, also the Major Scale,

72. The intervals which must be taken to make the diatonic scale are as follows: From one to two, a step; two to three, a step; three to four, a half-step; four to five, a step; five to six, a step; six to seven, a step; seven to eight, a half-step.

73. The Italian syllables Do, RE, MI, FA, SOL, LA, SI, Do, are usually applied

to the scale in singing. Do is applied to one, Re to two, etc.

74. When tones higher than eight are to be sung, eight is regarded as one of a scale above, and when tones go lower than one, one is regarded as eight of a scale below. The following diagram will give a general idea of



CHAPTER XI.

Melodics. The Staff.

75. The pitch of tones is represented by a character called a STAFF.

76. The staff consists of five long lines and the six long spaces that go with them, and as many additional short lines and spaces as may be needed. The

short lines and spaces are called Added Lines and Added Spaces.

77. The long lines and spaces are named from the lowest upward, thus: First Space, Second Space, etc., First Line, Second Line, etc. The added lines and spaces below are named downward, First Added Line Below, First Added Space Below, etc. In like manner the added lines and spaces above are named upward, first, second, third, etc. See the following



78. The lines and spaces of the staff are called Degrees. Degree is a general term that may be applied to any line or space. (First, second, third, etc. are the names of lines and spaces; it is error to teach that they are named from letters or that they stand for letters. The letter names, C, D, etc., are names of pitches).

CHAPTER XII.

MELODICS. Clefs.

79. The notation of a piece of music should be kept as much as possible within the long lines and spaces of the staff. Ladies' voices are higher than men's voices, and in order to represent the pitches these two classes of voices sing, the staff is made to represent pitches in two ways. When it is wanted to represent the pitch-

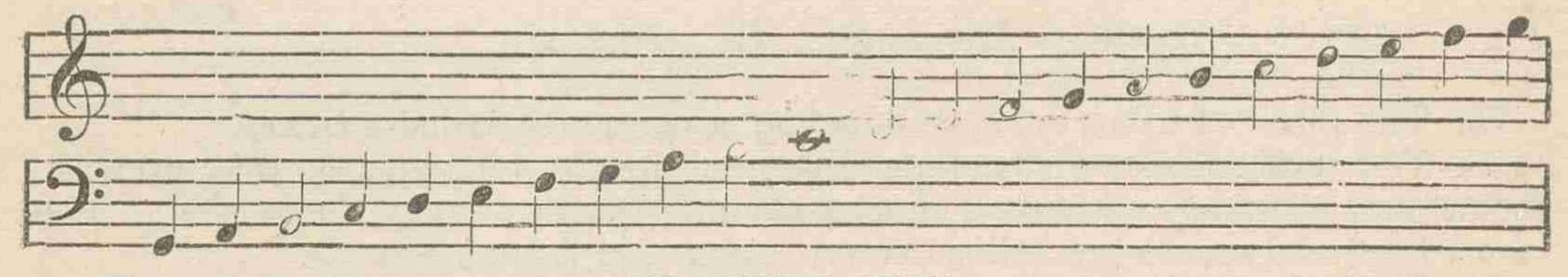
The staff then represents pitches as follows: The first added line below stands for the pitch C; the first space (space below) stands for pitch D; first line E; second space F; second line G; third space A; third line B; fourth space C; fourth line D; fifth space E; fifth line F; sixth space G. If we go higher, the pitches represented in regular order are, A, B, C, D, etc. The added lines and spaces below represent pitches as follows, beginning with first added line: C, B, A, G,. etc.

80. When the staff is wanted to represent the pitches that men sing, this character, Scalled the Base Clef, is put upon it. The staff then represents pitches

in the following order, beginning with the first line: G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C,. etc.

81. The first added line below when the treble clef is used, and the first added above when the base clef is used, represent the same pitch C, and are the centre and junctional point of the two staves. The pitch they jointly represent is about midway the male and female voices, and is called MIDDLE C. See the following

EXAMPLE.



CHAPTER XIII.

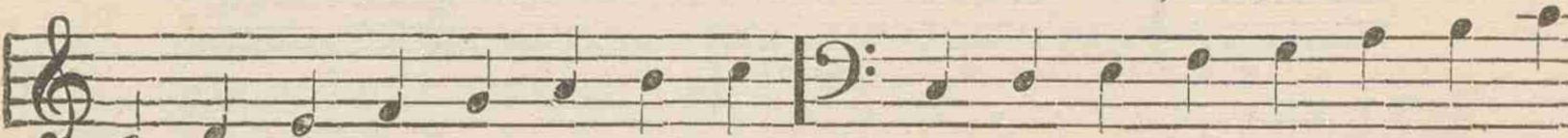
Melodics. Keys-Key of C.

82. Every scale and tune is within some key. One of every scale is called the key-tone, and the pitch taken for the key-tone gives name to the key. Thus, if C be one, the scale or tune is in the key of C; if D be one, it is in the key of D; etc.

83. Musical instruction usually begins with the key of C. The staff is made to represent the key of C by having none of its degrees modified; thus,

Scale of C, Treble Clef.

SCALE OF C, Base Clef.



Do, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, Si, Do.

Do, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, Si, Do.

84. To make the staff represent other keys than C, one or more of its degrees must be modified.

CHAPTER XIV.

Melodics. Chromatic Scale—Sharps—Flats.

85. A scale consisting of half-step intervals throughout, is called the Chromatic Scale.

86. The chromatic scale consists of thirteen tones, (pitches) making twelve intervals of a half-step each.

87. Any line or space of the staff may be made to represent more than one

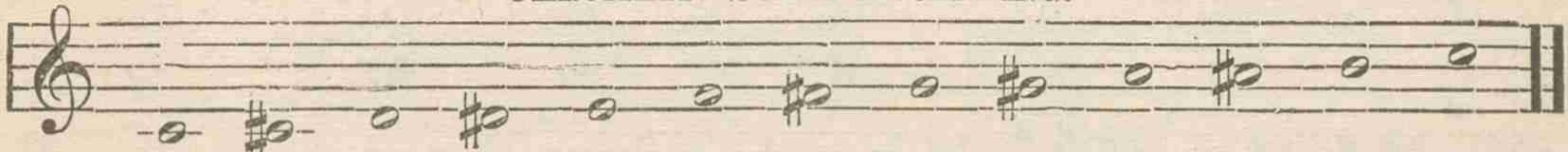
pitch by modifying its meaning.

88. When this character (#)-called a Sharp, is put upon any line or space, it makes that line or space stand for a pitch a half-step higher than it does without the sharp; and the new pitch, so to speak, takes its name from the pitch the line or space originally represented. Thus, the second line stands for G-modified by a sharp it stands for G-sharp; the second space represents F-modified, F-sharp;

and so on for all the degrees of the staff.

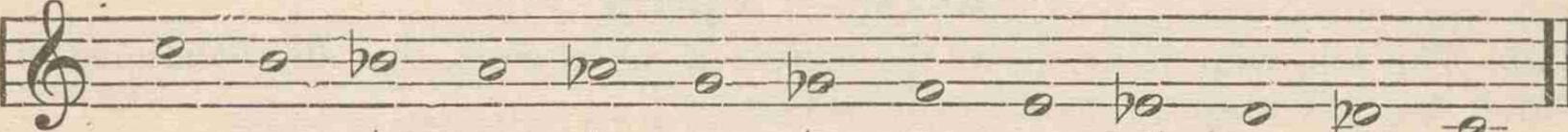
89. When this character (2)—called a Flat, is used, the line or space stands for a pitch a half-step lower; and the new pitch takes its name from the pitch the line or space originally represented. Thus, the third line represents the pitch B,—modified by a flat it represents B-flat, and so on for all the degrees of the staff. For a full list of the absolute pitch-names for the chromatic scale see chapter viii: 59-61. Their relative names ascending, are One, Sharp-One, Two, Sharp-Two, Three, Four, Sharp-Four, Five, Sharp-Five, Six, Sharp-Six, Seven, Eight. Descending, Eight, Seven, Flat-Seven, Six, Flat-Six, Five, Flat-Five, Four, Three, Flat-Three, Two, Flat-Two, One.

CHROMATIC SCALE ASCENDING.



Pitches C, Ct, D, Dt, E, F, Ft, G, Gt, A, At, B, C. Sylla. Do, Di, Re, Ri, Mi, Fa, Fi, Sol, Si, La, Li, Si, Do. Pro. Doe, Dee, Ray, Ree, Mee, Fah, ree, Sole, See, Lah, Lee, See, Doe.

CHROMATIC SCALE DESCENDING.



Pitch. C, B, B2, A, A2, G, G2, F, E, E2 D, D2 C. Sylla. Do, Si, Se, La, Le, Sol, Se, Fa, Mi, Me, Re, Ra, Do. Pro. Doe, See, Say, Lah, Lay, Sole, Say, Fah, Mee, May, Ray, Rah, Doe.

90 When a degree of the staff is not modified by a flat or sharp it is said to be NATURAL. (normal).

91. When a degree has been modified by a sharp or flat, it is made natural again by placing this sign, (2)—called a NATURAL, upon it.

CHAPTER XV.

Melodics. Keys-Signatures.

92 The half-step is the smallest interval in music, and since the chromatic scale takes all the half-step intervals, it contains the material from which all other

keys and scales are made. Thus, to make a diatonic or major scale (see chapter viii: 72, for intervals) from any given pitch of the chromatic scale, take the given pitch for one of the diatonic scale; then go up a step, and take the pitch of the chromatic scale it happens to fall upon for two of the diatonic scale, and so on to the end. In like manner a scale, either major or minor, can be built on a-

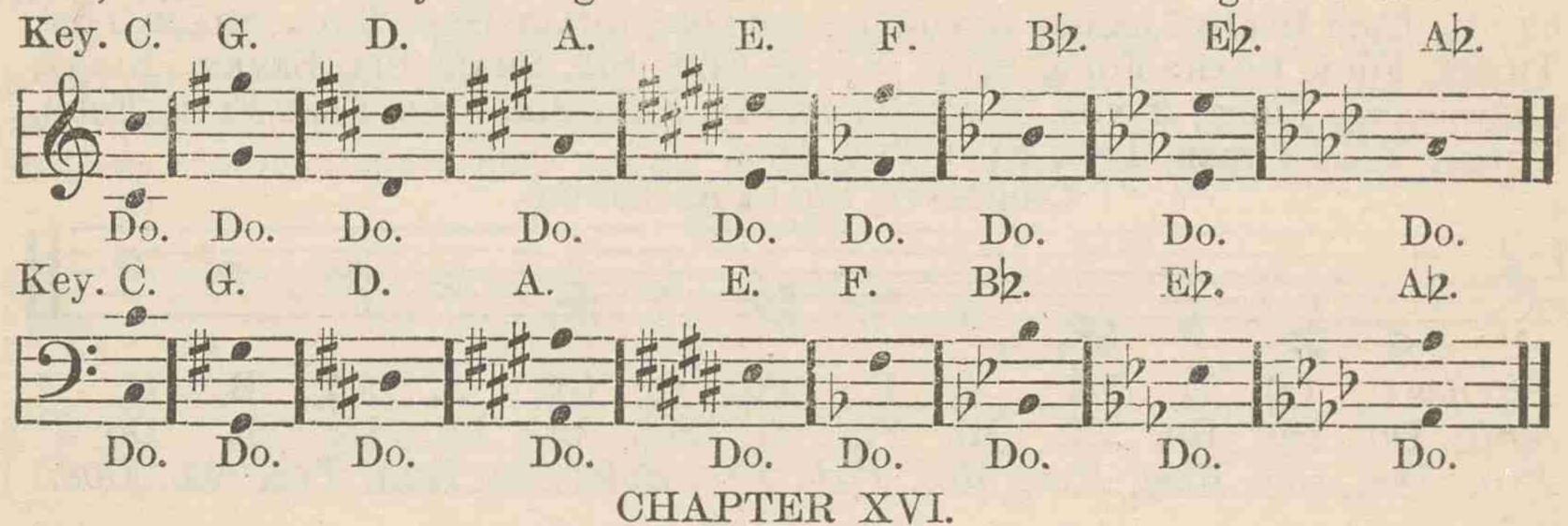
ny pitch of the chromatic scale.

93. If C be taken as one, the scale will contain none of the pitches whose names are modified by the word "sharp" or "flat;" hence the staff is made to represent this key with all its degrees natural. If the pitch G be taken as one, the pitch F-sharp will be required in the scale, hence the staff is made to represent this key by putting a sharp on the degree which represents F, the other degrees being natural. In like manner any number of flats or sharps may be used, according to the requirements of the key. The sharps and flats are put at the beginning of a tune, and are called the Signature of the Key.

94. When flats, sharps and naturals occur in the body of a piece of music they are called accidental flats, sharps and naturals. Their effect continues only through

the measure in which they occur.

The following diagram shows the signatures to the keys most used, also the line or space the key-note occupies. The syllable Do always goes with the key-note, and the other syllables go with the other notes in their regular order.



DYNAMICS. Powers

95. The following table shows the names of the powers, the abbreviations by which they are known, and their definitions.

Pianissimo	pp Very soft.
Piano (Pe-αh-no)	
Mezzo (Met-zo)	m Of medium power.
Forte (For-ta)	f Loud.
Fortissimo	ff Very loud.
CRESCENDO (Cre-shen-do)	Cres. orIncrease the power.
DIMINUENDO (Dimin-oo-en-do)	Dim. or Diminish the power.
SWELL	
SFORZANDO (Sfort-zan-do)	sf or fz or > Explosive.
	. Smoothe and connected.
STACCATO (Stah-kah-to)	Very short and distinct.
	· · · Less short and distinct.

CHAPTER XVII.

RYTHMICS. Movements.

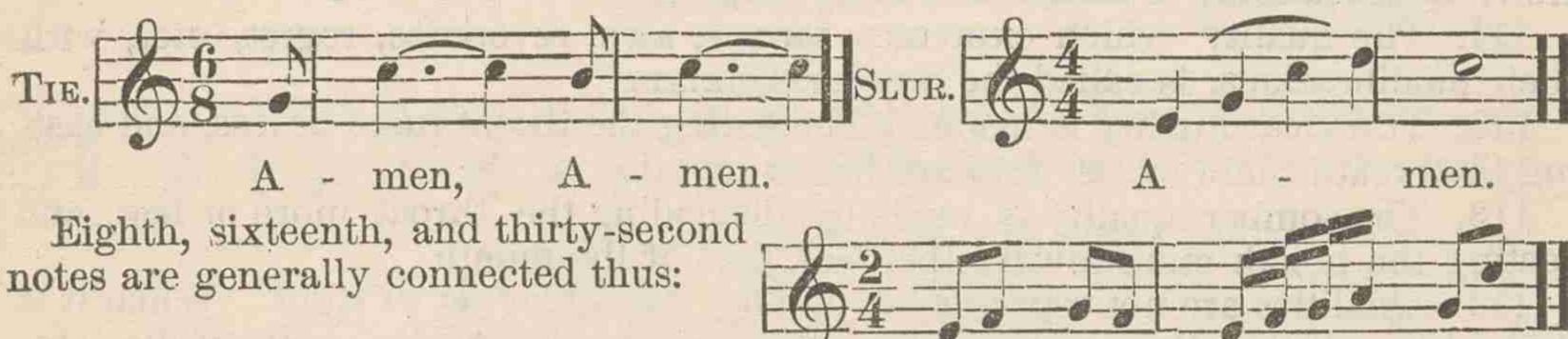
96. The velocity or speed at which a tune goes is called its Movement. 97. There may be many movements, but the following are in common use:

Presto	Very fast.
Allegro (Al-lay-gro)	
Allegretto (Al-lay-gray-to)	A little fast.
Moderato (Mod-a-rah-to)	Moderately.
Andantino (An-dan-tee-no)	A little slow.
Andante (An-dan-ta)	Slow.
LARGO	Very slow.
Accelerando (A-tchel-a ran-do) Accel	Moving faster and faster.
RITARDANDO (Ritar-dan-do) Rit	Moving slower and slower.
Pause.	. ~ ~
Syncope (Sing-ko-pee)	
cented beat to the place of an unaccented beat.	

CHAPTER XVIII.

MISCELLANEOUS CHARACTERS.

98. Two or more notes are made to represent one tone (-length) and one pitch by connecting them with a curved line called a Tie. When two or more pitches are to be taken, the curved line is called a Slur. In either case, only one syllable of the words is applied to as many notes as are so connected. See example.



99. When three notes are made to represent a length that two of the same kind ordinarily represent, they are called a TRIPLET.

100. A triplet is indicated by a figure 3 being placed over or under the notes.

A tie or slur is also frequently used with the figure, thus:

101. A Double Bar I shows the end of a strain of music, or the end of a line of poetry. Two double bars show the end of a tune, and are called a Close.

102. When a portion of the music is to be repeated, it is shown by a row of dots across the staff, thus:



The dots are usually put near a bar, and show that the music on that side the bar must be repeated.

103. Da Capo, (Da-cah-po) D. C. placed at the end of a tune, directs the singer back to the beginning, to end at some interior point, usually designated by the word *Fine* (Fee-na) (end).

104. Dal Segno, (Dal-sane-yo) or D. S. directs the singer back to the sign (K). The portion of music between the sign (K) and Fine, is the closing part of the

piece.

105. A Double Ending is used when some part of a tune is to be repeated, and shows that the part under figure 1 should be sung parts are connected by a tie or slur, both parts should be sung after repeating.

106. The human voice is divided into four classes: low male voices, or Base; high male voices, or Tenor; low female voices, or Alto; high female voices, or

TREBLE, commonly called Soprano.

107. The parts of a tune, as Base, Tenor, Alto and Soprano, that move together make a Score. The score is connected on the left by a Brace.

CHAPTER XIX.

DYNAMICS. Quality.

108. The character of a tone is called quality, and it is evident that there are as many qualities as there are modifications of character—an infinite number.

109. Quality expresses, or is the language of emotion, and since our emotions may be divided into two classes, quality may also be divided into two classes.

110. The quality which expresses joy, cheefulness, gaiety, etc., with their va-

rious modifications, is called the CLEAR QUALITY.

111. The quality which expresses sorrow, awe, reverence, regret, etc., with their modifications, is called the Somber Quality.

112. The clear quality is made by elongating the throat more or less, and cast-

ing the breath more or less forward in the mouth.

113. The somber quality is made by distending the throat more or less, and

casting the breath more toward the back part of the mouth.

114. Qualities are not represented by any particular set of signs. When it is desired to call the attention to quality, such words as joyfully, sorrowfully, etc. are written.

115. Both quality and power are left largely to the judgement of the perform-

er.

116. Quality, to which all the other properties contribute, gives force, cast, character, meaning, to a piece of music, hence it is important that the singer give it his special attention—to neglect this, whatever else he may do well, cannot compensate for it, and his performace, at best, will be but a mechanical operation.

GEO. KINGSLEY.





- 1. Thus far the Lord has led me on, Thus far his pow'r prolongs my days; 2. Much of my time has run to waste, And I perhaps am near my home;
- 3. I lay my bod y down to sleep, Peace is the pil- low for my head;





And every evening shall make known Some fresh memorial of his grace. But he forgives my follies past. And gives me strength for days to come. While well-appoint-ed an-gels keep Their watchful stations round my bed.



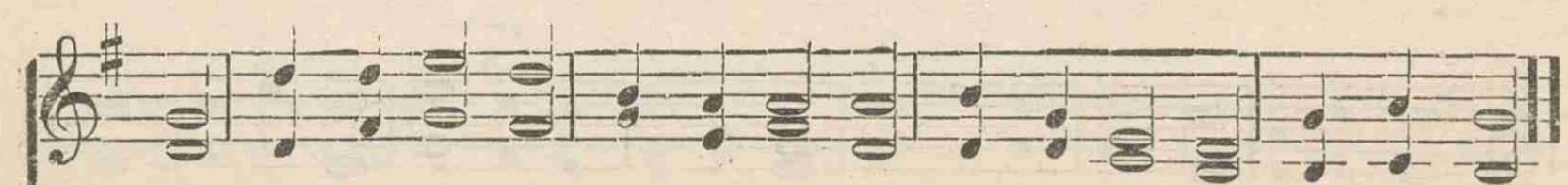
Rockingham. L. M.

Dr. Mason.



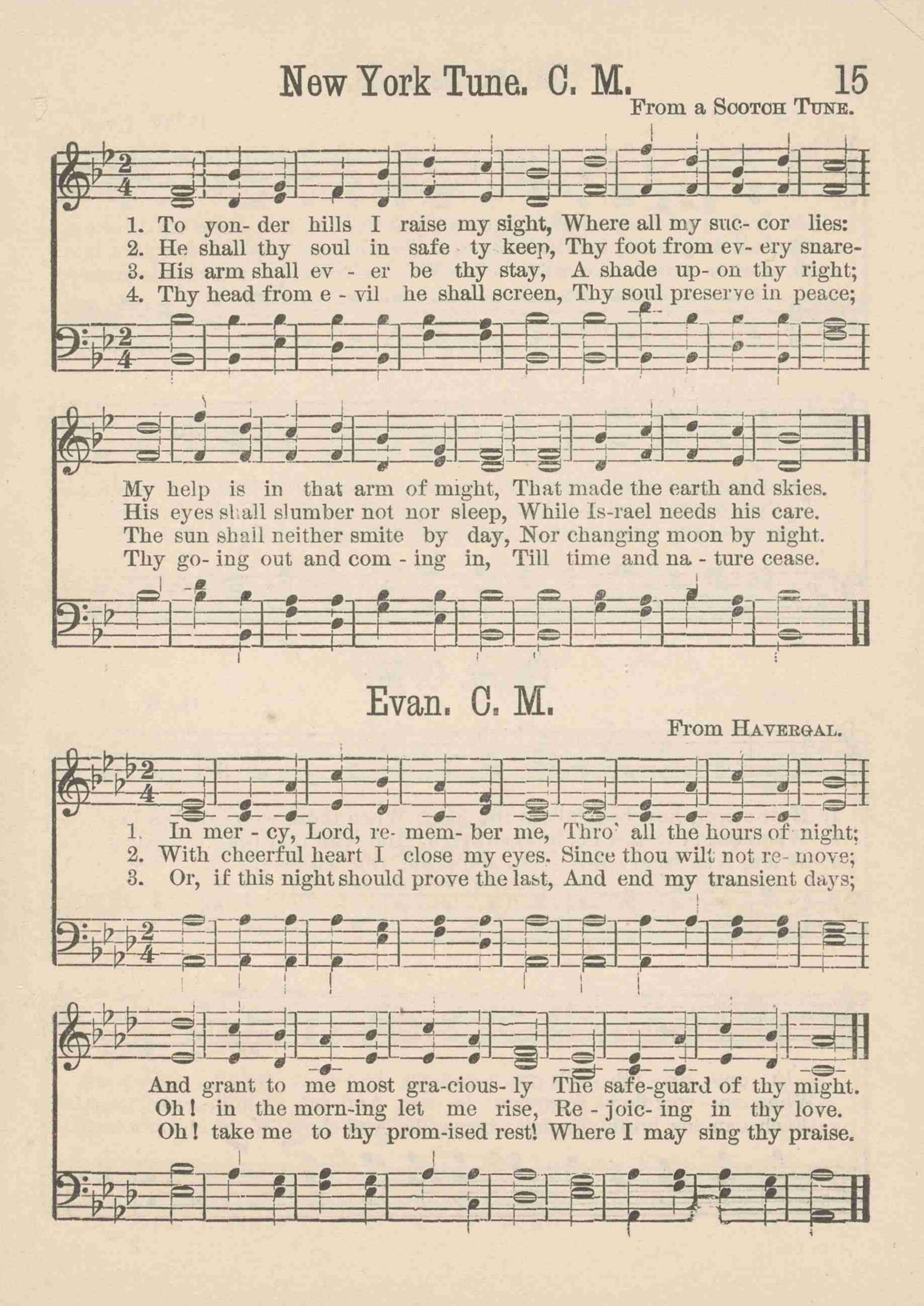
- 1. Great God, our strength, to thee we cry, O, let us not for-got-ten lie;
- 2. O, let thy light at-tend our way, Thy truth af-ford its stea dy ray; 3. Thy praise, O God, shall tune the lyre, Thy love our thankful song inspire;





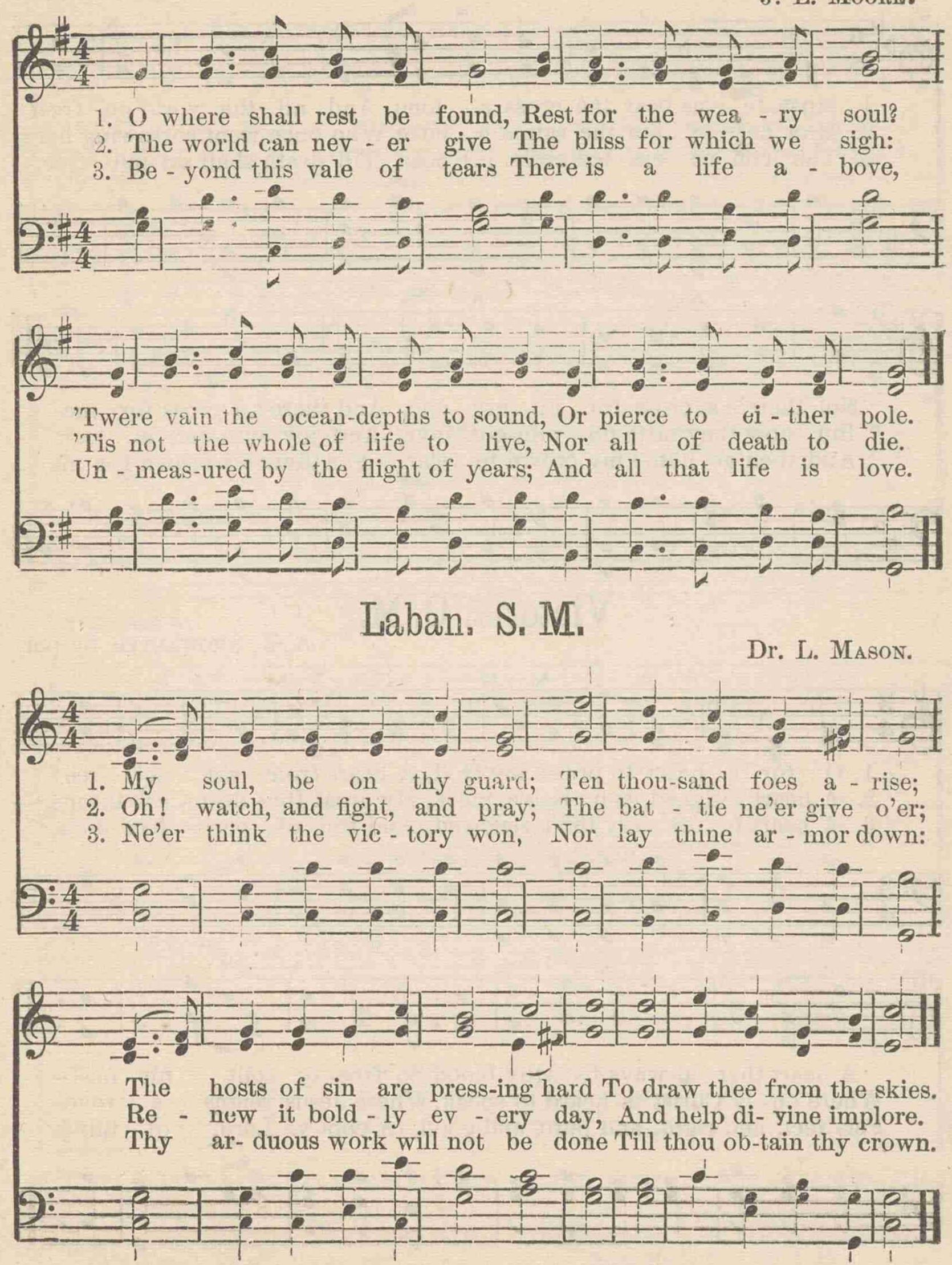
Op- press'd with sorrows and with care, To thy protection we re-pair. To Zi - on's hill di - rect our feet, To wor-ship at thy sa - cred seat. To thee our cor-dial thanks be paid, Our sure defence, our constant aid.





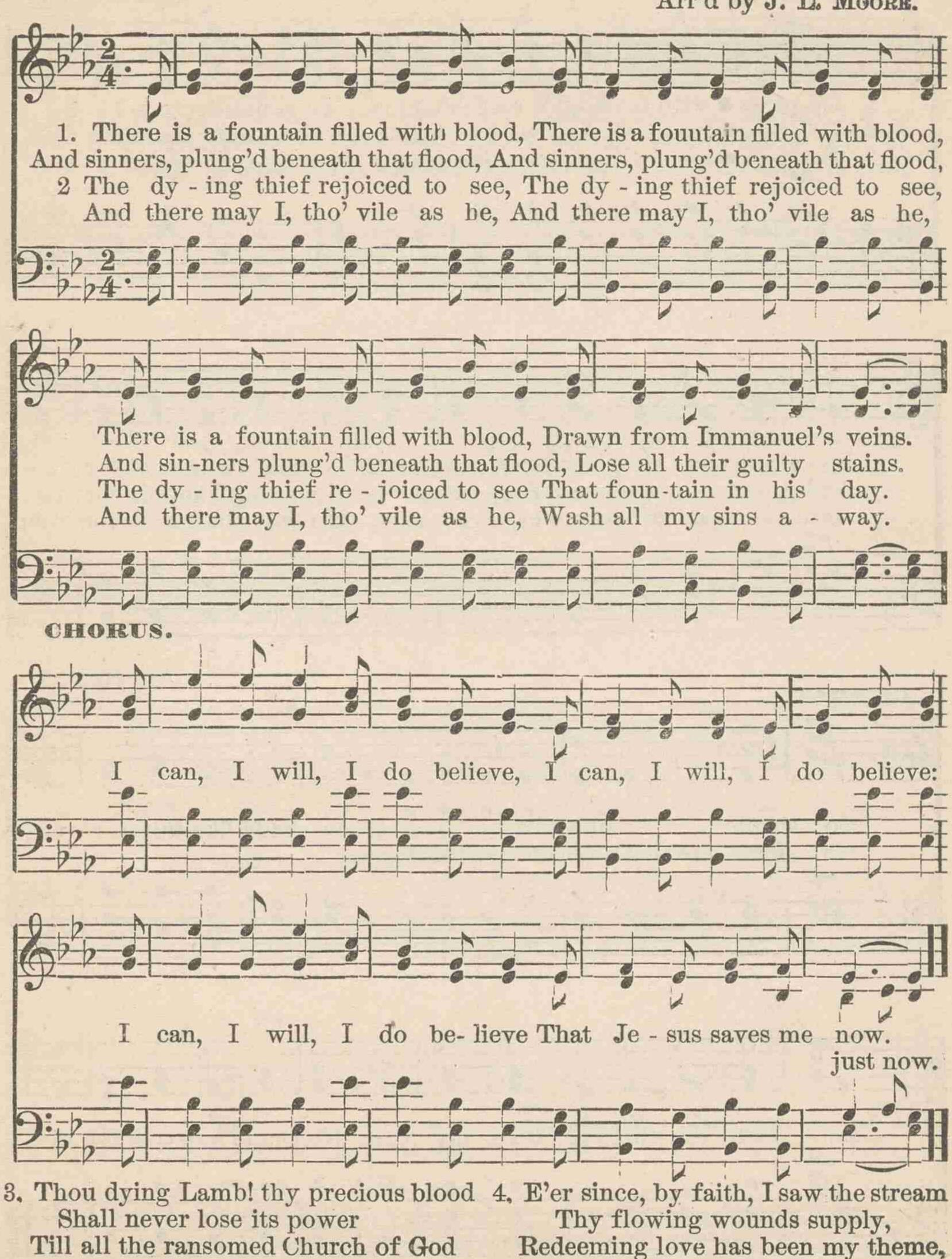
G. W. LYON. 1. Just as I am, without one plea But that thy blood was shed for me, 2. Just as I am, and wait-ing not To rid my soul of one dark blot, 3. Just as I am—thou wilt receive, Wilt welcome, pardon, cleanse, relieve; And that thou bidd'st me come to thee, O Lamb of God, come. To thee whose blood can cleanse each spot, O Lamb of God, I come. Be-cause thy prom - ise I be - lieve, O Lamb of God, come. Thara. C. M. G. W. LYON. 1. How sweet, how heav'nly is the sight, When those who love the Lord 2. When each can feel his brother's sigh, And with him bear a 3. When, free from envy, scorn and pride, Our wishes all a - bove, In one an - oth - er's peace de-light, And thus ful - fill his word. When sor-row flows from eye to eye, And joy from heart to heart. Each can his broth-er's fail - ings hide, And show a broth- er's love.

J. L. MOORE.

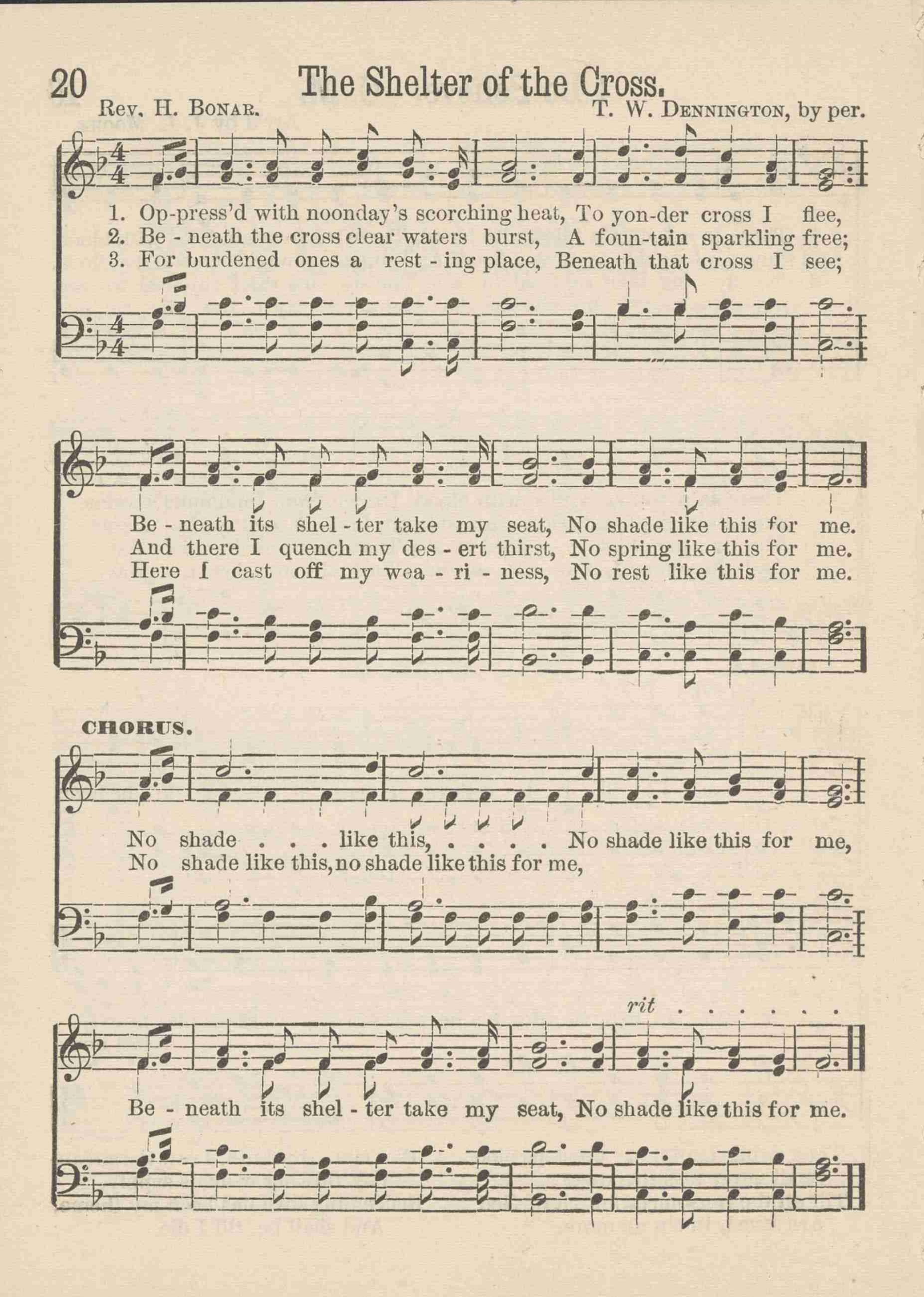


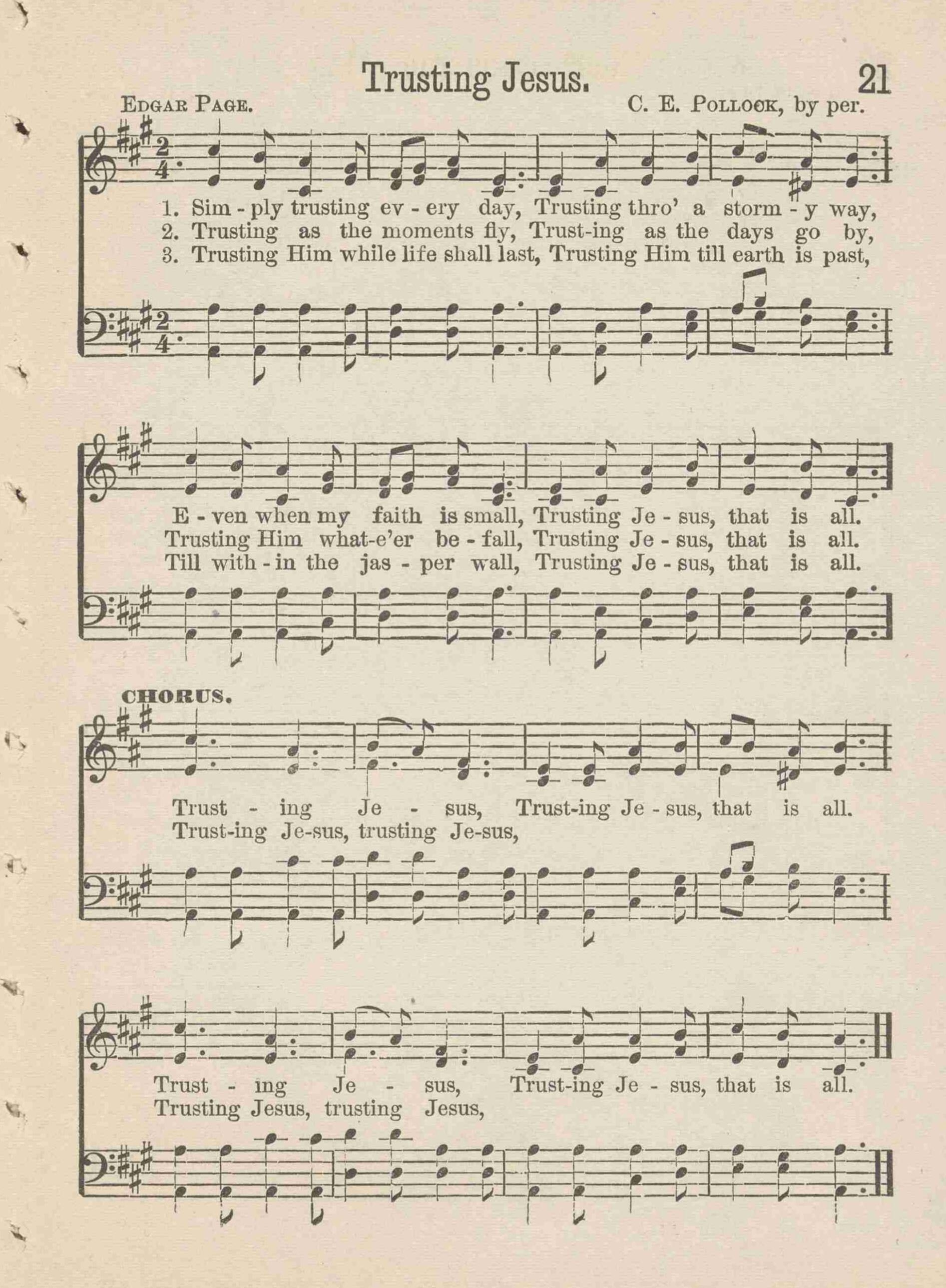
Arr'd by J. L. Moore.

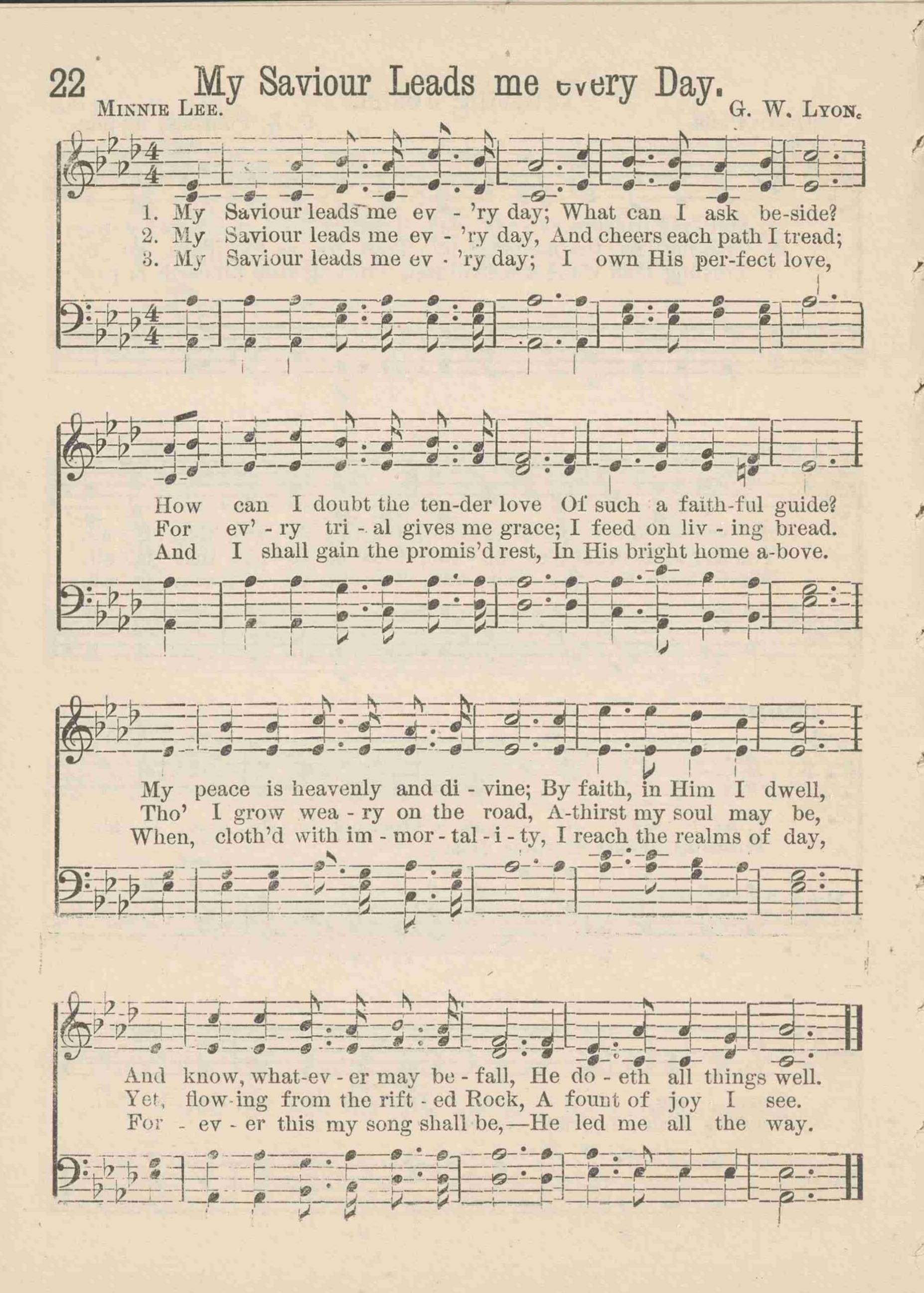
And shall be, till I die.

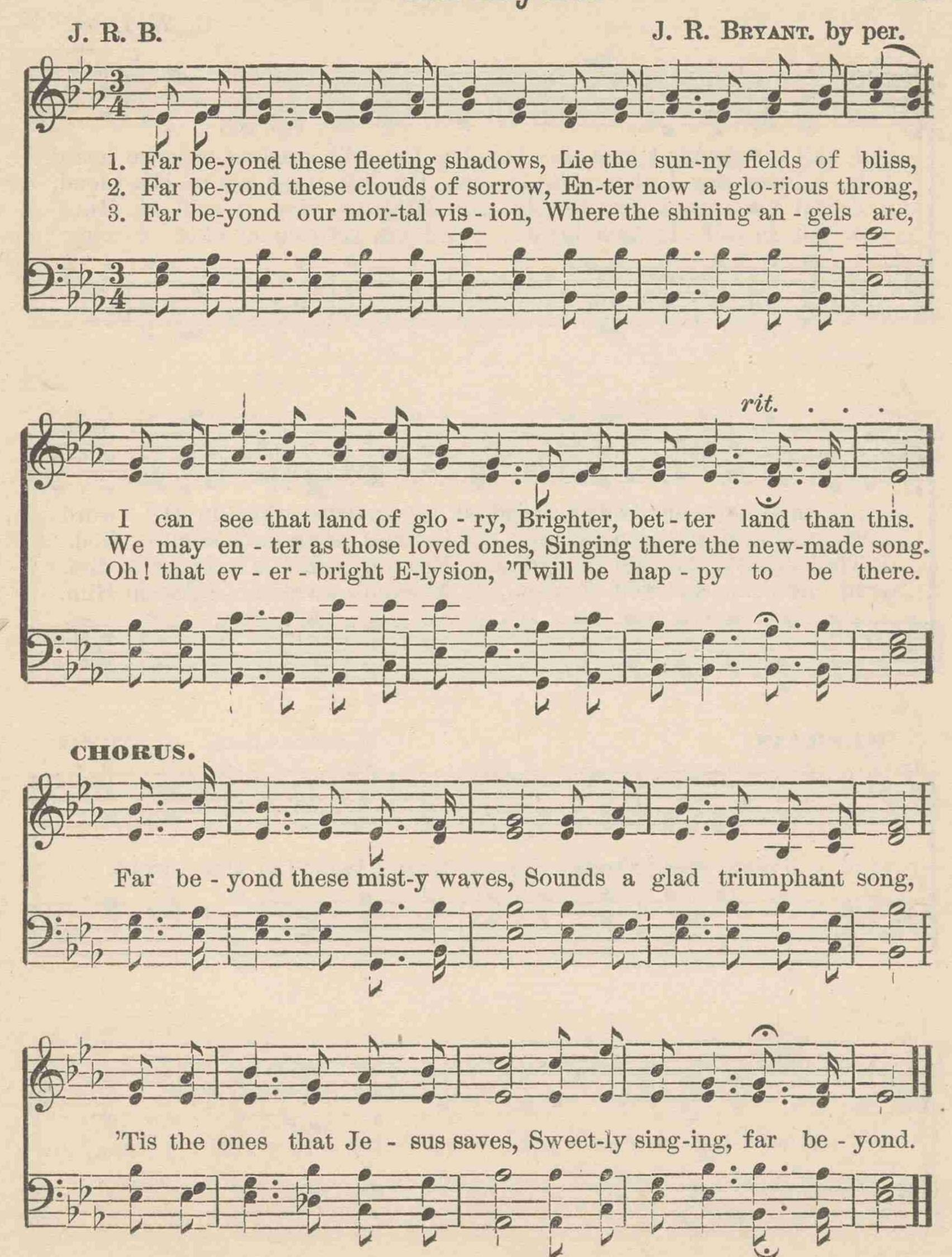


Are saved, to sin no more.

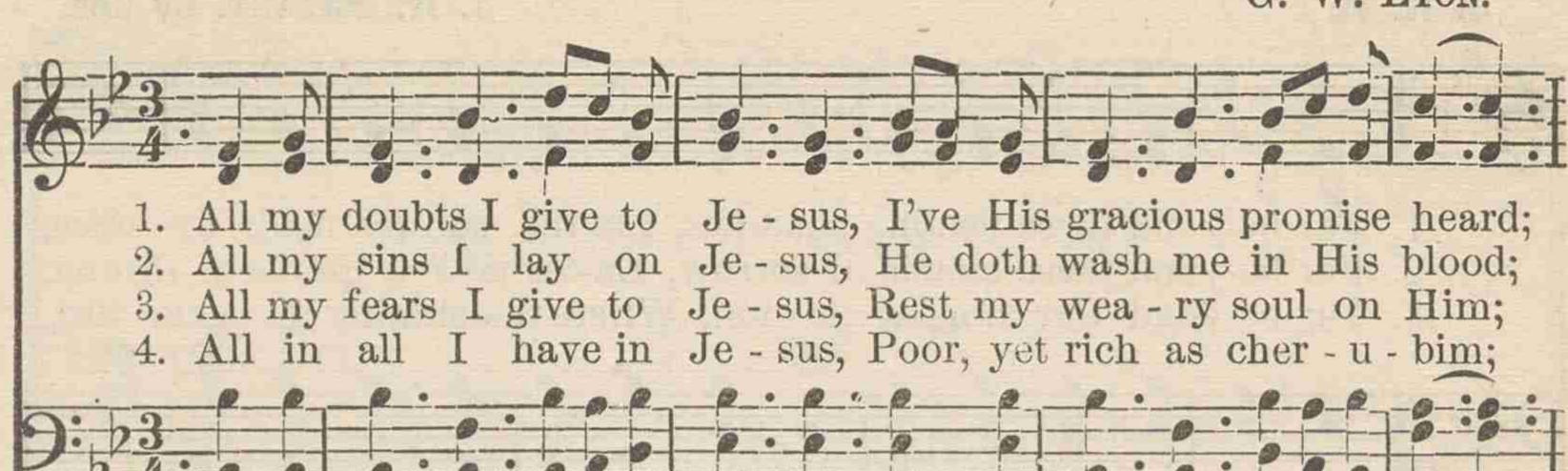






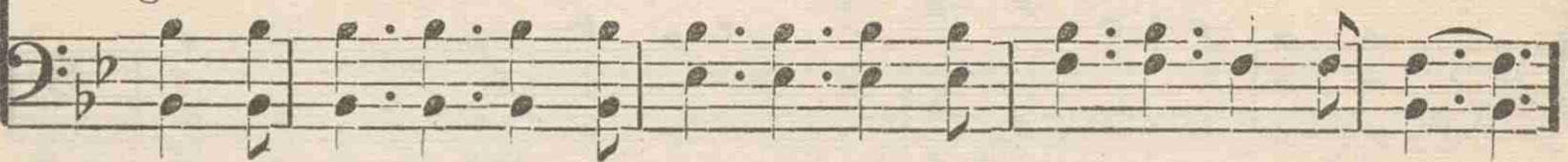


G. W. LYON.





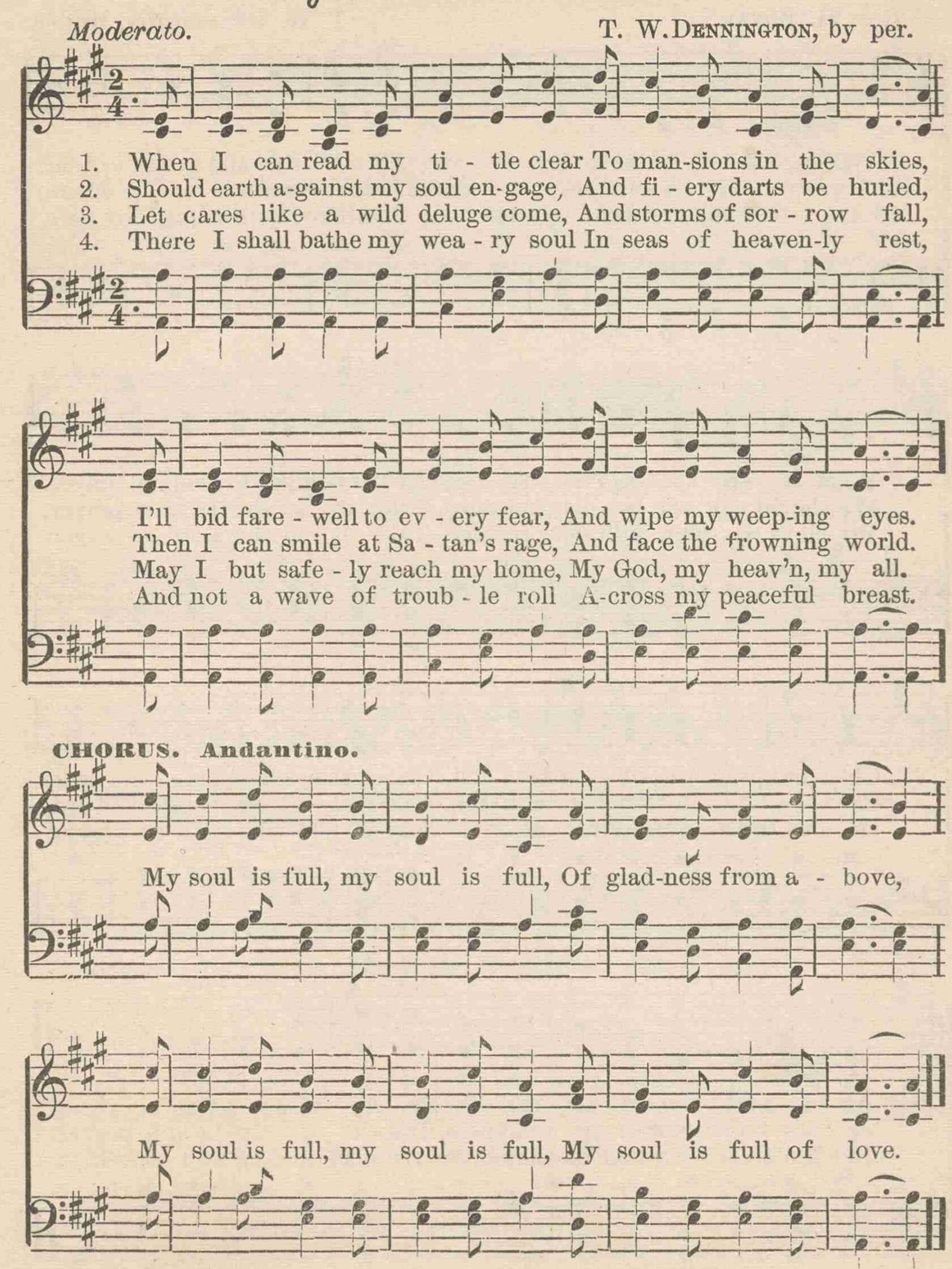
I shall nev - er be con-found-ed, I am trust - ing in His word. He will keep me pure and ho - ly, He will bring me home to God. Tho' my way be hid in darkness, Nev - er can His light grow dim. Ig - no - rant and full of weakness. Heaven's own store I find in Him.



REFRAIN.







Take it to the Lord in Prayer.





0



Nothing to pay! ah, nothing to pay! Nev-er a word of excuse to say;
 Nothing to pay! the debt is so great; What will you do with the awful weight?
 Nothing to pay! yes, nothing to pay! Je-sus has clear'd all the debt away;





Year after year thou hast filled the score, Owing the Lord still more and more. How shall the way of escape be made? Nothing to pay! what must be paid. Blotted it out with his bleeding hand, Free and forgiv'n, and lov'd you stand.







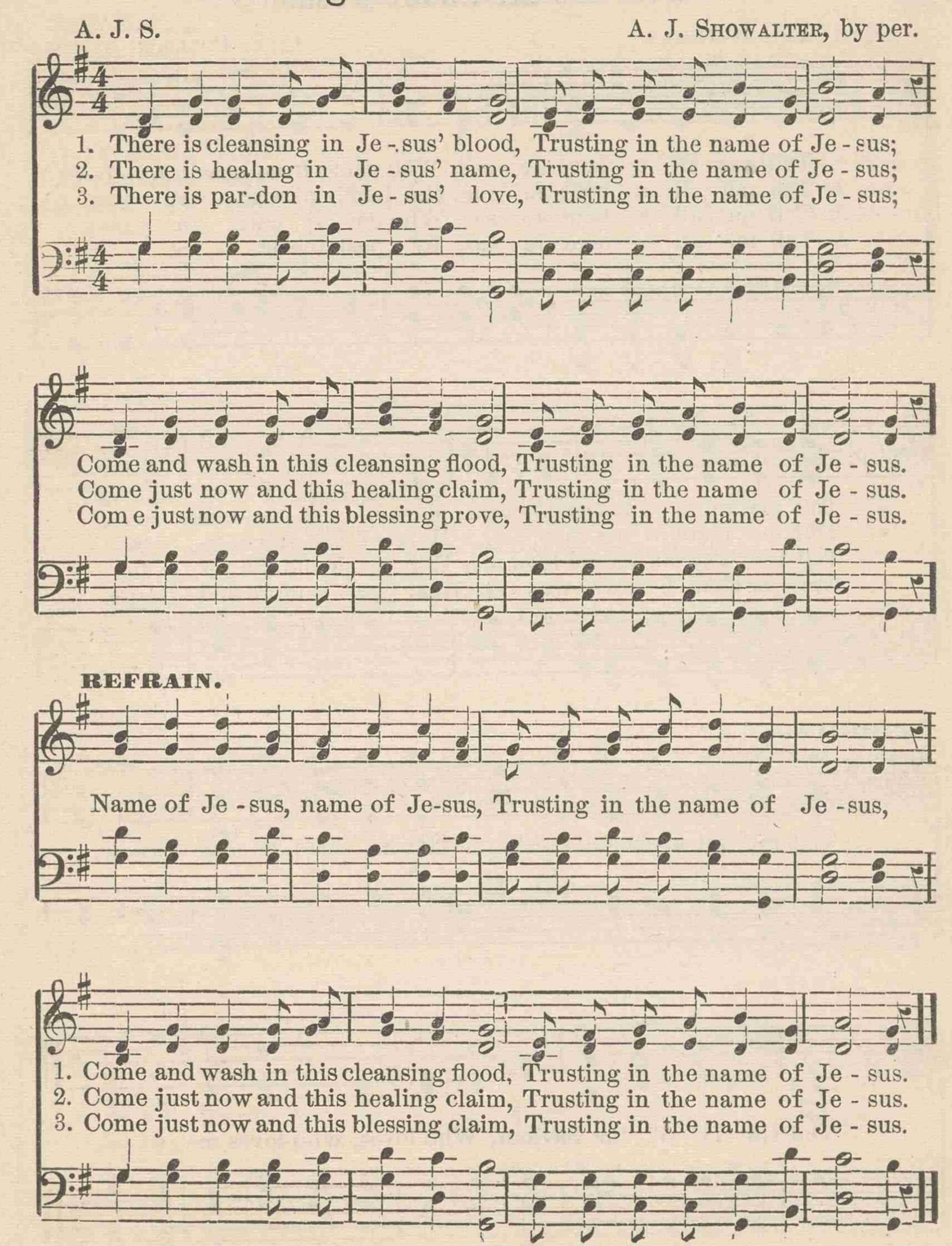
Hear the voice of Je - sus say: Ver - i - ly thou hast nothing to pay!





Ruined, lost art thou, and yet I for - gave thee all that debt.





Tell me all about Jesus.





In that Land Beyond.





By and By, when He Comes





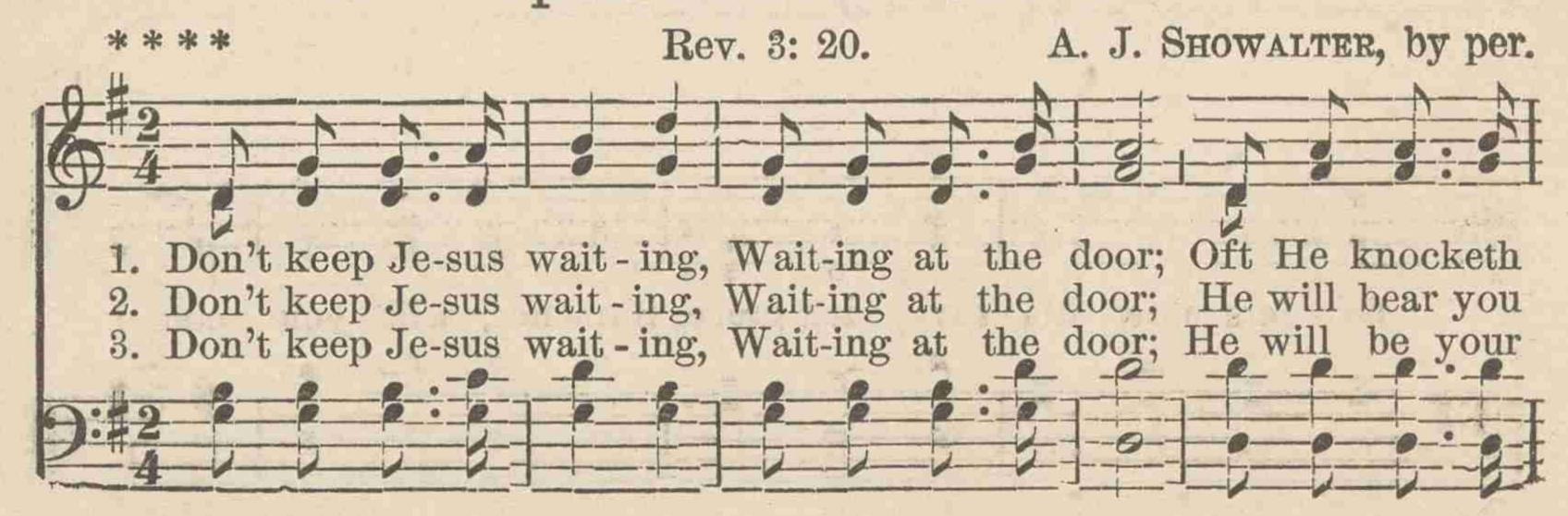
3. Then shall blaze earth's funeral pyre,

By and by when he comes

By and by, when he comes; We shall shout above the fire,

By and by, when he comes.

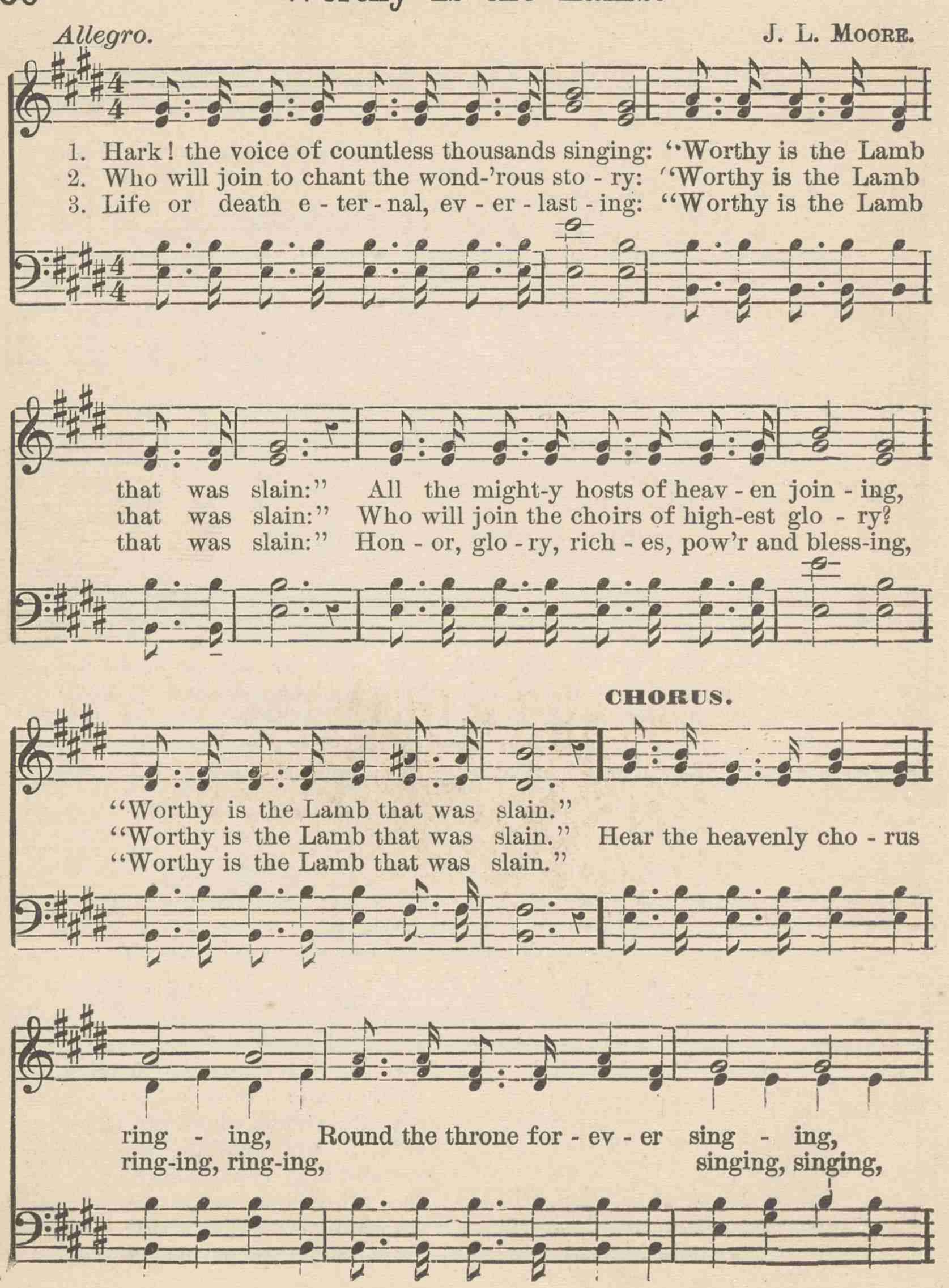
Open Now the Door.





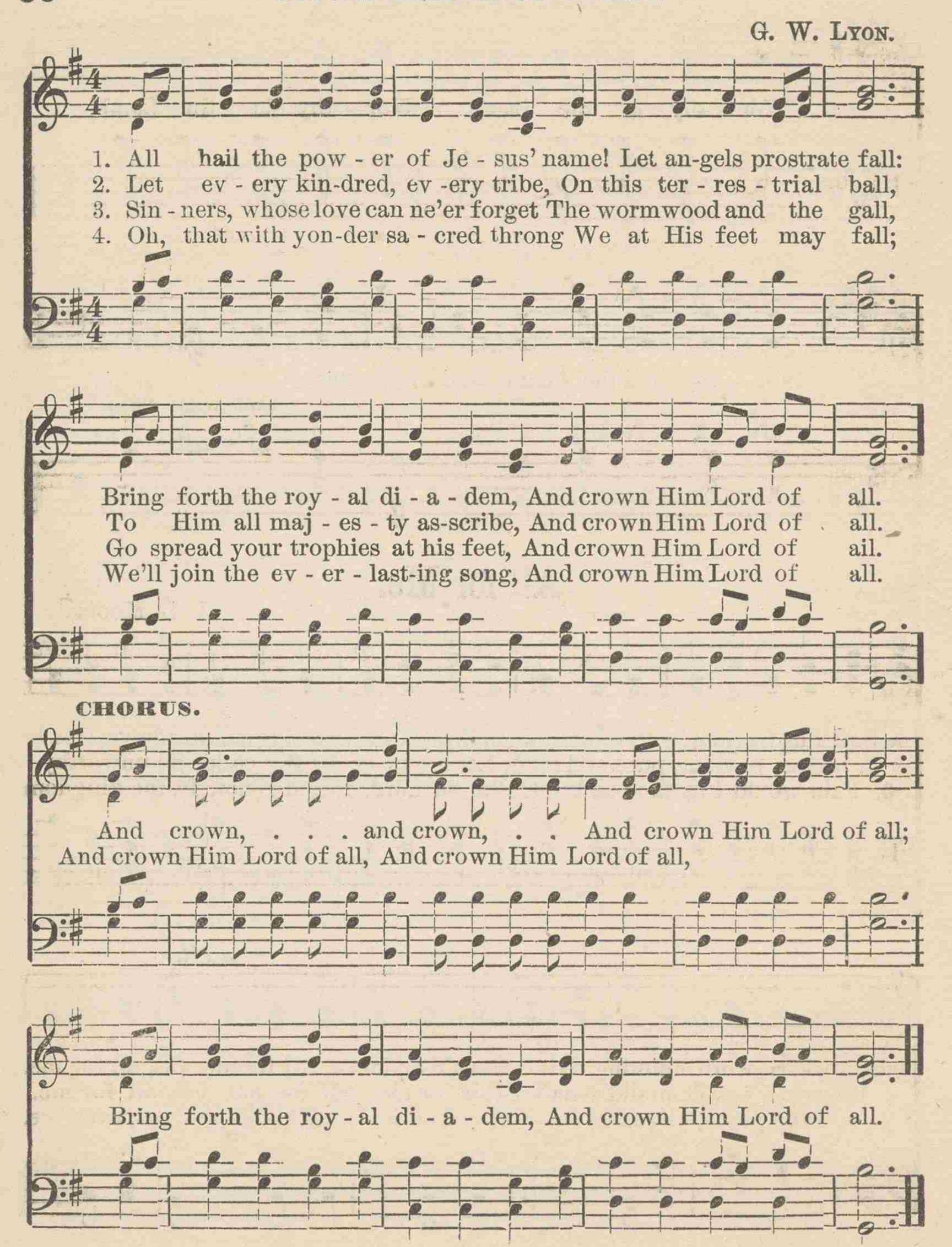
- 2. Other refuge have I none,
 Hangs my helpless soul thee:
 Leave, ah! leave me not alone,
 Still support and comfort me!
 All my trust on thee is stayed,
 All my help from thee I bring,
 Cover my defenceless head
 With the shadow of thy wing.
- More than all in thee I find:
 Raise the fallen, cheer the faint,
 Heal the sick, 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.

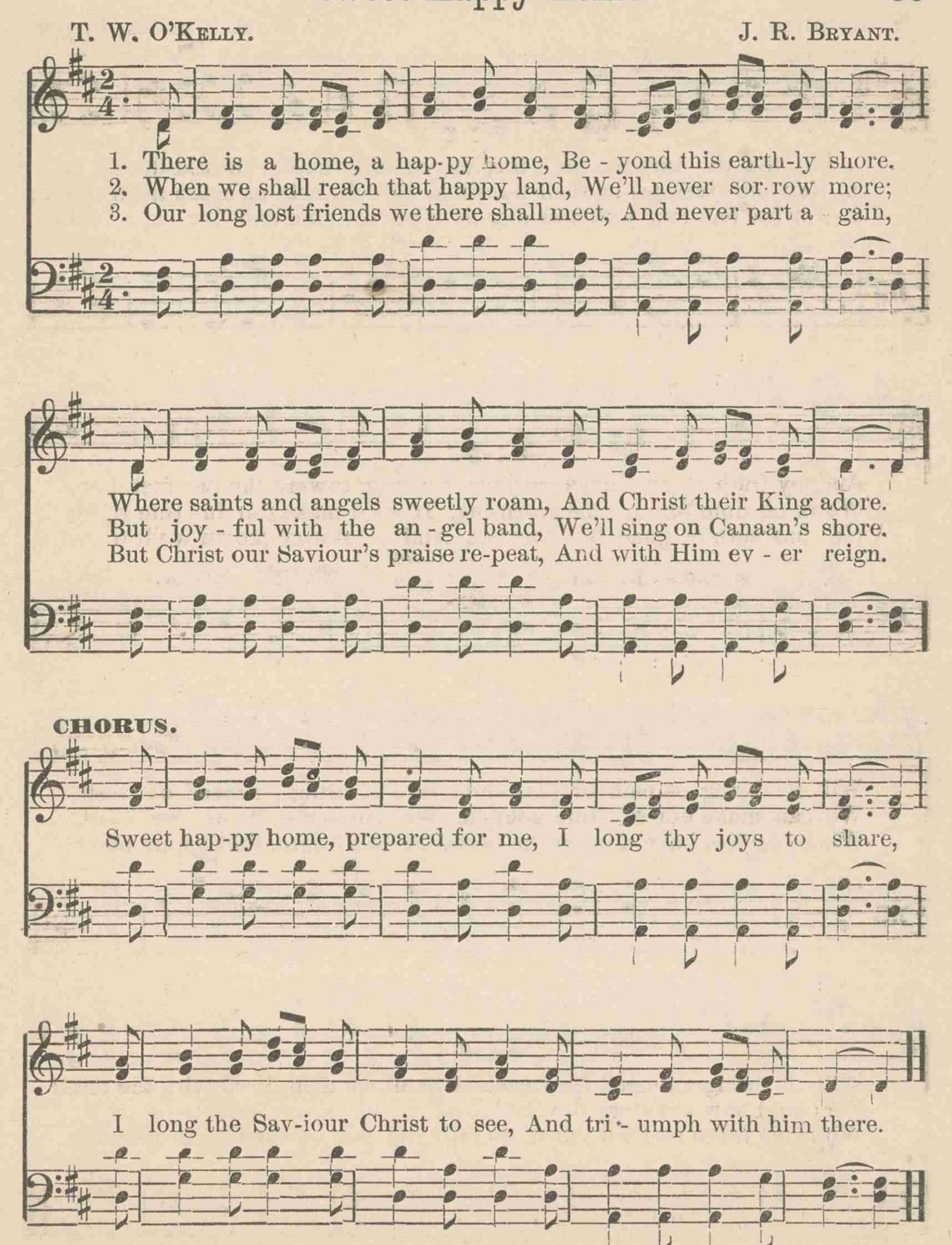
Worthy Is the Lamb.



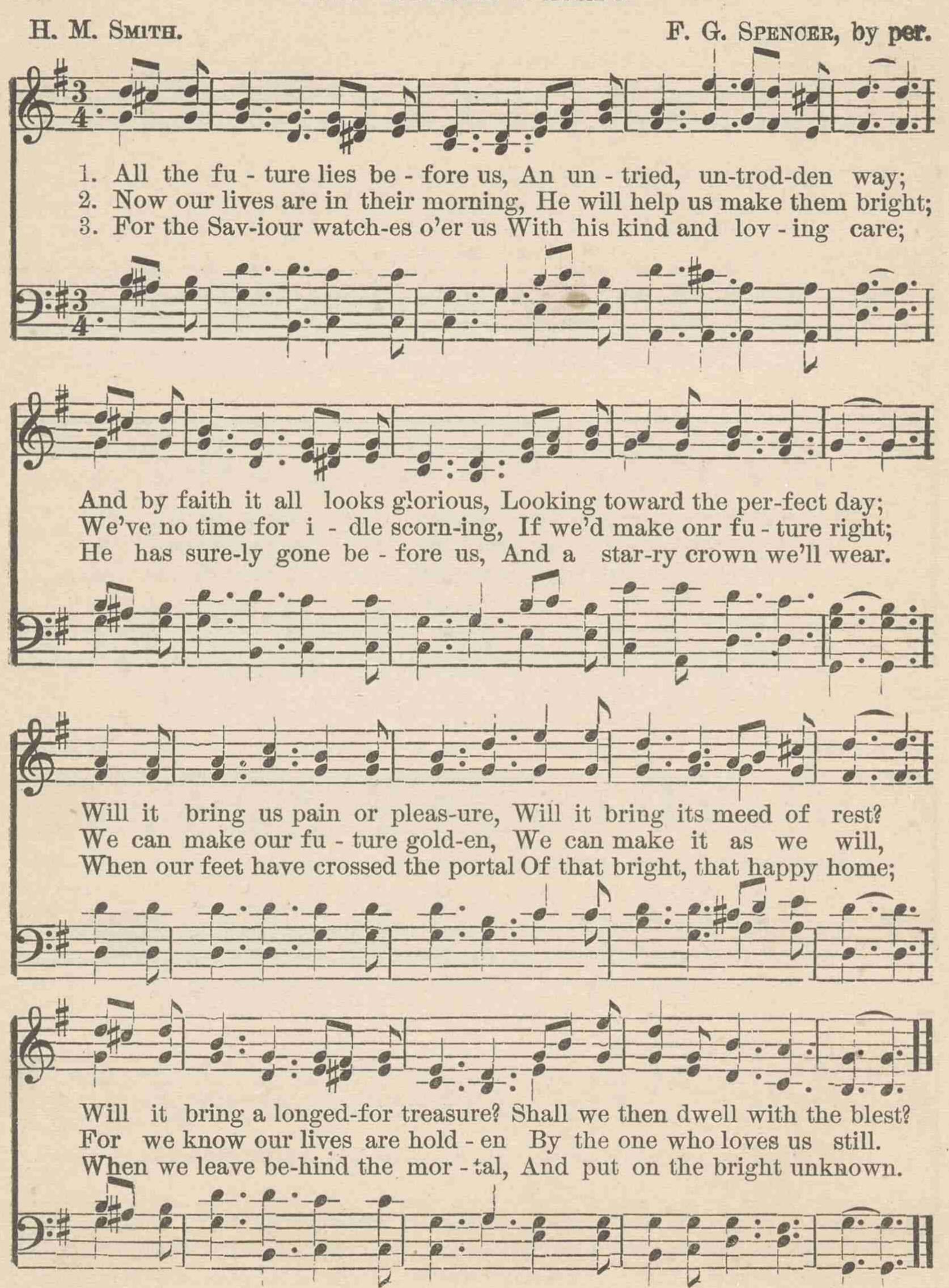


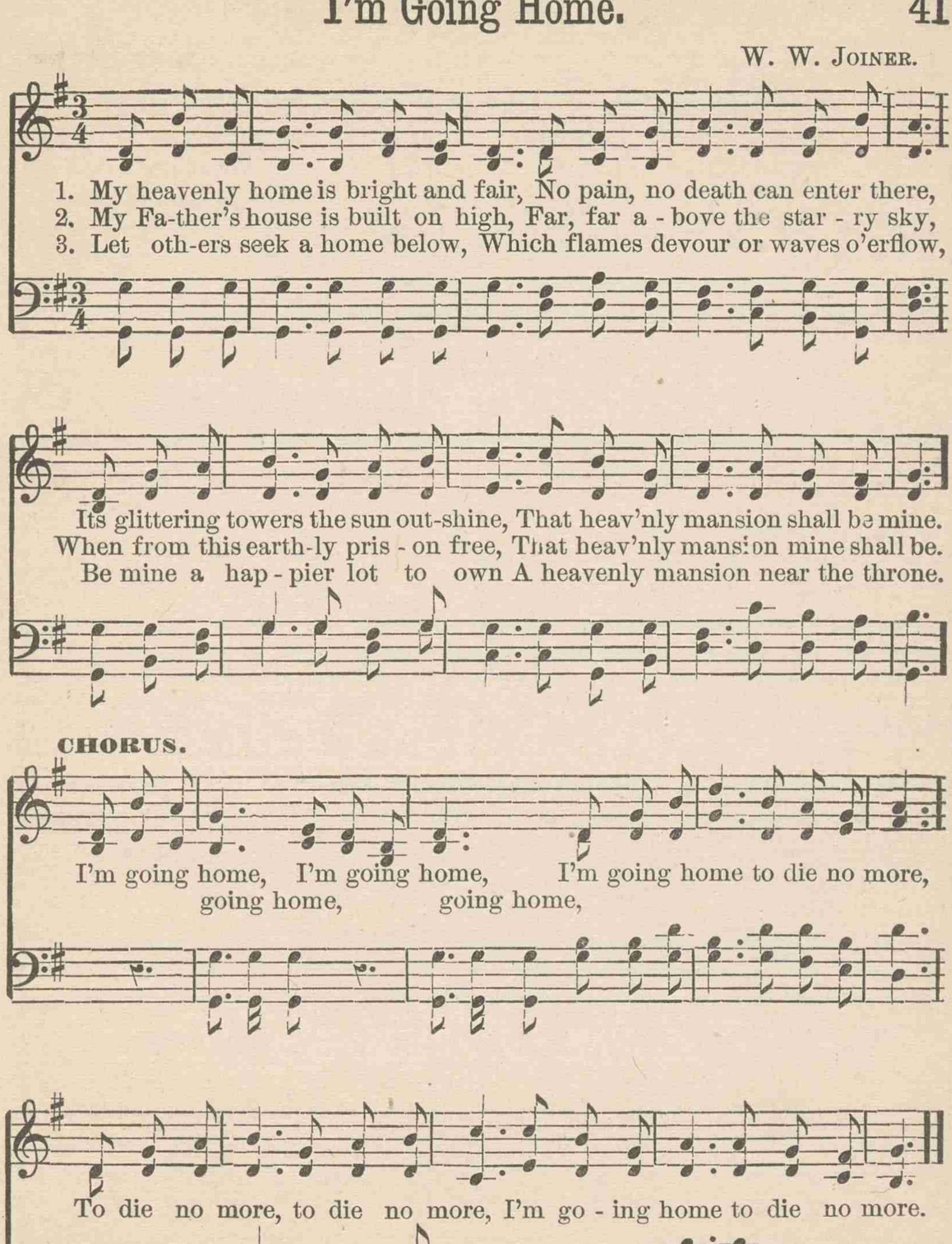
Crown Him Lord of All.

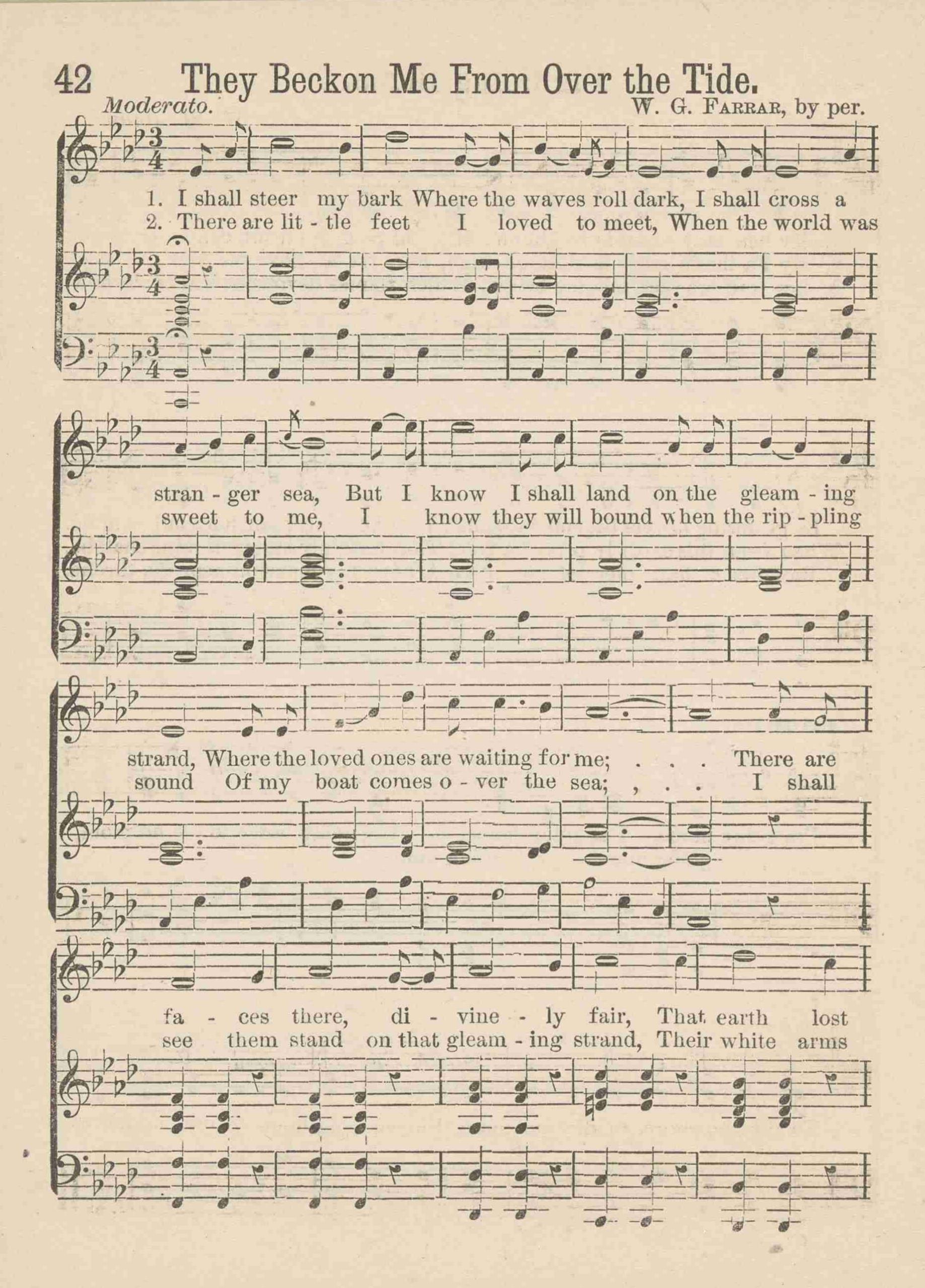




The Golden Future.



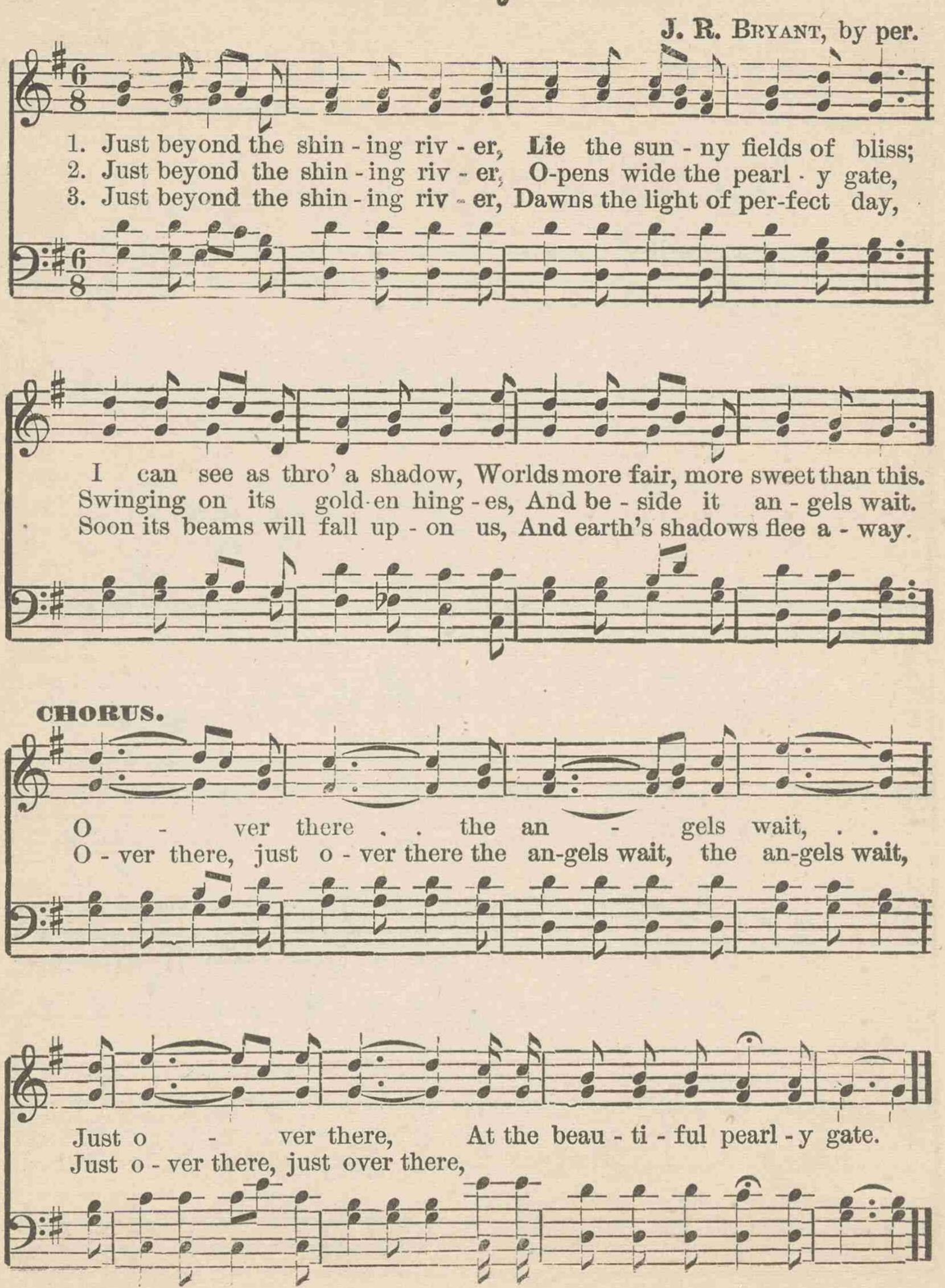




They Beckon Me From Over the Tide. Concluded. 43



The Pearly Gate.

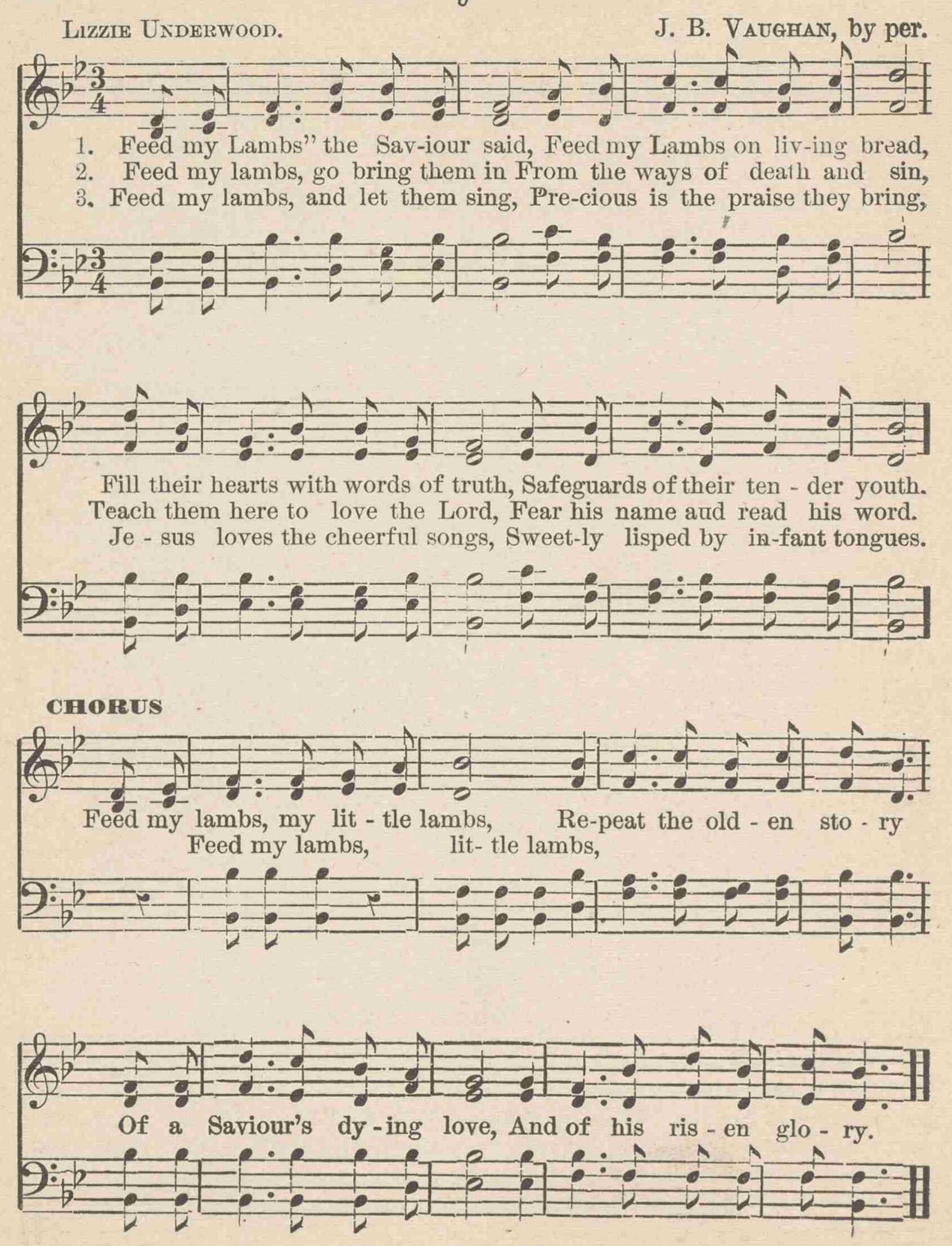


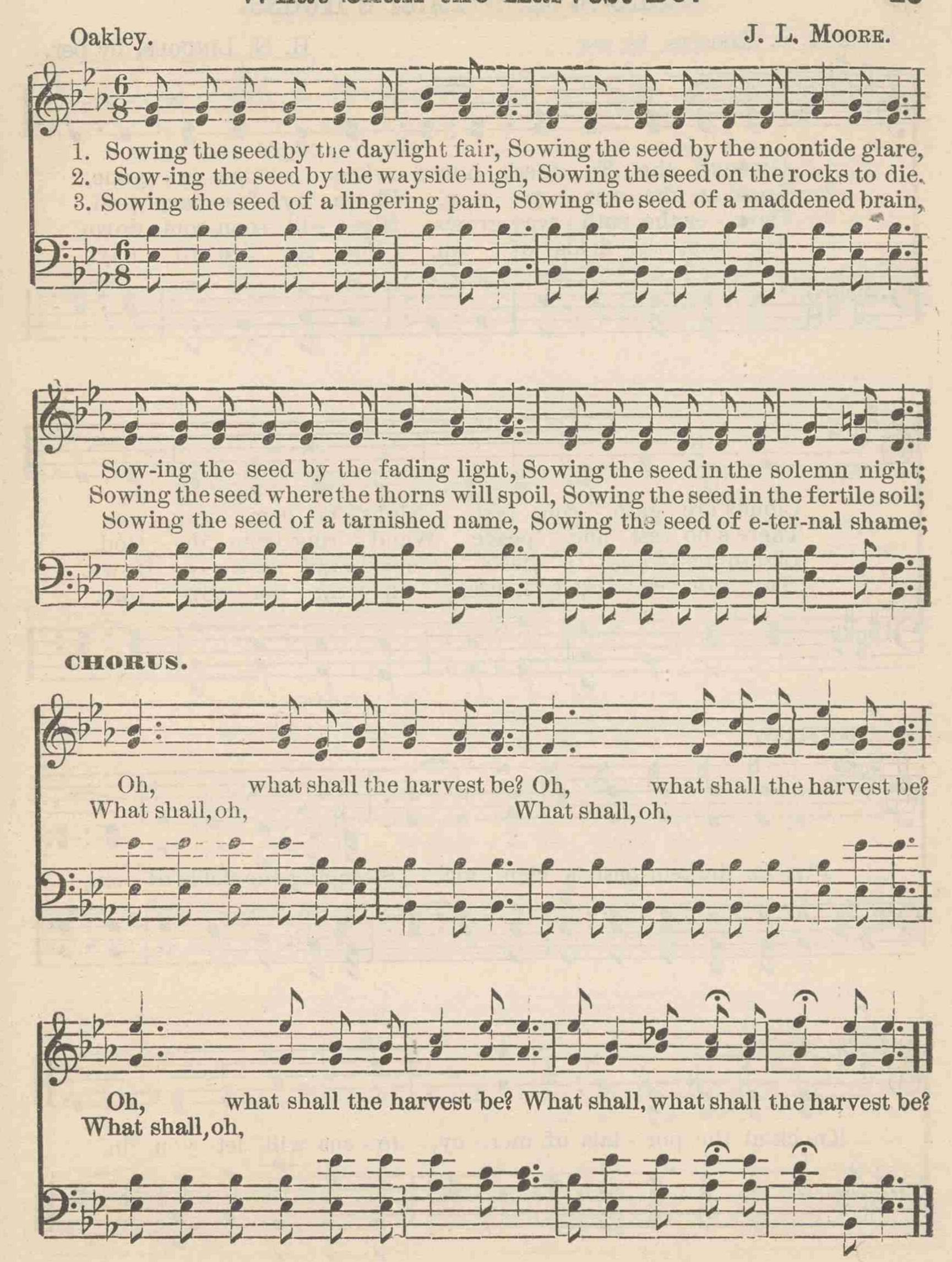






Feed My Lambs.





Come to the Fatner's House.





I'll Knock at the Open Door.









Heaven Is my Home.

DR. L. MASON.



- 1. I'm but a stranger here, Heav'n is my home; Earth is a des-ert drear,
- 2. What tho' the tempest rage, Heav'n is my home; Short is my pilgrimage;
- 3. There at my Saviour's side, Heav'n is my home; I shall be glo- ri- fied,





Hhav'n is my home. Dan - ger and sor - row stand Round me on Heav'n is my home. Time's cold and win- try blast Soou will be Heav'n is my home. There are the good and blest, Those I loved

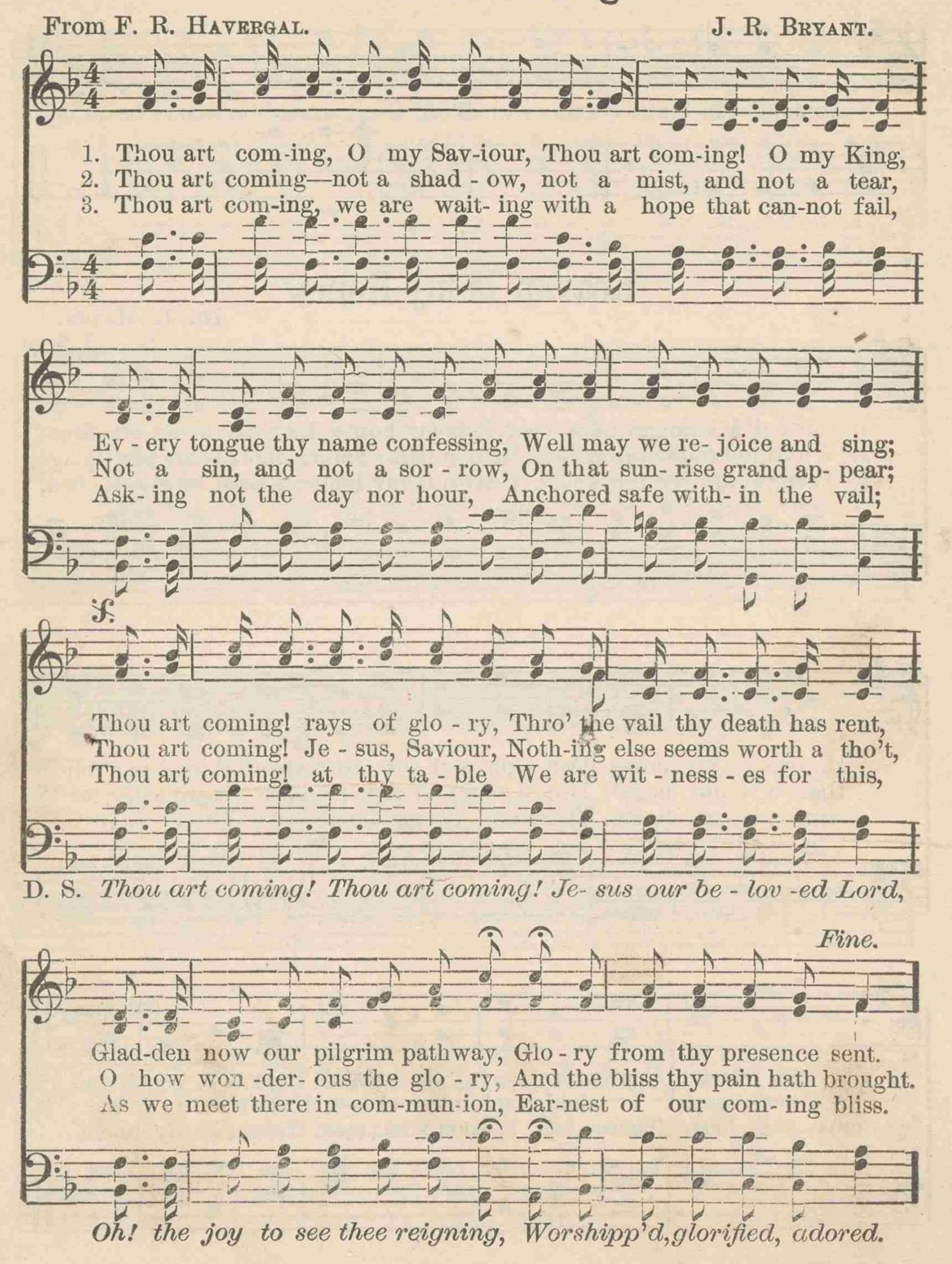


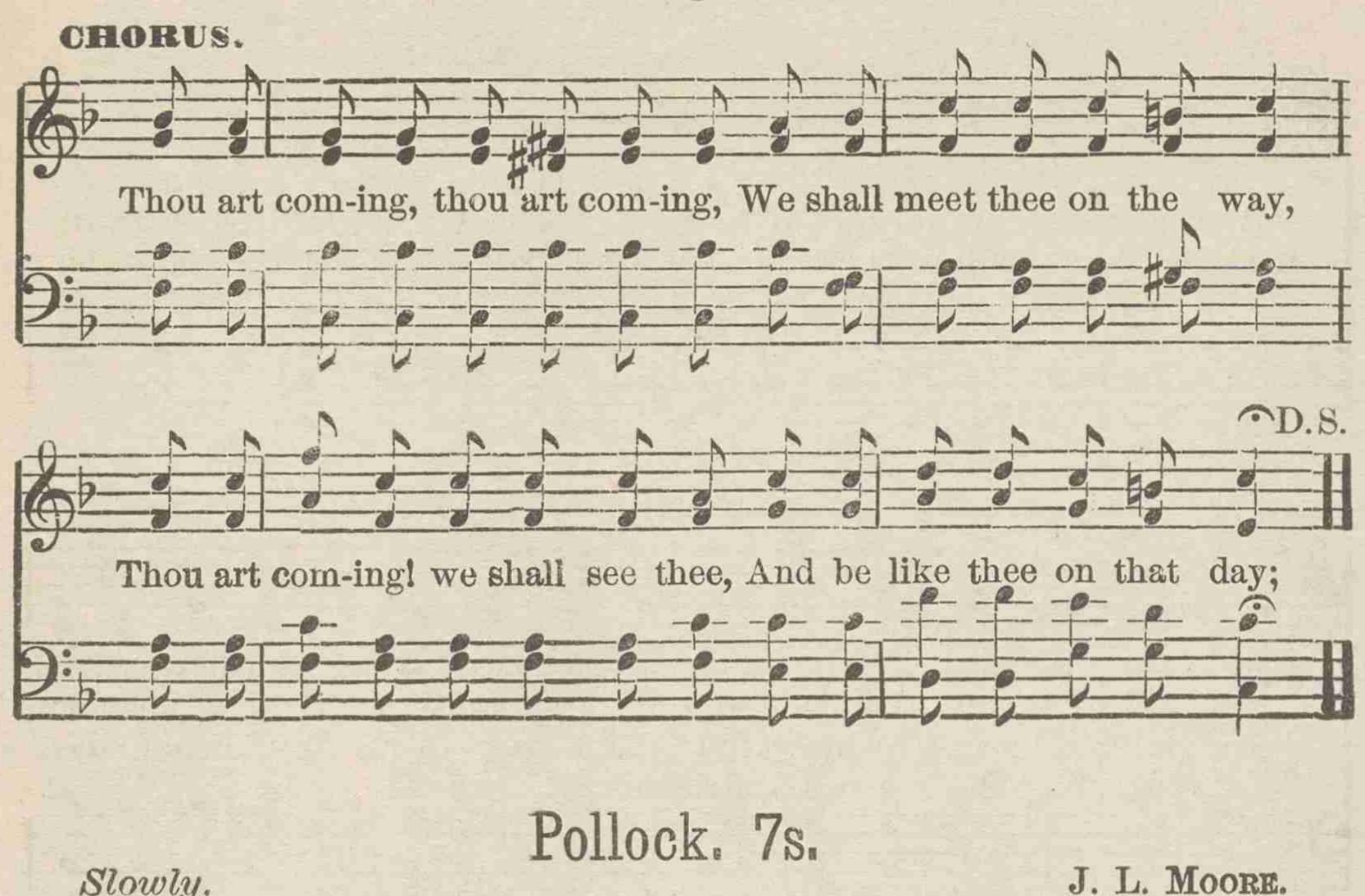


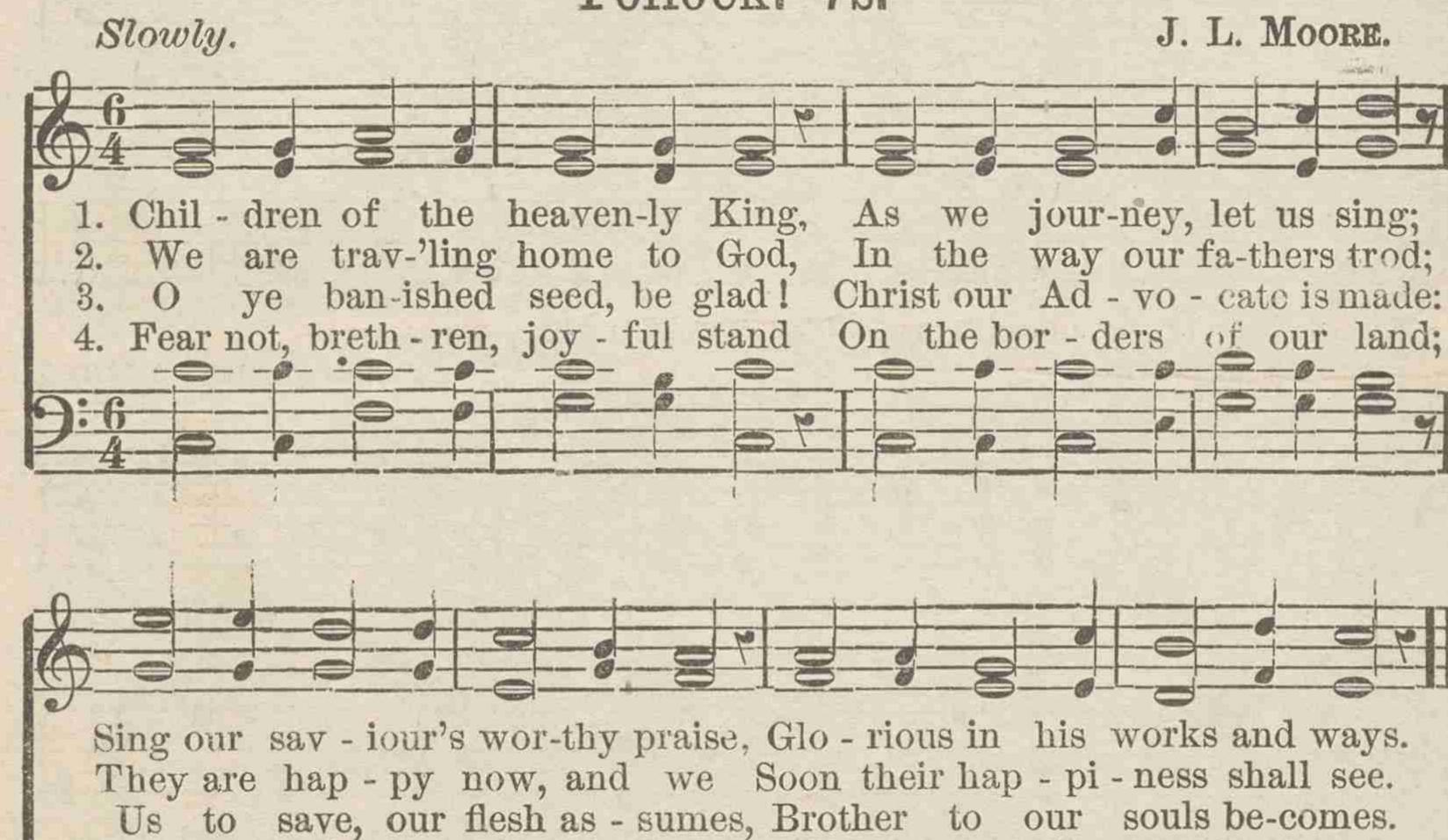
ev - ery hand; Heaven is my fa - ther - land, Heav'n is my home.
o - ver - past; I shall reach home at last, Heav'n is my home.
most and best, There too I soon shall rest; Heav'n is my home.



Thou Art Coming.

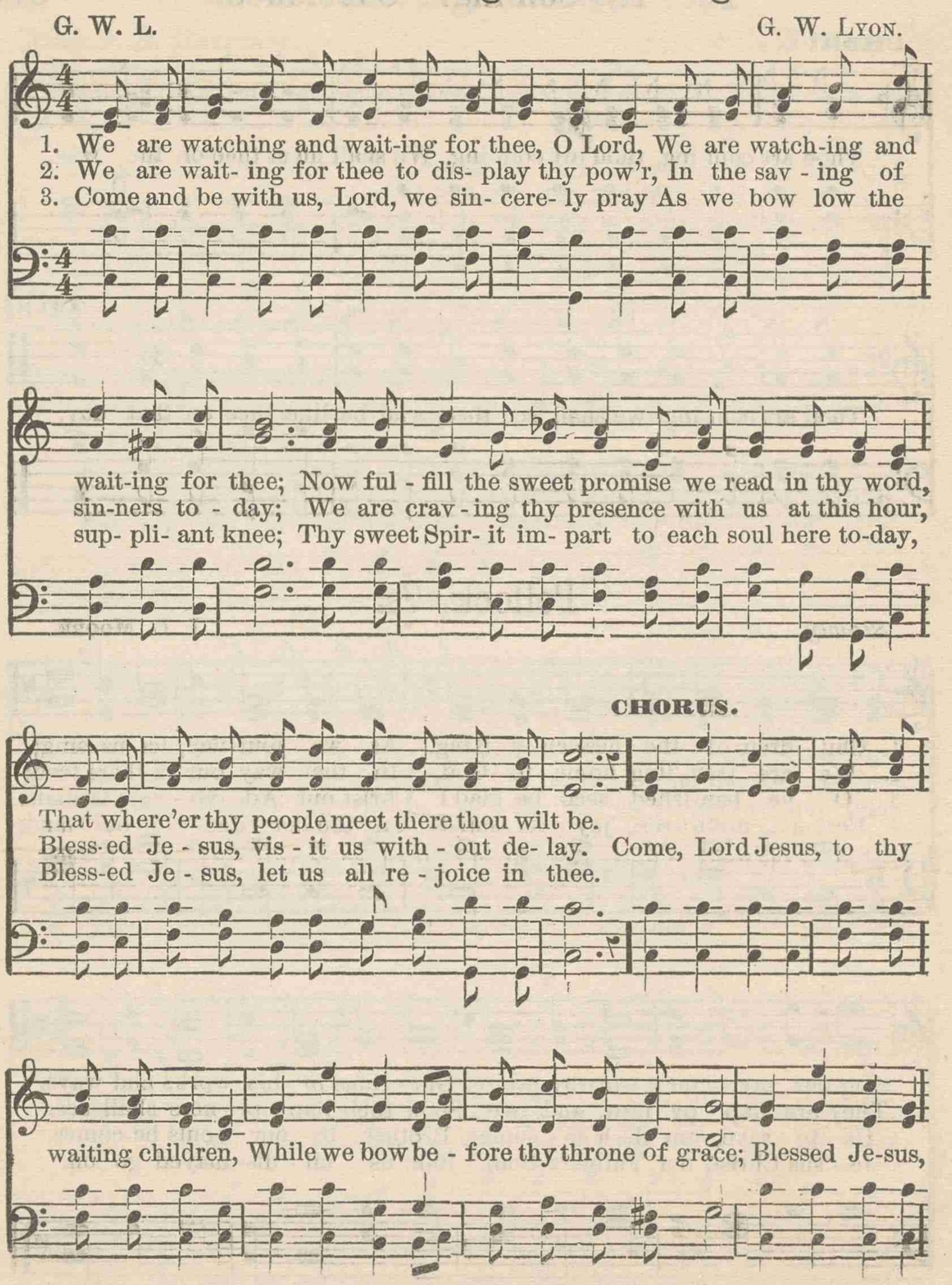






Je - sus Christ, our Father's Son, Bids us un - dis- mayed go on.

We are Watching and Waiting.



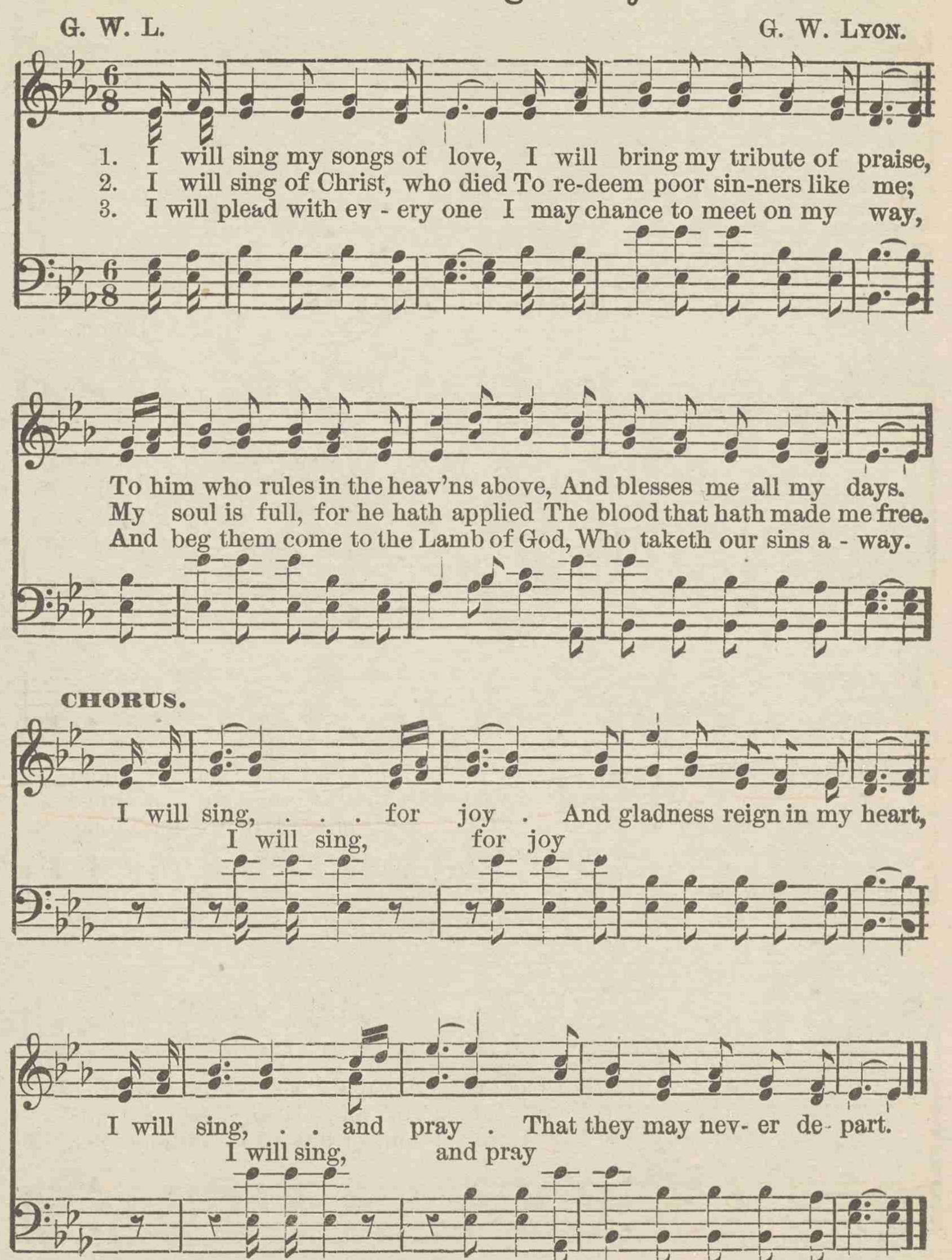
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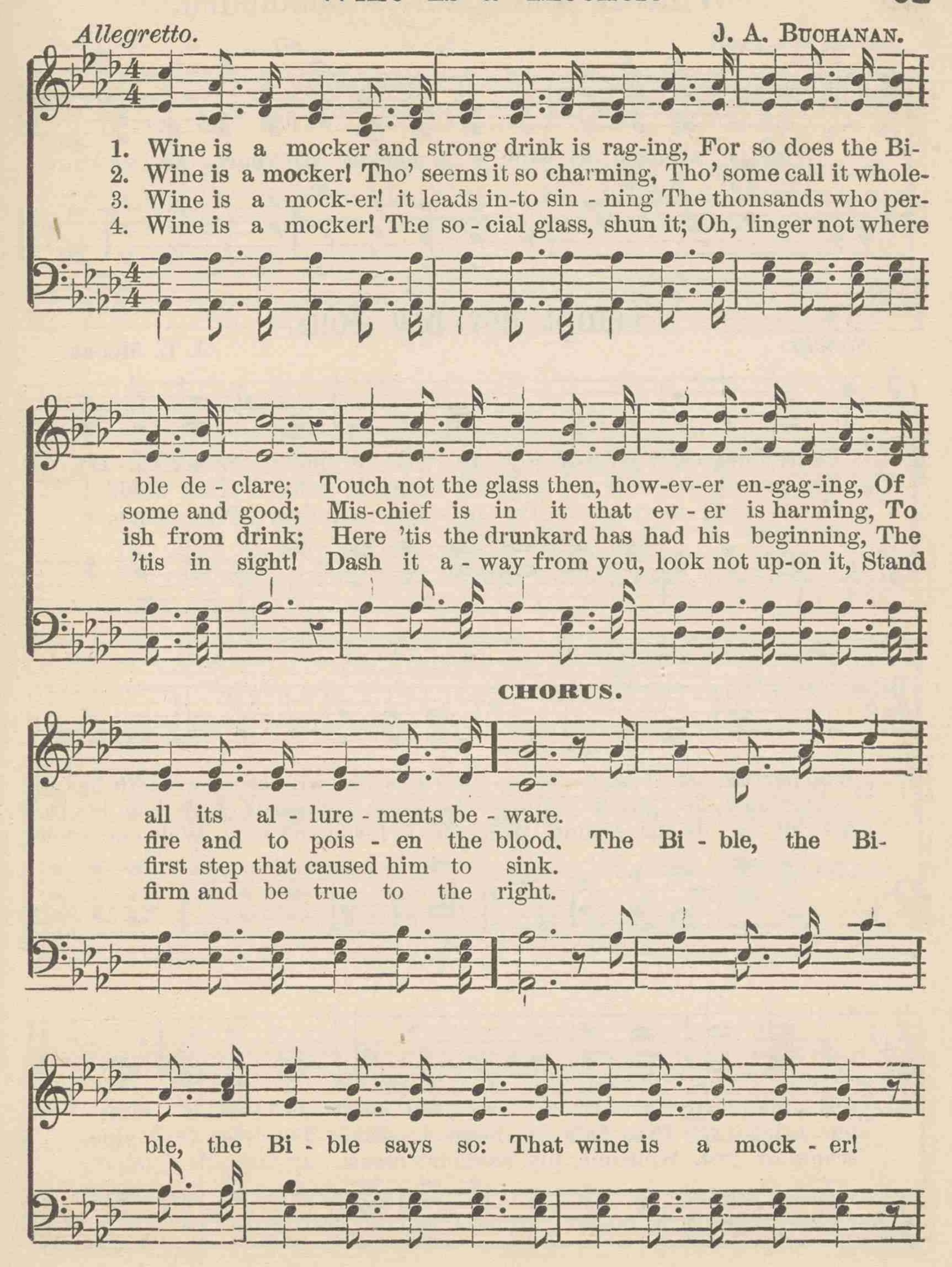




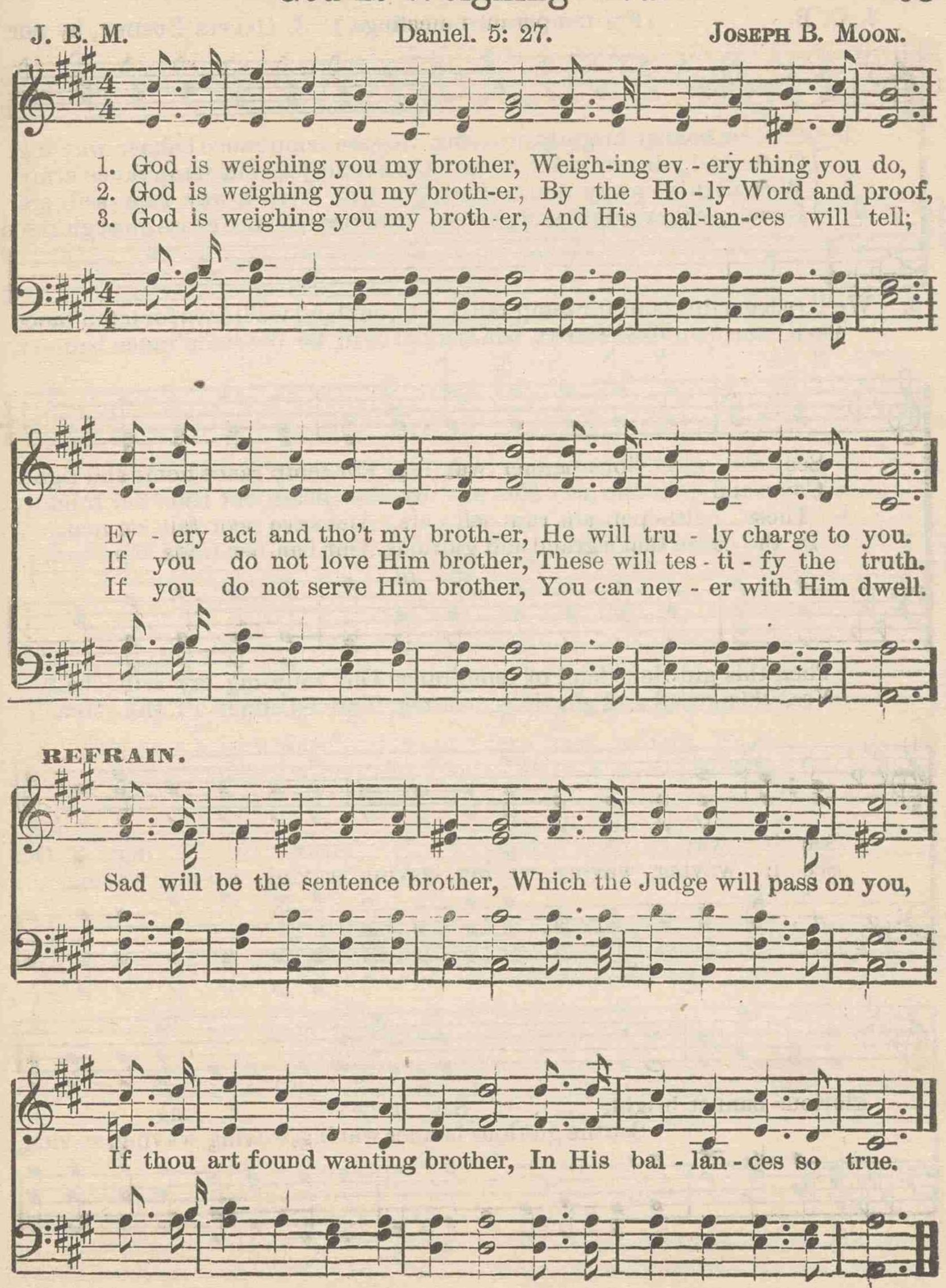


I Will Sing for Joy.

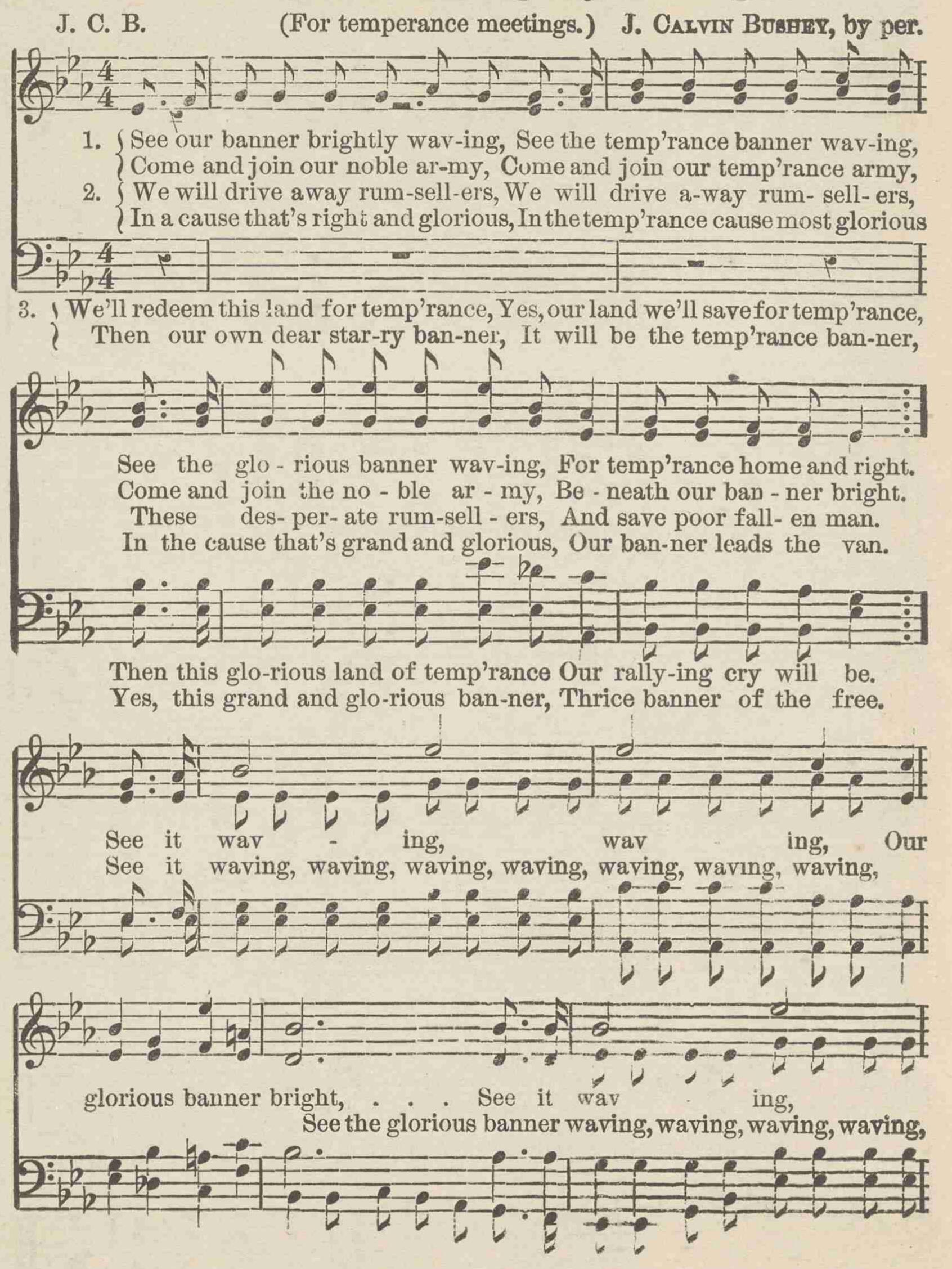


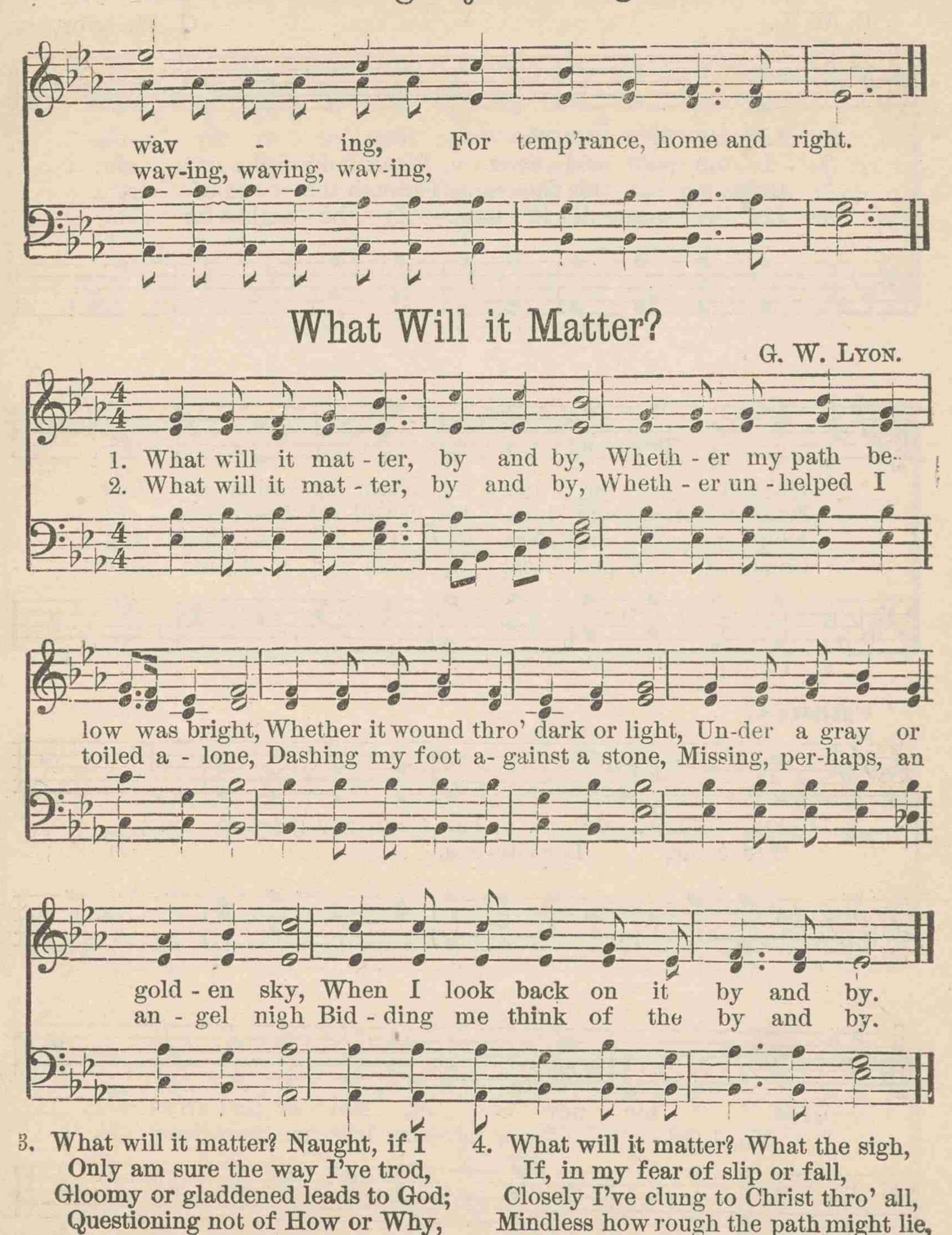






See Our Banner Brightly Waving.

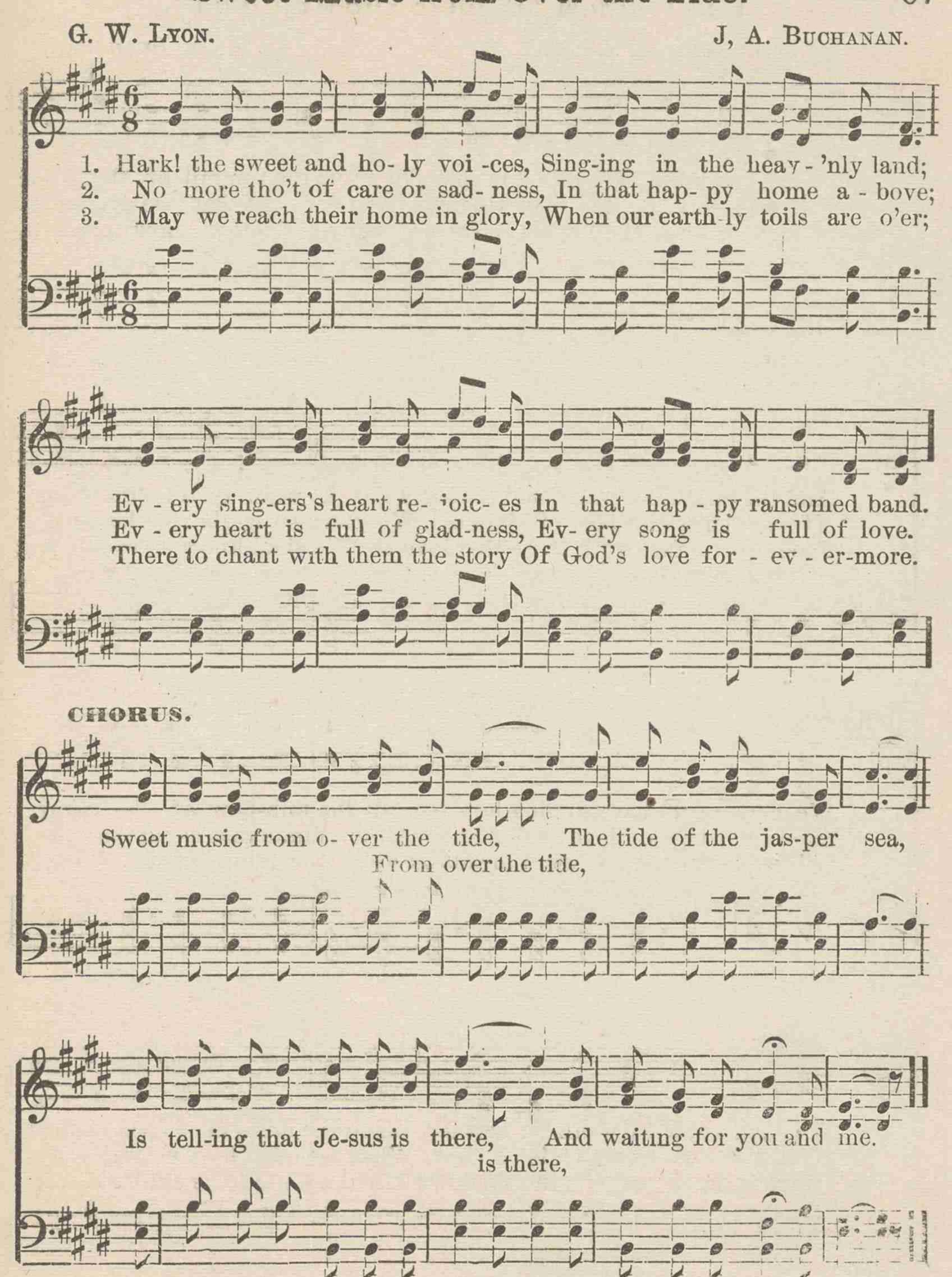


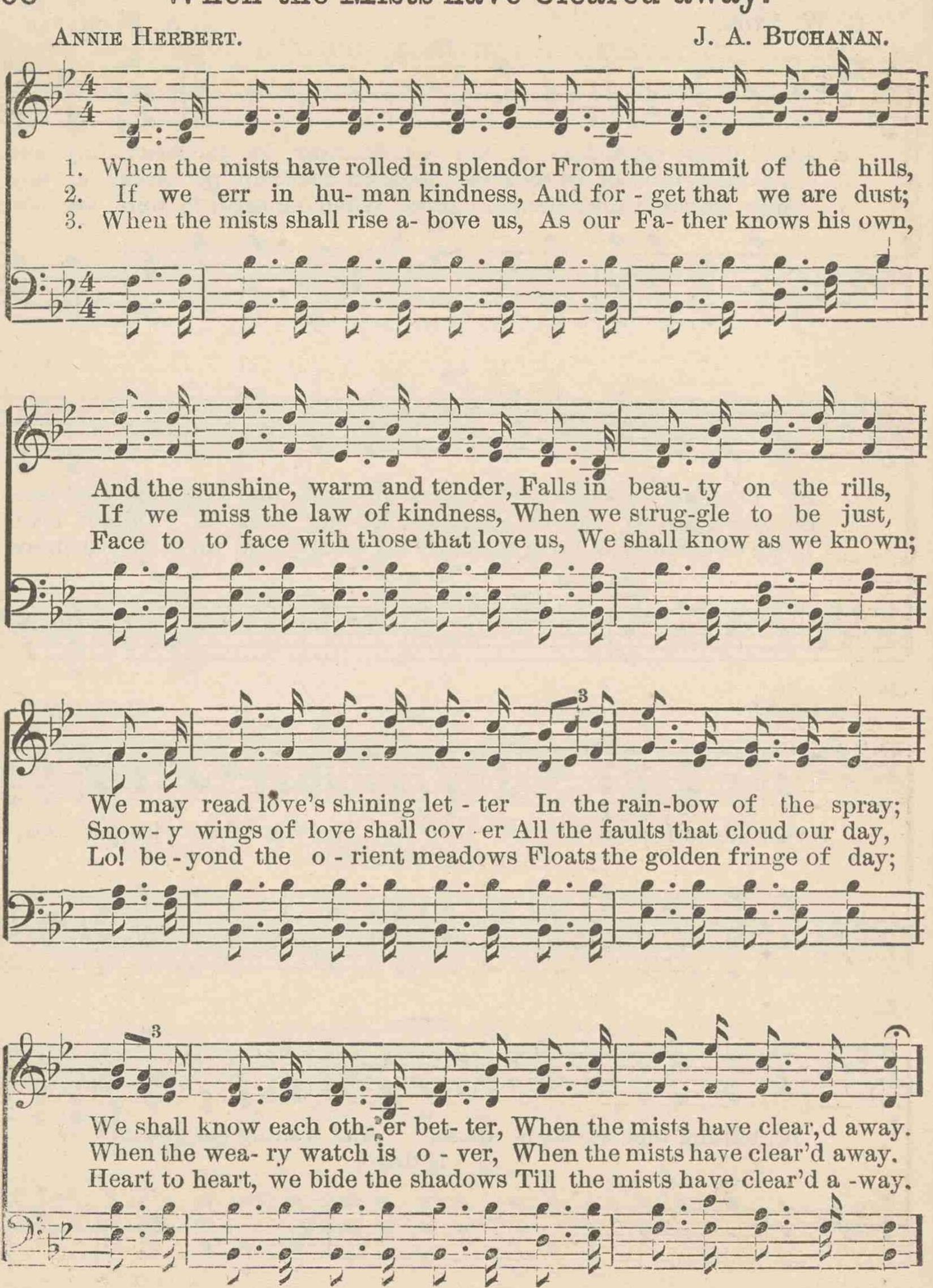


Since He will comfort me by and by.

If I but gaze on Him by and by.



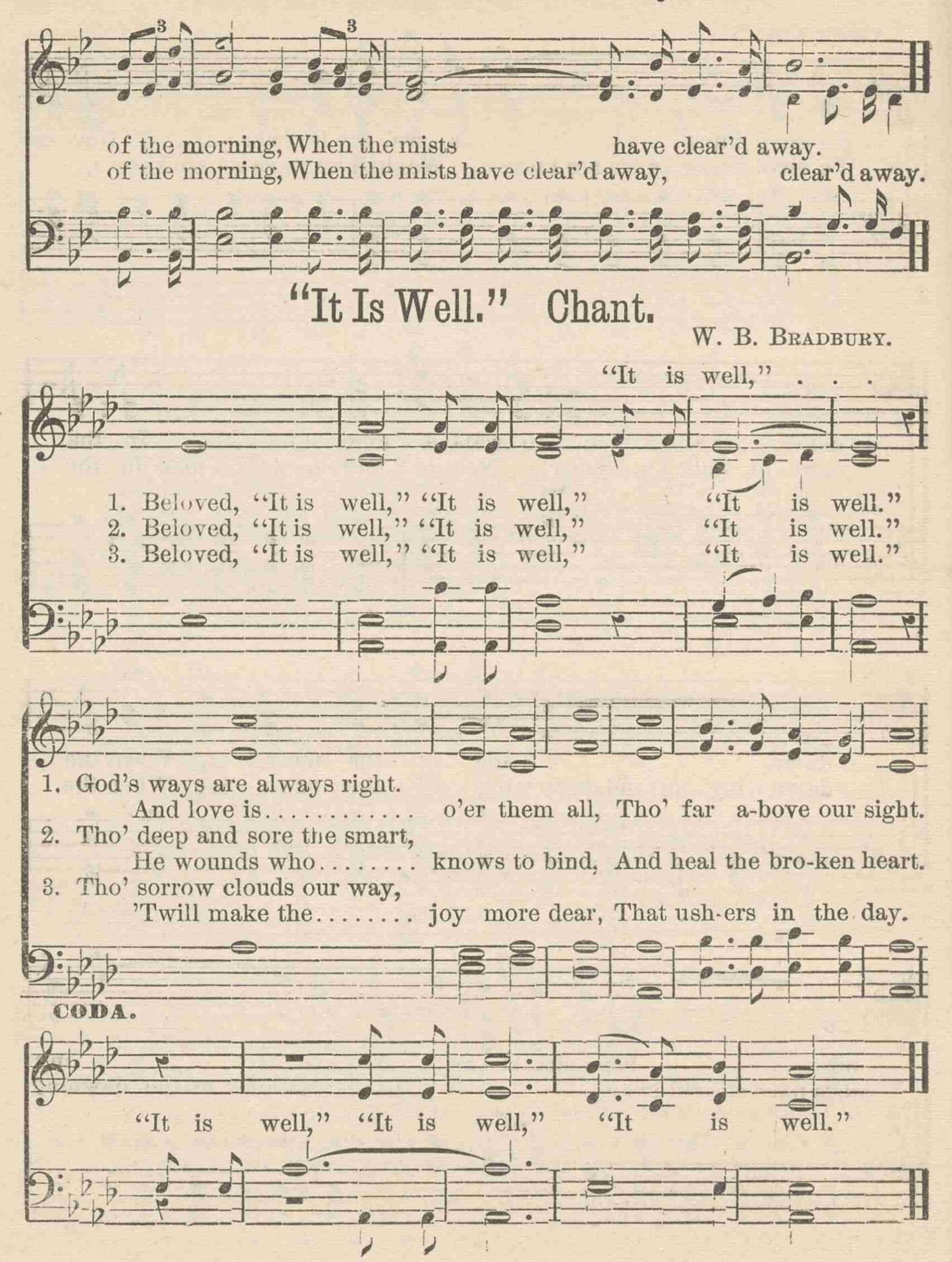




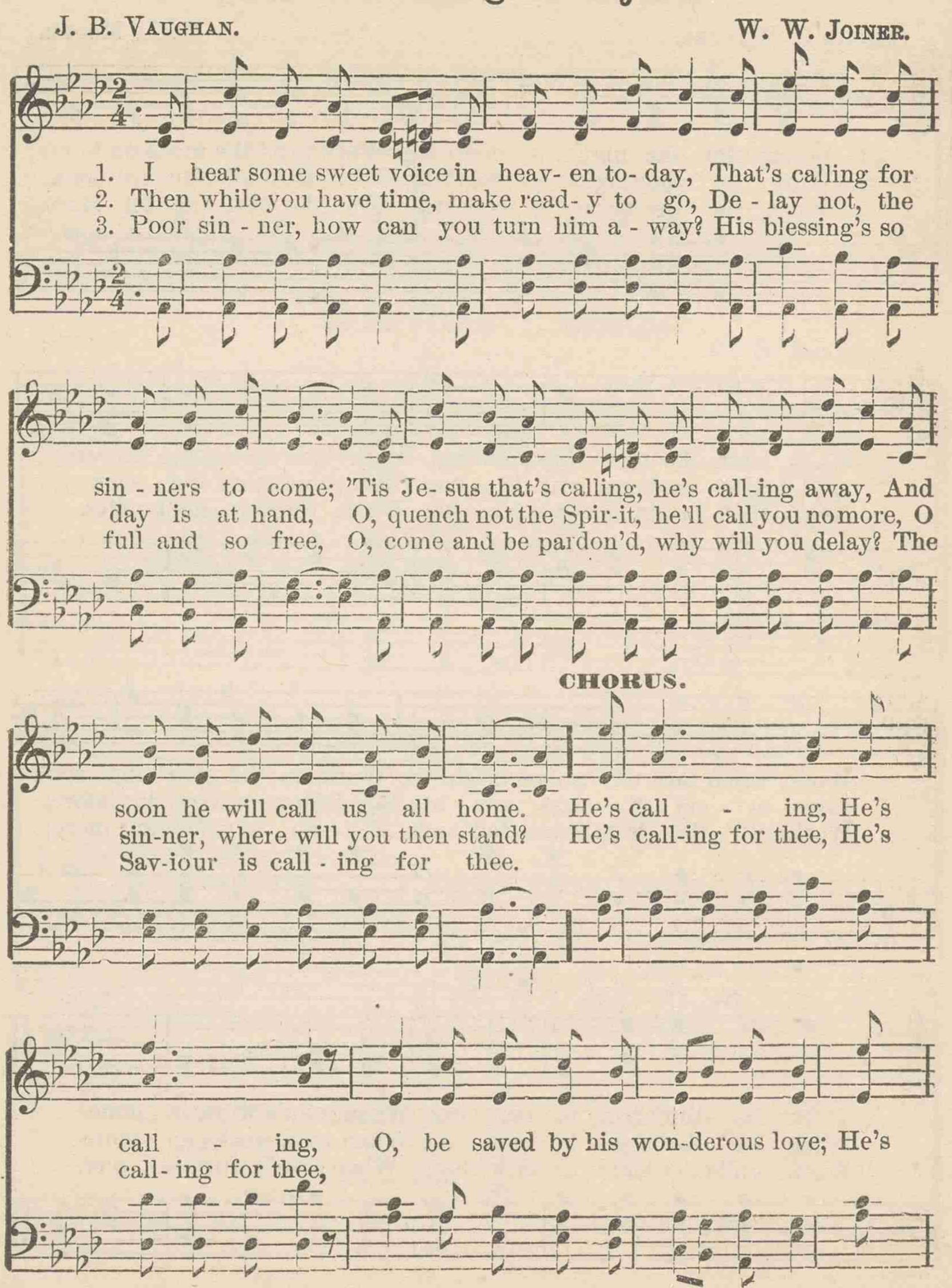
When the Mists have Cleard away. Continued. 69

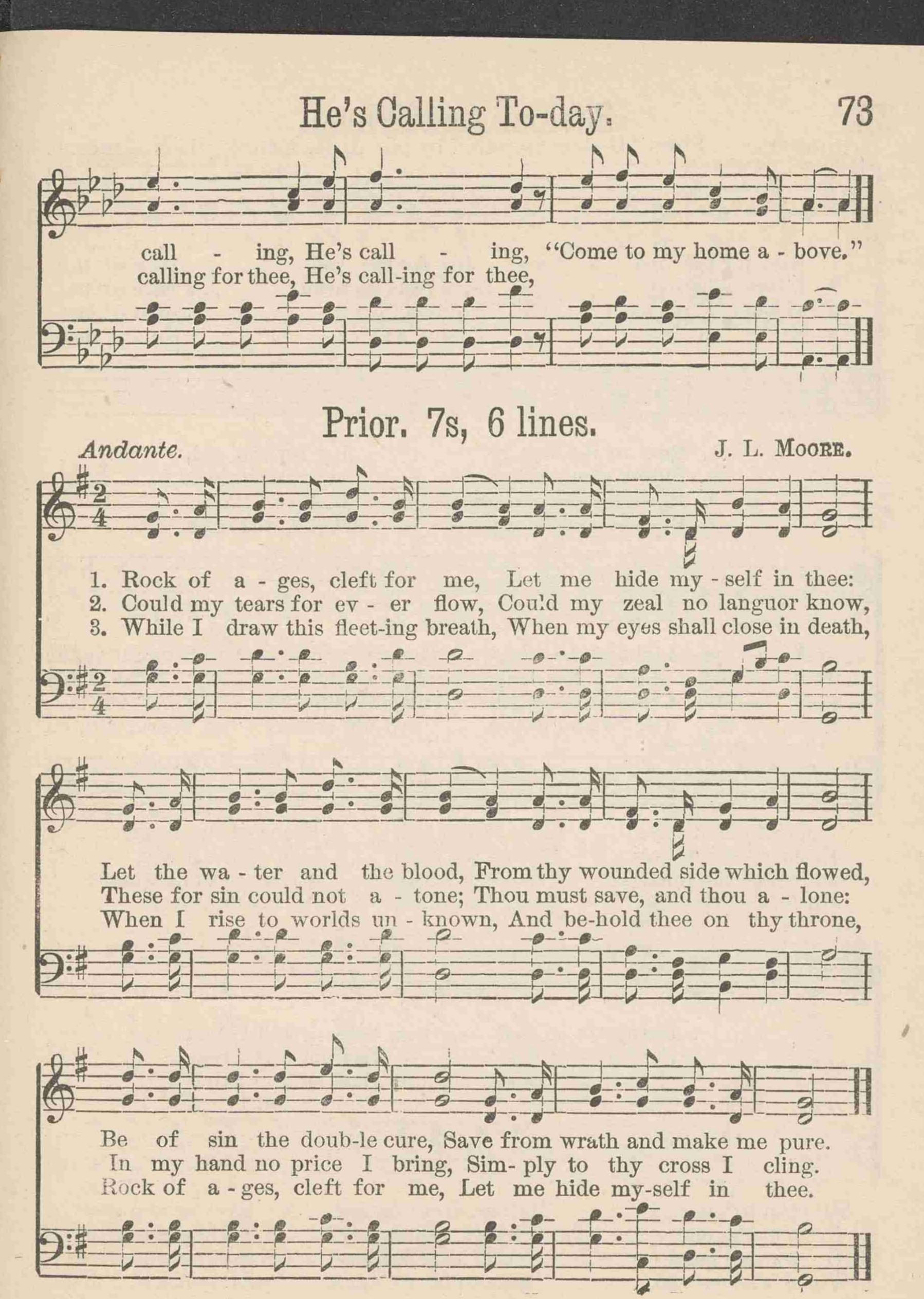


70 When the Mists have Cleared away. Concluded.

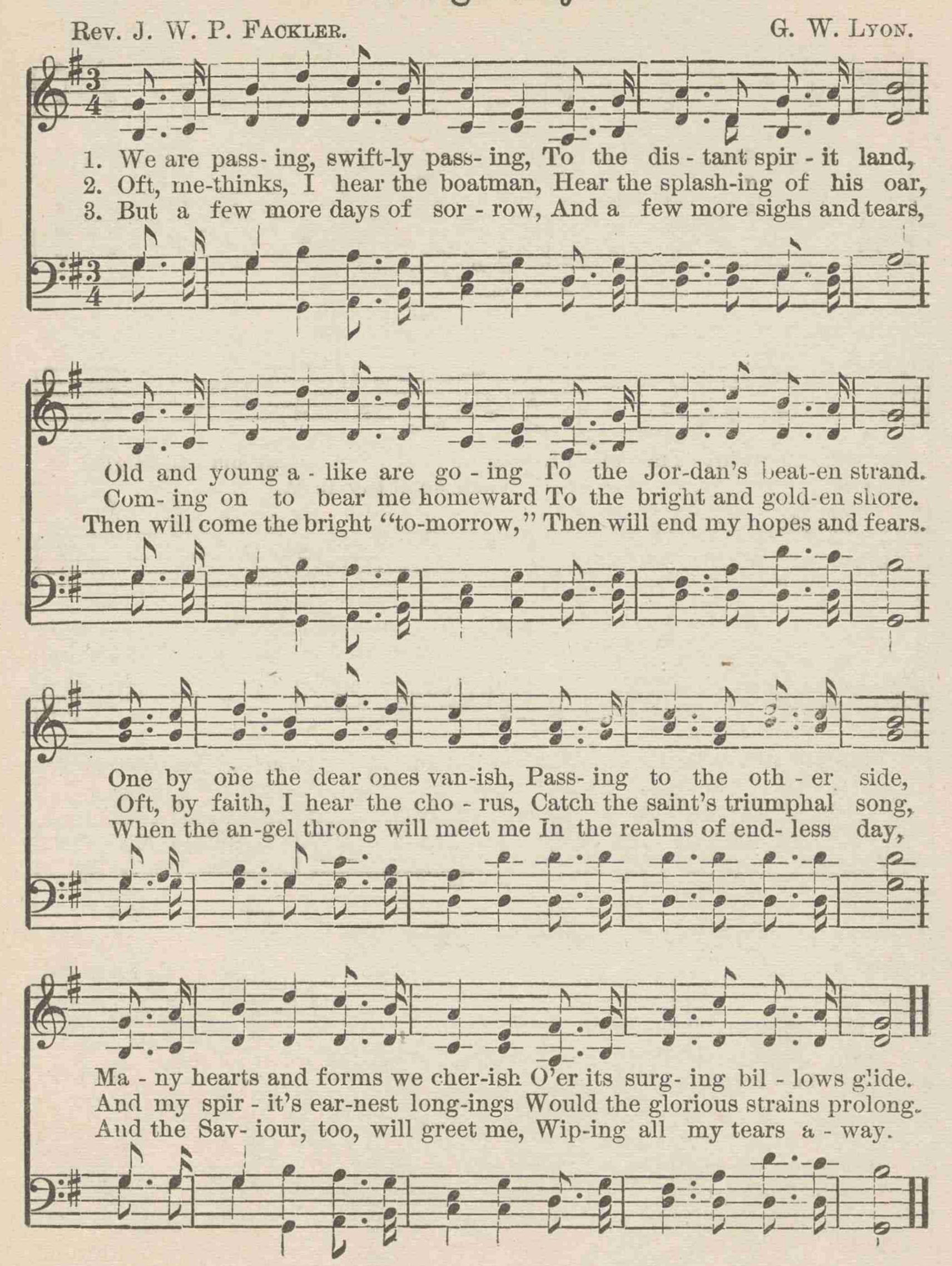




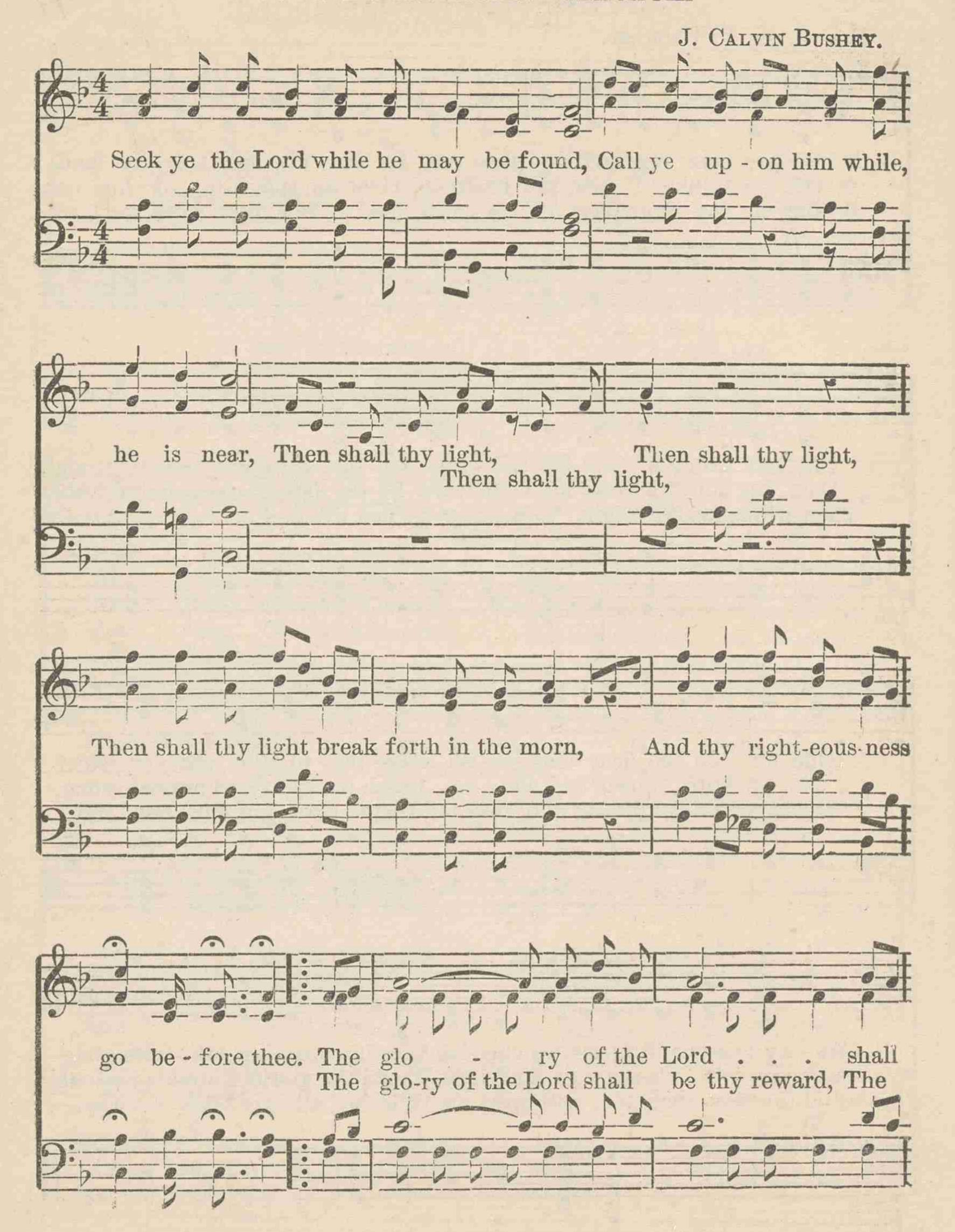


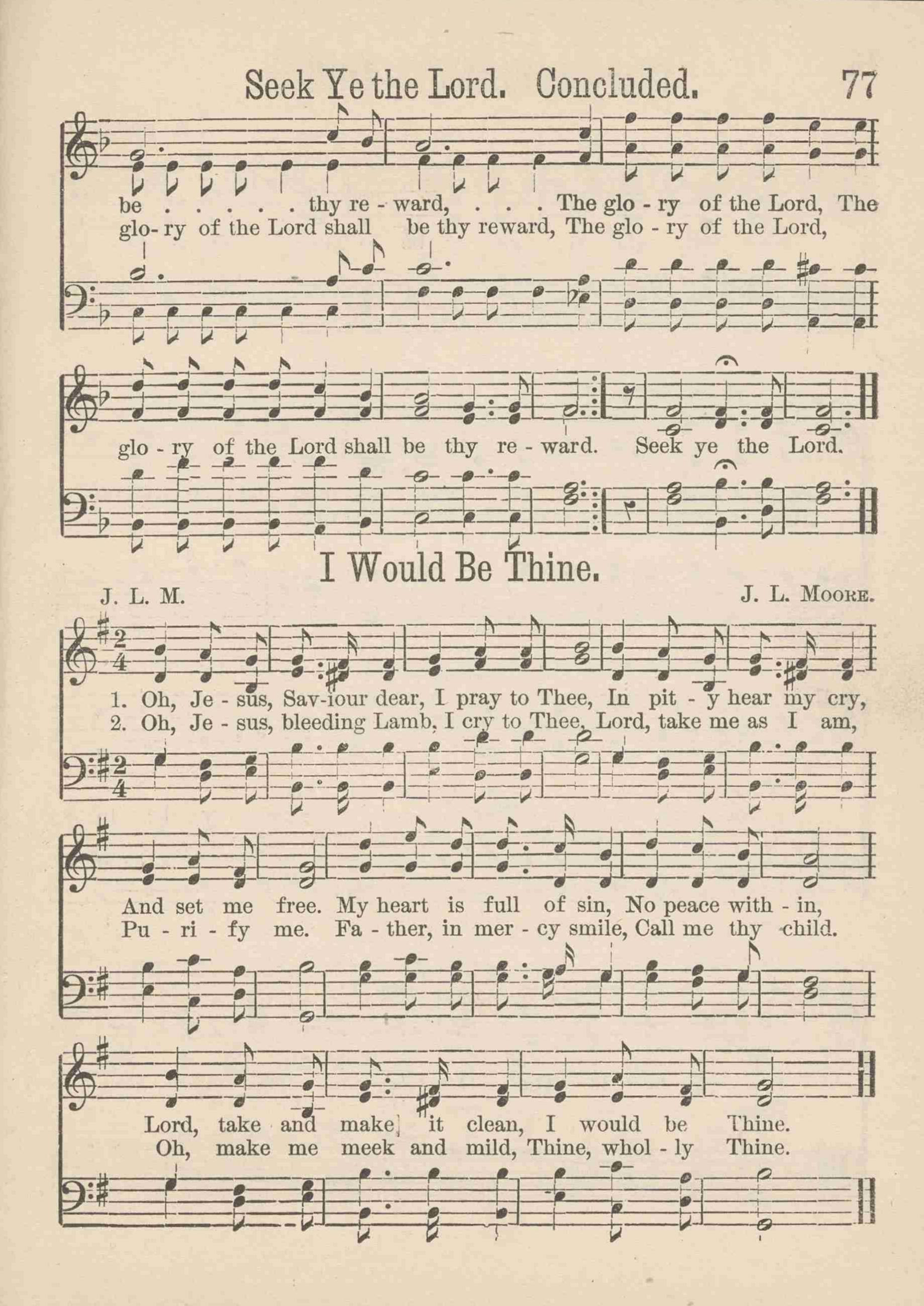






Seek Ye the Lord. Anthem



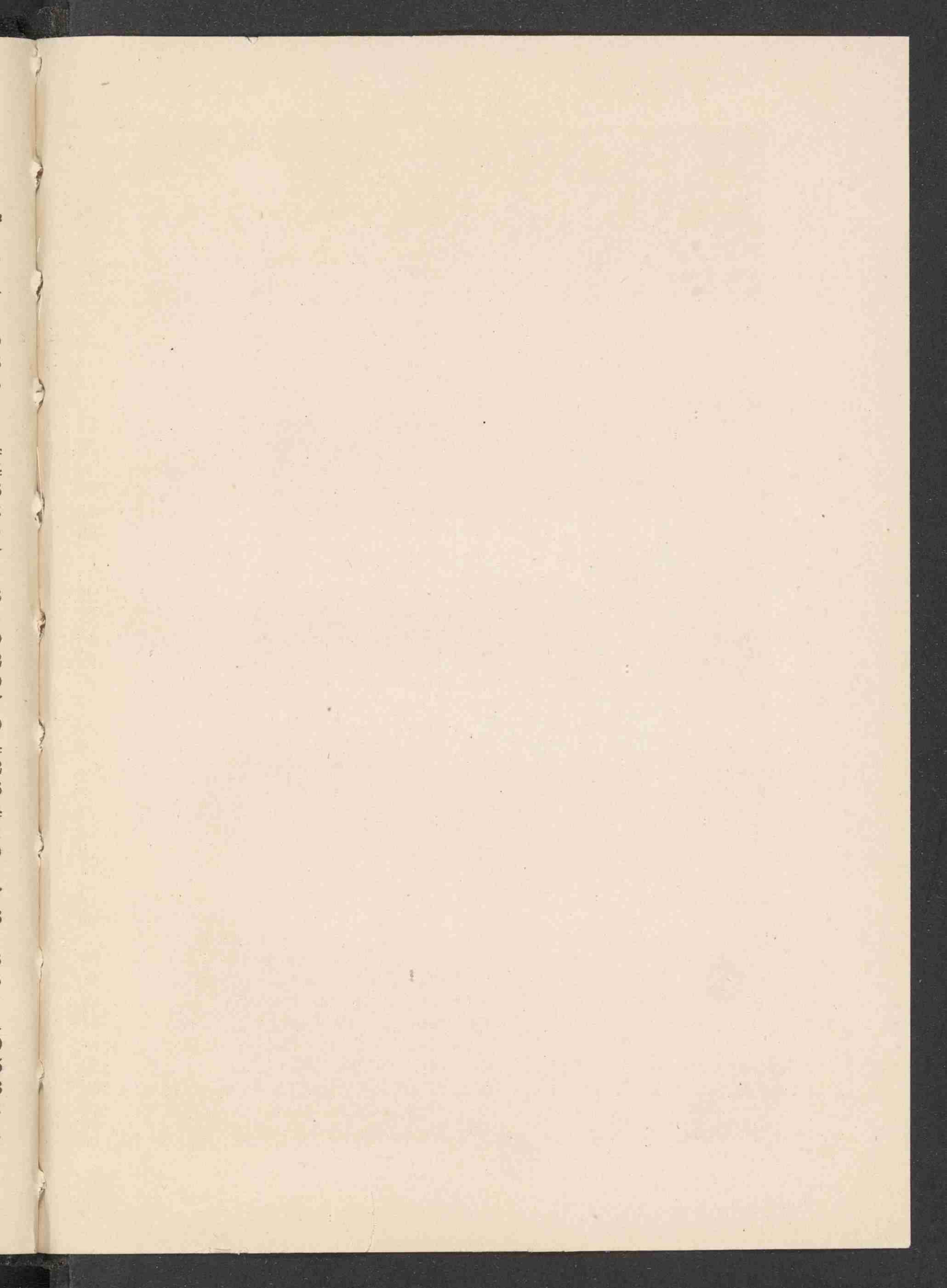


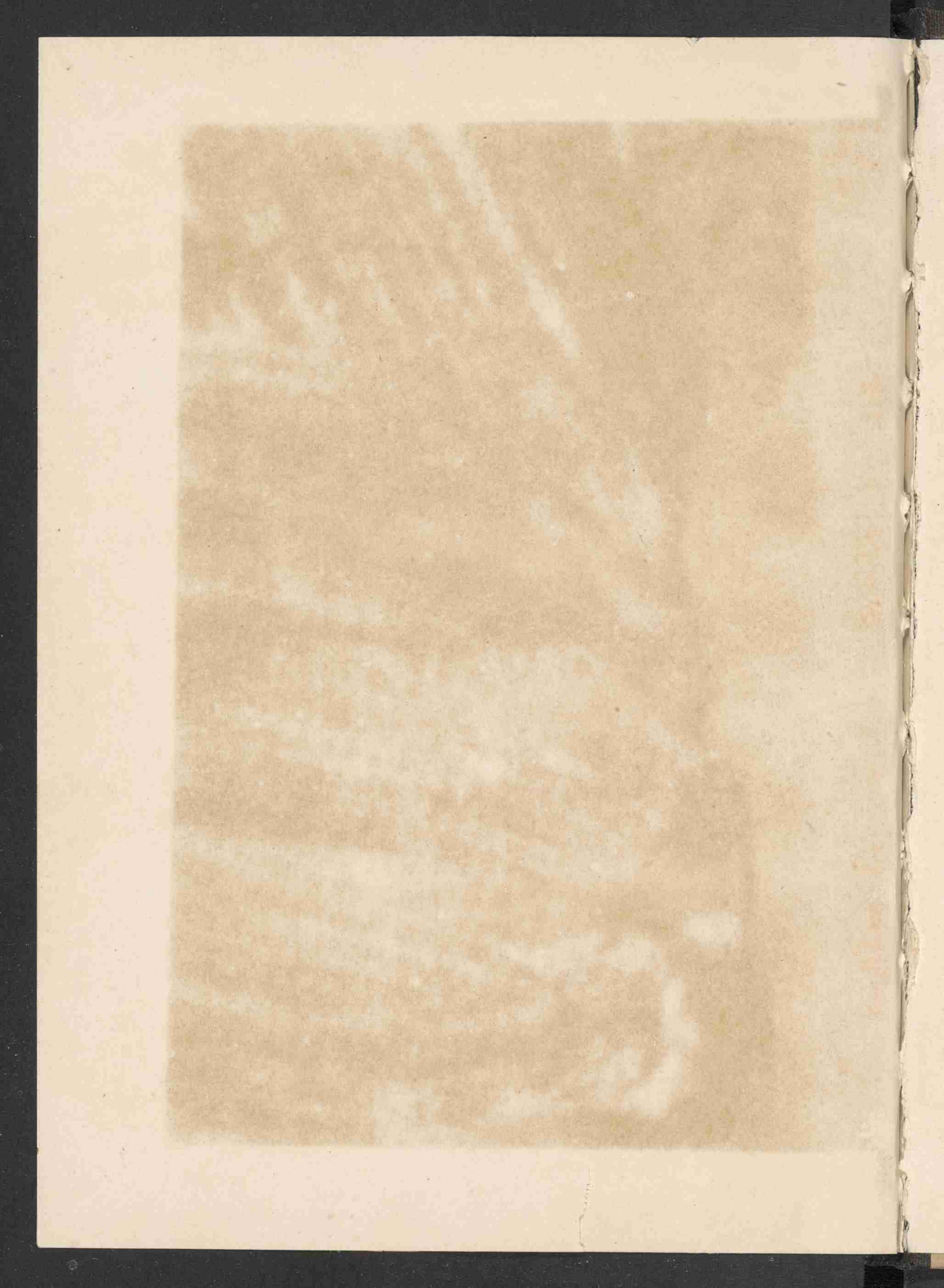


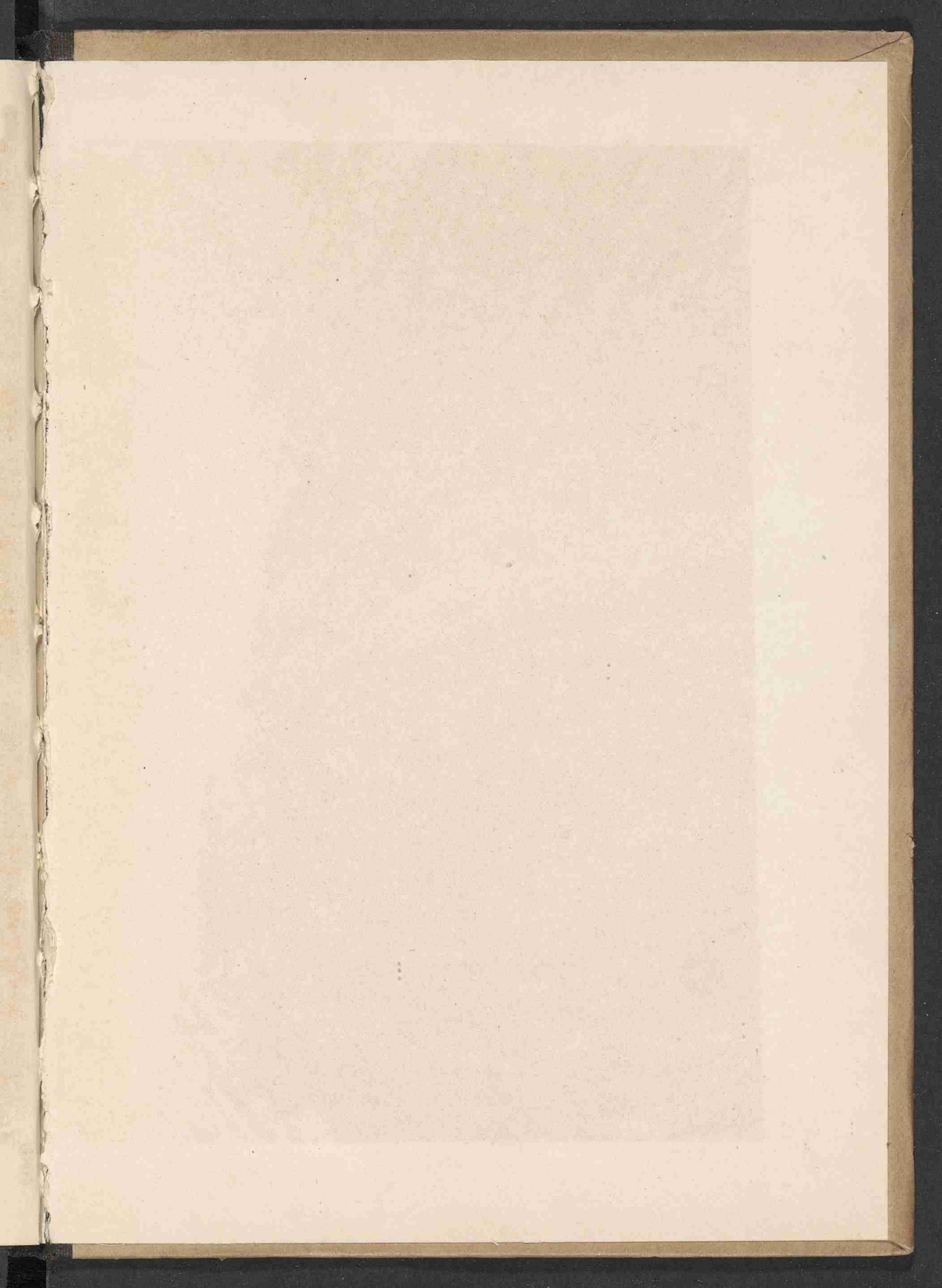


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