

SONGS OF FIFTY YEARS AGO

An Army of Song Writers Mustered in by the Civil War.

SOME OF THEIR SONGS LIVED

Many Had but Brief Hour in Concert Hall and Stage—What the Most Popular Were, and Why.

No one who lived in the time of the civil war can ever forget the war songs. They were the popular songs of the time; all others gave way to them; hands played them, the political marching clubs sang them and they were tried on every piano.

The song writers of the country—and there were some very notable ones at the time—became imbued with the fervor of the war spirit and turned their talents to the composition of songs that voiced the prevailing sentiment of patriotism, or commiseration for the wounded and dying soldiers.

Indeed, songs issued in an almost endless stream from the musical press, some, of course, scarcely attracting even a passing notice, but others again springing into wide popularity, catching the fancy at once.

The north was the richest in these patriotic and musical compositions, though the south had also inspiring strains and as the north did not disdain to borrow the air of "Maryland, My Maryland," for a set of northern words, so the south calmly appropriated "Weeping, Sad and Lonely," of the young hero into one of gray, as befitted the southern uniform.

The sentiment of this song appealed to everyone, and the color of the clothes was merely an incidental circumstance.

"Weeping, Sad and Lonely," one of the popular songs of the war, was the composition of Charles Carroll Sawyer, a Connecticut man, although a resident of New York. He was a prolific composer and his "Who Will Care for Mother Now?" almost rivaled "When This Cruel War is Over" in the esteem of the public.

Unwelcome Songs.

It has been said that one of the generals of the Army of the Potomac when his troops were in winter quarters forbade the playing or singing of "When This Cruel War is Over," as it made the men too down-hearted, and "Old Folks at Home" was often under interdiction for the same reason.

In speaking of his songs on one occasion remarked: "During 1861 many songs were published, filled with the love of the soldier for his home, and thinking it would cheer and comfort our brave boys I composed and published 'When This Cruel War is Over,' which seemed to reach the hearts of both armies, so that in a few months I found it almost impossible to supply the demand." Nearly 1,000,000 copies were sold. The first stanza of this old-time war song is as follows:

Dearest love, do you remember, When we last did meet, How you told me that you loved me, Kneeling at my feet.

Chorus— Weeping, and and lonely, Hopes and tears are vain, Yet praying, when this cruel war is over, Praying that it may be soon again.

"When This Cruel War is Over" was the plaint of a young girl in parting with her soldier lover, but "Who Will Care for Mother Now?" was the cry of a soldier and was said to have been founded on a true incident, but it may be doubted if any soldier ever did announce so confidently to his comrades that he would be home in a few days.

Gained Instant Popularity.

A song that appeared early in the war and attained immediate popularity was "Rally 'Round the Flag," or the "Battle Cry of Freedom," by George Frederick Root.

"The Ballad," by George Frederick Root, "The Ballad," by George Frederick Root, was inspired by Lincoln's second call for troops. In an incredibly short space of time every one was singing it and when the army took it up the demand for it became so great that the publishers had fourteen printing presses constantly at work turning out the copies.

Yes, we'll rally 'round the flag, boys, We'll rally once again, Shouting the battle cry of freedom, We will rally from the hillside, We'll rally from the plain, Shouting the battle cry of freedom.

Chorus: The Union forever, hurrah, boys, hurrah! Down with the traitor, up with the stars, For we'll rally 'round the flag, boys, Rally once again, Shouting the battle cry of freedom.

Naturally slavery, the cause of the war, received its due measure of attention from the song writers and Henry C. Work composed many songs dealing with that institution.

"Wake, Nicodemus" immortalized the slave in such songs as "My Old Kentucky Home" and "The Old Folks at Home" than the work of any other writer. Nicodemus, the slave of African birth, and was bought for a bag full of gold; he was reckoned as part of the salt of the earth.

But he died years ago, very old, 'Twas his last and request as we laid him away In the trunk of an old hollow tree, 'Wake me up, my dear, 'Twas his last and request as we laid him away.

Chorus: The good time is almost here; It was long, long, long the way, Now run and tell Elijah to hurry up Pomp And meet us at the gum tree down in the swamp, 'Twas wake Nicodemus today.

Marching Through Georgia.

Other war songs as popular as "Wake Nicodemus" and "Kingdom Coming," that were composed by Work, were "Hallelujah Iles Fallen" and "Marching Through Georgia."

This latter was written near the close of the war and commemorated Sherman's march to the sea, and is said to have exerted a powerful influence in keeping alive hope and courage in the army. It was for a long period a favorite song at Grand Army of the Republic meetings and was usually sung whenever Sherman was near enough to hear it, until at last the general grew so heartily tired of it that it had to be discontinued at gatherings where he happened to be present. It ran: Bring the good old music, boys, we'll have another song, Sing it with a spirit that will start the world along— Sing it as we used to sing it, fifty thousand strong.

Chorus: Hurrah! Hurrah! We bring the jubilee! Hurrah! Hurrah! The flag that makes you free! So we sang the chorus from Atlanta to the sea. While we were marching through Georgia, A Great Favorite.

One of Omaha's Strong Specialty Companies



JOSEPH CULLEN ROOT, First Vice President Lyons Bonding Company.

Lion Bonding Firm Increases Capital Thrice Since 1907

Company Made Up of Local Men is Growing Fast Since Its Start.

November, 1907, certificates of authority from the state auditor were issued and the company was fully prepared to transact business. On September 24, 1908, the capital stock of the company was increased from the original amount to \$50,000, and again on April 19, 1910, the authorized capital of the company was increased from \$50,000 to \$500,000 with a paid up capital of \$250,000.

The lines of business written up to January 1, 1911, were fidelity and surety bonds, burglary and plate glass insurance, and on January 1, 1911, the health and accident insurance was added. Henry Ham-bens is still president and in company with E. H. Luckars, vice president, is in active charge of the business.

The Lion has developed to such an extent that at the present time the company is writing one-fourth of the entire bonding business in the state. It was the Lion company which practically brought the bonding business into the insurance field of Nebraska.

The company started with an office force of but two men, where today the office force at the home office numbers over twenty, while the number of employes throughout the neighboring states is equal if not larger than that number.

Perhaps the most rapidly advancing concern in the bonding business in Omaha today is the Lion Bonding and Surety company of Omaha. Since its organization and founding in the latter part of 1907 a marked advancement has been noticed.

The company is purely a local concern and the officers are nearly all Omaha men who have worked and lived in Omaha all their lives. The company is doing the largest bonding business in the city today. The capital has been increased three times, beginning in 1907 with a paid up capital of \$100,000, which has been increased until now the paid up capital is \$500,000.

Insurance of several classes is written by this company, including burglary and plate glass, health and accident insurance and the issuing of fidelity and surety bonds. Branch offices have been opened in other cities of the neighboring states, while the home office is located at 346 Omaha National bank building.

On September, 1907, five gentlemen met for the purpose of perfecting the organization of the company. One hundred thousand dollars capital was subscribed and the following officers elected: Henry Habens, president; J. C. Root, first vice president; J. W. McDonald, second vice president; L. P. Larson, third vice president, and Henry Rohlf, treasurer.

J. E. Austin, manager accident health department, was born on a farm near Waverly, Kan., in the year 1874, where he passed the first twenty-five years of his life. It was not until 1904 that he began his insurance work, choosing life insurance work as the field of his endeavors. He soon demonstrated his ability in his line and became one of the foremost producers of life insurance in the west.

In the spring of 1908, he became superintendent of the agents of the National Accident Insurance company of Lincoln, Neb. Mr. Austin is progressive and up to date, and with his knowledge and experience he is well fitted to fill the position that he now holds as manager of accident and health department of this company, and expects to make the name of the "Lion" stand for all that is good in accident and health insurance.



R. E. LUIKHART, Vice President Lyons Bonding Company.

Some of our poets appear to think that he is, to all intents and purposes, the same thing as the meadow lark—they are both "larks." This is like expecting pineapples to grow on pine trees.

Nature lies close about us, from infancy to old age. Books are not wanting to enable us to intercept her. In fact, the literature of nature is just now enjoying an unprecedented vogue. The books are indispensable, even if they serve us no other purpose than to supply us with our vocabulary—to enable us to name what we see. But let us not trust to books alone, or chiefly. Let us use our eyes.

Let us apply the great art of observation, instead of merely preaching about it.—Scientific American.

DANGER IN SUMMER DRINKS

Doped Syrups Mixed with Soda Makes Victims of the Drug Habit.

Cleveland Moffett in an article in the May Hampton's Magazine points out the danger of cocaine in soft drinks. Mr. Moffett shows the depths to which cocaine addicts fall and declares that it is the most dangerous drug used.

Here is plain warning from Dr. L. F. Kebler, chief of the division of drugs in the government bureau of chemistry: "Attention is directed to the danger of soft drinks containing caffeine, extract of kola nut and extract of coca leaf, the active principle of the two latter being cocaine."

According to Dr. Kebler, scores of soft drinks, dangerously medicated, are sold at soda water fountains as stimulating and refreshing summer drinks without the slightest intimation to purchasers that their stimulating and refreshing qualities come from cocaine, a drug that produces one of the worst habits known to the medical profession.

"We have seen," says Dr. Kebler, "how the opium habit may be acquired by the use of various proprietary or secret preparations (pain killers), usually employed as domestic remedies, and so the cocaine habit may be developed by the use of these much lauded soft drinks."

During a recent visit to Washington Mr. Moffett says he talked with two heads of departments in the bureau of chemistry, both active in the government prosecutions of drugged soda water syrups.

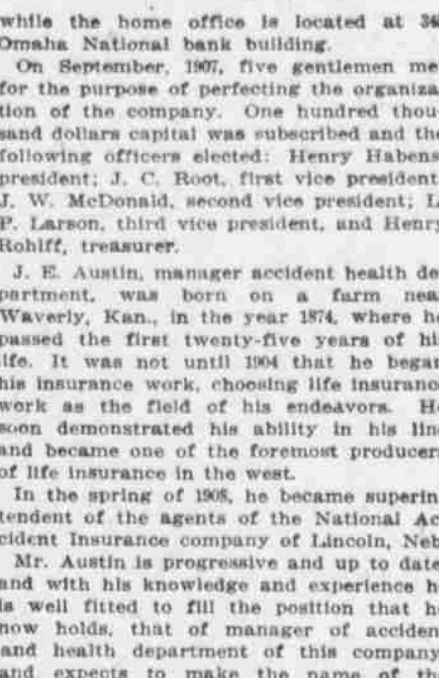
"There is no question," said one of these authorities, "that the presence of cocaine in soft drinks tends to create in the consumer, whether child or adult, a predisposition towards the cocaine habit."

It is evident that the manufacturers of these soft drink syrups have only one motive for putting cocaine into them, that is to make them popular, to make them taste good, to make them sell better. And this popularity, this pleasant taste and better sale come simply and solely because there is enough cocaine in these soft drinks to give something of the stimulating and exhilarating effects that cocaine always gives.

M. F. FUNKHOUSER All Kinds of INSURANCE

Fire, Plate Glass, Liability, Automobile, Tornado, Bank Burglary, Accident, Theft, Rent, Health, Steam Boiler, Teams, Security Bonds

REAL ESTATE AND ADJUSTING ROOM 7, 151 1/2 DODGE STREET Telephone Douglas 186.



J. E. AUSTIN, Manager Accident and Health Department Lyons Bonding Company.

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CHUMS IN THE WAYBACK DAYS

Close Relationship of Irish and Scotch in the Pioneer Era.

"Every one knows that the Irish and the Scotch are nearly related, but not one in a hundred has a clear idea as to what that relation is," writes Herbert O'Hara Molyneux. "Yet it is written so large on the pages of Scotland's history that he who runs may read."

"Scottish authentic history is far less ancient than that of Ireland, but its dawn reveals the west of Scotland peopled by Irish Celts and the east by Picts, whose ancestry is unknown. The first prince of the Irish in Scotland was Fergus, son of Eric—a friend of St. Patrick—who crossed over with an army from Ireland in 502. His great-grandson, Connell, was king of the Irish Scots when the apostle of Scotland, Columba, who was an O'Donnell, began the conversion of the Picts."

"The Irish in Scotland continually extended their dominion, and by the ninth century they had the whole country under rule. In the middle of that century Kenneth, son of Alpin (an Irish, MacAlpine), lineal descendant of the Irish Fergus and Eric, succeeded his father as king of the Irish Scots, his sovereignty being acknowledged throughout the land in 846. The purely Irish monarchy he founded remained such till 1058, when Malcolm Canmore married a fugitive Saxon princess, and the Scotch monarchy was established without cleavage till after the downfall of the Stuarts."

"Thus it comes about that the language of Scotland, its clan policy, its plaids and kilts, its music and customs, are identical almost with those of Ireland. The Irish, declares Collins, colonize Scotland, gave it a name, a literature, and a language, gave it a hundred kings, and gave it 'Craic'sanity.'"

"Were these facts not known some of them might be inferred. Thus Ireland was the original Scotland (Scotia), and the Irish the original Scots (Scotti), country and people being known to Roman and medieval Europe under those names. Scotland, for centuries serving as an Irish colony, was known as Lesser Scotland (Scotia Minor), the adjective only being dropped about the thirteenth century, when Ireland had come into its present name. The Latin for Irishman has always been Scotia, and in Gaelic Irish and Scotch are known simply as Gaels of Erin and Gaels of Albin."—New York Tribune.

The Omaha Bee's Great Booklovers' Contest—Thirty-nine prizes. You can enter at any time.

PRATTLE OF THE YOUNGSTERS.

Little Johnny had eaten too much mince pie. "What, I can't understand," he groaned later, "is how a small stomach like mine can contain such a big ache."

Small Eva's mother was a widow. One day Eva said: "Mamma, do you really and truly love me?" "Why, of course I do, dear," was the reply. "Well," continued Eva, "I wish you'd prove it by marrying the man who keeps the candy store around the corner."

PROVE IT BY MARRYING THE MAN WHO KEEPS THE CANDY STORE AROUND THE CORNER.

Mother—What are you doing, Harry? Harry—I'm eating. You told me when I got mad to count 100. Mother—So I did. Harry—Well, I've counted 101, and I'm madder'n when I started.

Mamma—Florence, can't you drink milk without spilling it on your dress? Small Florence—No, mamma. You see, my mouth leaks.



Certificate of Publication State of Nebraska Office of Auditor Public Accounts

LINCOLN, Feb. 1st, 1911.

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED, That the Lion Bonding and Surety Company, of Omaha, in the state of Nebraska, has complied with the Insurance Law of this State, applicable to such Companies, and is therefore authorized to continue the business of Fidelity, Surety, Plate Glass, Burglary Insurance in this State for the current year ending January 31st, 1912.

Summary of Report Filed for the Year Ending December 31st, 1910.

Table with columns for INCOME, DISBURSEMENTS, ADMITTED ASSETS, and LIABILITIES, listing various financial figures.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Auditor of Public Accounts the day and year first above written.

SILAS R. BARTON, Auditor of Public Accounts. C. E. PIERCE, Deputy.

MARTIN BROS. & CO. C. W. MARTIN F. T. B. MARTIN HARRY KOCH

Massachusetts Bonding & Insurance Company CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION. STATE OF NEBRASKA, OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS. LINCOLN, Feb. 1st, 1911. IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED, That the Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Company, of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, has complied with the Insurance Law of this State, applicable to such Companies, and is therefore authorized to continue the business of Fidelity, Surety, Burglary Insurance in this State for the current year ending January 31st, 1912.

FIDELITY and SURETY BONDS LIABILITY and BURGLAR INSURANCE Prompt and Efficient Service

Frankfort Marine, Accident & Plate Glass Co. CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION. STATE OF NEBRASKA, OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS. LINCOLN, Feb. 1st, 1911. IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED, That the Frankfort Marine, Accident and Plate Glass Company, of Frankfort-on-Main, in the State of Germany, has complied with the Insurance Law of this State, applicable to such Companies, and is therefore authorized to continue the business of Fidelity, Surety, Burglary, Workmen's Collective Insurance in this State for the current year ending January 31st, 1912.

Personal Attention Given to All Losses and Claims BARKER BLOCK, 15th and Farnam