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 vil war can ever forget the war songs. They were the popular songs of the time; all others gave way to them; bands played them, the political marching clubs sang em and they were tried on every plano. When young persons met the favorite musement was singing the songs that were qually popular with the soldler in the amp or those they left behind them at

The song writers of the country-and there were some very notable ones at the time-became imbued with the ferver 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 First passing notice, but others again springing into wide popularity, catching the fancy at once. The north was the richest in these pstrictic 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, neatly changing the "blue suit" 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 composithe 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 for-bade the playing or singing of "When This Cruel War Is Over," as it made the men and on January 1, 1911, the health and acoo down-hearted, and "Old Felks at Home" was often under interdiction for the same reason, Sawyer, in speaking of his songs on one occasion remarked: "Doring 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 must have been sold to make possible a When This Cruel War Is Over,' which seemed to reach the hearts of both armies, gives a good idea of the universality of thing as the meadow lark—they are both exhibitanting effects that cocaine always so that in a few months I found it almost impossible to supply the demand." Nearly 1.009,000 copies were sold. The first stanza of the chorus, is spirited and exceedingly of this old-time war song is as follows:

Dearest love, do you remember,
When we last did meet.
How you teld me that you loved me,
Kneeling at my foet?
Ah, how proud you stood before me,
In your suit of blue,
When you wowed to me and country
Ever to be true.

Chorus—
Weeping, sad and lonely,
Hopes and tears are vain.
Yet praying, when this cruel war is over,
Praying that we'll meet 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 oldier 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:

Soon with the angels I'll be marching.
With bright laurels on my brow;
I have for my country fallen,
Who will care for mother now? as the hero of this song is represented as doing.

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 Battle Cry of Freedom" was inspired by Lincoln's second call for troops. In an incredibly short space of time everyone 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 he copies. It goes:

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

The Union forever, hurrah, boys, hurrah! Down with the traitor, up with the star, 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 instiution. "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 was of African birth, And was bought for a bag full of gold; He was reckoned as part of the sait of

the earth.
But he died years ago, very old.
Twas his last sad request as we laid him away
In the trunk of an old hollow tree,
"Wake me up!" was his charge, "at the
first break of day.
"Wake me up for the great jubilee."

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

Marching Through Georgia. Other war songs as popular as "Wake Georgia." This latter was written near the close of the war and commemorated

general grew so heartily tired of it that it ad to be discontinued at gatherings where he happened to be present. It ran: Bring the good old bugie, boys, we'll have another song, sing it with a spirit that will start the

Sing it as we used to sing it, fifty thousand strong While we were marching through Georgia.

Chorus: Hurrah! Hurrah! We bring the jubilee! Hurrah! Hurrah! the flag that makes you So we sang the chorus from Atlanta to the While we were marching through Georgia.

A Great Favorite. About a year before the close of the war

One of Omaha's Strong Specialty Companies

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 tion of Charles Carroll Sawyer, a Con- from the state auditor were issued and necticut man, although a resident of New the company was fully prepared to trans-York. He was a prolific composer and his act business. On September 24, 1908, the Who Will Care for Mother, Now?" almost capital stock of the company was increased rivaled "When This Cruel War Is Over" in from the original amount to \$250,000, and again on April 19, 1910, the authorized capital of the company was increased from \$250,000 to \$500,000 with a paid up capital of \$350,000.

The lines of business written up to January 1, 1911, were fidelity and surety cident insurance was added. Henry Hambens is still president and in company with E. H. Luckars, vice president, is in active charge of the business.

the popular war song. The words are melancholy enough, but the air, especially that effective:

In the prison cell I sit

Thinking mother, dear, of you,
And the bright and happy time so far away,
And the tears they fill my eyes,
Epite of all that I can do,
Tho' I try to cheer my comrades and be gay.
Chorus:
Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are march-

ing.
Cheer up, comrades, they will come,
And beneath the starry flag
We shall breathe the air again,
Of the freemen in our own beloved home

One of the cheerful songs of the war was "We Are Coming, Father Abraham." it 000 more troops were on their way to

We are coming, Father Abraham,
Six hundred thousand more,
From Mississippi's winding streams
And from New England's shore.
We leave our plows and workshops,
Our wives and children dear,
With hearts too full for utterance,
With hut a silent tear.

Oh, we dare not look behind us, But steadfastly before, We are coming, Father Abraham, Six hundred thousand more. Chorus:
We are coming Father Abraham,
Our union to restore,
We are coming, Father Abraham,
Six hundred thousand more.

—Jane Campbell in Philadelphia Record Chorus:

HAVING EYES THEY SEE NOT How Few There Are Who Apply the

Knowledge They Painfully Acquire. In spite of the emphasis that up-to-date pedagogy lays upon the training of the

powers of observation, it remains true that the average man is decidedly blinder than the much-maligned bat to the details of almost every picture in nature's gallery, whether by land or sea or sky. Suppose a new star, as bright as Sirtus, made its appearance in Bootes, or Andro-

meda, or Cygnus. Suppose Sirius himself vanished from the firmament. How many people would notice the change in the celestial picture? Suppose, by some stupendous miracle, all the stars were shifted about, like the bits of glass in a kaleidoscope, and grouped in new constellations. How many men of the class that calls itself "educated" would, from personal observation, gather the slightest inkling of what had taken place?

What proportion of the community, beond schoolboy age, can tell the order of the colors of the rainbow? Most of us once acquired this bit of information from a how itself.

habit common to all glasses. Scientific men are prone to it. Even painters, who, so to speak, live by their eyes, are, as Ruskin has vehemently told us, blinded by convention to the most obvious facts of nature. The lessons of Ruskin, and of others who have preached sincerity in art, need to be refterated today. The crescent moon Nicodemus" and "Kingdom Coming," that is still frequently painted with her horns were composed by Work, were "Habylon turned to the west, notwithstanding the Has Fallen" and "Marching Through fact that this particular piece of imbecility on the part of the artists has been denounced again and again. The midnight Sherman's march to the sea, and is said to sky is still shown with its stars scattered have exerted a powerful influence in keep- about wherever the caprice of the artist ing alive hope and courage in the army. chooses to put them. To one who knows It was for a long period a favorite song at the constellation no amount of beauty in Grand Army of the Republic meetings and the ensemble can save the effect of such was usually sung whenever Sherman was a picture from being grotesque. As well near enough to hear it, until at last the represent a heard of cattle adorned with wings, or the Madonna with a superfluous

Frank conventionalizing is well enough. No one expects the flowers in a wall paper pattern to have much in common with those depicted in botanical text books. But art that aspires to be more than decoration cannot profitably dispense with the knowl edge derived from accurate observation. The distinction lies in the fact that the conventional design does not pretend to portray nature, while the painting of impossible moons and stars does; and we are

his assumption of our own. John Burroughs has pointed out that Prisoner's Hope," or "Tramp, Tramp, American poets are prone to pervert nat-Tramp, the Boys are Marching." made its ural history by transplanting the fauna appearance. "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp" had and flora of Europe across the Atlantic. only a year of the war, and yet in that one The skylark, of heavenly voice, is a part year it yielded a profit of \$10,000. When it of the poet's stock in trade; but in a poem congilered that the song was sold for the locale of which happens to be lows, or cents a copy some idea may be formed Nebraska, or Tennessee, he is exactly as of the enormous quantity of copies that much out of place as the roc or the dodo.

repelled by the display of the artist's ig-

norance, or perhaps by what we feel to be

s 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

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 Bending 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 he paid up capital is \$350,000.

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,



The Lion has developed to such an ex- Vice President Lyons Bonding Company.

Some of our poets appear to think that he is enough cocaine in these soft drinks to profit of \$10,000 in one year alone, and it is, to all intents and purposes, the same give something of the stimulating and "larks." This is like expecting pineapples gives. 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 indispensible, even if they serve us no other purpose than to supply us with our vocabdary-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.

which the president was assured that 600 - DANGER IN SUMMER DRINKS Doped Syrups Mixed with Soda Makes Victims of the Drug Habit.

Cleveland Moffett in an article in the

Here is plain warning from Dr. L. F. According to Dr. Kebler, scores of soft slightest intimation to purchasers that began the conversion of the Picts. their stimulating and refreshing qualities al profession.

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

in soft drinks tends to create in the conmer, whether child or adult, a predisposition towards the cocaine habit." It is evident that the manufacturers of

these soft drink syrups have only one mobook, and speedily forgot it; for the infor- tive for putting cocaine into them, that is mation was never verified and fixed in to make them popular, to make them taste our minds by an examination of the rain. good, to make them sell better. And this popularity, this pleasant taste and better Vicarious observation is an indolent vale come simply and solely because there

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

while the home office is located at 345

On September, 1907, five gentlemen met

for the purpose of perfecting the organiza-

tion of the company. One hundred thou-

sand dollars capital was subscribed and the

following officers elected: Henry Habens.

president; J. C. Root, first vice president;

J. W. McDonaid, second vice president; L.

P. Larson, third vice president, and Henry

J. E. Austin, manager accident health de-

partment, 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

In the spring of 1908, he became superin-

tendent of the agents of the National Ac-

cident 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, that of 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

of life insurance in the west.

and health insurance

Omaha National bank building.

Rohlff, treasurer.

"It is not uncommon," says Dr. Kebler, "to find persons addicted to the use of medicated soft drinks. It is a well known fact that many factory employes, stenographers, typewriters and others subject to mental or nervous strain spend a part of their earnings for drinks of this character,

"Parents, as a rule, withhold tea and coffee from their children, but, having no knowledge of the presence of cocaine, caffeine or other deleterious agents in soft drinks, they unwittingly permit their children to be harmed by their use."

CHUMS IN THE WAYBACK DAYS Relationship of Irish and Scotch in the Pioneer Era.

"Every one knows that the Irish and the May Hampton's Magazine points out the a hundred has a clear idea as to what r of cocaine in soft drinks.; Mr. that relation is," writes Herbert O'Hara Moffett shows the depths to which cocaine Molyneux. "Yet it is writ so large on flends fall and declares that it is the most the pages of Scotland's history that he

who runs may read. Rebler, chief of the division of drugs in ancient than that of Ireland, but its dawn the government bureau of chemistry: "Attention is directed to the danger of soft Irish Celts and the east by Picts, whose drinks containing caffeine, extract of kola ancestry is unknown. The first prince of nut and extract of coca leaf, the active the Irish in Scotland was Fergus, son of principle of the two latter being cocaine." Eric-a friend of St. Patrick-who crossed over with an army from Ireland in 500. frinks, dangerously medicated, are sold at His great-grandson. Conell, was king of soda water fountains as stimulating and the Irish Scots when the apostle of Scotrefreshing summer drinks without the land, Columba, who was an O'Donnell

"The Irish in Scotland continually ex come from cocaine, a drug that produces tended their dominion, and by the ninth one of the worst habits known to the medi- century they had the whole country under rule. In the middle of that century Ken-"We have seen," says Dr. Kebler, "how neth, son of Alpine (in Irish, MacAlpine) the optum habit may be acquired by the lineal descendant of the Irish Fergus and use of various proprietary or secret prepa- Eric, succeeded his father as king of the rations (pain killers), usually employed as Irish Scots, his sovereignty being acknowldomestic remedies, and so the cocaine habit edged throughout the land in \$46. The may be developed by the use of these much purely Irish monarchy he founded remained such till 1058, when Malcolm Canmore married a fugitive Saxon princess but the sense of racial unity prevailed without cleavage till after the downfall of the Stuarts.

"Thus it comes about that the language of Scotland, its clan polity, its plaids and authorities, "that the presence of cocaine kilts, its music and customs, are identical almost with those of Ireland. "The Irish," declares Collins, 'colonized Scotland, gave it a name, a literature, and a language, gave it a hundred kings, and gave it Chr s lanity.

"Were these facts not known some of them might be inferred. Thus Ireland was the original Scotland (Scotia), and the Irish the original Scots (Scott), country and people being known to Roman and medieval

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Europe under those names. Scotland, for centuries serving as an Irish colony, wa 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 Scotus, and in Gaelle Irish and Scotch are known simply as Gaels of Erinn and Gaels of Albinn."-New York Tribune.

The Omaha Bee's Great Booklovers' Contest-Thirty-nine prises. You can enter at

PRATTLE OF THE YOUNGSTERS.

Little Johnny had eaten too much mince

"What, I can't understand," he grouned 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

"Well," continued Eva. "I wish you'd

prove it by marrying the man who keeps the candy store around the corner."

Mother-What are you doing, Harry? Harry-I'm countin'. You told ma when got mad to count 100,

Mother-So I did. Harry-Well, I've counted El, and I'm madder'n when I started.

Mamma-Flossie, can't you drink mile without spilling it on your dress? Small Flossie-No, mamma. You see, my mouth leaks.



Certificate of Publication State of Nebraska

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.

INCOME

Premiums \$ 45,817.83 All other sources \$ 34,745.14 Total \$ 80,562.97. DISBURSEMENTS Paid Policy Holders \$ 5,783.07 All other payments \$ 37,104.13 Total \$ 42,887.20 ADMITTED ASSETS\$449,795.54

LIABILITIES

Unpaid Claims and Expenses \$ 10,449.95 Unearned Premiums \$ 35,078.15 All other liabilities \$ 13,414.85 \$ 58,942.95 Capital Stock paid up \$350,000.00 Surplus beyond Capital Stock and other liabilities \$ 40,852.59 Total

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.

F. T. B. MARTIN

C. W. MARTIN

FIDELITY

HARRY KOCH

Massachusetts Bonding & Insurance Company CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION.

LINCOLN Feb. 1st, 1911.

1T IS HEREBY CERTIFFED, That the Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Company, of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, has compiled with the Insurance Law of this State, applicable to such Companies, and is therefore authorized to continue the business of Pidelity, Surety, Burglary Insurance in this State for the current year ending January 31st, 1912.

Paid Policy
Holders\$ 50,801.31

payments \$396,781.20 Unpaid Claims ind Expenses ...\$120,081.30

Uncarned Premiums\$336,008.22 liabilities\$ 79.427.27 \$535,516.79 paid up\$560,000.00 Surplus beyond Capital Stock and other

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

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-Maine in the State of Germany, has compiled with the Insurance Law of this State, applicable to such Companies, and is therefore authorized to continue the business of Accident, Health, Liability, Burgiary, Workmen's Collective Insurance in this State for the current year ending January 21st, 1912.

Summary of Beport Filed for the Year

Bources ---- \$ 58,878.33

Paid Policy
Holders\$ 612,114.31 Payments ...\$ 574,811.85 Total ADMITTED ASSETS \$1,186,926.16

Unpaid Claims and Expenses \$ 527,361.05
Unearned Premiums ... \$ 407,144.91
All other liabilities ... \$ 68,239.84 \$1,002,746.88
Capital Stock paid up \$ 250,000.00

Capital Stock
paid up ...\$ 250,000.00
Surplus beyond
Capital Stock
and other
ilabilities ...\$ 220,296.41 \$ 470,296.41
Total ...\$ 11,475,042.21
Witeess my hand and the seal of the
Auditor of Public Accounts the day and
year first above written.
(Seal) SILAS R. BARTON,
Auditor of Public Accounts.
C. E. PIERCE, Deputy.

Personal Attention Given to All Losses and Claims

BARKER BLOCK, 15th and Farnam