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JUNE SALES IN GENERAL

All during the month of June we will offer special inducements in every department of our big establishment. The every day callers will fare best because each day will have its features for saving money.

"ALLIES"

(Continued from Page 1.)

Yesterday, making a gain of 30, the committee began hearing contests.

It was reported this afternoon that preparation are being made for a court attacking the legality of the whole action of the Republican committee in connection with convention seat contests as a result of tabling the resolution being against the seating of H. Hitchcock, Taft's campaign manager, in the committee. Hitchcock held a proxy and is now in the committee, hearing the cases.

Some of the men directly interested in the proposed action would disagree with their plans, but it is generally believed that some step will be taken at least will cause great delay. The committee is rushing the cases as rapidly as possible and will adjourn on Sunday as usual. A number of the committee this afternoon said:

The courts have ruled time and time again that a political committee is the judge of its own action and its action cannot be reviewed. The committee made that Hitchcock had a proxy from a state in which he did not live is unimportant. The question of a man's residence does not affect the proposition.

The allies, as they call themselves, might as well give it up as there is no way of getting behind the action of the party committee in the case of Hitchcock and the other two proxy holders.

Prejudice Against Glasses

Many persons are prejudiced against the wearing of glasses. They positively decline to use them, even when they are imperatively needed. They may be sensible persons and display good judgment in other matters, but in one respect they act most foolishly and without any reason. Nature is hopeless, and it is the part of wisdom to succumb gracefully to the first summons to surrender.

Let Us Examine Your Eyes

Barr's Jewelry Store
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BOY-SOLDIERS OF THE REBELLION

By Robertus Love



WHO was the youngest Union soldier in the civil war? Every little white child who reads this interesting question is asked. Immediately springs up a crop of claimants, either for themselves or for others. Very probably the youngest soldier is not now alive, and if alive he is a grizzled veteran, for it is forty-three years since the war ended.

These boys were plentiful on both sides of the terrible conflict. Some of the striplings who bore muskets were surprisingly youthful, while there were drummer boys of amazingly tender years. Perhaps the youngest drummer was Johnnie Brooks, later John F. Brooks, Esq., who practiced law at Ellsworth, Kan. Johnnie went into the service as a drummer boy at the age of nine years. He served from July, 1863, to August, 1865. But he was not enlisted. His father was a fifer in the musicians' corps, and the boy went along to 'eat a drum. One of Johnny's sad duties was to beat the dead march in Indian-apolis when the body of President Lincoln was borne through the streets there to lie in state for a brief time

during the journey from Washington to Springfield. Thirty years after the war this drummer boy's congressman introduced a resolution to have the secretary of war muster in and discharge John F. Brooks, so that he might get the regular pay for his two years of service.

Only a few months ago an application was received by the New Jersey adjutant general for a civil war veteran's medal, as provided by the state legislature, for Daniel Williams, who was believed to have been the youngest drummer boy regularly enlisted. Williams went into the volunteer service when he was eleven years, five months and sixteen days old. That was in 1862. He served with both New Jersey and Pennsylvania volunteers. Mr. Williams now resides in Washington.

One of the most remarkable records for a drummer boy is that made by John L. Clem, now a colonel in the regular army. Clem was the famous "drummer boy of Shiloh." After General Grant became president in 1869 a youth scarcely eighteen years of age gained admittance to the White House. "Mr. President," he said, "I came to request you to admit me to the Military academy at West Point."

"Why don't you take the regular examination?" asked the president. "I have done so, but I failed to pass," admitted the boy. "That is very unfortunate," said the president, "but you should have studied harder."

"Mr. President," said the applicant, "while the other boys who took the examination with me were in school I was in the war." "What?" exclaimed the president. "The civil war. I served four years." The soldier president looked the youth in the eye. John Clem produced his papers, showing that he told the truth. President Grant commissioned him as second lieutenant in the regular army.

Another drummer boy whose record shines brightly was J. C. Julius Langbein, who in his early life became a well

known city drummer in New York. When a mere boy he enlisted as a drummer in the Ninth New York volunteers, known as the Hawkins zouaves, a regiment which did some of the fiercest and most picturesque fighting of the war. He was the youngest drummer boy from New York state and was said to be the third youngest in all the Union armies. Langbein served chiefly in the Virginia campaigns. Like the big soldiers in his regiment, he was dressed in the zouave uniform, with baggy knee trousers and short, daring jacket, his head covered with a tasseled cap. So slight and childish Langbein looked that he seemed out of place among the strong, rough men around him, but every man in the regiment loved the little drummer boy. One big soldier who had a sweetheart up home named Jennie declared that the boy looked like "the girl he left behind him," so the drummer was known by his grownup comrades as "Jennie" Langbein.

Adjutant Bartholomew of "Jennie's" regiment took a particular interest in the boy. He had promised Langbein's mother that he would look after the little fellow as well as he could. At the battle of Camden, or Sawyer's Lane, near the southern end of the Dismal swamp canal, the Hawkins zouaves made a desperate charge. A fragment of exploding shell plowed a frightful furrow in the neck of Adjutant Bartholomew, who, crazed by the shock and pain, staggered outside the Federal formation and was dazed senseless about between the lines in a zone of fire from both armies.

"Jennie" saw what happened to his friend. He rushed to the wounded man and managed to pilot him to a place of reasonable safety. Giving Bartholomew a drink of water from his canteen, the little drummer dashed away to find the regimental surgeon. The doctor probed the wound with his fingers and told the boy that the adjutant was done for and it would do no good to move him. But after the doctor had gone to other duties the boy hunted up the big drum major, Charles Wiley, who helped him carry Bartholomew to a house. When the Union forces were driven back, "Jennie" refused to leave his friend to fall into the enemy's hands. He succeeded in getting the officer into an army wagon and remained in attendance until Bartholomew was safe in the Federal hospital on Roanoke Island. The adjutant recovered and told what the boy had done for him. More than thirty years later Judge Langbein received the medal of honor for that service.

Two other young drummers from New York were Fred W. Ritschy and Phillip Corell, both with the Ninety-ninth volunteers. These boys were boon companions throughout their service of three years. After they returned home and grew up they married sisters and for many years lived within a few blocks of each other. Like "Jennie" Langbein, these boys saw much service in the region near Norfolk, Va. Mr. Ritschy in later life told some interesting facts about the life of the drummer boys.

"We lived the same as the soldiers," he said, "being served with the same sort of uniforms, generally too big, and the same sort of rations."



JOHNNIE BROOKS.

Phil Corell told how he and Fred Ritschy were put to bed one night by a motherly southern woman in her guest chamber, tucked in "just like mother used to do at home," and then given a good night kiss by the tender hearted Virginia lady, who had a boy of her own in the field fighting against them. Next morning their hostess gave them a fine breakfast and then loaded them down with yams.

Some years ago the Wisconsin legislature voted a gold medal to H. E. Francisco, living at that time in Mason City, Ia., in the belief that he was the youngest Union soldier who served in the civil war. Francisco had enlisted at fourteen years of age. Very soon stories began to appear in behalf of other "youngest soldiers." C. H. Wynn of Sioux City, Ia., had enlisted at the age of thirteen years and eleven months. J. L. Keplinger of Detroit gave his enlistment age as thirteen years and four months. Andrew F. Links of Chicago reduced this record by one month.

Then came Gilbert Van Zandt, also of Chicago, to take away the laurels of Links. Van Zandt's enlistment was on Aug. 31, 1862, at the age of ten years, eleven months and eleven days. He showed that he had joined Company D, Seventy-ninth Ohio volunteers, on

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"JENNIE" LANGBEIN.

headquarters to carry dispatches. Van Zandt rode a pony during this service.

When he went to Washington to be mustered out his pony was taken away from him. He wanted to take the animal home, and he went to President Andrew Johnson and stated his case. The president personally wrote an order that the boy be permitted to keep the pony.

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