

Tahlequah  
the Nation

### NOT FOR GOVERNOR HASTINGS ASSERTS

#### Tahlequah Congressman Says He Will Seek Re-election To Congressional Seat

Congressman W. W. Hastings of Tahlequah told friends here yesterday he positively was not a candidate for the nomination for governor, but would seek reelection to congress.

Congressman Hastings told friends that while the primary is too far off to give it any serious consideration, he would seek reelection when the time approached.

When asked if he would be a candidate for governor, he answered in the negative, but added that he expected to continue to act in the political arena in the congressional race.

Mr. Hastings said he had legislation in mind affecting the welfare of the Indians and citizens of the Second district that prompted his stand to ask reelection.

### FIRST MASONIC HALL DOOMED

#### Building Used by Lodge at Tahlequah Over Seventy Years Ago Is Sold

Special to The World.  
TAHLEQUAH, Aug. 22.—The oldest Masonic hall in Oklahoma may soon disappear. For more than 70 years it has stood in Tahlequah.

The first Masonic lodge in what is now the forty-sixth state was that known as the Cherokee lodge of Tahlequah. Its charter was granted in 1847. Some of the most notable men of the early days, whites and Cherokees, were members.

The national legislature of the Cherokees in 1812 granted the lodge two lots on condition that the hall be erected thereon within two years following the passage of the act. It seems that the building was completed in the same year and the Masons moved from their former meeting place into the new quarters. Some of the members of the original lodge lived from 20 to 30 miles distant from Tahlequah but unless prevented by severe illness were always present at the regular meetings. Until a few decades ago the old hall was in use by the brethren, while the lower room was used by the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, as their regular place of worship. Previous to the Civil war some notable ministers of the M. E. church, South, preached at intervals in the lower room of the hall. Among such were Bishop Kavanaugh, Young Feltus, John Harrell, E. W. Babon of Nashville, Tenn., in whose honor Sabbath chapel at Park Hill was built in 1857.

Recently the owner of the old hall and the lot upon which it stands sold the property, and the new owner proposes tearing down the historical building in order that a more modern structure may be erected. Unless members of the Masonic order act quickly a most interesting landmark of the pioneer days and the cradle in the Cherokee nation to the west will be lost forever.

### CALL FOR DIOGENES!

#### Conscience Stricken Customer Pays Old Debt.

There's a conscience in Tulsa. Whether the conscience is possessed by a man or a woman is unknown to the management of the Osage Grocery and Market company—but because of this conscience there was another dollar in the cash register of the grocery company Friday night.

A letter, with a dollar bill pinned to it, was received by the grocery company Friday—the letter tells its own story.

It said:  
Dear sir:  
Many months ago I got 19 or 20 cents worth of sugar I never paid for. Since then I have been redeemed by Christ. Now I must send you a dollar.  
Yours truly,  
A CUSTOMER.

### MARKHAM FUNERAL AT LOCUST GROVE

The funeral of Carter Daniel Markham, pioneer Oklahoma business man and politician who died Friday afternoon at his home near Locust Grove, was held today at the home.

Mr. Markham was born four miles northwest of Locust Grove in 1848 on May 30th. He took an active part in business and politics during the early years of the Cherokee nation.

Many years ago Markham established a store on the banks of the Arkansas river where the Katy now crosses. From this place he later furnished the Katy railroad many ties. He later cut hay on the site of what is now the city of Muskogee. Not a building was here at that time.

He was elected judge of Saline district of the Cherokee nation in 1882.

Mr. Markham is survived by his wife, Eliza Adair, of Fort Gibson and eight children, Fortner, Beatrice and Mrs. Bliss of Tahlequah; Walter and Elizabeth Cavalier of Locust Grove, Dewitt, Los Angeles, a son Earl of Tulsa and Hogan of Fayetteville. One brother John Markham of Webbers Falls who organized the first Masonic lodge in Muskogee.

This is over Benk  
Markham - of the  
Locust Grove Settlement.  
An old timer -  
Born in Saline Dist  
Cherokee Nation, T.

Benk was of the  
remaining oldest set  
or class of Cherokees -  
and if I am in-  
formed correctly, he  
of the Markham families  
resided near the old Saline - of  
the Blufford West -

The older of the name, one was  
Leroy Markham - old Aunt  
Mancy Markham -  
Historic -

Benk is shown to have died  
Friday, Aug 7, 1925 in the  
afternoon -  
The above clipping is from  
the Daily News of Muskogee of  
the 10th of Aug 1925.

Poems worth all in language  
Dante - Burns & Milton  
all worth their weight in  
gold as to language as  
describing Human Nature.

### VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR LOSING BATTLE AGAINST AGE

#### Federal Records Show Old Union Soldiers Dying at the Rate of 2,500 a Month; In Another Decade Only Few Hundred Will Remain Alive, Records Indicate

By B. N. THOMPSON.  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Here in Washington they can explain why only about 2,000 veterans of the Union army attended the "reunion" just closed in Grand Rapids, Mich., and why one of them dropped dead in the line of parade.

The survivors of the army of Grant are dying at the approximate rate of 2,500 per month. That means that every day a tragic somewhere, sends "logs" over nearly 100 old-timers who fought in the sixties. When the past fiscal year ended on June 30, the records of the United States pension bureau revealed that 125,544 veterans of the U. S. A. were on the pension rolls of a federal government. That number presumably represents practically every Union survivor of the Civil war. Since the passage of the floor-wood pension act of May, 1920, allowing a maximum pension of \$12 per month to such veterans, almost every survivor has come in on the government records.

Officials of the pension bureau say that this figure, 125,544, represents as nearly as could be ascertained the number of Union veterans who probably are now alive.

In Washington there are no official figures showing the number of survivors of the Confederate armies. Nevertheless federal officials here think they will run up about the same proportion, taking into consideration that when the Civil war ended the Union had larger forces in the field than did Robert E. Lee. Maybe there are 90,000 or 100,000 Confederates left.

Of the approximately 125,000 veterans on the federal pension rolls on June 30, more than 45,000 were drawing the maximum allowance under the Rutherford law. The percentage in each case told the story that the veteran was too old and enfeebled to take care of himself and that some one else—a nurse, a friend, or a relative—had to assist him day in and day out. Doubtless the same story, if it could be gathered in Washington, would apply to the veterans of the Confederate armies who depend on their old age upon state pension laws.

The average age of the survivors of the armies of Grant today is 83 years. But few persons of that age could be expected to attend a reunion in Grand Rapids, or elsewhere. It was no surprise to officials in Washington when press reports from Grand Rapids disclosed that the attendance of the 1925 Grand Army of the Republic scarcely exceeded 2,000.

A year hence, when the reunion is held in Des Moines, the number doubtless will be smaller. When death cuts into a list of 124,000 at the rate of 2,500 per month it cannot long last. And when men reach "an average age of 83" they cannot last long, either.

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