

"Last Survivors"



W.A. MCKAY AND HARLEY DRIPS
TWO "BUCKTAILS"

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

RESS dispatches from Chicago recently carried a story about a famous Civil war regiment of which there are now only three survivors out of an original total of 1,184. The story reads as follows:

"Three are all that's left to form a company—that's what they called them in the old days even in the cavalry—but you can't have a reunion of the Eight Illinois cavalry with only three to answer roll call even in Memorial hall at Randolph street and Michigan avenue. Since Comrade George Perry, ninety years old, died last summer at his home in Sycamore, there isn't going to be any sixty-fifth annual reunion.

"Not that the glorious old Eighth is actually disbanded, but the gaping rows of vacant chairs and the too generous spaces of the hall that now toss back at them the quivering echoes of their old voices lifted in the songs that once roared lustily up to the rafters waken too many memories. Too many gentle ghosts walk there.

"So the faded old flags have been furlled for the last time. The records will remain closed. Fins is being written to the gallant regiment that on October 18 back in 1861 rode up Pennsylvania avenue in Washington past the White House, where the troops halted to give three rousing cheers for Abraham Lincoln. The regiment that the President watching them dubbed in his own quaint phraseology, 'Farnsworth's Big Abolition Regiment.'

"They were eleven hundred and eighty-four strong that day, mounted but without carbines or sabers. John F. Farnsworth, who recruited them, largely from Chicago and Evanston, at Camp Kane, St. Charles, Ill., was elected first colonel of the regiment. He had reason to look upon them pridefully.

"Those who remain of the regiment that was mustered out of service at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, in June of 1865 and returned to Chicago for final payment and discharge are J. R. Duff of Dundee, Henry Eichfield of Milwaukee and C. W. Blatherwick of Chicago. Comrade Duff was captain of the vanished post."

Such a story could be written about almost every regiment which marched away to war 70 years ago, for of more than three millions who wore the Blue or the Gray in 1861 to 1865, only a handful remain. Last summer in Stillwater, Minn., there took place a dramatic scene which symbolized strikingly the passing of the rear guard of the Civil war. It was the last meeting of the now-famous "Last Man's Club"—a meeting attended by only one man. He was Charles Lockwood, eighty-seven years old, now a resident of Chamberlain, S. D., but once a member of a group of young men who responded to President Lincoln's first call for volunteers.

It was on Sunday morning, April 21, 1861, that a company of gay young men marched from Stillwater after a night of dancing at the Sawyer house. They went to Fort Snelling, where they were formed into Company B, First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. Then came Bull Run, battle of Fair Oaks, Antietam and Fredericksburg. They built the Grapevine bridge, salvation of Keyes corps at Seven Pines in '62. After Pickett's charge at Gettysburg only a few of the gallant Company B remained fit for duty.

In 1885 several of the veterans decided to form an organization of their comrades. They met on September 17, 1885. The ranks of the company had declined from 89 to 34. Louis Hospes, father of Al Hospes, known as the "baby" of the company, gave the organization a bottle of Burgundy wine, and it was decided to form a "Last Man's Club" and the last man was to open the wine and drink a final toast to his departed comrades. Each took a pledge to do this. The purpose of the organization was to keep "alive the memory of the fallen comrades."

"I think the boys got the idea of the Last Man's club from reading



CHARLES LOCKWOOD

some story of French soldiers," says Lockwood. "They used to have those wine suppers every year." It was decided to hold the annual reunions on July 21, the anniversary of the Battle of Bull Run. Each year on that day the veterans would assemble at the Sawyer house after a group of them had gone to the first National bank and taken from its vault the old bottle of wine which was kept in a case along with a poem written by the late H. E. Hayden in 1887. The poem was entitled "The Last Survivor to His Dead Comrades."

"The camp fire smolders—ashes fall,
The clouds are black against the sky;
No taps of drums, no bugle call;
My comrades, all goodbye."

By 1929 there were only three of the 34 left—Lockwood, John S. Goff of St. Paul and Peter Hall of Atwater, Minn. Within the next year both Goff and Hall had died, so when July 21, 1930, came around it fell to the lot of Lockwood to hold the last meeting of the "Last Man's Club." So he stood alone among the 33 empty chairs, black-draped, set about a table in the Lowell inn, which stands on the site of the old Sawyer house—"a tired old man, prideless winner of a race against death," press dispatches of the time described him—raised his glass in salute "to my comrades!" took a sip of what had once been sparkling Burgundy wine but which had by this time turned to vinegar, and repeated the words of "The Last Survivor to His Dead Comrades." Then with his promise fulfilled he turned away—and the "Last Man's Club" had reached its destiny of dissolution.

When the Grand Army of the Republic went to Portland, Maine, for its annual grand encampment in 1929, two veterans attracted much attention by the insignia which they wore on their hats. The ornament was the tail of a deer, for these two men, William A. McKay of Utica, Pa., and Harley Drips of Derby, Pa., both of the survivors of the famous "Bucktail" regiments of Pennsylvania. There were two regiments of "Bucktails" in Civil war days—the First Pennsylvania Rifles and later the One Hundred Fiftieth Pennsylvania Rifles.

So far as is known the last survivor of the original "Bucktail" regiment, the First Pennsylvania Rifles, died in 1927. An issue of the Potter County Journal at Coudersport, Pa., during that year contained this news story:

The recent death of Charles W. Dickinson, aged eighty-eight, marked the passing of the last member of the original Bucktail regiment, famous for its record during the Civil war.

The regiment, organized in 1861, through the influence of Gen. Thomas L. Kane, founder of the city of Kane, was made up largely of hardy mountaineers of this section of the country. On April 18, 1861, representatives from McKean, Elk and Cameron counties met at the Smethport courthouse in answer to summons sent out by General Kane. Three companies, the McKean County Rifles, the Elk County Rifles and the Cameron County Wild Cats, were organized and formed the nucleus of what later became the Bucktail regiment.

It was at Smethport that the insignia by which the regiment

came to be known was adopted. The day the recruits assembled at Smethport, April 25, 1861, James Landrean, member of the McKean County Rifles, while passing a meat market where a deer's carcass was on display, cut off the animal's tail, stuck it in his hat and proceeded to headquarters. Thomas L. Kane, who later became a general, observed the buck's tail and seizing upon the idea, announced that the force he was recruiting should be known as the Bucktails. Within a short time the deer's carcass was cut into strips to resemble buck tails and attached to their caps.

After marching over the mountains the McKean and Elk county troops joined those of Cameron county at Emporium and continued their march to Driftwood on the Sinnemahoning, a branch of the Susquehanna river.

Rafts had been constructed of lumber for their journey down the Susquehanna to Lock Haven. And on April 27, 1861, the forces numbering 315 men embarked and at Lock Haven boarded a train for Harrisburg where they were mustered into service.

Visitors to the state capitol at Harrisburg, Pa., can see in the cases which hold the tattered ensigns of the Keystone state regiments that of the One Hundred Fiftieth Pennsylvania Rifles, a flag which has an interesting history. During the battle of Gettysburg the "Bucktails" were forced to abandon their position on Seminary Ridge and fall back into the town. During this retreat the wounded color-bearer became separated from his comrades and the flag fell into the hands of the Confederates. Later it was presented to President Jefferson Davis, and was found among his effects when he was captured in 1865, and in 1869 it was restored to the state of Pennsylvania.

In the city of Alexandria, Va., lives the sole survivor now of the 600 or 700 Alexandrians who fought with the Confederates. He is Edgar Warfield, a member of Company H, Seventeenth Virginia regiment, known as the Old Dominion Rifles.

Last year also saw the passing of an even more famous "last survivor" of the "Lost Cause." For when Maj. Charles M. Stedman died on September 23, 1890, the Congress of the United States lost its sole survivor of the Civil war serving our national legislature. Up until recent years there were a number of Civil war veterans, both those who wore the Blue and those who wore the Gray, in both houses of congress. But the last decade saw the number cut down steadily until 1925 when there were only three left. In that year Gen. Isaac Sherwood of Ohio retired to private life at the age of ninety and his departure marked the passing of the last Union veteran from the house of representatives. In 1929 Senator Francis Warren of Wyoming died and the last Union veteran was gone from the senate. And last year the death of Major Stedman of North Carolina removed not only the last Confederate veteran but also the last Civil war veteran on either side from both houses.

Major Stedman was born January 29, 1841, in Pittsboro, N. C., and entered the University of North Carolina at the age of sixteen. He was graduated from the university in 1861 and received his diploma, but before the commencement exercises could be held he had responded to a call for volunteers and enlisted as a private in the Fayetteville Light Infantry company which was a part of the First North Carolina (or Bethel) regiment. Upon the disbanding of this regiment he joined a company from Chatham county, rose to the rank of lieutenant, then captain and finally major. He served in the army of Gen. Robert E. Lee throughout the war and was present at the historic surrender at Appomattox. Major Stedman was wounded three times during the war but survived his wounds to become a lawyer and to be elected from the Greensboro district of North Carolina to the Sixty-second congress 20 years ago.

(By Western Newspaper Union.)

OREGON STATE NEWS OF GENERAL INTEREST

Principal Events of the Week
Assembled for Information
of Our Readers.

THE MARKETS

Portland
Wheat—Big Bend bluestem, 70c; soft white, western white, 66c; hard winter, northern spring, western red, 63c.
Hay—Buying price, f. o. b. Portland: Alfalfa, \$17.50@18; valley timothy, \$17.50; eastern Oregon timothy, \$19@20; clover, 14; oat hay, \$14; oats and vetch, \$13.50@14.
Butterfat—24@27c.
Eggs—Ranch, 14@24c.
Cattle—Steers, good, \$8.75@9.15.
Hogs—Good to choice, \$9.25@9.50.
Lamb—Good to choice, \$6.50@7.00.
Seattle
Wheat—Soft white, western white, 66c; northern spring, hard winter, western red, 64c; bluestem, 63c.
Eggs—Ranch, 12@24c.
Butterfat—29c.
Cattle—Choice steers, \$7.50@8.50.
Hogs—Good to choice, \$9.50@9.65.
Lamb—Choice, \$6.50@7.
Spokane
Cattle—Steers, good, \$7.50@8.25.
Hogs—Good to choice, \$9.00.
Lamb—Medium to good, \$5@6.

Official census figures for Astoria give the city 10,349 inhabitants.

Fire, believed to have been of incendiary origin, destroyed two buildings in the business section of Harrisburg.

W. L. Johnson, a pioneer of Ashland, has celebrated his 93d birthday. In spite of his advanced age he is still active.

Mr. and Mrs. Jackson A. Bartlett of Ontario celebrated their 60th wedding anniversary with a family reunion recently.

The Union Pacific system formally dedicated the new \$150,000 two-story union station to the city of La Grande at an impressive ceremony recently.

The year of 1930 has been a good year and when the state total of building permits is issued, Klamath Falls is expected to be second to Portland.

Astoria's police department has found a new use for confiscated moonshine. It is mixed with kerosene and used in the radiators of the police cars.

Floyd B. Moffit of Lostine has moved a house from Enterprise and set it up on his Lostine property. It was loaded on wagons and hauled by teams.

Two robbers appeared as uninvited guests at a wedding party in Klamath Falls, and after holding up seven persons, escaped with about \$8 in cash and three watches.

Seventy-five pounds of tin foil has been sent to the Shrine hospital in Portland from the Redmond grade schools, 25 pounds of which was collected by the first grade.

Southern Pacific officials have authorized the beginning of their \$200,000 development plan of filling in their property on the west side of Lake Ewauna, at Klamath Falls.

The Newport chamber of commerce and the city council are petitioning the state highway commission to definitely locate the Oregon Coast highway through the city of Newport.

Fifty acres of strawberries are to be put out on the Mike Svoboda farm a few miles east of Seaside, according to W. J. Turnidge, who has recently leased the farm for a term of years.

Beatification of Pilot Butte park at Bend has been included in the state highway program of work for the unemployed. Besides burning dead trees, unsightly boards are to be removed.

Taxpayers of Oregon will be called upon to pay \$6,842,949.09 toward support of the state and its various activities in 1931, according to the tax levy promulgated by the state tax commission.

The millage tax in Baker next year will be 46.1 mills as compared with 47.6 mills this year. The reduction was effected despite the reduction in assessed valuation from \$27,053,907 to \$26,650,139.

Owing to the fact that kippered salmon is in much greater demand than the fresh or canned variety, the Empire packing plant near Marshfield, has installed equipment to kipper 1000 pounds per day.

A member of parliament from Glasgow recently entered a lion's cage. Even for a Scotchman, it seemed an odd way to avoid paying rent.

It seems a sports writer just has to be in the game from ten to fifteen years before settling down and frankly calling a football a "football."

Students in a western college have solved the what-to-do-with-razor-blades problem in an ingenious yet workable way. They are growing beards.

WOULD ENDOW SPORTS



Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler.

New York.—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler's suggestion that all intercollegiate athletics be endowed by alumni to end the "importance of gate receipts" has brought forth a flood of comment, favorable and otherwise, from the country's college administrators and athletic officials. The consensus seemed to be that the Columbia president's proposals might be sound enough in theory, but that they were not practicable, at least at this time.

CORN SUGAR RULING TO BENEFIT FARMER

Consumption of Grain May Increase 100,000,000 Bu.

Washington.—Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde threw open a new and important market to farmers of the corn growing states in an order removing the discriminations against corn sugar from the federal food and drugs act.

The secretary struck out of the regulations a provision that when corn sugar is used in canned and packaged food products it must be declared upon the label. His order officially recognized corn sugar, or dextrose, as "a clear, clean, white granulated sugar," which is "wholesome and healthful," and placed it on a par with cane and beet sugar, or sucrose, under the law.

As a contribution to the prosperity of the producers of Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and other states in the corn belt, and to the corn products industry, Secretary Hyde's action was considered one of the most significant steps taken by the government in many years.

As the result of the order, Mr. Hyde stated, the annual consumption of cash corn is expected to increase possibly 100,000,000 bushels—a factor that will be reflected in corn prices. Spokesmen for the Domestic Sugar Producers' association, which advocates the change, estimated that the consumption would at once increase at least 30,000,000 bushels. They also declared that the order will mean an immediate expansion of corn products refineries and will double their output within six months, giving employment to thousands of men.

In making his ruling Secretary Hyde took issue with several of his predecessors, who had rejected the plea of the corn sugar interests for equality under the food and drugs act.

President's Approval on New Railroad Pact

Washington.—Announcing the most significant move in ten years of eastern railroad history, President Hoover stated that leading railroad executives of the East had agreed upon a consolidation program calling for the formation of four independent eastern super-systems of rail communication. They would be based fundamentally on present groupings represented in the Pennsylvania, New York Central, Nickel Plate and Baltimore & Ohio lines.

President Hoover is said to have been assured that the rail consolidation agreement includes the carriers' voluntary pledge to protect the 500,000 employees of the 250 roads slated for merger in the four eastern systems.

Quarter of Nation's Population in School

Washington.—Approximately 28,104,000 students—nearly one-fourth of the nation's population—are in elementary and high schools.

This was disclosed a few days ago in an annual review by the federal office of education, which said 848,500 teachers were employed in 254,200 schools. The total annual expenditure is \$2,280,000,000.

Elementary schools had 21,370,000 pupils; 4,030,000 were in public high schools, and 2,704,000 registered in private institutions.

King of American Gypsies Dead

Rochester, N. Y.—John Nicholas, fifty-eight, said to have been king of the gypsies in America, is dead here.

Mexico Bars Foreign M. Dr.

Mexico City.—A decree forbidding the practice of medicine by foreigners in Mexico has been issued by the interior department as a method of protecting Mexican physicians from competition.

Recover \$84,000 Kansas Bank Loot

Hutchinson, Kan.—Securities to the amount of \$84,000 stolen in the robbery of the American National bank here on November 20 have been recovered.

LONDON ARMS TREATY IS PUT INTO EFFECT

Proclamation Issued Following Irish Ratification.

Washington.—Completing the last formality in connection with American adherence to the London naval arms treaty, President Hoover officially proclaimed the pact to be in effect and called upon the people of the United States to observe and fulfill "every article and clause."

With an absence of ceremony the President signed the proclamation in his study in the White House and issued it as his first act of the new year. The treaty actually went into effect when the Irish Free State deposited its ratification at London. It was the last of the signatories thus to signify its adherence to the pact.

The treaty will continue in force for six full years. Its date of expiration is December 31, 1936, so far as naval building is concerned, but provision is made for a new conference to be held in 1935 to extend the present pact or draft another.

Significantly included in President Hoover's proclamation is a reference to the resolution of the senate which made plain that its ratification of the treaty was based on the understanding that it involved no secret agreements. The language of the proclamation reflects the qualifying phrases which attended the senatorial ratification.

The reference in the proclamation occurs in one of the "whereas" clauses which records the fact that all the instruments of ratification by the various signatories have been duly deposited.

The American ratification, Mr. Hoover's proclamation sets forth, is subject to the understanding that "there are no secret files, documents, letters, understandings or agreements which in any way, directly or indirectly, modify, change, add to, or take from any of the stipulations, agreements or statements in said treaty and that, excepting the agreement brought about through the exchange of notes between the governments of the United States of America, Great Britain and Japan having reference to article 19, there is no agreement, secret or otherwise, expressed or implied, between any of the parties to said treaty as to any construction that shall hereafter be given to any statement or provision contained therein."

Taking care to avoid all possibility of senatorial criticism, the rebuke of the proclamation in this clause is almost a replica of the senate resolution sponsored by Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska, voicing the sentiment of the senate as it ratified the treaty. The agreement in respect to article 19, to which the senatorial resolution and the proclamation refer deals with cruiser replacements.

The London treaty navy permits the United States 1,103,000 tons of ships, excluding two 8-inch gun, 10,000 ton treaty cruisers which will not be completed until a year or so after the pact normally would expire on December 31, 1936. On that date the United States may have 1,153,000 tons of ships building.

Shorter Mine Week in Illinois Turned Down

Chicago.—A shorter work day or shorter week in the Illinois coal industry, as proposed by Harry Fishwick, president of the United Mine Workers of America, was declared unsound in a communication addressed to the union chief by the Illinois Coal Operators' Labor association.

The communication was in answer to a suggestion that the operators agree to an amendment of the wage agreement with the miners which provides for an eight-hour working day in a recent letter from Mr. Fishwick to Joseph D. Zook, president and commissioner of the Illinois Coal Operators' Labor association.

Mr. Fishwick urged a plan to reduce the working hours and thus provide some employment for those miners now unemployed, in district 12 of the United Mine Workers of America, embracing the entire state of Illinois which is the largest bituminous coal field in the United States employing exclusively union labor in its mines.

Youngstown-Bethlehem Steel Merger Refused

Youngstown, Ohio.—A permanent injunction restrained completion of one of the biggest deals in industrial history—the proposed billion dollar merger of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube company with the Bethlehem Steel corporation.

Common Pleas Judge David G. Jenks granted the injunction here as a dramatic climax to a ten month battle between some of America's most powerful industrialists and financiers.

Unless the merger proponents appeal and are able to win a reversal, the merger is dead.

Cuba Completes Auto Highway

Havana.—The completion of the \$100,000,000 highway between Havana and Santiago was announced here, the 700-mile artery being thrown open to automobile traffic from the western to the eastern ends of the island.

Gives Oil Concession

Peshawar, India.—It is stated here that the Afghan government has granted important oil concessions to one of the American Standard Oil companies.

INDIGESTION GOES—QUICKLY, PLEASANTLY

When you suffer from heartburn, gas or indigestion, it's usually too much acid in your stomach. The quickest way to stop your trouble is with Phillips' Milk of Magnesia. A spoonful in water neutralizes many times its volume in stomach acids— instantly. The symptoms disappear in five minutes.

Try Phillips' Milk of Magnesia, and you will never allow yourself to suffer from over-acidity again. It is the standard anti-acid with doctors.

Your drugstore has Phillips' Milk of Magnesia, with directions for use, in generous 25c and 50c bottles.

Found Something Good to Say About Spinach

The reappearance in the newspaper of Krishnamurti, now sojourning in a castle in Holland, recalls his encounter with Ellen Beach Yaw, the California songbird.

Mental science, health, theosophy and other kindred subjects came up. Miss Yaw talked diet and Krishnamurti optimism.

"Well, at any rate, those two don't go together," smiled Miss Yaw. "At least you will have to admit that it's awfully difficult to find anything nice to say about spinach."

"At least it has no bones in it," replied the savant instantly, with that winning smile that stamps him as human as the rest of us.—Los Angeles Times.



Amazes Mother

"Bobbie's stomach was often upset and he suffered a lot from colds," says Mrs. P. S. Fletcher, Jr., 4410 W. 30th St., Los Angeles, Cal. "We found he was constipated."

"Mother used California Fig Syrup, so we gave Bobbie some. He amazed me by the quick way he became strong, energetic, well again. His bowels act freely now, and his digestion is splendid."

The quick, safe way to cleanse and regulate the bowels of bilious, headachy, constipated children is with California Fig Syrup. Every child loves it. It has the full endorsement of doctors. Appetite is increased by its use; digestion is assisted; weak stomach and bowels are given tone and strength.

Look for the word California on the carton. That marks the genuine, famous for 50 years.

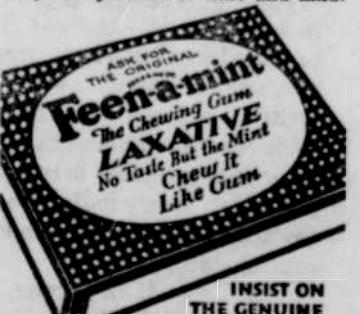
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP
LAXATIVE-TONIC for CHILDREN

Much Milk Used
It took approximately 62,000 cows a year to produce the milk and milk products used in the manufacture of milk chocolate in this country last year. Every class of milk product, with the exception of evaporated milk, showed gains over the preceding year. There were to start with more than 117,000,000 quarts of whole milk used and in addition 5,248,540 pounds of dried milk, 5,864,000 pounds of condensed milk, 2,000,000 pounds of dried skim milk and several million pounds of other products, such as cream powder, cream, butter, butter oil and skim milk.

Another Kind
"He's a regular cut-up."
"A funny man, eh?"
"No—a butcher."—Boston Globe.

tired every morning?

Get poisons out of the system with Feen-a-mint, the Chewing Gum Laxative. Smaller doses effective when taken in this form. A modern, scientific, family laxative. Safe and mild.



INSIST ON THE GENUINE
Feen-a-mint
FOR CONSTIPATION