McKINNEY MEETING.

The Last Day of the Grand Reunion.

A Bright Sun, Cloudless Sky and Immense Attendance.

Distinguished Speakers -- Full of Flowers and Patriotism.

The Big Barbecue--A Feast for the Gods.

Jaunts Over the Grounds and Halts at Headquarters.

Many Interesting Events of an Eventful Day.

The Closing Scenes and Incidents.

McKINNEY, Aug. 8.—[Special.] — Last night the grounds presented a picturesque appearance. The tents seen in the half light recalled the camp of reality, but the merry dance on the grand stand, graced, by the way, by the presence of many lovely women, and the shouts of the vendors of almost everything, dispelled the illusion.

Across the way, or the creek, was the barbecuing ground. Here the Lamar Rifles found real soldier practice in guarding the numerous carcasses in the state of transition from rawness to delicious doneness. Faithfully they performed their duty without a murmur or a falter.

Besides the dancing on the grounds, there was also speaking. Some two or three hundred of the ex-soldiers of the half a thousand who slept on the grounds, assembled together, and on motion of Captain W. G. Veal, Mr. Charles L. Martin was made chairman of the meeting and instructed to appoint a committee of three to find speakers for the occason. The chair appointed Messrs. Holland, of Austin, Adams, of Marshall, and Sparrow, of Dallas, on said committee. The chairman then introduced Captain Veal as the first speaker, and for three-quarters of an hour he entertained his audience with one of his proverbially and characteristic speeches, eloquent, meant for the occasion, conservative and full of hard good sense and wisdom.

Captain Veal was followed by Rev. Mr. Brown, of Waxahachie, in a short but brilliant and enthusing effort.

Mr. Charles L. Martin followed Mr. Brown in a twenty-minute effort, which was well received and heartily applauded.

Mr. Deane, of Sherman, followed Mr. Martin in a pleasing and eloquent brief address.

Dr. Barnes, of the Choctaw nation, was the next speaker, and gave a brief account of the bravery and of the devotion of the Choctaw Indians to the Confederate cause during the war. Mr. Ashby closed the speaking in a few remarks, and then the audience dispersed.

The noise and the din of the encampment did not cease during the night, but the sleep of our reporter on the straw in his tent was sweet, peaceful and innocent.

SECOND DAY.

The day dawned slightly foggy, but the mud was dried and the attendance has been enormously increased by the country folks, debarred from attendance yesterday by heavy roads. By 8 o'clock the sun was shining in all its refulgence and with as much ardor as if it had never had any spots on its face. Already the crowd had begun to arrive, fair ladies, strong men and sweet little children. By 10 o'clock, not less than six thousand people were on the grounds. They came from the city, they came from neighboring towns and cities; they came from all the highways and byways of the country. They came by the cars, they came in carriages, in buggies, in wagons, on horseback and afoot. It was a great, surging, happy throng of people, visiting with pleasure a reunion of those who wore the gray and those who wore the blue. They all had memories, many of them had heart-aches, of the dead days of the past when the gray and the blue were arrayed one against the other. Many of them thought of distant mounds where their loved and their lost slept sweetly in "the bivouac of the dead," but they came to the reunion to enjoy the occasion, to see and to mingle with those on each side, who had done and dared so much for country.

At 8 o'clock the Lamar Rifles, the Queen City Guards having gone home yesterday afternoon, formed, and preceded by the Meine Bros.' Germania band, of Dallas, marched down the city where a procession was formed, which marched out to the grounds, the Germania band leading, the Lamar Rifles next and the different commands present, in line, the band from Greenville bringing up the rear.

During the morning the several commands held meetings elected officers and passed resolutions, etc., all of which will appear elsewhere.

At 10 o'clock the exercises of the day began by the introduction of

GOVERNOR LUBBOCK

by General Cabell. He apologized for speaking from manuscript, but later on it become apparent that necessity enforced such an innovation on his part—the speech teeming with minute historical data. He had been put down in the prints, and perhaps in the programme, to speak to the old settlers as a man who had landed in America with Columbus. [Laughter.] May be the management of this enjoyable reunion supposed that such an announcement would induce many to leave their homes to see so antiquated a personage. This was the work of zealous visiting widowers. [Renewed laughter.] He did not propose to be cheapened in the eyes of the softer sex. [Laughter.] Now, is it reasonable to suppose that one of such age should "speak in public on the stage?" And, further, the time allotted to other regiments precluded the possibility of his going back to such an idea. To get in the time assigned, he must omit reference to La Salle's discovery of the Mississippi, and his subsequent visit to Texas; of the first European emigrants to Texas; nor would he dwell on the occupation of Texas by Lafite, but at the risk of being tedious, he would take a cursory and rapid glance at the history of Texas from the time that Moses Austin undertook the colonization of Texas with pioneers from the United States. Then briefly he sketched the history of the Lone Star from that period down, his data having the charm of being detailed by a participant in many of the stirring events of that period. In 1821 Stephen F. Austin entered Texas with the first pioneers, Edward Lovelace and Henry Holstein from Louisiana, James Beard and William Little from Missouri, W. Smith from Indiana, Doc Hewitson, Irwin, Burham, Polly Maple, Gasper Bellew, William Wilson, from District of Columbia, thirteen in all. There were probably four others whose names are not mentioned. It is believed that all of this brave band have crossed the river, but many descendants of these pioneers are now living and enjoying the fruits of the early settlers and are honored and respected citizens of Texas.

The several colonies that followed in the footsteps of Austin were mentioned in detail and the inauguration of the oppression of Mexico referred to, and the various petty and large devices employed to exasperate and subjugate the American colonists. Nevertheless settlers continued to pour in. The Indian now began to harass the new-comers. Instances were adduced of the prowess displayed by these pioneers against great odds in numbers.

The notorious Colonel Bradburn, continuing his arbitrary arrest of Texans, troops were raised and placed under the command of Colonel Frank Johnson, now president of the State Veteran association, and this, the first defined resistance to the exactions of Mexico, was successful, Colonel Piedras, the Mexican commander, removing Davis. In rapid succession the agitation over the constitution of 1824, the capture of the fortress of Velasco by Captain Austin, (July 25, 1832), and other forerunners of the irrepressible struggle then looming upon the horizon, were reviewed, this portion of the speech [illegible] The population of Texas at time period was 21,000—Mexico, 8,000,000. Matters were now assuming a serious aspect, and all at once the speaker had his audience in the thick of the revolution that was greeted by success at San Jacinto adducing divers incidents overlooked by the historian. He was exhaustive but entertaining, his description being very graphic. Pausing to pay a tribute to the martyrs of the Alamo and Guliad, the speaker proceeded to depict the young republic at the date of the election of General Houston as governor. The population was estimated at 30,000 Anglo-Americans, Mexicans, Indians and negroes, 22,670; total, 52,670. The debt was $1,230,000 The embarrassments and difficulties under which the republic labored were faithfully depicted. The following document, read aloud and accompanied by a running fire of humorous comment, was productive of much amusement:

War Department Harrisburg 29th March, 1836.—To Adam Smith, Charles Wilcox and Thomas:

Gentlemen—The government are under the absolute necessity of having at least twenty horses for the purpose of establishing lines of express to the army and other points of the country. You will therefore proceed if possible immediately to purchase for the government twenty good horses on the public faith. If you cannot purchase then you are required to press that number into service, giving receipts for them and in all cases taking special care not to produce individual suffering where it can be avoided.

You will make return of your proceedings with the horses you procure as early as possible.

By order of the president and cabinet.

THOS. J. RUSK,
Secretary at War.

Annexation, the war with Mexico and the rising of the Lone Star on the field of the union, was carefully and conscientiously detailed, as well as the civil war and reconstruction. This speech, it will be recalled, was specially addressed to the old settlers, and was necessarily of a historic character. That the task could have fallen into no better hands was fully evident from the close attention paid him throughout the entire speech. His peroration was a glowing tribute to Collin county and her future, and having exhausted his time he retired amid cries of "go on." Several colloquial passages between facetious auditors and the speaker proved that the latter was always ready to give a Roland for an Oliver. A reference to the balance brought down the sovereigns, and the old settlers said they were glad they had been there.

The next speaker was

GENERAL L. S. ROSS,

who was introduced by General Cabell. He began by saying that although he had been for several days prostrated by fever, he could not resist the temptation of coming here and mingling once more with his old comrades. The fellowship and the reminiscences revived by the coming together of old army comrades was delightful, was refreshing in the extreme. His interest in this reunion had been increased, too, by the hope he had of meeting old comrades from other states than Texas with whom he had served. He would never forget having seen the Missourians at Corinth sweep forward like a torrent against the enemy through the din and murky clouds of smoke, lit up only by the cannons' glare, as shot and shell plowed through their ranks and the ground all about them was beaten into finest dust by pelting balls; but onward they pressed, regardless of their peril and of the fearful storm hurled against their bosoms. Since that day his soul and heart had always thrilled and beat warm for his Missouri comrades.

No one can yet presume to say what will be the results of the war to our country in politics, in literature, in religion and in material progress and advancement. He was glad the war was over, glad there were no more blackened and ruined houses in the land; no more suffering, no more war and agony of heart. Still he did not feel that it become the southern people, like the prodigal son, to go pleading poverty; to humiliate and humble themselves, and cryingly beg and beseech favors. The principles and the convictions that inspire men will never die. The cause embodying them may fail, and those principles and convictions may never meet fruition, still they will live on, and live forever. He believed that while we were in our own barn yard we ought not to let any one crow louder than we did, and he unhesitatingly said that on an equal footing and with a fair showing southern soldiers were just as good and perhaps a little better than their opponents in the late war. It was fighting a brave foe all day and rustling for grub nearly all night that broke down the southern troops.

The general then went off on a humorous strain telling anecdote after anecdote and fairly capturing and keeping his audience in a continuous roar.

In his perorations he said his heart still clung to the south, still loved her people and her traditions, but he had a charity and liberality that rose far above political influences and sectional feelings and could welcome with hospitable hands to happy homes the people who loved Texas, and homes within her borders, no matter whence they came. He felt an admiration for so gallant, so heroic a man as Admiral Farragut, who, lashing himself in the rigging of his vessel, with his sails all tattered and torn, his spars all broken about him, feeling his way through a network of torpedoes that were blowing up the vessels of his fleet around him, as the shot and shell poured upon him from the Confederate batteries at Mobile, and he could feel an admiration for all the grand heroes of the Federal army. Such men as Farragut, as Lee, as Stonewall Jackson, as McPherson, belonged to no section, but to the whole country. He referred to what Vanderbilt and Peabody had done for the educational interests of the south, and spoke most touchingly of the generosity of the northern people when epidemics had visited the south, and asked if we could have aught but kindness and love for the people who had done these things. He then closed with a beautiful apostrophe to the future of Texas.

DINNER

was then announced, and the vast throng dispersed to the respective dining tents, or spread their repast upon the grass. Barbecued meat was the piece de resistance, sixty-five carcasses having been roasted. There was plenty and to spare. None were neglected, and the feast passed off without degenerating into the traditional American grab. Dinner over, for a short time the people walked over the grounds, or gathered at the band stands or assembled in sociable groups. Then the speaking was recommenced and

COLONEL FRANK T. MITCHEL

a soldier of the cross, as well serving in the Methodist battalion, was introduced. His speech was humorous and pathetic. Saying that he had a good deal of brass but not enough to buck against a band that was shedding music near by, he took up the lesson of the war. It was possible that he would commit treason, not political treason, the day for that had gone—but he would commit treason against ethics. He did not believe that war was an unmixed evil or that the traditional millenium was at hand. The sentiment of good men, Christians, philanthropists and patriots, is at war, at war with national conflicts, and he hoped the day when war is no more may come, but the sword is the only practical arbitrator between the sons of men. There is an antagonism to virtue, to purity, to justice, an antagonism to everything which can only be overcome by the resistance of the virtuous and by force. It is a sickly sentiment that peace is sacred and hallowed that must be preserved at every cost. There was war in heaven. The world's redemption was purchased by a baptism of blood. The history of this world shows that its grandest strides toward civilization have been over the battlefields. War has been the precursor of civilization, and he is a sickly sentimentalist who will not recognize these facts, and he who is not prepared to enter the arena and expose himself to peril for the interests of right, is not worthy to be called a man. War should be avoided if possible, but being a necessity none should shrink from it. War may fail to immediately accomplish its end, but ultimately succeed, and that he believed to be true of the late struggle. We have this encouragement to-day, America promises to be freer and grander than she would have been without the war. We were called traitors. We accepted the call to arms in good faith and we made a "bully fight, selah." The war was not for slavery, but in defense of sacred rights. A southern president stamped out nullification, but a little later on the northern states were guilty of nullification in the fugitive slave law. The war has purged the political and removed the element of discord. He had been at the foot of Bunker Hill since the war and tried to renew his loyalty, but couldn't, but he came to Texas, gave his allegiance to the Lone Star and through her to the galaxy of states. He never will be perfectly adjusted, but the union of the north and south will be gradually accomplished. An eminent historian has said that it is not the visible unity that knits a nation together, but a moral unity. That is what these reunions are doing. History tells us that the French people from the fifth to the eleventh century enjoyed a more seemingly perfect unity than ever since, but it was long after that moral unity come to France. Out of the American revolution came a grand unity. The late war has taken out of the way the impediments to moral union. It had been said that the north freed the slave, but the south indirectly gave the negro his liberty. The union between Ireland and England is an instance of the rope of sand.

The grand result of the war was the establishment of moral unity throughout the land. Political unity will follow. What a nation wants is talent and life and the war has had the effect to set the talent of the country north and south aglow. In all social upheavals the scum comes to the surface. This is no indication of political death, but of life. Plague spots on the body politic are gloomily viewed by many but they are only on the surface. Like Webster, he believed that this country would "wag on." We had great men on both sides during the war. He never saw a southern soldier who, out of battle, would have harmed Lincoln or his cabinet; if they could have gotten a lever under it they would have tossed them into the Atlantic as a measure of war, but assassination was not their resort. He briefly eulogized Mr. Davis, alluding to him as a sun under eclipse. All our southern heroes will one day burst out of eclipse and dazzle the world.

He would impress the fact we must be one, but let the south tell the north our integrity must be maintained. We will not kneel in the dust, but we will clasp hands and claim our share of your glory.

Wishing you many returns of to-day and one grand reunion on the grand field where war is not known, I thank you for your attention. [Applause]

GENERAL W. L. CABELL

being called for, responded. He was afraid some of his old soldiers had come to the conclusion that he would not speak, but he would speak, and to the Confederate soldier. As a comrade he appreciated their bravery. His only fame was won for him by his soldiers, and no man commanded braver. He referred to the several commands he had met and paid each a compliment. A sad thought was that of one regiment 800 strong he had commanded, not over fifty were here. This reunion and the next is not to rake up the animosities of the war, but that comrades might again clasp hands. The grim ferryman was awaiting at the river's brink, and it is mete that these reunions should be held. There was a time when we were ground under the heel of the conqueror, but thank God that day is over, and the north is beginning to accord us our share of appreciation. In calling the roll of his command he thought of the battles he had fought. He saw several of his brave men, battle-scarred, out in good health. he was glad to meet them, but it awoke sad memories of those battlefields whereon sleep many of their comrades, over whose graves the cattle are now browsing. But these sad memories bind us closer together and make us more thoughtful of others. He was no advocate of war, but it is the last resort of civilization. He wanted to see no more civil war, but prophesied that the next war would be between capital and labor. General Lewis had prophesied this yesterday and he gloried in spunk. Like him, he would be on the side of labor; "Old Tige" would always be with the under dog in the fight. A war he would not deprecate would be one between England and America on account of the former's brutal treatment of the Irish. [Applause.] He returned thanks to the city of McKinney for her hospitality to Dallas and next year Dallas would repay them. He wanted everybody to come and we were going to excel all previous efforts. He felt proud when he saw his old soldiers. Napoleon crossing the Alps was not prouder. Here were men who had never flickered, and he felt safe and proud. Thanking the city of McKinney for her royal welcome to the soldiers, and renewing his invitation to come to Dallas, the general retired amid cheers and applause.

COLONEL J. Q. CHENOWETH

next entertained the audience with a discourse abounding in the choicest flowers of rhetoric and the most practical of suggestions. He was frequently interrupted by bursts of applause, and retired after a glowing panegyric, amid tremendous acclamations.

CAPTAIN J. C. BIGGER

was then introduced to fill the place o General Ross, who was to have represented the ex-union soldiers, but whom, rumor hath it, is on a more agreeable mission north, possibly to Doubl'in. Mr. Bigger was singularly felicitous in his remarks and was complimented with several rebel yells of immense volume, and when he finally retired it was under protest. "Go on! Go on!" shouted the delighted "rebels," but the captain had said his say and could not be induced to continue. His speech was based on a text from the gospel of peace. He paid generous tribute to the valor of the men who wore the gray; contended that the sectional differences that were the cause of the late struggle had been forever wiped out. He was just as proud of the victories of Lee, Jackson, Hood or Granbury, as he was of those of Grant or Sherman or Sheridan. They were part of a common country's glories, and belonged to no one section. Want of space precludes further mention of this effort, but it may be said that never was the hatchet buried in a more graceful or common sense manner.

Speeches were also delivered by several other gentlemen, all breathing the same sentiments of amity, but the sun was rapidly descending and the hour for parting was at hand. Late comrades in tent and in field hastily shook hands, perhaps, for the last time before "crossing over the river and resting under the shade of the trees." The great throng lessened at every minute as group after group threaded their way to the depot and the grand reunion was practically over.

EX-CONFEDERATE MISSOURIANS.

The ex-Confederate Missourians assembled at the court house this morning at 8 o'clock pursuant to adjournment. The meeting was called to order by the president, Thomas H. Murray.

The committee appointed to select a time and place of holding the next annual meeting reported. The committee consisted of General L. M. Lewis, chairman, of Ellis county; Dr. J. P. Coffey, of Collin; Colonel W. M. Buster, of Parker; Colonel C. S. Mitchell, of Dallas; Rev. W. H. Frolliig, of Grayson, and Thomas H. Murray, of Collin.

The committee reported and recommended Dallas, August 7th and 8th, 1884, as the most suitable place, which was adopted.

The executive committee granted privilege to change time and place to suit other organizations meeting there about that time.

The committee appointed to be known as the executive committee to submit a plan of procedure for the government of the association and the order in which the sessions of the association shall be called during its deliberations was then called. Colonel E. G. Bower, of Dallas county; Captain R. Lindsey, Dallas; Captain L. Willis, Denton; Major C. H. Fuell, of Ellis.

The committee of eight to select and recommend the names of the officers of the association for the ensuing year. The committee consisting of General L. M. Lewis, Colonel Frank Mitchell and Colonel D. A. Williams to tender suitable resolutions expressive of the thanks of the association to Major C. C. Rainwater, Captain James Bannerman and Colonel D. W. Caruth, of St. Louis, Missouri, for the presentation of the magnificent state flag of Missouri.

THE REPORT.

Whereas, Major C. C. Rainwater, Captain James Bannerman and Colonel D. W. Caruth, of St. Louis, Missouri, our noble compatriots in the great war for "separation," in their love for their companions-in-arms, resident in the state of Texas, have presented the Confederate association of Texas with a splendid and costly flag, bearing the coat of arms of Missouri; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, by a rising vote, tender them our most sincere thanks, at the same time conveying to them and to all our associates now resident in Missouri our hearty greetings, and may here add that our fidelity to the indestructible union of the national domain, now covered by the stars and stripes, is measured only by the elevation and bound to the Confederacy.

L. M. LEWIS.

Adopted.

General L. M. Lewis denounced the report now in circulation in regard to an arrangement between Senator Vest, of Missouri, and himself, claiming that during the war it was agreed he (Vest) should be made senator of the southern Confederacy, and he (Lewis) brigadier-general, as a slanderous falsehood and a lie. The report has been circulated extensively of late.

On motion of Colonel Bower, a voted of thanks was tendered Colonel Thomas H. Murray, as presicent of the acsociation, and that his address be published in the minutes of the association.

COLONEL MURRAY'S SPEECH.

COMRADES AND CITIZENS—At the close of the war the Missourians serving in the Confederate armies were scattered from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. Our homes had been the scene of strife and relentless warfare, from the very beginning to the very ending of the civil war.

There was scarcely a battle-field, from the time of the first gun at Sumpter until Appomattox, where Missourians were not in the front rank of victory or in the rear guard of defeat.

At the surrender there were some unconquered spirits who believed that in the distant fields of Mexico a new and glorious destiny might be achieved. Their ambition and unyielding courage was worthy of a Roman soldier in the darkest hours of Rome's existence. Some of these noble comrades of our's attested with their lives their devotion to principle, and their remains lie unburied in that distant country. Thank God, those who survived returned to us, and some of them are present with us on this occasion.

There were thousands of other Missourians, who had family ties in Missouri and other states of the late Confederacy, who felt that there was another duty, higher and more exalted than that of risking life upon the battle-field, and that was, to return to the long-neglected dear ones who depended upon them for support, and in good faith accept the consequences of the war, hold up the drooping spirits at home, reorganize the fragments of broken communities and to learn their countrymen in defeat to meet, like true heroes, the disasters wrought by the red hand of civil war.

With this determination, the great mass of the 75,000 Missourians who had gone into the Confederate ranks, resumed citizenship, and, with the rarest exceptions, these old ex-soldiers in Missouri and in the several states where they made homes at the surrender, have contributed to the restoration and prosperity of the country by yielding a ready obedience to the laws and encouraging in every manner the establishing and maintaining of peaceful relations throughout the land.

With such aims in view, and to the end that old comrades who had suffered and toiled together in long and dangerous campaigns, might meet again and renew on peaceful fields ties of friendship, formed and cemented in the darkest hours of their existence, a number of our veteran comrades residing in Dallas city and county issued a call for a reunion of ex-Confederate Missourians, to meet at Dallas on the 10th and 11th days of August, 1881.

This was the first effort of the kind since the furling of our banners in 1865. It was not the intention to revive any of the issues or animosities of the war, but for an entirely different and better purpose.

That reunion, attended by many, was a most happy and agreeable renewal of old friendships. Scarred veterans were brought together who had not met since the fateful surrender.

It was then resolved that our next reunion should be held at Sherman, on August 10th and 11th, 1882, in connection with the old settlers of north Texas.

That reunion, like the first, at Dallas, was one long to be remembered by the hundreds of old comeads in arms, old settlers in northern Texas, and friends, who mingled together on that occasion.

At the Sherman meeting, many Missourians and others citizens of Collin county, invited our association, the old pioneers, and ex Confederate organizations, to hold a re-Union, at McKinney, at this time. That invitation was accepted. Later, at a meeting of citizens of this county, in conjunction with friends from Dallas, it was resolved to invite all other ex-Confederate organizations, and ex-Confederates, Mexican war veterans, ex-union soldiers residing in Texas, and all citizens. That invitation has been sent forth, and accepted by all, in the same kindly spirit that prompted it.

At McKinney, to-day, we behold the response! These ample preparations; the generous contributions from our own citizens, and those of other counties, and especially Dallas county; these smiling countenances, and the hearty grasp of long separated friends, proclaim the fact that this is a reunion of brothers, that there is no treason to be hatched here, and no strifes to be engendered.

Some of our old comrades have "crossed the dark river" since our last meeting, and are answering to the "roll call" on the other shore, George W. Cameron, of this town, being one of the members. He was a true friend, father and husband, and lived without a shadow clouding his reputation. A very few years more will thin our ranks more than did shot and shell, but may your last years be full of comfort, as your last has been full of disinterested heroism.

In conclusion, my old comrades, let me invoke you to keep up our organization, and continue these reunions, as long as a battalion company, or squad of the old heroes remain on this side of the great unknown.

On motion of Colonel Bower the band played "Hail Columbia" once.

The report of the committee and the selection of officers for the ensuing year were then presented by the chairman and unamiously adopted.

THE OFFCERS.

President, Colonel C. S. Mitchell, Dallas. Vice presidents: Colonel John F. Coffee, Georgetown; Colonel F. T. Mitchell, of Bryan; Captain William Warebank, Paris; Colonel W. W. Buster, Weatherford; Colonel Sidney D. Jackman, Hays county; General L. W. Lewis, of Waxahachie.

Secretary, Colonel D. A. Williams, Dallas.

Treasurer, Captain W. H. Lemon, Dallas.

Sergeants at arms, Major J. E. Barkley, Lieutenant F. B. Fisher.

On motion of Colonel Frank Mitchell, the following resolutions were offered:

Resolved, That the thanks of this association be and they are hereby heartily tendered to the citizens of Collin county, for the hospitality with which they have entertained us and the friends who have honored us with their presence.

Resolved further, That the hearty thanks of this association are due, and are hereby tendered, to the officers of the association especially the president, secretary, treasurer and marshal, for the thoroughness of their preparations, and the grace with which they executed our entertainment.

On motion of General Lewis, the meeting adjourned till 2 o'clock p. m.

COLONEL D. A. WILLIAMS

then addressed the association as follows:

Gentlemen of the Association of ex-Confederate Missourians.—Since our last annual meeting at Sherman, we have much to be proud of. Providence has blessed us with a bountiful yield of the seasons as they come and go. Where economy and energy has been combined, plenty fills the lap in every department of business. The earth has sent forth in luxuriant bounty and gladdened the hearts of the cultivators of the soil, and furnished as well bounteous returns of shining ore to all who seek its wealth, and last, but not least, time has dealt gently with the members of our association, as our worthy committee has not reported the loss of a single member the past year.

We have now a membership of two hundred and fifteen on our roster, showing an increase at Sherman, and since, of ninety-five members. I wish, however, to call the attention of the association to the fact that out of the one hundred and twenty members joining the association the first year of its existence, 1881, that only thirty-three members paid their dues in 1882 and to the present; that the remainder of the members to wit—ninety-five, who paid their annual dues at Sherman, were new members who joined the association at the Sherman meeting. [illegible] be seen from an examination of the [illegible] report of the meeting at Sherman [illegible] after settling the expenses only $1.60 [illegible] retained in the hands of the treasurer, one of which to pay the current expenses for the year and for publishing the report of the Sherman meeting, therefore in order to pay these current expenses and for publishing the report, the treasurer was compelled to call upon a few of the members of the association in order to raise money to pay for same. As shown by the treasurer's report, that the money so furnished was originally intended as a contribution to assist our friends at McKinney to defray the necessary expenses attendant upon our annual meeting.

That, had our comrades paid their annual dues, but little more would have been needed to defray all these expenses, and the money so raised by our comrades at Dallas, as shown by treasurer's report, would have been placed in the general fund to assist in the payment of expenses of this meeting. The committee on statistics has added but little to the archives of the association for the past year.

While the secretary has no matured plan to offer to remedy the evils, would beg of the association to arrange in some way by which the laborious and important work of the secretary can be done. No secretary can get up the report of our annual meeting, keep up the necessary correspondence and have the necessary printing done without means to pay the necessary expenses in having this work done. All the members of the association will bear witness that the report of our last annual meeting has been placed in their hands very recently, when said report ought to have been printed at furthest within thirty days from the adjournment of each annual meeting, and our last report would have been furnished within that time, provided there had been money in the treasury to pay for same. This, we hope, is sufficient excuse for the delay.

And we now in conclusion beg of the members of the association to make some arrangements by which the work can be done without delay. All of which is respectfully submitted,

D. A. WILLIAMS,
Secretary Association of ex-Confederate Missourians.

UNATTACHED.

At the headquarters of unattached Confederates Mrs. T. W. Wiley spread a bounteous repast, and aided by her lovely daughters, Etta, Lela and Lula, welcomed all the unattached most cordially, and it is safe to say they were all attached to those ladies for their hearty welcome, and made to feel at home.

CABELL'S ARKANSAS BRIGADE.

At the reunion General

CABELL'S ARKANSAS BRIGADE

organized permanently. General Cabell was elected president; J. L. Adams, secretary. Sixty five members were present and had their names enrolled. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Arkansas Confederates of Cabell's brigade tender their heartfelt thanks to the people of McKinney and Collin county for their kindness and hospitality.

Resolved, That we as a body of Arkansas Confederate troops meet with the Missouri Confederates at Dallas on the 7th and 8th of August, 1884, and annually thereafter.

ECTOR'S BRIGADE.

The ex-Confederates belonging to

ECTOR'S BRIGADE

re-elected the following officers of the association: U. C. B. Kilgore, Wills Point, president; C. G. Payne, Dallas, first vice; R. R. Todhunter, Missouri, second vice; John B. Douglas, Tyler, third vice; R. M. Henderson, Sulphur Springs, Hopkins county, secretary. The association selected Dallas and the first Wednesday and Thursday of August, 1884, as the time and place of their next meeting.

GRANBURY'S BRIGADE

association elected Lieutenant O. P. Bowser, of Dallas, president; Lieutenant J. W. Stewart, of Sherman, secretary. Forty-four members were present and registered. Dallas was chosen as the next place of meeting, and the first Wednesday and Thursday in August, 1884, the time.

POLIGNAC BRIGADE

association elected the following officers: Major W. M. Bush, of Collin county, president; Colonel James Stevens, first vice and the senior officer of each regiment was designated as vice-presidents, and Captain Ellis Comb, of Dallas, secretary.

PROCEEDINGS OF EX CONFEDERATE TENNESSEEANS.

The ex-Confederate Tennesseans met at their headquarters on the reunion ground, McKinney, at 5 p. m. August 7th. Colonel R. D. Allison, of McKinney, was elected president, and E. F. Yeager, of Waxahachie, secretary for the ensuing year; also the following other officers: Colonel M. W. McKnight, of Waxahachie, 1st V. P.; Professor I. A. Looney, of McKinney, 2nd V. P.; J. D. Gray, of Terrell, 3rd V. P.; Professor I. A. Looney, of McKinney, corresponding secretary. A letter from General (now governor) Bate, of Tennessee, was read, regretting his inability to be present, and filled with eloquent and patriotic sentiments relative to the past, present and future. A large and beautiful flag, inscribed with appropriate mottoes, was sent by Governor Bate to the ex-Confederate Tennesseans, and was unfurled at their headquarters.

GOVERNOR BATE'S LETTER.

The following is the letter accompanying the beautiful flag presented by Governor Bate, of Tennessee, to the ex-Confederate Tenneesseans assembled at the reunion here:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 3, 1883.—To Colonel R. D. Allison and H. D. Mack, Committee, etc., McKinney, Collin county, Texas:

GENTLEMEN—I need not assure you that it would be more than agreeable for me to be with you and so many of our former fellow-soldiers on the occasion of your reunion on the 7th and 8th of August instant. Did my official and home duties allow my absence at this time, I would certainly be one of many to greet you on that occasion, but as it is, I must forego that pleasure. How inviting the scene of a vast number of ex-Confederate comrades assembled from points remote, with here and there an old patriot of San Jacinto fame, and a few Mexican veterans, who in their young manhood, moved upon the black fort at Monterey over the heights at Buenal Vista and under the fire of many subsequent battles in that great war, of which Texas was the cause and consequence. Men who brought back with them from Montezuma land, permanent peace and a territorial empire. Yes, all those assembled and peacefully and socially comingling on the soil of Texas, will be no common event. Tennessee looks to the occasion with sympathy and interest. Indeed, she claims special interest in the name and fame of many of the most renowned historic characters of your grand empire state. In your effort in the long ago to throw off the Mexican yoke struggling for independence, no state had a heart that beat warmer for your cause or furnished more valorous sons for your defense than Tennessee. Davy Crockett and the Alamo, Sam Houston and San Jacinto, Jack Hayes and his Texas Rangers, General Tom Green and W. H. Wharton, with "their boys in gray," and a host of other Tennesseans, added historic brightness to the Lone Star, and are to-day the sources of as much pride to us as to you. May I not venture to say in this connection that it is the hope of your friends beyond the border that will keep your grand and growing empire state of the south intact without a territorial break. Preserve alike her symmetry of form and glory. Such public gatherings as the one you are to have on the 7th and 8th instants, inspired by principles of patriotism, drawn together by the links of soldier love and presided over by the genius of that good faith, which, while it remembers with affection and pride, the patriotic devotion and unsurpassed valor of our late comrades, living and dead, looks also to the future with cheerfulness and hope, for it is proverbial that the best soldiers in our late war both Federal and Conederate, make the best citizens in peace. Such co-mingling of kindred and opposing spirits does much to allay antagonism and work a proper appreciation of the present, and excite high hope of the future. Such reunions refresh incidents of camp, of march, of battle; and while it gives them the touch and tone of legendary lore, places them at the command of those who will treasure for future historians.

Many of the happiest and brightest incidents, especially those most redolent with personal charms, connected with our unequal but glorious Confederate struggle are yet in legendary form, and should be preserved for historic use when the sunlight and justice shall have dispelled the clouds of passion and prejudice. Such reunions, to those unwritten facts is but "the art preservative;" the patriotism, gallantry and glory of our inter-state strife belongs to no section, but to all—and when the chrasisme of yesterday and to-day shall have worn smooth, history will so write it.

While my regrets are sincere that I cannot be with you, I am pressed nevertheless to send you a flag which I have had made with suitable sentiments upon it for the occasion, and hope you will accept it from me with the highest regards of your fellow citizen and former comrade,

(Signed) WM. B. BATE.

Colonel McKnight, T. M. Davidson, J. D Gray, Colonel W. P. Bishop and Hon. H. C. Mack, were appointed to prepare and forward an appropriate reply to the letter of Governor Bate, at Nashville, Tennessee, and return thanks for his handsome flag presented. On Wednesday night the ex-Confederate Tennesseeans met at their headquarters in the city and spent a couple of hours in hand-shaking and in mutual interchange of social amenities. After many most happy and hearty greetings on the part of old comrades, many of whom had not seen each other since the war, in response to calls Messrs. F. M. Davidson, M. W. McKnight, H. C. Mack, E F. Yearger, Ben Garrett and Colonel Allison addressed the assembled veterans, reviving many happy, as well as melancholy reminiscences of the war and discussing its causes and results.

On motion of E. F. Yeager, a committee consisting of Ben. Garrett, Dr. Manson, Colonel Bishop, J. F. Smith, of Coleman; Gray, of Terrell; Cotes, of Denton, and E. H. Benton, was appointed to report next morning such business as might be necessary to perfect the organization. Adjourned.

Met at 8 a. m., August 8th. The aforesaid committee recommended, first, that Hon. H. C. Mack and Colonel M. W. McKnight be invited to deliver addresses at the next meeting of the association; second, that Colonel R. D. Allison, H. C. Mack, E. F. Yeager and Professor I. A. Looney be appointed as a committee to draft a suitable constitution, by-laws and regulations for the future government of the association, and report at the next annual meeting; third, that the proceedings be published in pamphlet form and a copy sent to each member of the association. Report adopted, and the secretary instructed to have 500 copies printed, with names, rank, command, etc., of members also published with the proceedings. The secretary was instructed to send the full proceedings of the association etc., to J. Berrien Lindsey, D. D., Nashville, Tennessee.

Dallas was nominated and unanimously chosen as place of next meeting; the time to be the second Tuesday and Wednesday in August, 1884, provided the executive committee should so decide, after a conference with other ex-Confederate organizations which meet there at the same date. The officers of the association constitute the executive committee. One hundred and eleven ex-Confederate Tennesseeans were present and enrolled their names. All enjoyed themselves exceedingly and a much larger attendance is expected at the next reunion.

Lieutenant J. L. Griscom, of Gabion, Galveston county, Texas, who formerly was adjutant of the 9th Texas cavalry, is here, and brought with him their old battle flag, which he carried with him home in his bosom. The flag is the old battle flag of St. Andrew's Cross, and has inscribed on it, "Elkhorn, Corinth, Iuka, Holly Springs, Hatchie Bridge, and Thompson's Station." It bears marks that it has been in places less peaceful.

ROSS' BRIGADE,

by a resolution, voted to return, with their compliments, his sword to General McCook which he wore so gallanty when his command was captured at Newnan, Georgia; Colonel E. R. Hawkins, of Greenville, Texas, who formerly belonged to the First Texas Legion, had preserved it up to the present time. This graceful act is in recognition and appreciation of gallant opponents.

EX UNION SOLDIERS.

A post organized at Sherman and all ex-union soldiers can join by corresponding with John Donaldson.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we, the ex-union soldiers assembled by invitation with the ex-Confederates at McKinney, on the 7th and 8th days of August, 1883, deplore and denounce as foreign to our sentiments the report circulated on the grounds, to the effect that we entertained any but the kindest feeling for our ex-Confederate brothers in arms and the hospitable citizens of Collin county. On the contrary, we fully endorse and appreciate the efforts by them made in our behalf and for our pleasure and comfort during this reunion, and we therfore heartily and unhesitatingly endorse their action and warmly thank them for the courtesies shown us.

They elected officers of the association as follows: Captain Daniel Webb, 1st Wisconsin battery, president; John Cochran, Company K., 51st Illinois Infantry, first vice president; J. A Hutchison, 12th Missouri, corresponding secretary; J. B. Ralston, Dallas.

One hundred and forty-two registered at their headquarters.

SPLINTERS.

The Lamars were the only military association that figured in the exercises. They did gallant guard and other service, and by their unexceptionable and soldier-like deporment won a host of friends.

Hon. Olin Wellborn's masterly effort Tuesday evening was the subject of much eulogistic comment to-day. The gifted speaker has added fresh laurels to his crown and whenever he may elect to address the sovereigns of Collin he his sure of an immense audience and unstinted applause.

Captain Tom Murray is par excellence the reporter's friend, and has placed the fraternity under a mountain load of obligations.

Adjutant-General King made a little talk to the "unattached" at their headquarters. It was a soldier's speech to soldiers, and the boys were barely prevented from carrying him on their shoulders. They say that Dr. Truston, their secretary, is "mighty nigh" as handy with the pencil as the scalpel.

We have heard more praise tendered the merits of Smith's Bile Beans than any remedy that has ever been discovered in the short space of time they have been manufactured. There certainly can be no humbug about this remedy. Price 25 cts. per bottle.

A lively game, an interesting book read aloud, or, in musical families, a new song to be practiced, will furnish pastime that will make an evening pass pleasantly.

Pond's Extract.

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THE WONDER OF HEALING!

Subdues Inflammation,

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