FAMOUS ATLANTA SPEECH

CAPTAIN EVAN P. HOWELL RELATES A VERY INTERESTING STORY.

How President McKinley Came to Say that the Federal Government Should Care for Graves of Confederates.

New Orleans Picayune.

Washington, September 25.—Captain Evan P. Howell of Atlanta, who is in Washington for a brief visit, relates an interesting story of how President McKinley came to express in his Atlanta speech of December 14, 1898, the sentiment that the Federal government should care for the graves of the Confederate dead. During the autumn of 1898 Captain Howell spent some months here on the "beef" investigation commission, and he had an interview with Mr. McKinley soon after the president had accepted the invitation to visit Atlanta. In discussing the details of the proposed trip, the president asked Captain Howell what he should talk about; what the people of the South should like to hear from his lips. Captain Howell, some time before this interview, had received a letter from his son, Clark Howell, editor of the Constitution, suggesting that should the opportunity be fitting, he might tell the president that the South would be very glad if he could see his way clear to saying a word in reference to the care of the Confederate dead. Editor Howell's letter emphasized the fact that the South, as well as the North, contributed to the expense of caring for the graves of the Union dead, whereas the South alone met the cost of caring for the graves of the Confederate dead. In his talk with the president, therefore, upon the subject matter for a speech, Captain Howell modestly offered the suggestion, which he had reduced to writing. President McKinley was more than pleased, and replied that, as he had been thinking of the same thing for a long time, he would take advantage of his opportunity in Atlanta to refer to it. The sentiment which Captain Howell submitted as a suggestion was in substance as follows:

"Every soldier's grave made during our civil war is a tribute to American valor; and while, when these graves were made, we differed widely about the future of this government, those differences were long ago settled by the arbitrament of arms; and the time has now come, in the providence of God, when we should share with you in the care of the Confederate soldier."

The idea was beautifully elaborated by President McKinley, and was delivered in the following memorable words:

"A nation which cares for its disabled soldiers—as we have always done, and never lack defenders. The National respect for those who fell in battle shows that the dead as well as the living have our love. Within the army of which I was one, we have, and while we live we shall cherish, the memory of our comrades who died that the Union might live. Every soldier's grave made during our unfortunate war is a tribute to American valor. And while the graves were made we differed widely about the future of this government, those differences were long ago settled by the arbitrament of arms; and the time has now come, in the providence of God, when we should share with you in the care of the Confederate soldier."

The speech was received with great applause throughout the North, and it is regarded as one of the President's happiest utterances. It was received in the South with the most enthusiastic delight. The President's request was promptly complied with by Congress, and the Confederate burying ground which was kept as well as the private citizens who contributed the money could afford, appealed to him so forcibly that he resolved to bring the matter to the attention of the nation at large at a seasonable time when his words might have a local. Captain Howell's suggestion, therefore, was most opportune. Mr. McKinley was kind to give forceful expression to a sentiment which he knew so deeply impressed him as a member of congress.

ORANGE LUMBER MARKET.

MILLS ARE FILLING UP GAPS IN THE YARDS.

Demand Throughout the Season Has Been for the Better Grades of Lumber.

Orange, Texas, September 28.—Owing to the farmers being so busy all over the agricultural section with their harvest, there has been quite a noticeable decrease in the demand for yard stock for the present, but the bountiful crops that are being garnered give an assurance of a remarkably good demand after the harvest is completed. In the meantime the mills are taking advantage of the temporary lull to fill up to some extent the empty places in their yards and secure a better assortment of stock. There is not a mill in Orange that could not put in thirty days very conveniently in cutting stock for the mill yards, so as to be prepared for the big demand that is sure to make itself felt a little later on. A remarkable feature of the lumber trade all this season has been the big demand for the upper grades, something entirely unusual. This is looked upon by the lumber manufacturers as an indication that much better buildings are being constructed than formerly and that purchasers are better able to bear the expense of using the higher grades of lumber.

The lumber trade in the Northwest holds up remarkably well and some heavy shipments are going forward to fast territory from mills at Orange. Especially is this time of Oklahoma, where the demand for long leaf yellow pine lumber is better than ever known before.

The trouble with Mexico, which had fallen off considerably during the past few months, is taking on new life and some large schedules for Mexican delivery are now being placed out. The Mexican railroads are beginning to call for large quantities of material again, and it is quite likely that the trouble with Montezuma's land will soon assume the proportions of a real war. The mills are all still running, maintaining prices and are making no concessions to that time realizing the folly of such action and being well content to fill their time.

There has been no complaint from the mills at Orange this week as to the car service, there having been an ample supply of cars to meet the demand. It is said that the Southern Pacific will put 50 cars into the sugar cane and rice fields of Louisiana, and this will, doubtless, cause some what of a car shortage in the lumber trade, but it is hoped that the shortage will not be one as serious as it was last fall and winter. Logs have been coming into the mill booms at Orange all the week and while reports from above indicate that the river is falling, it is thought that at least 10,000,000 feet of timber will be received on the present rise.

It is definitely understood that the Kirby Lumber company will begin active operations not later than January 1 next, by which time the head of this organization will have all of the details so arranged that the gigantic concern he has planned will move along as smoothly as clock work. It is a safe assertion that in less than twelve months or less than twenty-one mills will be counted among the plants owned by the company, or whose entire output it will control. With the tremendous total of over 1,200,000,000 feet of stumpage to draw from, and the finest mill in the South to manufacture the lumber, there is no reason why this great company, under the guidance of the resourceful brain of John H. Kirby, should not prove a glittering and a lasting success, despite the fact that one or two insignificant concerns have declared their intention of waging war against the Kirby company. Mr. Kirby, himself a young man, has selected as his immediate business family as capable a lot of young men as can be found in the United States, each and every one of whom will lend the best efforts of his life to the successful consummation of the great plans so brilliantly conceived by Mr. Kirby. Orange is to be congratulated upon the fact that Mr. Kirby, Kirby is becoming a big interested here.

Desperate Case Of Piles Cured.

Mrs. William Keatmore, South Omaha, writes: "I suffered many, many years with protruding piles and dared not risk an operation. My case became desperate. I took Pyramid Pile Cure and in a short time was entirely cured with no return of the trouble." Sold by all druggists, 50 cents a box. Book, "Piles, Causes and Cure," mailed free. Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich.

$1.25 Kid Gloves at 59c.

Ladies' Fine Dressed Kid Gloves, in assorted colors and black, worth 1.25 pair, until sold at—

59c

ALKEMEYER'S

808, 810, 812 PRAIRIE AVENUE.

25c Linen Handkerchiefs at 5c.

3500 Ladies' White Pure Linen Hemstitched Initial Handkerchiefs, being another big bargain picked up by our New York buyer, worth 15c and 25c, until sold at **5c**

Dress Goods

Venetian Cloth, gray, castor, brown, green and black, worth $2 per yard; this week, special..... **1.25**

French Flannels in assorted colors and black, suitable for shirt waists, well worth $1, at..... **49c**

French Flannels in plain colors and fancy stripes, 75c quality, at..... **35c**

Wool Dress Goods, new designs, 40 inches wide, worth 50c; special this week..... **15c**

Wool Dress Goods, gray, brown, tan, cardinal and green, worth 98c; this week, special..... **25c**

Black Brilliantine, good quality, at .....19c, 25c, 35c, 49c and **59c**

Victor Bust Formers

They will give a splendid bust effect with shirt waists, and may be worn with or without a corset; made of strong ventilated fabric, light, flexible, durable; three styles, at.....25c, 38c and **50c**

Woven Wire Bustles and Hip Pads in a great variety of different styles, at

25c 35c 50c

Straight Front Bias Cut Corsets, like cut—

48c

American Lady Corsets, all lengths, at—

1.00, 1.50

Warner's Corsets, all lengths, at—

75c, 1.00, 1.50, 2.00

La La Lohmer's Celebrated Made Duet Corsets—

1.00

$1.00 Petticoats at 49c

Ladies' Black or Black and White Petticoats of moreskin and mercerized satine, deep flounce and accordion pleated ruffle, worth $1, at..... **49c**

Shoe Specials

340 pairs Ladies' Dongola Lace Shoes, solid soles and counters, worth $1.25; also Ladies' Tan Lace Shoes, worth $1.50; choice this week..... **69c**

Three styles of Ladies' Dongola, patent or stock tip, heel or spring heel, newest style, at..... **1.25**

"Our Special" for Ladies, made of finest kid, newest heel and toe, equal to any $3 Shoe in style, fit and wear, at... **2.50**

Lot 1—228 pairs Men's Tan and Black Shoes, sold at $2, $2.50 and $3; all in one lot—choice..... **1.50**

Lot 2—Extra value Men's $2.50 Shoes, at..... **1.98**

Lot 3—Extra value $3 and $3.50 Shoes for Men, at..... **2.48**

A GREAT SALE OF SILKS.

5000 yards New Silks at 50c on the dollar, bought by our Mr. Alkemeyer at the great peremptory auction of Silks, held in the auction rooms of Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, New York, Sept. 9th. The goods are fresh and new and will be sold in the following way:

1500 yards Silks, some short lengths, Surahs, Taffetas and Foulards, worth up to 50c yard, at..... **15c**

25 pieces Taffeta Silks, pink, blue, brown, cardinal, white, black, cream, green and other popular shades, worth 1.00 yard, at..... **49c**

22 pieces new, fancy and solid colored Taffetas, Peau de Soie, Gros Grain, Foulards, Armures, Satin Duchesse and other novelties, worth up to 2.50, at..... **75c**

12 pieces Taffeta Silk, white, lavender, gray, nile green, cardinal, blue, pink and other shades, 1.50 values, at..... **98c**

New Fall Suits and Skirts.

The most artistic and fashionable styles are here on our second floor, and they are here the cheapest, unquestionably so.

Skirts like cut 1, of very fine Tan Venetian Cloths, trimmed in satin bands, tailor stitched at only..... **5.50**

Ladies' Skirts of black Venetian Cloth, newest flare, nearsilk lining, worth 4.50, all lengths, at..... **2.75**

Ladies' Walking Skirts, exactly like cut 2, of very fine hair line Cheviots, strapped seams, stitched ripple flounce, 7.50 value, at..... **4.98**

Skirts of very fine Broadcloth, trimmed in bands of Panne Velvet, worth 12.50, at only..... **9.50**

Ladies' Skirts, of all wool Serge or Brilliantine, full flare, good linings, a 4.50 quality, at..... **2.98**

A beautiful line of Misses' Skirts, in Serges, Venetian Cloths, Broadcloths, Cheviots and Meltons, newest and prettiest styles, at 1.50, 2.00, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00 and **5.00**

Ladies' Skirts, like cut 3, of gray and Oxford, all wool Cheviots, full flare, trimmed in satin bands and silk braid, like shown in cut, 6.50 value, at only— **4.98**

MILLINERY OPENING.

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, **Oct. 2, 3, 4.**

Shirt Waists

Boys' Navy Blue Percale and Calico Shirt Waists, some a little damaged, worth 25c; special while they last at..... **10c**

Percale Shirt Waists for Boys, 25c, 35c and 50c kind, choice..... **19c**

Boys' White Laundered Shirts, linen bosom, cuffs attached, without collars, a little soiled, worth 98c, at..... **25c**

Boys' Colored Negligee Shirts, collars attached..... **25c**

Boys' Fleeced Jersey Ribbed Shirts and Drawers, well worth 50c, per garment..... **25c**

Boys' Gray and Oxford Wool and Half Wool Underwear, worth 50c and 65c, at .....25c and **35c**

300 Caps for little boys, in plain and fancy colors..... **15c**

Choice for 3c

1 100-yard spool Silk Thread (assorted colors), 1 spool Clark's Crochet Cotton, 1 ounce Colored Zephyr, 1 bunch White or Colored Seam Braid, 1 bottle Machine Oil, 1 bottle Petroleum Jelly, 1 paper good American Pins, 1 bunch Chenille.

Choice for 5c

1 bottle good Machine Oil, 1 Japanese Folding Fan, 1 box Toothpicks, 1 dozen Whalebones, 1 Ivory Match Holder, 1 Ivory Handle Tooth Brush, 1 box good Writing Paper and Envelopes, 1 Lady's Purse, 1 cake Fine Toilet Soap, 1 package Shelf Paper, 3 pairs Linen Shoe Laces, 1 Celluloid Dressing Comb, 1 Nail Brush, 3 good Ink Tablets, 1 roll Crepe Paper.

Special Sale Men's Hats

Fine Black Alpine Hats, worth $1.50; special..... **39c**

Men's Fine Alpine Hats in assorted colors and black, $3 value, at..... **1.98**

Men's Black Stiff Hats, worth $4, at..... **1.50**

Elk brand Railroad Hats, $3 value, at..... **1.50**

Boys' Department

Little Boys' Knee Pants, ages 4 to 7 years, choice, per pair..... **25c**

Boys' All Wool Knee Pants, cassimeres, tweeds and serges, ages up to 15 years, at.....45c and **59c**

Little Boys' Double-breasted School Suits, in fancy checks and plain colors, ages 3 to 14 years; special this week..... **1.25**

Boys' All Wool Suits, in pin stripes and checks, ages up to 14 years, worth $2.50, at..... **1.98**

Boys' Dress Suits, square cut and double-breasted, double seat and double knee, in plain colors, checks and pin stripes, ages 14 and 15 years, $5 value, at..... **3.50**

Choice for 1c

1 paper Good Stick Pins, 1 card Hooks and Eyes, 1 box Wire Hair Pins, 1 cake Toilet Soap, 1 10-yard spool Twist, 3 3-yard spools Embroidery Silk, 1 Japanese Folding Fan, 4 Aluminum Hair Pins, 1 spool Cotton Thread.

Linen Department

Good quality All Linen Table Damask, worth 25c per yard, at..... **15c**

Red Table Damask, assorted patterns, 45c quality..... **25c**

Just received, 200 sets Table Cloths and Napkins, in red, blue, yellow and white mummy effects, worth $4.50; special, per set..... **2.50**

Full size Bleached Marseilles Towels, at..... **10c**

Towel Crash, worth 8c per yard, at..... **5c**

Hosiery

Ladies' Fast Black Seamless and Fancy Colored Polka Dot Hose, worth 15c; special this week at..... **5c**

Ladies' Full Finish Ribbed Lisle Hose, warranted fast black, spliced heel and double toe, 25c quality, at..... **15c**

On Monday we will place on sale three lots of Boys' and Girls' School Hose; such values will not be found elsewhere in Houston; sizes 6 to 9 1-2, at...5c, 10c and **15c**

Staples

Good Quality Apron Check Ginghams, at..... **5c**

Calicoes in blue, red, gray and black, at, per yard..... **4½c**

Madras, 36 inches wide, good line of colors, suitable for shirt waists, worth 15c; special..... **10c**

Soft Finish Bleached Domestic, per yard..... **4½c**

Good Quality Cotton Flannel, per yard..... **5c**

Short lengths of Percales, Ginghams and Outings, 10c and 15c quality, at..... **5c**

White Lonsdale Cambric, 36 inches wide, special Monday..... **5c**

Men's Furnishings

Our entire stock of Men's Fine Silk Bosom and Neglige Dress Shirts, made of the best material, worth $1.25; special..... **39c**

Underwear

Men's Full Finish, Ribbed, Fleeced Shirts and Drawers, for fall and winter wear, 50c value, at, per garment.... **25c**

Men's Lightweight Camels' Hair Shirts and Drawers, suitable for early fall wear, worth 98c and $1.25, at..... **50c**

Men's Outing Night Shirts, at.....35c, 50c and **75c**

One lot of Men's Good Quality Half Hose, per pair..... **5c**

Men's Plain White and Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs; also Navy Blue and Red Handkerchiefs; choice..... **5c**

Men's Pure Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, worth 25c, at..... **15c**

Newest styles and shapes in Men's Linen Collars, choice..... **10c**

Men's Non-elastic Suspenders, good rubber ends, 15c quality, at..... **10c**

Men's Bow, Club and String Silk Ties, 25c and 35c kind; choice..10c, **19c**

Men's All Silk Imperial Ties, worth 38c; Monday, choice..... **15c**

Men's White Lawn Ties, 15c kind, at, per dozen..... **10c**

Sundry Specials

Good Carpet Sweeper, at..... **1.00**

Piano Stool, worth $3.50, at..... **1.00**

Chenille Portieres, worth $2.50, at..... **1.50**

Large Folding Oak Screen at..... **1.25**

Lady's Gloria Silk Umbrella, Paragon frame, worth 2.25, at..... **1.00**

Large size Heavy Plate Mirror, reversible stand, at..... **69c**

LESSONS OF THE ALAMO

BY W. T. GASS.

"A land without ruins is a land without memories."

So wrote Father Ryan, our own Southern poet priest, and no truer words were ever penned. But these lines do not apply to Texas. No State in the South, or the whole Union, is richer in historic ruins than Texas, around which cluster the grandest and most heroic memories of dead, the early settlement of Texas by the Spanish, and the establishment of a chain of Catholic missions across the entire State, beginning at Nacogdoches on its eastern border and extending as far west as the Pacific ocean in California, all of this State, New Mexico, Arizona and California being a part of Old Mexico and claimed by the Spanish crown; a country conquered and occupied by Cortez and his little handful of conquerders—an achievement that reads like romance, or mythology—and around these ruins cluster dim memories of an almost forgotten age.

The recent movement in Texas, having San Antonio as its initial point, to purchase all of the property procurable adjacent to the Alamo, and make it a park, preserving the old blood-stained building intact as an historic object lesson for this and future generations to visit at its shrine and draw inspirations of patriotism and love of country, is certainly one deserving the attention of and active co-operation of every citizen of this State, for the Alamo is without question the veritable "cradle of Texas liberty." It is proposed to accomplish this good work by popular subscription, asking a contribution of 50 cents, thus permitting the people of the whole State to become stockholders.

The Alamo mission was first established and located on the Rio Grande, A. D., 1700. Being a pastoral one, it was moved from place to place and was finally located on the San Antonio river in what is now a thickly populated and semi-business portion of the Southwestern metropolis of Texas. The cornerstone of the Alamo, a substantial stone building, was first laid in 1744, but was not completed until 1757. John Henry Brown's history of Texas informs us that the Alamo ceased to be the mission headquarters (or home ranch in West Texas vernacular) in the year 1793, and in the year 1803-05 it was occupied as a garrisoned fort for Spanish soldiers.

After the colonization of Texas by American Anglo-Saxon peoples, and during the struggle for independence from Mexican thralldom, the Alamo was captured two or three times by the Texas revolutionists, who were forced to evacuate it, but on the memorable ten days following February 25, 1836, this old stone mission fort was the scene of one of the most bloody battles which ever marked the sanguinary pages of history. The immortals Travis, Bonham, Crockett and Bowie, with their little garrison of 178 martyred heroes, for ten days withstood and repelled the assaults of a Mexican army, which at first numbered 3000 to 1000 men, and was finally reinforced to 6000 men under General Santa Anna, president of the Mexican republic. After being worn out with constant watching and fighting for nine days, their ammunition nearly exhausted and their numbers thinned by death and wounds, the Alamo fell on March 6 and every one of the 182 heroes died, fighting to the last. The Mexican loss was 650 killed and over 400 wounded.

It was here that Colonel Travis and his handful of martyred heroes taught Texas and the world how to die for liberty and their convictions. Facing an enemy of twenty-thirty-three to one, they answered every flag of truce and demand to surrender with a cannon shot! And the stubborn resistance, in which the assailants lost so many lives, as well as the cowardly nature of the Mexican general who could not sympathize with nor appreciate such bravery, so enraged the poltroon and his soldiers that no quarter be shown, and even the wounded were butchered, the dead bodies of the Americans were put in heaps and with such combustibles as could be hastily procured the torch was applied and they were partially cremated. Not a man from the garrison escaped with his life. The following truthful epigram has been carved on their monument which tells the story and can be found on no other tomb or monument in the civilized world:

"Thermopylae had her messenger of defeat—the Alamo had none."

There are many grand lessons taught by the Alamo: Its first and immediate lesson was to teach the struggling Texan army and people that "duty is the grandest and most patriotic word in the lexicon of life, and that is the discharge one must even give up life. The first fruits of that terrible battle, massacre and human holocaust on the banks of the San Antonio river, on March 6 and 7, 1836, was San Jacinto and Texas independence. On the 21st of April, following the fall of the Alamo, in the same year, Santa Anna, with his large and victorious army, flushed with his victory at San Antonio and the capture of Colonel Fannin and 300 of the Texas army at Goliad, all of whom were basely murdered by orders of the Mexican commander in chief, he marched across Texas his army in two divisions, burning every house along their lines of march and drove all of the inhabitants, women and children, before them panic stricken. Coming up with the Texan army a few miles below the present site of the city of Houston, and on the San Jacinto river, General Sam Houston, with an army of about 650 men, defeated and put to flight Santa Anna and his legions, killing and capturing over half of his army, all of his artillery and camp equipage, while his panic stricken followers fled westward in the direction of the Rio Grande, hundreds of miles away. Among the prisoners taken was Santa Anna himself, coward and murderer that he was, disguised in the coarse uniform of a private soldier. In craven fear of his own dastardly life, Santa Anna acknowledged Texas independence, ordered the evacuation by his troops of all Texas territory, including, of course, the Alamo and all other forts this side of the Rio Grande.

With such an object lesson as the old blood-stained walls and floors of the Alamo, the inspirations they instill and the heroic deeds the memories bring to mind, is it to be wondered at that the Lone Star State produces as brave soldiers and as fair women as any land the sun ever shone upon?

Do you now wonder that Jack Hays and the brothers, Ben and Henry E. McCulloch, added new laurels to the wreath of Texas fame on the fields of Mexico and Indian wars of our frontiers, the first following, and the latter both preceding and following Texas independence?

Is it wonderful that with such a model to copy from Dick Dowling, the Irish boy lieutenant, should, with only four pieces of field artillery, a little mud fort and forty-two artillerymen, dare to engage a Federal fleet at Sabine Pass during the war between the States, and gain the biggest victory of that war, sinking two vessels, capturing one, and with the other two, capturing more Federal prisoners than he had men to guard them with? The school children of Texas do not read of this gallant defense at Sabine Pass in their school histories, nor of its having driven back to New Orleans an expedition numbering 10,000 to 15,000 men, but it is a fact, nevertheless, and can be fully verified by documentary proof and living witnesses.

Do you wonder that Galveston was recaptured almost as soon as it was taken, and that no hostile occupation for any length of time in this State occurred during that four years' war?

Can her sons forget the charge of Hood's Texas Brigade at Gaines' Mill? Do you suppose that they can ever forget that day at the Wilderness in Virginia, when General Robert E. Lee rode up to a brigade of resources and, asking who they were, was told it was Gregg's (Hood's) brigade; and when that knightliest figure of that century, astride of old "Traveler," pulled off his hat and offered to lead them in a charge to recapture a point just broken in his line of battle? Nay, they will not likely forget it, nor the emphatic response the commanding general expressed when he gave the command: "Forward, Texans always drive them!" Nay, they nor their children's children will never forget that they refused to move forward a step under his personal leadership; and when a ragged private soldier stepped out of the ranks, and taking old "Traveler" by the bridle bits said, "Go to the rear, General Lee, and we'll charge to h—l!" 'Tis a correct history of that dramatic incident that when General Lee's horse was being led to the rear, and when that thin gray line of Texan heroes opened for him to pass out, all in sight shouting, "Lee to the rear!" 'tis said the tears rolled down the general's cheeks at this exhibition of his soldiers' love for him and care for his valuable life. Does any one who reads this poor sketch doubt that Gregg's Texas brigade failed to "move them" in the resistless charge that immediately followed? How could they fail with the Alamo and San Jacinto behind them and the eyes of General Lee and the army of Northern Virginia looking upon them? It was told the writer of this by one of Hood's old men who witnessed the above incident and participated in the charge that Gregg and his men did not even halt in our recaptured works, but swept the line of blue back nearly two miles, Longstreet's corps having been brought up five or ten minutes later at a double-quick to reoccupy and strengthen that portion of General Lee's line of battle. And when night put an end to the stirring events of that day's fight, victory again perched on the tattered banners of the Red Cross battlefing of the South.

But the list of gallant deeds and [illegible] ly deeds of Texans in the war for constitutional rights and Southern liberty is too long for a newspaper article. It would take volumes, had we the ability to [illegible] or the data before us, to tell how Sam [illegible] Culloch fell at Elkhorn; how the [illegible] bullet laid Albert Sidney Johnston low in the hour of victory at Shiloh; how the gallant Tom Green, General Green Cole Terry, and dozens of others of [illegible] noya, together with thousands of their comrades, watered the soil of every hot fought battlefield of the South with their blood. We could tell of the [illegible] deeds on the battlefields of Mexico, Texas privates who followed the leadership of "Old Gotch" Hardeman, Sam [illegible] Maxey, Pollinac, Sul Ross, Ritter, W. [illegible] King, Harrison, Dick Gano, Rankins, [illegible] gruder, Granberry, W. H. Young, Henry E. McCulloch, "Old Rip" Ford [illegible] fought and won the last battle of the South near Brownsville, Texas, and numbers of others whose bravery was as undoubted but whose names I do not now readily recall.

The lessons of the Alamo can be studied and read in all of the above. Nor has the younger generations of Texans who have grown to maturity in the second and third generations since the war for Southern independence was fought and failed any evidence of deterioration or cause for the blush of shame to mantle the cheek of the fathers who begot them or the mothers who bore them. When the president called on the several States for their quota of volunteers in the recent Spanish American war, no State in the Union responded more promptly nor with more companies and regiments than did Texas, many companies being rejected on account of our quota being already filled. At the second call for one more regiment, shortly after the first call, it is a part of the history of that era that Texas offered a hundred organized companies where only twelve were wanted and mustered into service. And it may not be amiss in closing this hastily written article to note the fact that Lieutenant Colonel Wood, Roosevelt's regiment of Rough Riders in Cuba was recruited principally with Texas cowboys—perhaps two-thirds or three-fourths of them—and it is not presuming too much to say that the now prestige the United States owes, in part, to its formidable military reputation to these [illegible] devil rangers and crack riders and shots, the majority of them being recruited and mustered into service in the very shadow of the Alamo.