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For Nebraska Teachers**
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**H. L. ORMSBY,
(Ticket Agent)
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(Omaha, Nebraska.)**

We're Coming Home.

Continued from first page.

grandest sitting for a fine picture of all I have seen on this entire trip. On our way out to the Military Academy we met two full street car loads of young ladies who are students in one of the colleges for girls. They were returning to their homes in the city after the close of school for the day and it was a grand sight to behold. Perhaps as many as 150 of these young ladies nicely dressed in summer attire, giving evidence from what we could see and judge of excellent health and genuine beauty, these characteristics being prevalent in the majority of cases of these Texas ladies, so far as we are able to judge from a passing glance, as we so often had to take, but our judgment of feminine beauty has never been criticised to an alarming extent by those more capable of judging and this thought gives us pleasure and confidence that we have not been mistaken on this special occasion in passing compliments on this group of fine young ladies of the lone star state of Texas.

I could not help but admire the wonderful beauty of this Texas scene and I was frank enough to tell Mr. C. W. Morrow my chaperon on this occasion, that I would rather have a picture of this group of young ladies, as seen on these two cars, as anything I have yet seen. You may wonder why and think it strange that I should take notice of such groups of young manhood and young womanhood as I have just been telling you about. How can you wonder when I tell you these are some of the greatest object lessons in my life, when we realize by the powers of volition and choice these young people can build for themselves characters that will shine in the realm of the moral and intellectual world in the capacity of the great and noble men and women of the earth, who by their exemplary lives, their uplifting deeds of kindness and brotherly love, they may be potent factors in bringing the world to righteousness in leading men and women to the haven of rest, assuring for themselves recognition to the great feast of love when the answer is given to the last roll call. On the other hand, by the law of association with characters that are degraded, low, wicked and vicious Parasites of the underworld, men and women may become so deeply steeped in sin and degradation that the laws of common decency would scarcely recognize them as belonging to the family of the human race, and this too almost under the shadow and in the shade of some of the great churches of our land. Can you wonder when a voice is telling us to cry aloud and spare not. But thanks to the good and noble men and women of earth and to the many grand institutions that have for their aim the priceless task of educating the youth of our land the principles of justice and righteousness, moral ethics and sanitary cleanliness and a personal responsibility in building characters that will stand the scrutinizing test of time and meet the approbation of a just God. And when I behold in these pictures I have given you of these young men and young women, their possibilities for good in the world by these systems of education and moral training, how can it be otherwise but that they will help to advance civic righteousness and moral purity and be a great blessing to the world, an honor to themselves and a guiding star to some weary traveler, whose beaten path has become darkened by some misfortune in life. How I would enjoy the sweet pleasure of clasping the hand of these young ladies and young men in friendly fellowship and look into their intelligent faces, the index of the soul, and bid them God speed in bringing out from the hidden and latent resources of the brain powers, whereby an intellectual training will bring out and develop from these unseemly faculties of the brain characteristics that will carry a message of priceless value to some of the darkened corners of earth where ignorance and superstition prevail, giving to these and to those who by dint of choice inhabit the low grounds of sorrow and haunts of vice and dens of infamy that demoralize lives faculties and possibilities for good. Destroying the affinity for the peaceful hereafter and by giving some living thoughts that will lift the veil from the covered treasures of these dark and benighted lives that will help them to be a higher plane where social purity, moral integrity and christian living will make of

these the finished product worthy of a place among the best citizens of a God fearing and a God loving people. Do I believe the people of the world are growing worse? Nay, verily, nay! Far from this thought as I travel about and come in contact with my fellow men. I find so much that is good in the world that we have no time to waste in associating with evil ones, unless it be for the purpose of helping to a higher standard of better living.

I must close this scene as the daylight of another day is fast receding and the evening shades will soon close for us this day, which has been one of delightful pleasure. A day I shall love to remember in days and years that come and go when the evening twilight shall whisper sweet messages to our soul, while the twinkling stars shall look down from their lofty habitations, kissing the earth with their soft mellow light fanned by the cooling breeze in the restful, happy eventide. And as I look over the beautiful city of San Antonio from the crest of the hilltops, viewing the many lovely plazas and parks, the magnificent residences picturing the grandeur and beauty of elegant homes, see the towering church steeples pointing their glittering spires heavenward from all parts of the city, I rest my eyes a moment and behold, I look again in countless numbers I see the many large fine buildings of various architectural designs, giving beauty of variety and elegance to architecture.

Judging from the beautiful heights that surround the city of the Alamo, the Great Architect of the universe was especially kind to the territory in which "The Alamo City" is the center. San Antonio is situated within easy reach of the coast in a valley surrounded on three sides by elevations that aspire to the dignity of hills with gushing springs at their base, creating picturesque streams which wind themselves in fantastic contours to the gulf.

'Tis here nestles the handsomest city in the country and the metropolis of the state of Texas. From desirable positions on Government Hill, Alamo Heights, West End Heights, Prospect Heights, South Heights and other aristocratic elevations, in full view the leading commercial center of the southwest presents an enchanting scene with its stately edifices, both public and private, with its typical and tropical plazas, parks and squares, each artistically conceived, attractively developed and equitably distributed, and with its tree lined network of well kept streets and avenues.

Thirteen miles of the San Antonio river, ten miles of the San Pedro Creek and seven miles of the old Spanish Acequia are within the City limits, necessitating the use of 2488 bridges of all classes, to make accessible the traffic over 438 miles of streets. These water ways are lined with tall pecan, cotton wood and oak trees all carrying gracefully and majestically the ages they number. The wooded lines marking the course of the streams, streets and avenues, together with the 22 plazas, parks and squares, luxuriant in tropical and semi-tropical growth, present a very attractive scene when viewed from the surrounding elevations, suggestive of well kept grounds adjoining a palace duplicated upon an immense scale. An undulating country surrounds the city as though arranged by Divine hands with an eye single to the beautiful sections of mesquite and huisache timber, alternate with wide stretches of turf covered levels, over which liberally distributed are flowers of every conceivable hue, exhalting delicate odors, which are caught by the passing zephyrs and wafted to and fro through highways and byways, fraternizing with azoned breezes from the gulf of Mexico, places the stamp of perfect health upon the cheeks of the inhabitants, and in connection with the desirable climate insures the national reputation San Antonio enjoys as being one of the most attractive and desirable tourist resorts on the continent.

With this short sketch of beautiful San Antonio, I must close and give my readers a short sketch of the historical old Alamo that I promised my readers in the early part of my story. The most that I shall have to say in regard to the Alamo, will be gathered from the pages of history and will be so understood by those who may read this part of my story. I cannot here give a full and complete history of the Alamo, while it would be interesting and fascinating, I

know it would necessitate too much space and impose too much work upon the editorial staff of the REPUBLICAN, who have already shown much patience and forbearance in giving so much space, and will continue this narrative of my trip to its completion in their paper, and also for the arranging of publishing and the placing of it in book form for the writer, for this kindness I shall ever feel grateful.

I now take up the story of the Alamo with the understanding I am indebted to the Business Men's Club of San Antonio for quotations from their folder entitled "Beautiful San Antonio, Texas," also Henry Ryder Taylor and Chas. H. Stanford for information taken from their book entitled "History of the Alamo and other Missions." The leading mission is of course Alamo, which is aptly called the cradle of Texas liberty and which was baptised with the blood of heroes who so gloriously fell in its defense March 6, 1836.

It was originally known as the Mission of San Antonio de Valero, being named after San Anthony of Padua and the Duke de Valero, a Spanish Viceroy. It is said to have been first established in the Cienagua of the Rio Grande, 1793, thence removed to San Ildephonso and the Rio Grande. After this it was removed to San Pedro Springs, thence to the Military Plaza and afterwards to where it is now located. The foundation stone was laid in 1744 but the corner stone bears the date 1757. Probably this was when the building was completed and used. It was secularized by royal decree in 1757. Alamo means cotton wood and it is said the name of the building was derived from the fine cotton wood trees that surround the building, but it is more probable that it was so called from the first garrison that came here from Fort Alamo de Paris in the province of Coahuila, to which Texas was then attached. It was first used as a church and for protection from the Indians, but it afterwards became a fortress and was the scene of many conflicts between the Texans and Mexicans. The architecture is very plain, if we except the beautiful carved doorway and pillars. In the niches were statues, but they have been destroyed. There were only upper windows at one time to prevent the Indians from shooting the inmates. Indeed it is thought by many that they were innovations. The main chapel is laid out in the form of a cross and is 75 by 62 feet. The walls are 4 1/2 feet thick and 22 1/2 feet high. Originally the Chapel had an arched ceiling covered by a flat gravel roof. Adjoining it on the north side Hugo Smeltzer Company property was the convent and around was a stockade and wall enclosing a large part of the Plaza. This convent part is that part of the Alamo recently purchased by the state from the Daughters of the Republic. In this was the prison and barracks. Santa Ana's bombardment destroyed the arched roof of the chapel and considerably demolished the walls. Some years after a roof was put on the chapel and upper new flooring put in and it was used by the Military department as a warehouse, and later by the late Honore Grenet for the same purpose, much to the disgust of visitors who regretted the desecration.

The property belonged to the Roman Catholic diocese of San Antonio. The Hugo Smeltzer Company bought the site of the convent, where the store is, and the state purchased the Alamo. It was then cleared of the debris

and fittings of a ware house and placed as it is seen today many interesting relics are exhibited there, and it is now owned and controlled by the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, subject to future state legislation.

The defense of the Alamo is a heroic picture, realistic in fact, and at the same time, ideal and romantic. The picture is unparalleled in history and there is no wonder Texans are proud of it and venerate the heroes who made such a grand defense and by it laid the foundation of freedom for this glorious lone star state, the empire state of our great republic.

I will now give a brief story of the Alamo as told by Charles H. Stanford. He says, in order, however, that it may be understood, I must relate the condition of affairs in Texas at the time of the memorable siege of the Alamo.

The Texans were oppressed by tyranny and injustice and when Santa Anna became dictator of Mexico, of which Texas was then a province, their condition became worse. The legislature of Coahuila was forcibly dissolved and petitions for redress were contemptuously ignored. The last straw came when Santa Anna sought to deprive the Texans of arms, the only means they had of defense from Indians and to obtain game for food.

General Ugartechea, on Santa Anna's instructions, sent to Gonzales to secure a cannon held there and given citizens for protection from Indians that were troublesome and dangerous. The citizens railroad refused to deliver the cannon and the Mexicans sought forcibly to take it. Then followed the first encounter between Texans and Mexicans and in the end the latter were defeated and retired to San Antonio. A little later a band of Texans captured the fortress of La Bahia (Goliad). This open rebellion to Mexican authority meant war or the yielding of a far worse condition. The Texans insisted on the rights granted them under the Mexican national laws of 1824, which Santa Anna had violated and seeing no other means of gaining it, organized a little army to enforce their demands and Stephen F. Austin was chosen as commander. The Texans encamped around the missions on the environs of San Antonio which was the fortress of Texas. This was at the end of the year 1835.

Then followed the battle of Mission Concepcion and the grass fight in which Texans were victorious and suffered little loss. To strike an effective blow at Mexico and to provide quarters for Texans at this inclement season was most desirable. The only question was how the Texans would carry the fortress against an overwhelming force. Austin retired from command being one of the commissioners detailed by the provisional government to collect funds in the northern and eastern states and General Burleson succeeded to the command.

There was a delay in the attack on San Antonio and much grumbling by the adventurous spirits. Then came Ben Milam, who, securing Burleson's consent, raised the memorable cry of, "Who will go with Old Ben Milam into San Antonio?" In a few minutes three hundred men had pledged themselves to follow Milam, and among them were the New Orleans grays, who had recently reinforced the Texans. That night Milam's men were quartered secretly at the Molino Blanco on the northern outskirts of San Antonio, and next morning, under command of Milam and Frank Johnson, they attacked the northern end of San Antonio. It was a courageous and desperate act and the Mexicans met the

Texans with cannon sharpnel and fusillades of muskets and then followed a most unique warfare. The Texans took the city, house by house, capturing one then rushing to the other and taking it and so went on till they got to the heart of the city. On the fourth day Milam fell, shot through the head. On the third day Johnson took the command, and Morris, of the New Orleans grays, took Johnson's place. The Mexican General Cos' finding he could not dislodge the Texans and no doubt over-estimating their number, raised a flag of truce and capitulated, and soon after he and his men evacuated the city on parole, leaving the Texans in triumphant and peaceful possession of it on Dec. 14, 1835.

It may be said that, having conquered San Antonio, the Texan colonists were in possession of the whole state and there seemed to be an idea that Mexico would permit the Texans to create an independent state as provided for in the laws of 1824, and in that case there is little doubt that they would have agreed to become the one of the federated states of Mexico.

Concluded next week.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF PETITION.
Estate of Patrick Tehon, deceased, in County Court of Custer County, Nebraska. The State of Nebraska, to all persons interested in said estate, take notice, that a petition has been filed for the appointment of Bertha Tehon as administratrix of said estate, which has been set for hearing hereon, on the 27th of July, 1908, at 10 o'clock a. m. Dated June 23, 1908.

NOTICE OF FINAL REPORT.
Estate of Virginia R. Dean deceased, in County Court of Custer County, Nebraska. The State of Nebraska, to all persons interested in said estate, take notice, that H. J. Shino has filed a final account and report of his administration, and a petition for final settlement and discharge as such, and for ever finding and determining the heirs of said estate which has been set for hearing before said court on July 24, 1908, at 10 o'clock a. m., when you may appear and contest the same.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior, United States Land Office at Broken Bow, Neb., June 10, 1908. Notice is hereby given that James M. Layder, of Broken Bow, Neb., who on March 2, 1906, made homestead No. 0030, for 8 1/2 acres, sec. 1, Township 18, north, Range 28, west of 10th principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final 5 year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver, at Broken Bow, Neb., on the 24th day of August, 1908. Claimant names as witnesses: Frank Wittmer, of Round Valley, Neb.; Bert Francois, of Broken Bow, Neb.; Payte Oxford, of Broken Bow, Neb.; Charles Oxford, of Broken Bow, Neb. J. H. J. 23 Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior, United States Land Office at Lincoln, Neb., June 29, 1908. Notice is hereby given that Oscar E. Finney, of Broken Bow, Neb., who on April 15, 1907, made homestead No. 1891, for the n.w. 1/4, sec. 25, township 16 north, range 30, west of 6th principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before A. R. Humphrey, County Judge, of Custer County, at Broken Bow, Nebraska, on the 7th day of August, 1908. Claimant names as witnesses: Herman Woodruff, William Albright, Ed. W. Simmons, Newton G. Wright, all of Broken Bow, Neb. Chas. F. Sneed, Register. Jy 2-17 30

NOTICE-NON-RESIDENT DEFENDANTS.
In the District Court, Custer County, Nebraska. Annie E. Barrett vs. Thomas Stephenson, et al.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT DEFENDANTS.
To Thomas Stephenson and Peter Rasmussen: You and each of you are hereby notified that on the 18th day of June, A. D. 1908, the plaintiff, Annie E. Barrett, filed her petition in the District Court of Custer County, Nebraska, against you and each of you and W. E. Warren, the object and prayer of which are to quiet title in and to the said Annie E. Barrett to the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-one (21), township eighteen (18), north, range twenty three (23), west of the 6th P. M., Custer County, Nebraska, and further praying that you, the said Thomas Stephenson and each and every person claiming through and under you, be stopped and forever enjoined from claiming any right, title and interest in and to said premises or molesting plaintiff, her successors, heirs or assigns in the peaceable enjoyment of the same. You will take further notice, that the plaintiff will take the depositions of Peter Rasmussen, one of the defendants herein before competent authority at the law office of G. M. Sheldon, in the city of Tomahawk, county of Lincoln, state of Wisconsin, on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1908, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, in support of the allegations of said petition. You are required to answer said petition on or before the 3rd day of August, A. D. 1908, or the allegations therein will be taken as true and judgment rendered accordingly. Jy 2-17 30 ANNE E. BARRETT, Her Attorney.

**FRANK KELSEY,
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