

arated from his wife, resigned the Governorship and retired to the wigwam of an Indian Chief. From this wild life among the Indians he drifted to Texas, where the revolutionary movement was brewing. He was mainly instrumental in achieving its independence. On the banks of the San Jacinto, with a small army, he overcame and captured the Mexican Chief, Santa Anna, but generously spared his life, and finally gave him his liberty. It has been said that the reason for this humane action was because they were both Masons. He was the first President of Texas, and was elected the second time, in 1841. By wise and skillful diplomacy he secured the annexation of Texas to the United States, which occurred in 1844. He represented Texas in the United States Senate, and distinguished himself as an orator of high rank and as a genuine patriot. During the stormy period preceding the Civil war he was loyal to the Union, and it is said that when Texas went out of the Union that it broke his heart. "Sam" Houston cared not for money. He had great opportunities to accumulate riches, but would not avail himself of them. It was a saying of his: "Of all men in the world, I hate a miser the most. I am afraid to get a dollar ahead, for fear I become one."

Few men were of a more noble or commanding appearance; about six feet two or three