The Dallas Weekly Herald.

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THINGS THAT NEVER DIE.

The pure, the bright, the beautiful,
That stirred our hearts in youth;
The impulse to a worldless prayer,
The dreams of love and truth,
The longing after something lost,
The spirit's yearning cry,
The strivings after better hopes—
These things shall never die.

The timid hand stretched forth to aid
A brother in his need,
The kindly word in grief's dark hour
That proves a friend indeed—
The plea of mercy, softly breathed,
When justice threatened high,
The sorrow of a contrite heart—
These things shall never die.

The memory of a clasping hand,
The pressure of a kiss,
And all the trifles sweet and frail,
That make up life's first bliss;
If with a firm, unchanging faith,
And holy trust and high,
Those hands have clasped and lips have met—
These things shall never die.

The cruel and the bitter word
That wounded as it fell;
The chilling want of sympathy
We feel but never tell;
The hard repulse that chills the heart
Whose hopes were bounding high,
In an unfading record kept—
These things shall never die.

Let nothing pass, for every hand
Must have some work to do;
Lose not a chance to waken love
Be firm, and just, and true;
So shall a light that cannot fade
Beam on thee from on high,
And angel voices say to thee,
These things shall never die.

BY AND BY.

What will it matter by and by
Whether my path below was bright,
Whether it wound through dark or light,
Under a gray or a golden sky,
When I look back on it, by and by?

What will it matter by and by
Whether unhelped, I toiled alone,
Dashing my foot against a stone,
Missing the charge of the angel nigh,
Bidding me think of the by and by?

What will it matter by and by
Whether with laughing joy I went,
Down through the years with a glad content,
Never believing, nay, not I,
Tears would be sweeter by and by?

What will it matter by and by
Whether with cheek to cheek I've lain
Close by the pallid angel, Pain,
Soothing myself through sobs and sighs,
"All will be well elsewhere by and by?"

What will it matter? Naught, I
Only am sure the way I've trod,
Gloomy or gladdened, leads to God,
Questioning not of the how, the why,
If I but reach Him, by and by.

What will I care for the unshared sigh,
If, in my fear to slip or fall,
Closely I've clung to Christ through all,
Mindless how rough the path might lie,
Since he will smooth it by and by?

Ah! it will matter by and by
Nothing but this: That Joy or Pain
Lifted me skyward, helped to gain,
Whether through rack or smile or sigh,
Heaven—home—all in all, by and by!

TEXAS FREE SCHOOLS

The subject of our free schools is involved in much confusion. Many think it strange that our schools are not everywhere in successful operation. Many also think it strange that teachers of 1872-3 are yet unpaid. We have a few words to say on tne subject.

When the last Legislature met last January they found the whole school machinery in the hands of Radical officers, State, district and county, headed by an imported, unknown man, named DeGress, who had come to Texas as lieutenant in a negro company, and who had shown, in his capacity as State superintendent of public instruction, ignorance, dishonesty, and an utter disregard of the public opinion of the people of Texas.

The Legislature, actuated by the purest motives, went to work with a good will to reform the school law, strip it of every unnecessary expense, stop stealing, and place its administration in the hands of officers to be chosen by the people themselves. These honorable desires and the measures growing out of them, met and have continued to meet with the combined opposition of the army of school officers placed in power by Davis, DeGress and their district pimps, called supervisors. At every point the new law has met this opposition. The Legislature exhausted every means in its power to ascertain how much money was necessary to pay off all teachers up to March, 1873. Committees waited repeatedly on DeGress, and always returned feeling that he was not only incompetent but unwilling to furnish a full and honest statement of the condition of the school funds. Adopting the best course they could, with the lights before them, and believing the amount sufficient, they appropriated four hundred thousand dollars to pay off all teachers up to last mouth. DeGress told the committee that would be enough. But it come to pass that it only paid teachers to the end of November, 1872. Who is to blame? Certainly not the Thirteenth Legislature, but DeGress and his lieutenants.

The Thirteenth Legislature, by reason of the Radical officers being unwilling to make a clean breast, was compelled, in its desire to protect the people from further pillage, to move in the dark. It passed the present school law as the best it could do, with Davis as governor, and the senate practically a tie between Democrats and Radicals. They well knew the difficulty and the impossibility, under the circumstances, of enacting such a school law as they and the people desired.

The people must remember that until now the execution of the new law has been in the hands of the former school officers, not elected by them, but appointed as aforesaid by Davis, DeGress and their district subordinates. It is beyond question that the great majority of them have sought to bring the new law into disrepute, by directly or indirectly failing to carry out its provisions in good faith. For these reasons, to a large extent, notwithstanding the last Legislature appropriated five hundred thousand dollars to pay teachers and carry on the schools from and after the first of September last, but few schools have been established since that time. As before said, the people ask why? We have given a glance at the reasons.

But, practically, now is the first time the people, through a Legislature fairly representing their will, have been in a condition to establish a genuine system of free public schools. Now we have a Democratic governor, senate, house, and superintendent of education. The Legislature, now in session, will have to commence anew, wipe out the frauds of the Radical system, pay off its debts, and devise such a plan as will suit the situation of the country. But this will necessarily require some time, and good citizens must be patient. In the meantime the county boards of school directors were compelled to stay action till the Austin conspiracy was disposed of. But now they are moving forward. The board of Dallas county met a second time yesterday and proceeded in the discharge of their duties. Several teachers were examined and the county divided, partially at least, into school districts.

We repeat that the Democratic party is in no wise responsible for the confusion existing, or the temporary suspension of the schools. With a reasonable time allowed they will have the best common school system in the United States.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Galveston News, from Austin, says it is quite certain that Governor Coke will nominate to the senate for the new Supreme court the following gentlemen, viz: George H. Moore, of Austin, for chief justice; Thomas J. Devine, of San Antonio, Richard S. Walker, of Galveston, Peter W. Gross, of Houston, and O. M. Roberts, of Tyler, as associate judges.

If Governor Coke does so, hard as we labored for his election, we shall feel that he has committed a gross act of injustice. Not one of the gentlemen named lives in the north half of Texas. North Texas is preeminently the Democratic or white man's portion of the State, and is at least entitled to one of the five judges. We have no objection to either of the gentlemen named. On the contrary, four of them are our old personal and political friends. But to take one from Galveston and another from Houston, in sight of each other, and not one from the north half of the State, is an act which no democratic governor should commit.

We tell Governor Coke and our Democratic senate that no man who identifies himself with such a wrong can hereafter get our votes. We have given about 25,000 majority against the Radicals. We have but one Radical county (Marion) in North Texas, and we will not quietly submit to be overslaughed in any such manner. We have in North Texas Reuben A. Reeves and John J. Good, of Dallas, Thomas Brown and Silas Howe, of Sherman, Chenoworth, of Bonham, S. B. Maxey, of Paris, and others in various parts, well qualified for the supreme bench. Divide the matter with reasonable fairness and we are content. George F. Moone, from Austin, either Walker or Gray, from the coast, Roberts, from the East, Devine, from the West, and either of the gentlemen named from the North, and all will be satisfied.

NEW SUPREME COURT.

Under the one-sided constitution the Legislature is charged with the duty of selecting two places, beside Austin, at which the Supreme court shall hold its annual sessions.

We undertake to say there can be no question about one of the places. Common sense dictates that Dallas is the place. Centrally situated in the north half of the State, with railroad connections North, East and South—with the largest law libraries in the State outside of Austin and Galveston, with the largest, finest and most costly courthouse in the State just being finished, and more accessible to twenty-five counties west of all our railroads than any other town, it certainly cannot be gainsayed that Dallas is the place for one term of the court.

We have not alluded to the subject before simply because we thought the facts were too plain to require reference. Most assuredly the entire delegation from North Texas will agree on a plan so plain and just.

BOTH houses of the Texas Legislature have unanimously passed a resolution thanking President Grant for refusing to aid the late governor, E. J. Davis, in his attempt to upset the government of Texas. The whole people of the State, excepting those concerned in or expecting to profit by the conspiracy, honor the president of the United States for refusing to aid the wicked plot inaugurated by Davis and other reckless men, to place them again at the mercy of the bayonet in the hands, not of soldiers, but of the dregs of political society, directed by unprincipled men.

Each house has also passed a resolution requiring the United States flag to float from the dome of the capital during the session.

The Northern people will see from this time on how the people of Texas have been misrepresented and slandered by the Radical press and politicians.

WE have heard that there was some doubt as to how our senator, Mr. Bradshaw, of Ellis, and one of our Representatives, Mr. Kemble, of Ellis, would vote for United States senator. We warmly advocated and gladly voted for both of those gentlemen. Among other reasons, we felt sure they would both vote for Governor Throckmorton for the United States senate.

We believe that nine Democrats out of every ten in Dallas county and in this district prefer Throckmorton to any other man in Texas, and if Messrs. Bradshaw and Kemble vote otherwise, they will misrepresent their constituents, and those of Dallas and Tarrant to an unpardonable degree. We have no more to say, but shall await the result with deep interest.

STATE PRIDE—ITS VALUE AND ITS JUSTIFICATION.

Most of the older States have had their distinct historians. Connecticut had Trumbull, South Carolina had the elder (and justly celebrated) Ramsey, Alabama had Pickett, Kentucky had Mann Butler, Missouri had Alphonso Wetmore, Louisiana had Charles Gazarre, Tennessee (the best of all State histories) had the younger Ramsey. Texas has had Foote, Yoakum and others, and Illinois had Rev. James H. Peck.

We have read most of the State histories named and several others, and through them chiefly we have been led to honor the memory of the first founders of each of those States. It is a part of our nature to honor and revere the men who, taking life at a hazard, go into the savage wilderness and, with rifles lashed to their shoulders and axes in their hands, lay the foundations for civilization, hospitality, comfort, abundance and religion where before all was a howling, savage waste. We can have neither patience with, nor respect for, men who do not appreciate and honor such heroism.

We hold that State pride, in a confederated government like ours, is a noble sentiment. Show us any State whose people have no State pride, and we will show you a spiritless people. Show us an Irishman who is ashamed of his native country, and we will show you a degenerate son of his native soil, despised by his countrymen in the United States. Show us a German who is ashamed of his Fatherland, and we will show you a man like old H——n, in Galveston, in 1855, willing, for money, to manufacture brass knuckles to be used in abusing his own countrymen.

No! a people who have no State pride must be low spirited.

Admit these general facts, which all enlightened and generous minds will readily do, and it follows by the inflexible verdict of history that Texians have as much title to a proper State pride as any new people of modern times.

The sober truths of our history take rank in interest with the romance of history in older countries. From the first effort to plant American civilization on the soil of Texas, fifty-three years ago, to this date, not a year has passed in which there has not been an illustration of heroism, virtue and self-denial worthy of the golden days of Rome and the heroic days of Greece.

Where on earth but in Texas, has there been an Alamo? Where, in modern times, has there been a scene like Fannin's massacre? In what country, since the dark ages, has there been such scenes as the battle of Salado and Dawson's massacre in 1842, crowned by the battle of Mier on Christmas day of the same year? Or what event in history, proportioned to its magnitude, produced such results as San Jacinto?

In what country on earth has open-hearted hospitality had such an abiding place as in Texas? Name the place or country. In what State or country have there been so few divorces of husband wife? In what country so few illegitimate births, or so universally virtuous women? In what land in the old world or the new has woman been respected, elevated, cherished and honored more than on the soil of Texas? We challenge an answer, and refer with pride to history and statistics to sustain us in asserting our preeminence on the points named.

Then, practically, when the young father and mother are training their first born, whether a native or adopted child of Texas, is it not only right but a solemn duty to instil into its mind and engraft upon its breast a rational feeling of State pride? We hold that it is, and no State can long rank as great whose parents ignore their duty.

We can be proud of our State as Texians, and proud of our nationality as Americans, with entire consistency. But local or State pride must be the chief corner stone of all high toned, chivalrous citizenship. So believing, we shall on all proper occasions endeavor, through the columns of THE DALLAS HERALD, to send out to the youth of this country such truthful information in regard to our origin, rise and progress as a State as may seem best calculated to inculcate a sound, well-grounded and national State pride. No State ever had nobler pioneers, bigger hearted citizens, or more valiant soldiers. We feel it and, so so far as we are concerned, the rising and future generations shall know it, that they may shape their lives in consonance with such glorious antecedents.

HONORABLE.

The Hon. C. C. Binkley, of Sherman, judge of the Twelfth judicial district, appointed by ex-Governor Davis in 1870, has resigned his office, and Governor Coke has nominated and the senate confirmed J. M. Lindsey, of Cook county, as his successor.

We honor Judge Binkley for resigning his office. He has the reputation (rare among Davis' appointees) of being an honest man and a gentleman, and, withal, a good judge. From our personal knowledge of him, we believe the commendations are just. And, if he made no request to the contrary, had we been in the seat of Governor Coke, we would have reappointed him to the position he had honorably filled.

With Mr. Lindsey, his successor, we have not the pleasure of an acquaintance, but have no doubt he is the choice of the bar in his district. While we think about two-thirds of Davis' judges ought to be in the penitentiary, we still believe a portion of them are honorable men and good judges, and we have no desire to see them removed.

CHANGES.

In all the great changes in the United States, within a generation past, none has perhaps been greater than is seen in the increased number, size and ability of the religious press, every leading religious denomination of the country having a considerable number of mammoth-sized papers conducted with signal ability, and several of them magazines and reviews, besides publishing houses of monster proportions. We see, with some degree of regularity, a few of these journals and find them full of interest.

At Lexington, Ky., the Christian Times, a very able paper, and another in Cincinnati, besides several others in high standing elsewhere.

The Old School Presbyterian paper, the Christian Observer, published at Louisville, Kentucky, is a most excellent family journal, teeming with matter calculated to instruct and refine. The Southwestern Presbyterian, of New Orleans, and the Southern Presbyterian are worthy consorts of the Observer.

The Baptists have a number of excellent papers in the southern States, one of which is the Texas Baptist.

The Cumberland Presbyterians have several papers of similar merits.

The Protestant Episcopal church has the Churchman, the Church Journal and several others of the highest order of talent, devoted to the dissemination of moral, religious and miscellaneous intelligence.

At New Orleans is published the Catholic Chronicle, to which the patriotic Father Ryan is a regular contributor. The same church has various able organs in New York and other large cities.

But the Methodist body surpasses all others in the number of its journals, and is equal to the others in ability and indefatigable auxiliaries to the cause of religion. It has organs in St. Louis, Nashville, Memphis, Galveston, New Orleans, Charleston, Baltimore and Richmond.

We mention chiefly only those published in the South. In the North the number is much greater and includes various churches which are scarcely known in the South, but which are fully represented by papers of their own faith, the most numerous of which is the Congregational church. The German Reformed, Lutheran, Moravian and others, little known South, are numerous in the East and North.

Reflection on the growth of this element in moral and religious associations is worthy the attention of our people of all shades of opinion, and particularly so of the secular press and public men of the country. It is one of the marked outgrowths of a general diffusion of knowledge, and the absolute religious liberty guaranteed to the American people by the federal as well as every State constitution in the Union—a right which no human power should ever invade. It is one of, if not the chiefest, glory of republican freedom.

OUR friend of the McKinney Enquirer replies to our strictures on his thrust at General Wigfall, but fails to overturn our position. He intimates that Wigfall was all talk and no fight in the war. That won't bear the test of truth. Wigfall exposed his person even rashly at the attack on Fort Sumter. He was in the first battle of Manassas, at the Seven Pines, and in the seven days fighting around Richmond—always manifesting a courage which was insensible to fear. His pluck was fully attested in the Florida war of 1836, and this is the first time we ever heard it questioned. His faults we know full well, and they are serious. We desired not to hide them, but objected to one of his own people stepping aside to thrust an arrow in his side, an act which would only be expected from one of the enemy. If nine years absolute silence will not shield even an imprudent man from the fifth rib darts of his friends, what will? Show us, brother Enquirer, where Wigfall has meddled since the war, and we will bow in silence to your superior observation.

JUDGE LESLIE A. THOMPSON died in Galveston on the 23d instant. The writer records his death as that of a cherished friend. Judge Thompson was a native of South Carolina, but resided many years in Florida, of which State he was one of the Supreme judges. He was also, by authority of its Legislature, a digester of the laws of that State. In 1854 he came to Galveston. In 1856 he was elected to fill a vacancy in the Texas Legislature, and thereby became a colleague of the writer of this in that body. He also, in the same year, prepared a digest of the laws of the city of Galveston, under our appointment as mayor of that city. He was a man of learning, an acute sense of honor and a consistent, liberal minded member of the Catholic church.

We tender his widow, children and friends our sympathies in their bereavement.

THE appointment, by Governor Coke, of the Hon. Silas Hare to be judge of the Criminal court, for the counties of Grayson, Collin and Dallas, and his confirmation by the senate, will give satisfaction to all true men in the country. Silas is a good man, a sound lawyer and infinitely above any and every species of meanness which has characterized so many of our judges in the last four years.

WHEN school ma'ams want to bother the little boys with an awful hard conundrum they ask, "Who is the Chief Justice?" A boy in a Yonkers school rather took the breath away from his teacher; he said, "d—d if I know; havn't heard from the Radikil Cerkus this morning. Ask me something that ain't foolish!"

THE BLOODY CHASM IS BRIDGED.

We are glad to see that Governor Coke has retained, as a clerk in his office, John J. Stevens, late private secretary to Governor Davis. We are glad, because Mr. Stevens is a youth of unblemished character, excellent qualifications, and in all the turmoil of the last four years has demeaned himself as a gentleman towards all, without distinction of party. Morover, his familiarity with the papers of the executive department will render him doubly useful to the new governor.

IT seems that little Jimmy newcomb, late secretary of State, lacked about forty counties of turning over all the returns of the State election. Many of the missing returns have since been found, and it is now believed the full returns will increase Coke's majority over Davis to about fifty-five thousand. Enough is known to prove that the entire Radical vote of the State is not equal to the whole colored vote. There are about 54,000 colored voters in the State. Yet Davis has not received over fifty thousand, if so many. Then, as there are from four to six thousand white Radicals in the State, it follows that eight or ten thousand colored men voted the Democratic ticket. But it is a sad commentary on the boasted freedom of the black man that most of that large number had to vote with colored tickets, lest their own race, incited by vicious white manipulators, should do them bodily harm. *Viva la humbug.*

THE constitutional amendments were finally ratified by the Legislature on last Saturday, January 24, and from that day Ogden and Walker ceased to be judges of the Supreme court. That court hereafter will be comprised of five citizens of Texas, learned in the law, distinguished for virtue, and appointed because of their fitness to sit in the highest court of the State. Ogden, Walker and McAdoo have made up their record and by that will be judged in the great hereafter. The judgement of men on earth has already been rendered against them, but Omnipotence may modify its severity. Barkis is willing.

THE Fort Worth Democrat, noticing our article on the resignation of Judge Hardin Hart, goes for us with a three pronged pitch fork, because of our saying "we do not believe Judge Hart to be intentionally a corrupt man." Well, why did not the Democrat publish all we said, and not give its readers an erroneous impression as to our position. It must not be so Hard-in-Hart.

THE Houston Age, under the editorial management of Col. Gustave Cook, has been enlarged and greatly improved. It is coming up in the front rank of sound Democratic journals. The city of Houston, as a leading commercial city in the State, ought to hang her head if she cannot abundantly support a first-class Democratic journal.

A JEFFERSON correspondent of the Galveston News gives an interesting description of the iron mines in Bowie, Cass, Marion, Titus, Upshaw, Harrison and Wood counties of Northeast Texas. The iron is inexhaustible and excellent. Some of them are being successfully worked.

To the Editor of The Dallas Herald:

In the last Sunday's HERALD I read with a great deal of interest the editorial upon Austin college, and upon the value of such institutions to the communities in which they are established. It but confirms the universal experience that the very best investment into which a city can enter is the establishment of good schools.

No business enterprise that is likely to seek a footing in Dallas can confer so solid prosperity as would a first-class college. The hundred pupils that Austin college now has will spend here annually $50,000, at a low estimate, and who doubts that once established here in this center of trade and travel, the number will be at least doubled?

The fact that Dallas has such an institution, manned by an efficient corps of teachers, will be a most effective advertisement of our city, and will attract hundreds of families who otherwise would seek a home elsewhere. Another city, the capitol of the State, has made tempting offers, and if Dallas would secure the prize she must offer lands and money also.

We are convinced that our public-spirited and sagacious citizens will not let slip this opportunity for a most profitable investment, but will at once and freely respond to the call.

If our prosperous merchants, our large landholders and real estate owners are not altogether blind to their own worldly interests in this matter, we we shall look for a speedy transfer of this college from the present location at Huntsville, to one of the many beautiful sites near our city, where a noble edifice shall stand, a monument to the far-seeing wisdom of our citizens.

APEX.

A DOG that gets all he wants eats as much as a man. He ought to be what he is called—the most faithful of animals. Faithfulness was never so easy to give and so richly repaid. We lodge and feed the currish multitude and take the wag of a tail in full pay. Elsewhere the dog is made to work. In Germany, he drags innumerable carts, aided by the women who is harnessed with him. He is the washerwoman's, the seamstress', the scavenger's steed. It is not desirable to turn women here into beasts of burden, but the other part of the arrangement is an admirable one. Why not make our dogs pay their way and utilize canine as well as equine pulling-power?

LOCAL NEWS

[From Saturday's Daily Herald.]

AN "EYE OPENER"—The announcement that your wife don't want a new bonnet this spring.

CAN'T our city authorities construct several sidewalks, and carpet them in velvet at twenty dollars a yard, for wagons to stand on?

SOME parts of Main street have holes so deep that even a most desperate debtor, seeking a retreat from a creditor, would hesitate to jump into them.

A DALLAS man is getting some small lanterns made to hang on the tips of lightning rods, fo that when an electrical storm comes up in the night the lightning can see where to strike.

A DALLAS county girl sold a pair of stocking yesterday to one of our merchants that she had intended for a lover, now ischarded. She discarded him because he stared at them for fifteen minutes and then asked her if they were for saddle-bags.

[From Sunday's Daily Herald.]

ELM street is having a substantial outside put on it. That is, they are macadamizing it.

ATTENTION is called to the new time schedule which goes into effect on the Texas Pacific road to-day.

AFTER the termination of the row at McCabe's on Saturday morning, Deputy Sheriff Peak encountered a stupendous cuss who didn't propose to clear the sidewalk with the rest of the "lookers on," and to verify his determination to stand alone in his glory he pulled out a derringer about the size of a barrel, and said he thought he could mortify Peak most to death with the little story that thing contained. Peak disagreed with him by knocking him down, and in addition, to certain medical treatment which he is now undergoing he needs to take a few doses of "how to behave in company."

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad.

This exceedingly popular line north, running through a most interesting country, has reduced its fare materially, as will be seen by its advertisement in another column. Equiped as this thoroughfare is with the most superb carriages, constructed upon the safest and most elegant plan, officered by the most courteous and experienced force, and always making sharp time and unfailing connections, the M. K. & T. will continue, as it has always been, the favorite route north and east.

Sleepers will at once be placed upon the road which will run from Galveston to St. Louis and Chicago without change.

A SENSATIONAL EVENING AT McCABE'S.

Two Sports Get on a Rip-Screaming High.

About half-past ten o'clock Friday night, McCabe, the proprietor of the Comique Minstrels, informed Marshal Flynn, who was in the hall at the time, that a pair of the fancy were getting above a respectable height in their spirits in his wine room, and that he would like them cleaned out. Back went Flynn with the agility of a Fannie Ellesler and the resolution of a Brutus and put them out; but instead of leaving the locality altogether, they came around to the hall, and stepping up to the bar had some words with the barkeeper, who struck at one of them and then reached down for his pistol, as was supposed, as the party he struck attempted to draw his pistol, as was also inferred.

At this juncture Officers Faris and Crabbe put in an appearance, and taking hold of the latter pulled him out of doors, his crony in the "joke" having retreated up to the second story. After the officers had got him on the outside they ordered him to elsewhereit, and he struck for the faro room over the hall. There both of them took possession of the room, driving out those not disposed to join them in their villainy, and taking a position at the top of the stairs proceeded to empty their pistols down this approach, by way of defiance to the authorities. The noise of the fray brought at once a crowd of citizens to the spot, among whom was Mayor Long, Sheriff Barkley and Deputy Sheriff Peak, who taking in the condition of affairs, detailed a posse of citizens to guard the openings to the second story of the building, while they started up to make the arrest.

This was abandoned at length, as every movement of these gentlemen to reach them in that way was met by the desperadoes with pistols cocked and a threat to kill the first man who put his foot upon the stairs. A few shots were then fired through the windows and up the stairs in the hope of dislodging them in that way, but they were too effectually barricaded to be inconvenienced by the missiles in that manner, and resolutely held on to their defences and covered the staircase approach with their cocked revolvers. Thus matters stood for several hours, during which time nearly the whole city had heard of the melee, and hundreds had gathered in front of the building, curious to see the progress and denouement of an extraordinary difficulty. At length after no little parleying and at about 2 o'clock the men surrendered and were locked up in jail to await their examination, which will take place to-morrow before the mayor.

[From Tuesday's Daily Herald.]

OUR streets are "oily."

MY FELLOW sinners, let us invest in an ark.

COLONEL LOCKWOOD is jumping matters for the gas works.

THIS must be "spring-time," judging from the way people cross the streets.

"PAT, have you paid your occupation tax?" Go way wid ye," growles Pat, "I'm not on tha' ground; I laves in tha' second story.

A DRUNKEN FELLOW was picked up yesterday on a vacant lot between Main and Commerce streets, sound asleep by a bonfire, and when asked how he came to lay down in his condition, so near a fire, replied "Why I'ws tak'n m-ony Jan'ary thaw!"

THE FIRE YESTERDAY MORNING.

Five Thousand Dollars Worth of Property Destroyed.

About four o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Barber, junior member of the firm of Denny & Co., doing business in the frame building adjoining the Junction bakery of Mr. C. A. Gouze, situated on the corner of Live Oak and Elm streets, was awakened by a loud report, the sound of which came from the front of his store. Throwing open the door which leads from his sleeping room, an apartment forming the extreme back end of the storehouse, to the store proper, he discovered the front end of the building in a mantle of fire, and on running to the spot found the flames fed from a burning barrel of illuminating fluid which had partly exploded. Immediately sounding the alarm by discharging a six shooter, Captain Hammond and Mr. Connor, of the firm of Connor & Walker, who reside in the neighborhood, were aroused and were soon upon the spot.

By this time the lower part of the city became aware of the destruction, and the Hook and Ladder company, after a desperate pull through the mud, reached the conflagration, and finding it impossible to save the building, proceeded to the work of protecting those adjoining it, by flooding the roofs and sides with water. This succeeded so far as the buildings on the east, south and north were concerned, but the flames, in defiance of the most determined efforts on the part of the fire company, extended to the Junctoin bakery, next door to that occupied by Denny & Co., and in a few minutes reduced it and its contents to ashes. Beyond this the fire did not extend, but in the limited space burned over, upwards of five thousand dollars worth of property was destroyed, divided as follows: Denny & Co., stock estimated at $2500; insured in the Southern Mutual of Richmond, Virginia, for $1200, and in the North Carolina Home for $500, Wellburn & Scruggs, agents. On the building there was no insurance. Junction Bakery, Mr. C. A. Gouze, proprietor, stock about $1200, insured for $800? in Planters Insurance company, of Houston, Gay & Leigh, agents.

[From Wednesday's Daily Herald.]

IT'S decided that the Monday morning fire was arson. Now for the arsonic man!

LITTLE boys of the lyrical twist, sit on the steps of the Episcopal church, and gazing on the "rolling deep" in front of them, sing "A life on the ocean wave," etc.

THE Pacific road took off several car loads of cattle yesterday. As is usually the case with Texas travelers, they took their horns along with them.

THE District court meets next Monday. The "court" that is held in private residences is not particular as to the days of the week or the enronology of the month, for its meetings.

SEXTON at the door of a Dallas church to a milk vender, who hesitates a moment on the steps: "My friend, here you can get the pure theological milk; there is no 'water' in it. Come in!"

A YOUNG lady in this city has a lover by the name of Virginius, and remembering the fate of a vessel of that name, she insists that before she marries him that he will show her that he can dive to the bottom of the Trinity and come up again.

A BOX containing ten pounds of powder was found buried under a saloon in the eastern part of this city yesterday, with a "train" extending two hundred feet from the building. The intention evidently was to blow up that "cradle of liberty."

"LET her snort, stranger," was the request of a mother a short distance east of this city, yesterday, to a gentleman who was about to stop and inquire of a young lady, about eighteen years of age what she was crying about, "Let her snort; she biles up this way often, but she'll soon blow off!"

Murder of the Innocents.

[From the New York Tribune.]

The Italian padrones of this city received a great deal of condemnation, though no more than they deserve. The dark-eyed children that fill our up-town streets and play their harps and fiddles with their little claws lean with hunger and blue with cold, are elegant witnesses against the brutal masters who send them out in the morning half-fed and half-clothed to their hard day's work, and herd them in the evening in their foul resting places, whipping them to bed if their gains are not large enough. They deserve the execrations of humane people and the restraining hand of law. But let us not ease our consciences by denouncing these foreign Herods. It will be better to see if our own skirts are free from the stain of innocent blood. It is a convenient thing to denounce the Havana bullring and the Piedmontese tyrants of Crosby street. But if we are not inclined to shut our eyes to our own faults we can find at our own doors enough responsibility for a cruel disregard of the lives and the health of children where our amusements are concerned.

The dispatch from Boston yesterday of the death of the baby violinist was full of a pathetic significance. Not long ago he formed part of the evening's attractions at one of our spectacular theaters. He was six years old. At a time when he should have been tucked away in his bed, he was standing before large audiences playing music which excited him, thrilled through and through by noise and plaudits that excited him tenfold more. His little store of vital energy and nervous power, which should have been subjected to no more exacting drafts than the plays of the nursery or the caresses of his parents, was wasted in this reckless extravagance. He went to Boston, and there played day and night. The manager noticed, after a matinee, his look of exhaustion, and told him to stay at home that night. His father made him obey the injunction, sorely against his will. He missed the crowd, the lights, the roaring applause, the fatal delight of the life which was killing him. Father and son went to bed, and the former was soon awakened by the murmurings of the child. He heard him say, "Merciful God, make room for a little fellow," and with this strange and touching prayer for a peace in a nest denied him in his short life, the gifted and ill-treated infant left this rough world.

The affectionate and tender friends of these little victims say, with perfect sincerity, "He loved his work; he was never forced to it." If a baby loved poison, would a father think of gratifying such a fancy? The fact that a child five years of age has a passion for music should be a reason for not allowing him to indulge in it, for it argues an exceptional delicacy of organization which should cause his parents to exercise the greatest care with him. When Dr. Clarke recently attacked the forcing system by which so many thousand bright girls are annually slaughtered, he was met by the reply that the hardest students were the healthiest. The principals and teachers who said this do not seem to imagine that it was merely saying the healthiest students worked hardest, and so most completely undermined their constitutions. The cases mentioned by Dr. Clarke of girls who broke down suddenly on leaving school were those possessing more than the usual stock of health to begin with. Parents and teachers alike are too apt to forget the advice which Phaeton came to ruin by neglecting: "Use the reins and spare the whip."

An enthusiastic child will very easily burn out its life if not restrained. But what shall we say of the parents who not only do not restrain, but goad on these exceptional natures to men's work when they ought to be in their cradles? In every place of amusement in this city little children are from time to time brought in to add to the attractions of the performance. It is an unwholesome and morbid taste which is consulted and gratified by these exhibitions. A child cannot sing, or dance, or act, in a manner worth any one's attention. When a child does either of these things on the stage it the result of one of two causes, both equally objectional. The child has been forced into learning its trick, or has learned it voluntarily through a feverish precocity. To all judicious persons in the house the performance of children is painful and wearisome. The wonder is that thoughtless parents are led by their instinctive love of children to delighted applause, and are not induced to hect and hiss the cruel spectacle off the stage.

The Cable Telegraph Printing Company.

[From the New York Times.]

The American Cable Printing Telegraph company, a bill incorporating which was introduced in Congress yesterday by Representative Negley, of Pennsylvania, is, in many respects, a novel enterprise. While all the other cable companies are chiefly in foreign hands, this is intended to be a thoroughly American institution. Its prominent promoters are Boston capitalists, including such men as Wm. T. Hart, president of the Boston, Hartford and Erie railroad; Albert Thompson, one of the heaviest leather merchants of New England; and William Mason, president of the Taunton Locomotive works; James O'Conor, president of the Central National bank of Baltimore, and prominent New York capitalists are also interested.

The scheme of the projectors is to also lay a cable from London direct to the coast of Newfoundland, with a branch to some point within the United States, to be operated by a new telegraph printing instrument, the property of the company, by which the cost of messages will be reduced nearly two-thirds. The cable proper will be the same pattern as existing ones. The tariff under the present system is $1 50, gold, per word. By the cable-printing apparatus this will be reduced to 50c, gold, per word, with a discount of 50 per cent for all press dispatches. The rate at which messages are now sent average from twelve to fifteen words per minute. By the new method this will be increased to from thirty-five to forty-five words per minute. The advantage to be gained by the public, both in time and money, is obvious.

The amount required to build and lay a first class cable in the manner described, will not fall short of $6,000,000, and the capital stock of the company will probably not be less than $10,000,000. Among the other requisites of the work will be an entirely new steamship, the great original cable-layer, the Great Eastern, being jealously monopolized by existing interests. This, the latest of the established companies, the "London and New York Direct," has already discovered to its cost, having been forced to contract for the construction of a new ship with the Liemens Bros., of London. This judicious protection of British industry will not, however, retard the progress of the present enterprise, this item having been already included in the original estimates. The work will be commenced immediately on incorporation, and the new cable opened to the public some time in 1875.

WE note indications of a revival in Dallas real estate transactions. Sales are becoming more numerous, and new houses continue to rise in all parts of the town.

MORE good people coming to Dallas from our old stamping ground in southwest Texas. We have a fine colony of them now, and can provide any number in addition.

WE passed our chief lumber yards yesterday, and were surprised at the quantity on hand, notwithstanding the great amount hauled away. The arrivals keep pace with the departures. Truly, the lumber trade of Dallas is immense.

FROM all parts of the country we hear that farmers are alive in preparing their fields for the next crop. All our farmers have to do to insure independence is to plant an abundance of all food crops, and only put their surplus land in cotton.

FROM private dispatches from Austin we are justified in saying that Major Hickerson Barksdale, of Dallas, will be nominated to the senate as judge of this district in place of Judge Hart, and if so, his confirmation may be regarded as certain.

As Judge William H. Russell, of the Brownsville district, has resigned his seat on the bench in order to take another in the State senate, we hope Governor Coke will appoint to the bench Captain James A. Ware, a gallant soldier, honorable gentleman and able lawyer.

MR. WAITE, of Ohio, President Grant's third nominee for Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the United States, has been unanimously confirmed by the Federal Senate. Although unknown to fame, he is said to be a lawyer of great ability and a man of spotless integrity. If so, it is well. He is in the prime of life, and has the best field in the United States to do good and impress his name on our future jurisprudence.

IT is quite generally understood in this city that H. W. Genet, the Tammany thief who escaped from the deputy-sheriff, has gone to South America, to which place his family will soon follow with the spoils of war. We are loth to lose Prince Harry. He was a good fellow, dressed like a real prince, spent his money freely, and always had a few bottles of wine for the reporters and editors to pay for their newspaper testimonials in favor of his honesty and greatness. When such good men leave the country they are missed.—[Pomeroy's Democrat.

PRESIDENTS Washington and Adams made their annual communications to Congress in a speech to the joint houses, just as is yet the practice in the Mother Country. Mr. Jefferson made his first communication in the form of a written or printed message, an innovation that called down on his head the severest denunciations of the Federal press. Mr. Jefferson took the idea that his mode was truly democratic, since it differed from the English custom. No President since ever reverted to the old custom.

AT least one Paris duel has ended well. The duellists met. The one fired hastily, the other quietly lowered his pistol. "Tell me what you are thinking about before I send you out of the world!" "I was thinking," was the reply, "that if I was in your place, I wouldn't fire." His antagonist laughed, and that was the end of it.

THE French Cross of the Legion of Honor has been conferred upon four women—Rosa Bonheur, the painter; Madame Dubar, superior of the Convent of the Sœurs de l'Esperance at Nancy; Lady Pigott, for her devotedness to the wounded during the Franco-Prussian war; and Mlle. Bertha Rocher, of Havre, for founding a hospital.