

VICKSBURG HERALD

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Saturday Morning, May 18, 1878

GEN. STEPHEN D. LEE is mentioned as a probable candidate for Congress in his District.

The Brookhaven Ledger is advocating the election of Gen. Robt. Lowry to Congress from the Fifth District.

The Republican party so love the South that they propose to send political Missionaries down here next Fall to instruct the people. How do the Southern Republicans like it?

There is talk in Washington among sensible, intelligent men of impeaching Judge Bradley, of the Supreme Court, about some crookedness connected with the Electoral Commission.

If Vicksburg listens to the growls of the dogs in the manger or the whines of the penny-wise pound-foolish, her doom is sealed. She cannot afford to let the present opportunity pass.

The report of the Army Engineers on Eads's jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi is very favorable indeed. The report claims that the success is so pronounced that it is the best interest of the Government to push the construction with the utmost vigor.

It is very evident that the Republicans are very much afraid of an investigation of the Louisiana and Florida frauds. Their breaking of a quorum day after day shows conclusively that they are afraid to face the music.

THE COLD SNAP.—The spell of weather that set in Friday and continued till yesterday seems to have been destructive to vegetation in regions north of this. The lowest temperature at St. Louis in this time was 41 degrees, which is 9 degrees above the frost mark...

HUGH HASTINGS AS A PROPHET.—As it stands now, if we are to place faith in high Democratic authority, Thurman, of Ohio, and Hendricks, of Indiana, are the leading candidates for the Presidency.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.—One of the members of Sherman's Syndicate recently stated there was such a demand for the four-and-a-half per cent. Government bonds that it was difficult keeping a supply on hand.

A WOMAN IN INDIANA gave birth to five healthy boys the other day, and the smile almost forsok his cheek when the president heard that such a thing happened outside of Ohio.

Can Vicksburg Afford to Let This Opportunity Pass?

As soon as it was seen that the Mississippi river was cutting away from Vicksburg after the cut-off was made, confidence in the future of the city received a very severe shock. Rents in the northern part of the city declined, and no new buildings were erected.

While it is thought probable that the southern part of the city will be able to take care of itself, the future of the northern portion is anything but bright. It is true that our energetic Representative has succeeded in getting a small appropriation from Congress to preserve our harbor; it is true that we have a right to look for aid in this direction in the future; but it is not true that this aid will certainly do for Vicksburg all that is required.

After the road is completed it will still give employment to quite a number here and in Sharkey county. There will have to be conductors, station agents, engineers, brakemen, section hands, etc., etc.

The only objection we have ever heard urged to this road is, that it will add to the burthens of the city. We ask all just men, is this so? Can an investment that will pay for itself ten times over in one year add to the burthens of the city? Does not the resolution adopted by the Rolling Fork meeting, to the effect that the road will lessen rather than increase the burthens of Sharkey county, apply with equal force to Vicksburg? It certainly does.

AN IMPORTANT INVENTION.

A Successful Vicksburg Enterprise—A Revolution in Cotton Compressing.

An Account by An Amateur.

NEW ORLEANS, May 16, 1878.

There was exhibited, yesterday, at the Mississippi Press (compress), in this city, the finally successful working of an invention that has occupied the time and study of one of our citizens for the last six years, and which has during that time enlisted the attention and money of three others of your eminent citizens, so I am sure, you, as well as your readers, will be interested in knowing something about it.

THE TRIUMPH STEAM COTTON BAND PULLER AND BUCKLER—A NEW AND IMPORTANT INVENTION TO FACILITATE COMPRESSING COTTON.

This great invention consists of two parts, which are fitted to be attached to the successful handling of cotton by steam.

The first is the engine or machine by which the steam is applied for drawing the bands taut on the bale; the second is the buckle by means of which the bands are held taut, down to the exact point at which they are drawn; to whatever size a bale of cotton is compressed, that compression is saved by the bands being drawn so as to hold it.

This is exactly what this engine and buckle does; what it was intended to do, and what in fact it accomplishes—is precisely the same object and purpose as the buckle when used. But without this invention the compress itself loses one-third of its work, for the bale expands to one-third to one-half its compressed size. So that this engine and buckle are eminently requisite to the compress, provided it be easy of adjustment, swift in its work and economical in its use.

The engine or machine can be easily put up to any style or size of compress, and at a price which its use for a very brief time would repay; it is simple, plain and without the least complication, so that the ordinary laborers required to do compressing can easily handle it.

Its power is derived from a cylinder, supplied by steam from the boilers of the compress; its pistons and levers by easy and graceful motions, move two beams up and down, by alternate motion; on the one beam is placed the band, and the other the buckle.

The inventor is the Rev. F. M. Logue, of Vicksburg, Miss., and assisted throughout by James H. Harris of the same city; it is the consummation of six years of hard study and expense, and during that time the whole subject and every branch of the art in all its details have been thoroughly considered, tried and explored in this invention, in the accomplishment of the object which was proposed in its achievement.

NEW ORLEANS, May 16, 1878.

Our Arkansas Traveler

CONTINUES HIS VERSE ABOUT HOT SPRINGS, ITS HOTELS, STORES, AND DOCTOR-SHOPS—A GLANCE AT "KELLEY TOWN," AND ITS MYRIAD OF JOLLY DOGS THAT WORRIED THE CATS THAT CAUGHT THE RATS THAT WOULD OTHERWISE HAVE INHABITED THAT REGION.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK., May 15, 1878.

This town is made up principally of hotels, stores and doctor-shops. The variety in the way of hotels is very great. They run from the Arlington, a large establishment pretty well kept, clear down to a smoky old tent, whose paraphernalia seems to have been in service since the flood, if indeed it was not a part of the cargo of Noah's Ark, having come away down from Adam's time.

Nothing is given away. On coming over here, one of our party asked a gentleman on the train if any of the hotels had free omnibuses. He replied that he had lived here since 1852 and had never heard of anything being free in Hot Springs. In this respect one of our party changed the programme soon after arrival.

I have two or three times spoken of the street. Strictly speaking, there is but one street. This runs along the valley with all the windings and sinuosities of the creek which comes down between the mountains. There is no regular sidewalk. In front of many of the stores they have built platforms—some narrow, some wide, some high, some low, and some with none—which makes locomotion uncertain, while appearances are not very symmetrical.

Just now, in some places, the street resembles the main approach to some great fair where are erected all kinds of booths, tents and shanties. On the side of the street next to the creek are found vendors of divers commodities, such as candy, pop-corn, cider, geological specimens, tarantulas, centipedes, and whetstones, perched in little "cuddly holes" of every conceivable size and shape, even to the common A tent, wherein, in addition to the stock in trade, are erected two bunks for the proprietors. Along this street pass the street cars, between the extremities of the town. One branch of the road crosses the creek to the east and goes

down to the depot which is located half a mile off and beyond a ridge. This road does a good business and is one of the paying institutions of the place.

"Kelley Town" is the home of the very poor, and is situated in a little valley east of the creek. It consists of uncounted huts and shanties such as were erected by the soldiers in Winter time when camped for a period at one post. This town was formerly erected around what is called the "ral" hole, just back of the Arlington, but on account of its unsightly appearance and too close proximity to the best and most thickly settled part of the town, was removed to its present location.

The place is full of dogs. But they are not the mangy, half-starved curs which history places as nearly overrunning Constantinople, nor are they the mongrel army that infests your own city and nearly run light sleepers crazy of nights; they are, in most cases, fat and sleek and as jolly a set as you ever saw. They vary in size from the little wee fellow not as large as a fat Sunflower squirrel, and that you could easily carry in your coat pocket, to the immense brown colored Newfoundland across the street that looks as though he could give a buffalo a pretty rough wrestle.

But, as I write, Master Frank suggests he has not seen a single cat. That's a fact. Cats and rats do not abound here. It may be that the dogs worried the cats that caught the rats till the latter two cut out for parts unknown, and have not been able to find their way back. I do not wonder that the poor cats, once away from here, could not return. I wonder, sometimes, the little locomotive on the railroad from Malvern does not stray off into the woods and lose itself. This is such an out-of-the-way place. It shows a most remarkable instinct that the cows can find their way home here at milking time.

The other day I wrote a verse on Hot Springs doctors. At the time, I thought perhaps I might be hasty, and I held the letter a day or so to let her cool off. Since then I have pushed my inquiries and I have found Dr. Pillcrammer, who is just a shade, only, worse than many others.

He is in with a bath-house; in with a druggist (who gives him 20 per cent. of the sum charged for each prescription); in with a clothing-house that gives him a return commission; in with a stinking boarding-house that would disgust a well-bred Spaniel; and he sells his own dirty soap, through a druggist, upon his very formal prescriptions.

With this I pass the doctors by, and close my labors with them. In my next I will speak of the great Springs, whose healing properties are known nearly all over this continent, and of a few minor matters, and then close the chapter for the present.

B. H. P.

THE NATIONAL WINDMILL.—Where is Dr. Sturgeon? Is he in Columbus, or is he yet electrifying Philadelphia? We need the Doctor in Columbus. The workmen of Toledo are interested in a score or more measures pending, and there is pressing need for all the statesmen we have lying around loose. It is cruel to leave the hard work of the session to his colleague, Mr. Kellogg, who is no statesman. There is plenty of time for the Doctor to air his voice after the adjournment. Just now we want him in Columbus.—Toledo Rapier.

CONGRESSIONAL

SENATE

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Davis, of Illinois, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported with amendment, Senate bill to provide for the appointment of an additional Circuit Judge in the Second Judicial Circuit comprising New York, Vermont and other Eastern States. Placed on the calendar.

Ferry, of Michigan, from the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads, reported the post route bill with numerous amendments. Placed on the calendar.

McMillan, of Minnesota, from the Committee on Claims, reported with amendments, House bill making appropriation for the payment of claims allowed by the Southern Claims Commission. Placed on the calendar.

Davis, of Illinois, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill to provide for the appointment of an additional Circuit Judge in the Seventh Judicial District, comprising the States of Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. Placed on the calendar.

HOUSE

The long-protracted struggle in the House over Potter's resolution for a Select Committee of eleven to investigate alleged Presidential election frauds in Florida and Louisiana, resulted today in a victory of the Democrats, and in the adoption of the resolution. Democratic members who had been absent or paired on Monday last, when the resolution was offered, had been since then recalled to the city or had given notice of the termination of their pairs, and to-day there were present in the House, free from engaging alliances, 148 Democratic members, including the Speaker. After various preliminary movements, comprising a call of the House, closing of the doors, the issuing of warrants for absentees, none of whom were in the city, etc., a final vote was taken on the adoption of the preamble and resolution, and not a single Republican member had his vote recorded, and but two Democratic members (Mills, of Texas, and Morse, of Massachusetts) voted in the negative. The affirmative vote was 145, and the preamble and resolution were declared adopted. There was a good deal of confusion, uproar and excitement throughout the body, but no demonstrations attended the announcement of the result. Stevens did not vote, as he was paired. An incident occurred over this question of pairs, which at one time threatened to be serious.

Goode, of Virginia, had been paired with Loring, of Mass., who was in the city sick, and when Goode stated the fact that he had given notice to Mr. Loring of the termination of the pair, and that under the circumstances he felt it his duty to vote, a sneering remark that it was simply a question of honor was made by Conger, of Michigan. Goode retorted with a strong feeling of indignation that he would take care of his own honor, and if Conger assailed it he (Goode) would hold him to a personal responsibility. The response was loudly applauded on the Democratic side, and was received with jeers and contemptuous laughter on the Republican side. Conger remarking sarcastically, that Goode's threat was making him tremble in his boots. Goode's remark was objected to by Hale, of Maine, as being unparliamentary, but the Speaker decided that the first offense had been given by Conger, and that it would be as reasonable to expect a child not to hallow when struck as to expect a man not to resent an insult. The Speaker's rule gave intense satisfaction to the Democratic side, and corresponding displeasure to the Republican.

Mr. Potter, of New York, will be Chairman of the select committee. It is understood that as soon as possible after its organization sub-committees will be appointed, and will proceed to Florida and Louisiana. It is expected that Springer, of Illinois, will be a member of the Committee, and probably Chairman of the Florida sub-committee. It is very probable the Republicans will to-morrow offer a resolution to extend the investigation to Oregon, Mississippi, South Carolina, and other States.

The Rev. Dong Woog, a native Chinaman, who was recently ordained to labor among his almond-eyed brethren on the Pacific coast, prosecutes his work under disadvantages. The Chinese have been so roughly treated by a great many people who call themselves Christians that they hate Christianity, and do not want its doctrines promulgated among them. In Oregon, where Dong Woog is trying to convert his countrymen, this feeling is particularly strong. Dong has two big revolvers, and everywhere that Dong goes the revolvers are sure to go. He has not as yet shot any of his hearers, but declares that he means business, and will shoot somebody if it shall, in his best judgment, seem necessary to do so. If it comes to a choice between being shot and being converted, Dong will probably have some converts to report.

WAR VESSELS MUST COME HOME.—With Russia purchasing vessels both on our Atlantic and our Pacific Coast, and England forwarded her designs, it is the clear duty of our Government to call home that part of our Navy which is cruising in distant seas for the enforcement of our neutral rights. With a possible crisis approaching, the Government will be inexcusable if it keeps several pleasure yachts in the Mediterranean when they may soon be needed at home as a National police for our coasts and harbors.—N. Y. Herald.