

Lancaster Intelligencer.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 19, 1883.

The Heilig Case.

Judge Patterson has called upon us to say that in the Heilig matter he acted in the usual course in discharging the prisoner upon the statement of the district attorney that he had examined the case, and found no evidence upon which to ask conviction; that a day or two afterwards the district attorney informed him that he had made a mistake and that he had found sufficient evidence to convict Heilig, and asked for a bench warrant for his arrest, which was granted. Judge Patterson says that he had no reason to know that Mr. Davis had fully misrepresented the matter to him to secure the discharge of Heilig. The judge was reminded that the INTELLIGENCER had declared that Mr. DAVIS had stated in this office that in saying to him that there was no evidence against Heilig he had acted entirely on information from the prisoner's counsel, and that he thought he was right in accepting such a statement from any reputable member of the bar, though he was counsel for the prisoner. Judge Patterson said that Mr. Davis had not told him that was the source of his information. He did not think Davis was warranted in making the statement to him that he did, upon the statement of the prisoner's counsel; and that if this was stated to him in court he would have ground upon which to ask an explanation from the district attorney; and that it seemed to be such a case as the bar association had been formed to take cognizance of and call to the attention of the court. We understand from the judge that he is ready to consider any representations on the matter which the bar association is disposed to make. Judge Patterson thinks that he is not bound to take such notice of a news paper statement as he should accord to one made him from the bar; which may be true generally; but in this case the matter is one between the judge himself and an officer of his court who has secured his action by misrepresentation. As the matter is now fully brought to the judge's knowledge, the question for him to consider is as to whether he should permit a misrepresentation to him by the district attorney, which has secured the defeat of justice, to pass unnoticed.

Passed at Last.

The great contest over the recorder bill has at last closed with the unanimous passage of the bill in the Senate and its adoption by a heavy majority in the House. The fight against it was so stubborn and it is surprising to find that at its conclusion there was so much unanimity of sentiment as to it. The senators who have given their reluctant votes have hardly explained very satisfactorily why they were so slow to comprehend the propriety of its passage. They had a good deal to say to show why they talked one way and finally voted another, but their explanations are not very intelligible. Perhaps they voted for the bill, finding that it was going to pass anyway, to preserve the consistency of their declarations that they were for it while they were seeking to load it with amendments that would have been the death of it. Strange things have been said and done in the course of the action upon the measure, not the least remarkable of which was the conduct of the Senate in refusing to concur in the House's action yesterday, but yielding its hearty assent to-day. The enemies of the bill appear to have been inclined to make a last essay to defeat it by fraudulent representations to its friends in the House; an undertaking which, however, was speedily defeated by the grossness of the deceit. A bill of comparatively small consequence aroused a remarkable degree of feeling before it was finally disposed of aright. We trust that the other more important issues before the Legislature will be as successfully disposed of.

Only One Side to It.

The interested audience of the senators who discussed the pipe line question in this city received abundant information to warrant their approval of the legislation proposed to secure free competition in the trade in this great product of our state. There is absolutely nothing of any value to be urged against the proposal to give the free right of way to oil pipelines in the manner proposed by the law. The restrictions imposed are such as to fully protect the interest of the land owners and the community, and a sufficient reason exists for the transportation of oil in pipes rather than on railroads in the greater cheapness of this method of carriage. The cry that there is danger to be feared from the bursting or leaking of pipes has no substantial foundation. There is probably far less danger from the transportation of oil in pipes under ground than there is in its carriage upon railroads. There are manifest dangers in railway transportation which do not exist in the flowing pipes. We all know that it is not uncommon for collisions of trains and other accidents to cause the leakage of tanks and the disastrous conflagration of this product. From such dangers, at least, pipe lines are free; and while it is possible that there may be leakage and bursting of pipes, danger from them is at least as readily guarded against as that from the burning oil tanks of railroads. The question has but one side, as those who heard the senators' discussion doubtless have made up their minds.

THE WORLD'S WAY.

SENATOR WALLACE, for his Democratic colleagues in the Senate, and the Philadelphia Times, for the press which has been interested in the absolute repeal of the recorder's bill of 1878, do simple justice to the perseverance, integrity and parliamentary skill which characterized the management of the fight to that end by Senator Kennedy. When the experienced and astute Republican Senator Cooper taunted him for parliamentary blundering he woke up the wrong passenger. Kennedy found the way out for his party and his cause and yesterday had his merited reward in seeing the whole Senate fall into line in behalf of the unconditional repeal, while the red plume of the Republican leader was bedraggled in the mire of defeat with dishonor. In a moment of forgetfulness, stupidity or misled by bad counsels the House refused to concur, a dozen Democrats aiding in the work. To-day's reports show that they have recovered their wits and the bill has passed the House, as it came from the Senate, by a nearly unanimous vote. That settles it.

THE loss of oil by fire and of other property from coal oil fires in this state during the last twenty years has been very great in conflagrations occurring from accidents to railroad trains carrying oil in tanks. In this locality several such, of alarming proportions, have occurred, and nothing more dangerous than this method of transporting oil can be conceived of. Manifestly if farms and city property are to be protected from the dangers to which they are constantly subjected by these magazines on wheels the state and the community should eagerly encourage the cheap, noiseless, inoffensive and innocuous method of transporting oil in the underground pipes, in which is the greatest possible protection to life and property.

DENNIS has been indicted and his recognizance forfeited, though he was in the custody of the sheriff. Where's Heilig?

THROUGHOUT Illinois on Tuesday forty-eight cities and towns voted upon the liquor question. Seventeen declared for prohibition or anti-liquor and thirty-one declared for license.

THE Louisiana Presbyterians have been agitated over the question of a man's right to marry his deceased wife's sister. The decision previously recorded against such marriages are likely to be reversed.

THE state medical society will meet on the 9th, 10th and 11th of May, in Newville, and besides many professional papers, the features of the meeting will include a visit to and an inspection of the new state lunatic asylum located there.

AN impetuous English baronet has found employment as a clerk in the Bank of England, another in the Oriental bank, and a third gains his livelihood in Ireland earning the meagre wages of a humble policeman. It would pay such unfortunate dignitaries to come over here and set themselves up as champion prize fighters.

In Batavia, N. Y., last fall an oil lamp fell from a woman's hand, the fluid exploded, the house was destroyed and the owner's daughter burned to death. It was found that the oil was of a grossly inferior quality to that allowed by law to be sold and much more inflammable. The dealer has been convicted and his sentence may serve as a useful example.

To-day is the anniversary of the first bloodshed in Lexington, in the Revolutionary war, and of the street fight in Baltimore, which opened the civil strife of 1861. It was also on the 19th of April that General Washington, in 1783—one hundred years ago to-day—announced to the American army in general orders the signing of the preliminary treaty of peace between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

THE German agitator, Herr Most, whose frothy denunciations have done much to lessen the dignity and value of the efforts of that class of people whose object is to overthrow despotism, and in the absence of something better, substitute something worse, has received a decided setback at Washington. The Federation of Labor which Most expected to address, held a meeting last evening and by a majority decided that they did not wish to listen to any dynamite, blood and thunder nonsense. When the effervescent Socialist and would be destroyer of society and government has been shown that legitimate organizations, which have been founded for the advancement of some laudable purpose, have no desire to hear his windy arraignment of existing things, he will begin to comprehend the fact that the assemblages he addresses in back rooms, amid the stifling smoke of tobacco and beer fumes are not of the American public.

PERSONAL.

OSCAR WILDE has written a play called "The Duchess of Padua" for Mary Anderson to display her millinery.

LORNE and Louise were not at all terrified at the sound of muskrat shooters' guns in the neighborhood of Rideau hall.

JIMMY ELLIOTT's mother has sent back Harry Hill's contribution of \$50, as she says she wants no blood money from the man who caused her son's murder.

JOHN BRIGHT thinks oaths and oath making have done more than any other thing to impair and destroy any regard for truth.

PROF. O. C. MARSH has been elected president of the national academy of sciences, Washington, D. C., vice Prof. Rogers, deceased.

MANAGER KELLY, of the National theatre, Philadelphia, is to be bored full of holes by the Ford brothers when they reach that city, because he refused to let them open in his play house before July, 1882.

JOHN A. LOGAN raises his voice for the peace that ensues when the lamb lies down inside the lion. Hear him: "The president must crush this half-bred faction into submission to party discipline. Patronage must be taken away to the last cent. The patronage must be given to Republicans who have earned it by fidelity and service. If these several things are not done the end of the Republican party will date from the 4th day of March, 1883."

THE WORLD'S WAY.

NUMEROUS CRIMES AND CALAMITIES.

Murders, Accidents and Other Sensations.—The Outcome of a Firm's Failure at Pittsburgh.

Ar Winton, Miss, Tuesday, A. S. Lonan was fatally shot by his brother-in-law, J. A. Hirsch.

A disastrous flood has occurred at Ya. lualua, Mexico. The river rose rapidly, swept away several houses and much other property, and drowned six people.

Joseph Gannell and Frank Cassidy had a fight yesterday at New York on the third floor of a warehouse, when Gannell was knocked through the elevator hole and killed. Cassidy was arrested.

J. A. Yates, civil engineer of the Canton Aberdeen and Nashville railroad, was shot and dangerously wounded on Tuesday by C. A. Campbell, contractor for the same road, at Starkville, Miss.

John R. New was struck with delirium tremens at New York on Tuesday, and ran through Bleeker street shouting that he wanted to kill President Arthur. He was arrested.

The body of Manson Briggs, of Spring Grove, Virginia, was found in a creek near that place. His body was washed to a tree. It is not known whether it is a case of suicide or foul play.

The schooner sunk by collision with the steamer City of Merida, off Cape May, was the Mary J. Russell. Her captain and crew were rescued by the brig Robert D. Dilworth and arrived at New York yesterday.

The steamer John S. Braunford, on route on the St. Francis river for Cairo, with 100,000 feet of Walnut lumber, struck a rock yesterday at Dean's Island, forty miles above Memphis, and sank. No lives were lost.

An extraordinary rainfall in the country around Norfolk, Virginia, on Monday and Tuesday, did much damage to the crops. The flat lands are covered with 12 inches of water and many bridges have been carried away.

A freight train on the Richmond & Danville railroad ran off the track near High Point, North Carolina, yesterday. Engineer Gayle was killed and the fireman and train hands were all slightly wounded. The accident was caused by an obstinate cow which could not be forced off the track.

George C. Kellogg, a retired merchant, 65 years old, was found dead in the bath room connected with his rooms in the Clarendon hotel, New York, last night, with his head on a bedstead. His death is supposed to have been caused by apoplexy. He was formerly a member of the firm of Kemp, Griswold & Co.

ABSOLUTELY RUINED.—James Marshall & Co.'s Failure Reduces a Wealthy Man to Poverty.—At Pittsburgh a sad feature of the failure of James Marshall & Co., which was not ascertained until Wednesday, is the absolute ruin which it entails upon a family once among the wealthiest in the city. The widowed mother and young sister of Mr. Marshall are left with nothing of their own. On Sunday night Mr. Marshall said that all the money he had was in his pocket, and with a smile he held out to a friend some silver amounting to sixty cents. The honest, straightforward man, who had made a fortune, had not the temptation to subordinate usefulness to plunder prevailed, and now it dies by the suicidal greed of its worshippers.

Kennedy's Nodding Plume.—It is worthy of note that the youngest of all the senators has most gallantly and skillfully led the battle for the repeal of the recorder act. Senator Kennedy has exhibited his pluck on more than one occasion, but never did he display his gallantry so conspicuously as on this contest. Even the veteran leader, Wallace paid a most graceful tribute to the young leader, when he said that his party had followed the nodding plume of the youngest senator on the floor. "When we are in a tight place," he said, "I do not compromise. Kennedy gave the order to advance, and he has won the most creditable parliamentary achievement of the session. The recorder act of 1878 is dead. It never deserved to have been born, but it is now dead, and it is a relief to see it die by the suicidal greed of its worshippers.

HATCHING CHICKENS.—Patent Incubators Superseding Hens.—Hatching eggs by artificial means is nothing new. A great variety of incubators have been manufactured which have been operated with more or less success, and several parties in this city have used them and experimented with them, but had not a satisfactory result. The difficulty has been to keep the heat at exactly the right temperature during the three weeks incubation. It has very frequently happened that owing to some defect in the incubator, or some neglect on the part of the operator, the chicks were hatched out of the incubator that the unhatched chick was killed, or so cold that the process of incubation was checked, and the eggs could not be hatched. In this way hundreds of eggs and much valuable time have been lost, and swallowed up what ever profits there may have been on successful hatches.

Frank Humphreys, 438 South Queen street, has invented an incubator that appears to be so nearly perfect as to entirely avoid the evils complained of in the other machines. The difficulty of the present time two of them in full blast in his hatching house. The smaller one holds 160 eggs and the larger one 350. In a recent hatching, 110 eggs were placed in the small incubator and 95 chicks were hatched. The large one was out of order and only 25 eggs there were which did not hatch. The chicks are more healthy and are thriving better than if they had been hatched by a hen; for they are perfectly free from vermin, which is very apt to infest chicks that roost under hen wings.

After the eggs have been in the incubator for six days they are examined, one by one, by placing them against a piece of pasteboard in which a hole has been cut a little smaller than the egg, and exposing them to a bright light. If the eggs are fertile they will distinctly show a series of veins and a part formation of the chick's head. If they are sterile they will remain clear, showing no veins or other evidences of incubation. In that case they are removed from the incubator to make room for good eggs. The sterile eggs are then boiled and used for chicken feed.

It is the intention of Messrs. Humphreys and White to manufacture and sell their invention. A machine holding 160 eggs, with battery and everything complete, can be sold for about \$30, and a large machine holding 350 eggs for about \$80. There will probably be a lively demand for them, as their use will "give the hens a rest," or at least give them an opportunity of laying many more eggs in the course of a year than they can produce by the ordinary method of raising a family of chickens on their hands—or rather on their backs and under their wings.

Minor Matters.—The supposed "dynamite cartridge" found in the cellar of a New York manufactory, a few days ago, turns out to have been nothing but glass.

Navigation is now open from Quebec to the sea. The water in the St. Lawrence at Montreal has subsided two feet, and there is no longer any apprehension of floods.

Herr Most, the Socialist, delivered a peace that ensues when the lamb lies down inside the lion. Hear him: "The president must crush this half-bred faction into submission to party discipline. Patronage must be taken away to the last cent. The patronage must be given to Republicans who have earned it by fidelity and service. If these several things are not done the end of the Republican party will date from the 4th day of March, 1883."

Indigo Camp Fire Blazing.—A dispatch from Calabazas, Arizona, says that a prospector was chased within three miles of that place on Tuesday night. The town was surrounded by Indian camp fires and signalling was going on from the hills to the westward. A special train from Camp Huachuca on its way with troops, Captain Black and his rangers have arrived. Two scouts counted sixty-two warriors in camp and saw a large amount of plunder and a great many animals. It is said that General Crook would have supreme command of the American and Mexican troops, and will enlist 1500 San Carlos Apaches. A vigorous campaign will be immediately commenced, and it is believed that the annihilation of the hostilities will alone make peace possible.

The Unknown Head of Seven Pines.—Some farmers, in plowing the old battlefield of Seven Pines, near Richmond, Va., have brought up large numbers of bones of soldiers who had been buried there. Many of the skeletons are encircled with leather belts with the brass plates "C. S. A." upon them. Some years ago the bones of what were supposed to be the Union soldiers who fell thereabouts were taken up and buried in the National cemetery. It was, however, in a large measure guess-work, and the bones plowed up now are believed to include those of many Union soldiers also. No steps have been taken towards getting the remains together and properly burying them, but confederates there are speaking of organizing measures to this end.

Disastrous Fires.—The Collier house and four stores at Indian Springs, Ga., were burned last night. Loss, \$20,000.

A block of stores in Oakville, Ontario, in which were also the Masonic and Odd Fellows' halls, burned yesterday morning. Loss, \$40,000.

Nearly a block of stores and dwellings in Huntington, West Virginia, were burned yesterday afternoon. Loss, \$50,000. Twenty families were made homeless.

Cholera and Fever.—The national board of health is advised of the disappearance of the cholera from China, Japan and India; also that the smallpox is raging in Rio Janeiro.

A telegram from Havana says that "owing to the rarity of cases of yellow fever an obstinate cow which could not be forced off the track of the National cemetery."

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A FREE PIPE LINE.

LAIRG MEETING IN THE COURT HOUSE.

Speeches of Senators Lee and Emery.—The Bill Explained.—And the Standard Oil Company Arraigned.

There was a large assemblage in the court house last night to hear Senators Lee and Emery discuss the merits of the free pipe line law pending in the state Legislature. The audience was composed of the most substantial business men and farmers of Lancaster city and county, and they almost unanimously agreed with the sentiments of the speakers who were given by the frequent applause given them as a more telling points of their speeches were presented.

On the platform in the bar of the court room was placed a large map of Pennsylvania and adjacent parts of New York, Maryland, Delaware and Ohio, on which were drawn the routes of the Standard Oil Company to be obtained by the Standard Oil Company to convey oil from the oil regions to their refineries in Buffalo, Cleveland, New York and Baltimore.

These lines form a cordon completely around the free pipe line country, and go to the Standard Company an exclusive right of way in so many directions, that it is impossible for any competing company to get either to the oil well or to build a competing line to the seaboard.

The meeting was called to order by E. K. Martin, esq., who introduced to the meeting State Senator Lee, of Vanango county.

LEE'S SPEECH.—Answering the Objections of the Standard.—Senator Lee said he was glad to have an opportunity to meet so many of the people of Lancaster and explain to them the purpose of the free pipe line bill now before the Legislature. The peculiar feature of the Standard Oil Company, which is its monopoly, must be his apology for appearing here, if indeed a measure providing for a free line for conveying oil from the wells to the seaboard need an apology. So long as the great monopoly controlled state Legislatures it built up a great empire, but now that the Legislature has been emancipated from their control, and there is a prospect of the revival of the industries of the state which the monopolists have crushed out, they are alarmed and are trying to get back their monopoly, which is another name for the Standard Oil Company, has already secured an exclusive right of way through the north-eastern part of this county. Why did they want an exclusive right? Simply to prevent any competing line from being built, which would nearly oppose to them the power to grant the right of eminent domain.

"Will this proposed pipe line be an injury to Lancaster county?" has been asked by many of the people here, which is only another name for the Standard Oil Company, has already secured an exclusive right of way through the north-eastern part of this county. Why did they want an exclusive right? Simply to prevent any competing line from being built, which would nearly oppose to them the power to grant the right of eminent domain.

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There was a large assemblage in the court house last night to hear Senators Lee and Emery discuss the merits of the free pipe line law pending in the state Legislature. The audience was composed of the most substantial business men and farmers of Lancaster city and county, and they almost unanimously agreed with the sentiments of the speakers who were given by the frequent applause given them as a more telling points of their speeches were presented.

On the platform in the bar of the court room was placed a large map of Pennsylvania and adjacent parts of New York, Maryland, Delaware and Ohio, on which were drawn the routes of the Standard Oil Company to be obtained by the Standard Oil Company to convey oil from the oil regions to their refineries in Buffalo, Cleveland, New York and Baltimore.

These lines form a cordon completely around the free pipe line country, and go to the Standard Company an exclusive right of way in so many directions, that it is impossible for any competing company to get either to the oil well or to build a competing line to the seaboard.

The meeting was called to order by E. K. Martin, esq., who introduced to the meeting State Senator Lee, of Vanango county.

LEE'S SPEECH.—Answering the Objections of the Standard.—Senator Lee said he was glad to have an opportunity to meet so many of the people of Lancaster and explain to them the purpose of the free pipe line bill now before the Legislature. The peculiar feature of the Standard Oil Company, which is its monopoly, must be his apology for appearing here, if indeed a measure providing for a free line for conveying oil from the wells to the seaboard need an apology. So long as the great monopoly controlled state Legislatures it built up a great empire, but now that the Legislature has been emancipated from their control, and there is a prospect of the revival of the industries of the state which the monopolists have crushed out, they are alarmed and are trying to get back their monopoly, which is another name for the Standard Oil Company, has already secured an exclusive right of way through the north-eastern part of this county. Why did they want an exclusive right? Simply to prevent any competing line from being built, which would nearly oppose to them the power to grant the right of eminent domain.

"Will this proposed pipe line be an injury to Lancaster county?" has been asked by many of the people here, which is only another name for the Standard Oil Company, has already secured an exclusive right of way through the north-eastern part of this county. Why did they want an exclusive right? Simply to prevent any competing line from being built, which would nearly oppose to them the power to grant the right of eminent domain.

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