## 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 Hellig 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 will fully misrepresented the matter to him to secure the discharge of Heilig. The judge was reminded that the INTELLI GENCER had declared that Mr. Davis had stated in this office that in saying to him that there was no evidence against Heileg he had acted entirely on informa tion 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 such 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 liquor question. Seventeen declared for to consider is as to whether he should prohibition or anti-license and thirty-one permit a misrepresentation to him by declared for license. 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 light against it was 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 it their reluctant votes have hardly explained very satisfactorily why they were so slow to 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 House in refusing to concur in the Senate's action yesterday, but yielding grossness of the deceit. A bill of comthat the other more important issues be- Ireland. fore 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 overthrow despotism, and in the absence in this city received abundant information to warrant their approval of the worse, has received a decided set back at legislation proposed to secure free com- Washington. The Federation of Labor petition in the trade in this great product | which Most expected to address, held a | Camp, prominent citizens of the county. of our state. There is absolutely nothing meeting last evening and by a majority of any value to be urged against the decided that they did not wish to listen proposal to give the free right of way to to any dynamite, blood and thunder nonoil pipe lines in the manner proposed by sense. When the effervescent Socialist the law. The restrictions imposed are and would be destroyer of society and such as to fully protect the interest of government has been shown that legitithe land owners and the community, mate organizations, which have been and a sufficient reason exists for the founded for the advancement of some transportation of oil in pipes rather than | laudable purpose, have no desire to hear on railroads in the greater cheapness of his windy arraignment of existing things, this method of carriage. The cry that he will begin to comprehend the fact that there is danger to be feared from the the assemblages he addresses in back bursting or leaking of pipes has no sub- rooms, amidst the stiffling smoke of tobacstantial foundation. There is probably | co and beer fumes are not of the American far less danger from the transportation public. 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 truth. but one side, as those who heard the . Prof. O. C. Marsh has been elected senators' discussion doubtless have made up their minds.

farmers have been secured to sign away the exclusive right to pass a pipe line reach that city, because he refused to let at Montreal has subsided two feet, and through their farms, and while these them open in his play house before July, were being obtained the newspapers and 1982. the pipe lines never raised their voices in protest. Why?

Herr Most, the Socialist, delivered a harangue in Washington last night, the deed must great the president of which was devoted.

DEMOCRATIC members of the House who play baseball while important votes are being taken may find themselves left Republicans who have earned it by fidelity their rights against the encroachments of

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, intrepidity and parliamentary skill which characterized the management of the figh' to that end by Senator Kennedy. When the experienced and astute Re publican 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 rel plume of the Remire 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 vears 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 Hei- is supposed to have been caused by apo-

THROUGHOUT Illinois on Tuesday forty. eight cities and towns voted upon the

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

town, and besides many professional include a visit to and an inspection of the consequences to himself, has excited a new state lunatic asylum located there.

An impecunious English barenet has found employment as a clerk in the Bank comprehend the propriety of its of England, another in the Oriental bank. passage. They had a good deal and a third gains his livelihood in Ireland to say to show why they talked 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 ex\_ ploded, 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 its hearty assent to day. The enemies bloodshed in Lexington, in the Revoluof the bill appear to have been inclined tionary war, and of the street fight in to make a last essay to defeat it by Baltimore, which opened the civil strife of fraudulent representations to its friends in the House; an undertaking which, that General Washington, in 1783—one stomach. Mrs. Dorsey was conscious to that General Washington, in 1783-one stomach. Mrs. Dorsey was conscious to however, was speedily defeated by the hundred years ago to day-announced to the last and told the neighbors and the American army in general orders the paratively small consequence aroused a signing of the preliminary treaty of peace band, for he knowingly wouldn't have remarkable degree of feeling before it between the United States of America and done it." Medical assistance was at hand, was finally disposed of aright. We trust | the United Kingdom of Great Britain and | bu; it was of no avail and the poor woman

> THE German agitator, Herr Most, whose frothy denunciations have done much to lessen the dignity and value of the efforts gether, had been married two years, and of that class of people whose object is to of something better, substitute something

PERSONAL. OSCAR WILDE has written a play called 'The Duchess of Padua" for Mary An-

derson to display her millinery. LORNE and Louise were not at all terrifled 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

president of the national academy of ciences, Washington, D. C., vice Prof. Rogers, deceased.

Over two hundred Lancaster county tre, Philadelphia, is to be bored full of

into submission to party decipline. Patronage must be taken away to the last workingmen in this country to organize on the base when their time for re-election comes around.

and service. If these several things are not done the end of the Republican party will date from the 4th day of March, 1885."

A di

## THE WORLD'S WAY.

NUMEROUS CRIMES AND CALAMITIE Murders, Accidents and Other Sensation The Unhappy Result of a Firm's rail-

ure at Pitteburgh. Ar Winona, Miss., Tuesday, A. S. Lom an was fatally shot by his brother-in law

. A. Hirsch. A disastrous flood has occurred at Ya hualica, Mexico. The river rose rapidly swept away several houses and much other property, and drowned six people Joseph Gunnelli and Frank Cassidy had fight yesterday at New York on the third floor of a warehouse, when Gunelli was tiles will alone make peace possible. 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 publican leader was bedraggled in the by C. A. Campbell, contractor for the same road, at Starkville, Miss. Herman Ruff was attacked 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 yesterday. His horse was tied 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 Dillon and arrived at New York yesterday. The steamer John S. Branford, en route on the St. Francis river for Cairo, with 160,000 feet of Wainut lumber, struck a

An extraordinary rainfall in the country around Norfolk, Virginia, on Monday and Tuesday, did much damage to the 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 botel, New York, last night, with his head partially submerged. Death plexy. He was formerly a member of the firm of Kemp, Griswold & Co.

### ABSOLUCELY RUINED.

James Marshall & Co.'s Failure Reduces a 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 without a cont of their own. On Sunday night Mr. great deal of sympathy toward him, and will tend to the happiest solution of the troubles possible under the circumstances. It is stated on good authority, that in order to realize as much as possible for Mr. Marshall, the banks holding his pig-iron certificates will place the whole amount in the hands of a syndicate, to be disposed of at not less than market rates. This will be of great assistance to Mr. Marshall, and will also prevent the break in the price of pig metal, which was feared Tuesday.

Dorsey's Patal Shot Fuller accounts of the distressing accident on Monday night, in Montgomery, Ala., in which Thomas Dorsey shot his wife, mistaking her for a burglar, say; "There have been several thefts lately committed about Dorsey's premises. At midnight he heard a noise on his piazza which soon ceased, to be followed, however, by a second sound like footsteps. He rose, grasped his pistol, and started toward the outer door. When he reached the hall be say a figure and fired. He was horrified to hear his wife exclaim: 'Darling, you have shot me." He had believed her to be in bed asleep and did not suspect her presence in the ball. The relatives, who were called in, "I don't died about daybreak. What makes this gloomy affair still worse is the fact that the unfortunate lady expected to become a mother in a few weeks. Dorsey is almost distracted. They lived happily to-

had no children." Expensive Georgia Pastimes One year ago Michale Berni an Italian image vendor peddling wares in Douglass county was arrested by W. S. Lindley, Sheriff John Vandergriff, and Charles They broke Berni's images, took him into the court house, spat upon him, rolled him in on the floor, and when they were exhausted with this they all sat down on him at once, singing songs and telling rude jokes. He staid in bed 16 days, and at the end of that time was able to get to a train to come home only by being trans. ported in a chair borne by two stout negroes. The parties being in official positions, the grand jury refused to indict. The Italian then employed counsel to bring suit against the persons named in the United States court. Mr. Hugh Angier acted as interpreter, and it has progressed rapidly. The defendants set up for defense that if they did as charged they were too drunk to know what they were doing. The jury brought in a verdict for \$1,250 damages.

Murdered In Her House. Ellen Hallassey, aged 65 years, was found dead in her house, in East Taunton Massachusetts, yesterday morning, with indications that she had been murdered. She was lying with her head in a tin basin and surrounded by pools of blood, and with a hole in her forehead. Wm. Flynn and two sons of the woman who had an altercation during the night have been arrested. A later dispatch says that an autopsy shows that Mr. Hallasey's death was caused by suffocation. The supposition is that she rolled from a lounge, striking her forehead on the basin, " and that she was either stunned or too drunk to raise her head."

Minor Matters. The supposed "dynamite cartridge" found in the cellar of a New York manu factory, a few days ago, turns out to have been nothing but glucose. Navigation is now open from Quebec to he Ford brothers when they the sea. The water in the St. Lawrence

there is no longer any apprehension of floods.

fending himself against newspaper censures. He wound up by advising the

Indian Camp Fires Blazing. A dispatch from Calabazas, Arizona, wings.

three miles of that place on Tuesday night. The town was surrounded by Indian camp fires and signalling was going on from the surrounding mountains. A special train from Camp Huachua is on its way with troops. Captain Black and his rangers have arrived. Two scouts counted sixty-

says that a prospector was chased within

two warriors in camp and saw a large amount of plunder and a great many animals. It is said that General Crook will have supreme command, both of the American and Mexican troops, and will enlist 150 San Carlos Apaches. A vigorous campaign will be immediately commenced, and it is believed that the annihilation of the hos-

The Unknown Dead 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 fell and were 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 soldies 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 ex-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, reef yesterday at Dean's Island, forty in which were also the Masonic and Orange halls, was burned yesterday miles above Memphis, and sank. No lives morning. Loss, \$40,000. Nearly a block of stores and dwellings

in Huntingdon, West Virginia, were burned yesterday afternoon. Loss, \$50,crops. The flat lands are covered with 12 | 000. Twenty families were made home-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," vessels from that port will receive clean bills of health until the middle of June.

## Kennedy's Nodding Plume.

Philadelphia Times. It is worthy of note that the youngest of all the senators has most gallantly and skilfully led the battle for the repeal of the recorder act. Senator Kennedy has exhibited his pluck on more than one oc casion, but never did he display his qalities to the same advantage as in 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 weak men were in doubt and whispered of compromise, Kennedy gave the order to advance, and he has won the most Marshall said that all the money he had creditable parliamentary achievement of was in his pocket, and with a smile he the session. The recorder act of 1878 is city until consent to do so has been given subject which would be discussed by Mr. THE state medical society will meet on held out to a friend some silver amounting dead. It never deserved to have been born, but it could have been made useful lands the pipes must be buried at least sion Mr. Lee called attention to the fact had not the temptation to subordinate two feet below the deepest ploughing, that the Standard company had escaped the 9th, 10th and 11th of May, in Norristown, and besides many professional forward manner in which Mr. Marshall had not the temptation to subordinate has acted, and his evident desire to pay all usefulness to plunder prevailed, and now papers, the features of the meeting will the debts he can without regard to the it dies by the suicidal greed of its worshippers.

### HATCHING CHICKENS.

l'atent 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 without profitable 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 attendant, that the air became so hot in 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 whatever profit there may have been on suc cessful hatches.

Frank Humphreyville, 438 South Queen holds 160 eggs and the larger one 350. In a recent hatching, 110 eggs were placed in the small meubator and 95 chicks were healthy and are thriving better than if are perfectly free from vermin, which is their mother's wings, and there is no possibility of their being trampled to death, or dragged about through the wet grass. as is sometimes done by the hen when in

search of food for her brood. Mr. Humphreyville and Joseph White have applied for a patent and have every prospect of getting one, as the incubator contains several devices unlike any other in existence. The boiler, the tank, the regulator and the slides on which the eggs are placed for hatching are unlike any in use and possess advantages that others do time the eggs are put in until they are furnishes the heat burning, and to turn once a day the slides containing the trays. The regulator works with such precision that it keeps the heat almost exactly at 104 degrees. As soon as it reaches that point a valve opens and lets off enough hot air to reduce it to the proper temperatue and then it closes. Should the machine be tampered with, or any accident happen it by which its heat become greater than 104 or less than 95, during the absence of an attendant, an electric battery connected with it rings a bell in Mr. Humphreyville's room, giving timely notice that something is wrong.

and reduced to 98 or a little lower during the third week-that being the temperature of the body of a healthy setting hen. After the eggs have been in the incubator 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 partial 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

The temperature is kept at 104 degrees

during the first two weeks of incubation,

possibly lay when they have the care of a large family of chickens on their hands or rather on their backs and under their

## A FREE PIPE LINE.

peeches of Senators Lee and Emery-The Bill Explained-And the Standard

LAKGE MEETING IN THE COURT HOUSE

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 bill now pending in the state Legislature. The audience was composed of the most substantial business men and farmers of Lancaster city and county, and that they almost unanimously agreed with the sentiments of the speakers was evinced by the frequent applause given them as the more telling points of their Pennsylvania cities, and carry the oil bespeeches were presented,

On the platform in the bar of the court room was placed a large map of Pennsy,vania and adjacent parts of New York, Maryland, Delaware and Ohio, on which were drawn in heavy red lines the routes obtained and 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 oil producing country, and give 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 Venango 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 methods of a great monopoly, to misrepresent and defeat the measure, must be his apology for appearing here, if indeed a measure providing for a free line for con veying oil from the wells to the seaboard need an apology. So long as the great monopoly controlled state Legislatures it cared not for public opinon; 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 bave crushed out, for their own selfish purposes, they attempt to alarm the people with groundless fears. For years the people of the western portion of the state petitioned for redress which was denied them ; they now apply to the enlightened judgment of the people. The interests represented by the speaker commend themselves to all Penn sylvanians, and he expected a patient hearing and an impartial judgment.

What are the facts of the case? opponents of the free pipe line say that the farmers would be injured by its construction. The law proposes to give to a chartered corporation the right to transport oil through pipes to any port or city in the commonwealth. It carefully guards private property. No pipe can be before the company enters upon the land, made liable for all subsequent damages | tile to Pennsylvania interests. done by the breaking of pipe, &c., while the railroads are liable only for damages done at the time of the construction of the road, except where the damage is shown to have occurred through the

company's carelessness. The people of Lancaster are most favorably situated; they are rich in mineral wealth and have the finest agricultural county in the world. If it can be shown that no damage can come to them through the construction of a pipe line, we ask that the advantages possessed by Lancaster county shall not be made barrier to the development and success of

less favored localities.

The speaker held, first that the pipe line bill is a necessity to protect the interests of the state; second, that the Legislature has full power to grant to a pipe line street, has invented an incubator that the privilege to enter upon lands, givappears to be so nearly perfect as to ing the owners thereof full compensation therefore; and third, that no entirely avoid the evils complained of in other similar machines. He has at the damage can occur to the owners of lands present time two of them in full blast in or others that will not be fully compensathis hatching house. The smaller one ed. The speaker thought that none of these propositions needed argument, if they were correctly stated. He then went on to give a brief history of the discovery batched. In the large incubator, out of and wonderful progress of the oil interests 225 eggs there were only half a dozen that of this state. He showed that Pennsylva did not hatch. The chicks are more nia produced four-fifths of all the oil pro duced in the country, and that up to 1872, they had been hatched by a hen; for they 95 per cent. of the crude oil was refined this state; that then the very apt to infest chicks that roost under Standard oil company, a foreign corporation, obtained a monopoly of the business, carried the crude oil beyond the limits of the state, crushed out our local refineries and all other individual oil industries, raised the price of oil on consumers and amassed immense wealth in the hands of a few monopolists. The monopoly originated under the name of the South Improvement company, a corporation that was given power to do almost everything, and they at once proceeded to do it. They made an arrangement with the Pennsylvania railroad company not. The machine is so nearly automatic by which they obtained an exclusive rethat it requires no attention from the bate of \$1.05 per barrel on all oil shipped by them, thus crushing out all competihatched, except to keep the lamp that tion. The Pennsylvania railroad company agreed to protect them against all opposition and assist in securing them large profits. In a short time all home trans porters and refiners were crushed out and Pennsylvania gave over to Ohio and New York the manufacture of this great product. Most of the profit of the oil interest is made in refining, and this is almost all done outside the state, the ratio having fallen in ten years from 95 per cent. to 10 per cent. How was this done? The monopoly purchased lands, built lines to Cleveland, Buffalo, from Bradford to New York. Through these lines they can pump from the oil regions to Cleveland 30,000 gallons per day; to Buffalo 40,000 gallons, and to New York 45,000 gallons, thus affording other states the vast ad vantages of refining oil that ought to be enjoyed by our own.

The Reduction of Product In 1872 the product of oil was 80,000 barrels per day, and now it is only 65,000. This being the case, it is often asked "What necessity is there for new pipe lines!" The speaker answered that the necessity existed because the monopoly refuse to transport oil on equal and libera terms. They carefully avoid Penn sylvania towns and carry our own product beyond our they are removed from the incubator to own borders for manufacture by momake room for good eggs. The sterile nopolists in their own foreign refineries. eggs are then boiled and used for chicken In one year they declared a dividend of 105 per cent. on their stock besides building It is the intention of Messrs. Humphrey- new lines and buying new rights of way ville and White to manufacture and sell to shut off competition. Under this contheir invention. A machine holding 160 dition of affairs what is the interest of eggs, with battery and everything com- Pennsylvania? These profits can only plete, can be sold for about \$30, and the come from the producers of crude oil or large machine, holding 350 eggs, for from the consumers. If there was about \$80. There will probably be a competing line the price of refined oil lively demand for them, as their use will would come down or the price of crude oil "give the hens a rest," or at least give would go up, either of which would bene-them an opportunity of laying many more fit Pennsylvania, and the monopoly would eggs in the course of a year than they can have to be content with less exorbitant

But you will say, "Why not purchase the right of way the same as the Standard company has done?" The answer is:

crossing them, no new company can get ither to the oil wells, or to the seaboard. The monopoly owns a double cordon of lines that cut off all competition, and they have determined to refine the oil of Pennsylvania in their great refineries at Cleveland, Ohio and New York. Under the proposed free pipe line bill the Standard as well as any competing company would be obliged as common carriers to transport oil for producers or purchasers to such points along their lines as they may want it; but under the existing law the monopoly is not obliged to do so; they carefully avoid Philadelphia and other youd our borders.

The speaker said if the pipe line bill passes the Legislature there will be no new pipe line laid because it will not be necessary; but the passage of the bill will bring the monopolists to terms and compel them to do their duty and treat Pennsylvania refiners fairly, and thus prevent the con-

struction of a new line. There has been some question raised as to the power of the Legislature to grant the right of eminent domain to a pipe line company, but the speaker had no doubt of its power to do so, because it is a publie use, to protect the people from a mon-strous monopoly. The Standard oil company commenced business on a capital of \$100,000, and have increased it to \$80,000,-000, besides declaring immense dividends. While this great company has grown rich on the products of Pennsylvania, the producers have grown poor. There can be monopolies, whether foreign or domestic, and the courts have decided that they do eminent domain.

"Will this proposed pipe line be an insked. The National Transit company, which is only another name for the Standard oil company, has already secured an exclusive right of way through the north ern part of this county. Why did they want an exclusive right? Simply to preoly. They assured the people from whom was no possible damage that could come to them from its construction. It is only islature that they report breaks in Stand. ard oil pipes, outside of the state, and attempt to scare the people into a belief burg to vote against the bill, so that they may have a continuance of the monopoly they possess. Mr. Lee la conclusion called upon any one in the audience who wished to ask any questions on any point that he had not made plain to speak out, and he would try to make it plainer. Mr. R. J. Houston asked what was the relative cost per barrel of transporting oil from the wells to Philadelphia by rail and by pipe line.

Mr. Lee said he could not give the by the proper authorities. Through farm | Emery, who was to follow him. In conclu- anywhere a competing line. and the right of way must be paid for, almost all taxation on its enormous and the company must give bonds to pay that portion of its capital employed in for all damages that may subsequently oc. this state; and thus Penusylvania, the cur in consequence of the laying of the greatest producer of oil, receives little or pipe. The difference between this law and no benefit from it-the enormous profits the railroad law is: that the pipe line is going into the pockets of a monopoly hos-

# SENATOR EMERY'S SPEECH.

The Hydra-Headed Monopoly Arraigned. Senator Lewis Emery, of McKean county, was introduced by Mr. Martin. He said it might seem strange to some people that senators from the Legislature of Pennsylvania should appear here to argue question that should be argued in the Senate. But it has become a necessity with those of the northwestern counties of Pennsylvania to protect the interests of 16,000 men, engaged in the production of oil and of 200,000 men who have been employed in one way or other in its manufacture, from the ruin brought upon them by the most grasping monopoly that ever afflicted a people. The Standard oil company is a hydra-headed monster with many names, the National Transit company and the South Improvement company being some of them. The managers at the head of these companies are at the head of the Standard.

When oil was discovered in Venango county, and for several years afterward, any man could produce and transport it wherever he pleased; the railroads carrying it at fair prices. In 1872 a contract was made between the Pennsylvania railroad company and 12 men in Cleveland, representing the Standard oil company, by which certain drawbacks were to be allowed them as transporters, and the railroad was to co operate with them to make the business lucrative. Similar contracts were subsequently made with the Northern Central and Erie railroads, and all these railroads allowed rebates to the Standard companies which enabled them to crush out all competing transporters of oil. [Mr. Emery then followed in much the same line of thought as given by Mr. Lee in showing how the Standard fattened on the ruin of Pennsylvania refineries, which had to go under or compete with the Standard at a disadvantage of \$1.06 per barrel of oil, the rebate to the Standard being in a single year \$169,000. He then read from statistics showing the immense losses surtained by Pennsylvania labor and capital by the exclusive privileges and usurpations of the Standard.] He asked these profits and of the tax that all others except the Standard company are obliged to pay. He held that the company to-day owes the state \$3,000,000, not cent of which can be collected, because it was chartered by Ohio, and is not therefore amenable to Pennsylvania law. Mr. Emery denounced in the most vehement manuer the tools of the Standard company, who were circulating reports that he and Senator Lee were supporting the pipe line bill through mercenary motives, and he dared the man or men (if they were present), who had distributed circulars at the door of the court house and in the court room, to stand up and own it, and he would prove that they were not working in the interest of the farmers of Lancaster county, but in the interest of the people of the Standard Mr. Emery here read the following from

one of the circulars :

"Blazing Standard Oil.
Special Dispatch to the Press.
"LEAVITTSBURG, Ohio, April 14.—At two o'clock this afternoon the pipe line of the Standard oil company burst, dischargfilled with the smoke and flame. A culthe property in the vicinity is in danger of expressive eyes. struction. Orders have been tele to stop the supply; that unless the break can be mended the entire amount between the supply pipe and the break will run out. It is impossible to estimate the amount of oil that will be lost."

To show that the above was a lie manufactured out of the whole cloth. Mr. Emery said that he had telegraphed to three reputable citizens of Leavittsburg and received the following telegram in

ELAVITTSBURG. Ohio, April 17, 1883.

LEAVITTSBURG. Ohio, April 17, 1883.

LEMPTY, jr., and H. J. Humes, Bolton House, Harrisburg.

We have made a very thorough exami-

it cannot be done; the Standard has pur- nation where the break in the Standard chased an exclusive right of way. No new pipe line occurred. No outside parties company can cross their lines, and without were in any way connected with it, or disturbed it. The supposed break was near the river on the farm of one Mr. Libby. We saw and talked with him. A small amount of oil collected in an eddy where some boys were fishing and they set fire to the oil. No damage done as far as we could find out, except what oil was burned, and that was inconsiderable. It has been suggested here that if the pipe was disturbed it was by the owners them-MCKEAN WHITE, selves. CHAS. MCFARLAND,

F. E. LOWRY.

Mr. Emery said he had been an advocate

of a free pipe line since 1865, and had not

the Lancaster county members of the Legislature voted against it we would today have in the state 200,000 more population, that has been driven away by the Standard and \$6,000,000 per anuum more than we now receive from the oil business. He compared the magnificent palaces of Standard kings with the misery and beggary of their Pennsylvania victims; he described the manner in which his own business had been ruined; adding that he was a Pennsylvanian and stand by Penusyivania until the last, if he had to cut wood or dig ditches. He asked the farmers of Laucaster county how they would like to be compelled to have their wheat, hay and tobacco shut out of all markets except those a great monopoly chose to give them, and have their products shipped at such rate as the monopoly fixed, as is the case with the oil producers. He showed that under the present monoply every man no doubt that the people possess the pow and wife in Pennsylvania are taxed \$1 er to protect themselves from blighting cach and every child 50 cents each per year on the oil they burn, that the Standard company may revel in luxury. possess the power to grant the right of Mr. Emery presented before his audience a piece of pipe, such as is used for pipe lines. He said the pipe jury to Laneaster county?" has been is tested to bear a pressure of 2 500 pounds to the square iach, though the pressure is not more than 150 pounds to the square inch. The pipe is supplied with valves that are forced open when the pumping engines are at work, and close when the pumps stop; so that it is impossible, even vent any competing line from being if a break should occur, for any considera-built to interfere with their monop- ble amount of oil to flow from the pipes. ble amount of oil to flow from the pipes. He held that the only safety for Pennsylthey purchased the right of way that there vania was to pass the pipe line bill and to have a line of pipe with its exit at or near Philadelphia, so that the export of oil when a free pipe line bill is before the Leg- from that port might be what it was years ago, before the business was ruined by the Standard monopoly. Emery said he had traveled through that there is danger. They want you to Europe and Asia, and wherever he went instruct your representatives at Harris | he saw Pennsylvania oil and he felt that it was a burning shame that her citizens bad no share in the profits of a product that lights the world. And he held in his hands now the names of 220 Lancaster county farmers who had given to the monopoly which has brought about this state of affairs the exclusive right of way through their farms. In Chester 183 farmers have done the same and in Delaware 140, some of whom received not one cent of compensation for the privilege. The monopoly has bought or begged rights laid within the limits of any borough or exact figures, but that was a part of the in every possible direction, so that as things now are, it is impossible to build

How Received. akers were attentively lito, warmly applanded and at the close of wealth, because it could only be taxed on the meeting personally congratulated by many of their audience. During the evening circulars in the same interest in which they spoke were freely distributed through the court house, and boys were stationed at the door by friends of the Standard company to distribute circulars against free pipe lines.

A Dwelling and Shop Broken Open. The residence of Jacob K. Nissley, near

the village of Florin above Mount Joy bor ough, was visited by a burglar or burglars on Tuesday night. An entrance was probably effected by false keys as the doors were found locked after the burglary was committed. The family heard a noise during the night and on getting up to ascertain the cause, it was found that every thing was turned "topsy turvy" in the rooms visited by the burglars, but no valuables were missed, the intruders probably being scared off before they had completed their work. The thieves were evidently looking for money and failed to get

The same night thieves broke open the scrap foom of Henry Kraybill's cigar factory, in the same neighborhood. One of them entered the room and attempted to break into the eigar room, while the other watched outside. The were seen by Elias Nissley, who lives nearly opposite the place. He raised the window, and asked what they were doing. They hastily fled from the premises, and as they ran Mr. Nissley shot at them four times, with his revolver, but did not hit them.

# A KUNAWAY.

The " Stack Maria " feam on the Kampage. This morning as the prison van, yelept the "Black Maria," was bringing a prisoner from the jail to the court the bolt that connects the pole to the body of the vehicle dropped out. This scared the horses, and with the pole, double tree and single tree hanging to them they ran furi ously down East King street. The acci dent happened between Lims and Shippen streets and the horses kept the middle of East King street for more than a square, when they ran upon the sidewalk on the south side of the street until they reached Demuth's cigar store where one of the horses fell and pulled the other with him. Reuben Killinger seized them and kept them from f Pennsylvania should be robbed of running further. The horses belong to Mr. Powel, the liveryman. One of them is very seriously injured-one fore leg and both hind legs being much cut and bruised, and the horse is so badly lamed that it can hardly stand.

# Patent Granted

A patent has been granted Thomas H. Keller, of Lititz, and Martin S. Keller and C. W. Myers, of Lincoln, this county, for a bretzel machine, the novelty of which consists in its rolling a piece of dough for each bretzel, twisting the roll into the bretzel-shape, and delivering it ready for the oven. Heretofore the machine for the purpose having simply been able to stamp out the bretzel, failing to give the dough of each bretzel the separate rolling so necessary to produce the perfect article. This patent was procured through Wm. R. Gerhart, patent solicitor of this city.

The Rev. James Y. Mitchell, of Lancaster city, an able divine, preached in the Presbyterian church of this place last Sunday morning and evening. He is an ing one hundred barrels per hour. The excellent preacher, possessing a good clear oil ian into a creek, when some miscreant voice, together with fair and proper gesset fire to it, and the entire vicinity was tures. Rev. Mitchell has a fine and pleasing appearance, his very looks tell that he vert over the highway costing \$5,000 was is a deep thinker and a profound reasoner. destroyed. The oil is still blazing and He possesses unusually quick, sharp and

# Costiv Fighting.

Ed. Faegley and Henry Swartz, two more members of the gang who were drunk and fighting ou South Duke streeton Sunday, had a hearing before Alderman A. F. Donnelly last evening, and were discharged after paying a fine of \$1

#### each and costs. Slander buit Settled.

Jacob L. Hoffman, of Elizabethtown, who was arrested for alleged slander on complaint of Benjamin Lewin, was discharged this morning, the case having been settled by the parties.