

PIPE LINES HALF WAY ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

PETROLEUM TO BE Poured INTO THIS CITY FROM INDIAN TERRITORY.

Within a few months a sluggish stream of yellow oil will be pulsing half way across the continent. Starting from Red Fork, Ind. T. it will pursue its course across Kansas to Kansas City, across Missouri, under the Mississippi River, across Illinois to Whiting, near Chicago; across Indiana, to Cuyahoga, near Cleveland; across the world; across Ohio and the northwestern corner of Pennsylvania to Olean, N. Y., the junction point of the different pipe lines, and thence across New-York and Northern New-Jersey to the refineries of the Standard Oil Company at Bayonne, N. J., and Newtown Creek, New-York City, reaching the latter by a line laid under the Hudson River, Central Park and the East River.

The only portion of the pipe line which is to carry this stream which remains to be completed is that between Kansas City and Whiting, a line of pipe having already been laid from Red Fork to Kansas City. Twenty thousand barrels, the amount required to fill it, has been pumped into the latter section from the odorous storage tanks in Red Fork, and from it a thick, greasy stream is now pouring forth into the tanks at Kansas City.

This conduit, which will be the longest in the world, will climb over mountain systems, and down their eastern slopes into the valleys of oil wells and dip down. It is one of the greatest streams in the world. This is only the main artery of the great pipe line system of the Standard Oil Company. Branches tap every oil field of importance east of the Rocky Mountains. They radiate at each oil center to the tank of each well, and carry the product to the refineries in Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh and New-York. It is said that more than 35,000 miles of pipe have been laid in order to gather the output of the oil wells of the country.

Many persons doubtless do not know that a pipe line before the law occupies the same position as a railroad does. It is a common carrier. It must carry all the oil delivered to it to any point reached by its lines. One of the chief pipe line companies is the National Transit Company, the head office of which is in the Standard Oil Building, at No. 26 Broadway. Of this Henry H. Rogers is president. The Tide Water Pipe Company, Limited, which has a "community of interest" arrangement with the other company, is another. The latter was the first oil pipe line to be constructed by the "independents," and its success convinced the Standard Oil Company that this was the cheapest method of transporting oil. Then there is the United Pipe Lines, the division of the National Transit Company, which collects the oil from the different wells and delivers it to the great trunk lines.

The small pipes of the United Pipe Lines division radiate everywhere in the oil regions. A typical system is that of the refineries of this wonderful system is Olean, N. Y. About six miles from that town is a strange formation of conglomerate. From its crest one may look down a long valley. Along the hillsides and across the valleys march lines of oil derricks, each one over an oil well. There are hundreds of them. They rise from the wooded hillsides. They stand alone being visible only when the wind blows from the west. They are about 100 feet high. They do not look like derricks. They look like a forest of iron. They are built of steel. The odor of petroleum pervades the place. Pipes cross the landscape like cobwebs. Even the fantastically eroded formation of rock, the chief pressure resort for the residents of this oil producing city, does not escape. From the summit of the pipe line, the men of the pipe line company keep watch of every barrel which flows out until it reaches its destination in some refinery.

First there is the gauger. When a new well is opened, a pipe is laid to and connected with the open wooden tank which has been erected near the well. He "straps" or measures the capacity of the tank. Then the pipe is fastened to the tank at the point where the pipe shall be inserted. This is usually two inches above the bottom of the tank. The space below the outlet is reserved for sediment. When the tank is nearly full he comes and puts his measuring stick down into the oil. Then he opens the valve, and the oil flows down the hillside into the great storage tanks of the Standard Oil Company. The gauger gives the men of the well a receipt for the oil he has for him in the storage tanks, or he can immediately sell it to any of the refineries reached by the pipe lines and receive his money, as if his oil had actually reached its destination.

Sometimes the owner of the well tries to get the better of the pipe line company. He does not try to cheat in these days, however, for the trick has been learned by the officials of the company, and his guilt is soon found out. Every day the receipts of oil in the storage tanks are gauged. If the amount received does not tally with the total of the amount measured in the tanks at the different wells the day before, an investigation is set on foot to discover the location of the leakage and the cause. Sometimes it is due to an accident to the pipes. Sometimes it is due to an effort of an unscrupulous owner of a well to rob the pipe lines. This is done by tapping the pipe line leading from the tank at the well to the storage tank. By means of another pipe the oil is turned back into the well again. Then it is pumped out a second time, remeasured and resold—unless the deception is discovered. The deception is likely to be discovered in the course of a day or two.

There are batteries of storage tanks in all the oil fields. At some of these storage points millions of barrels can be stored, as at Olean, N. Y., where there are more than 200 tanks with a storage capacity of more than 7,000,000 barrels. In each of the pumping stations, which are in hilly portions of the country in the neighborhood of twenty-five miles apart, the pumps are kept going day and night. In some of these a pressure of 80 pounds to the square inch is applied to the oil. Although the pipes are tested to withstand a pressure of from 1,500 to 1,600 pounds, there is always danger that they will give way somewhere. The pressure is indicated by an ink line on a circular card, which is revolved as a card on a recording barometer is revolved. This card is watched closely. If the line remains more or less horizontal, the engineer knows that all is going well in the pipe line. Should that ink line suddenly drop unduly, he knows that something has happened to reduce the pressure. It may be caused by a chip in the valve of the pump or a leak somewhere in the pipe. He watches the indicator card for a moment or two. If the needle does not return to the first point in the course of a minute, it is evident that it will be necessary to stop the pumps and make a careful examination. If there seems to be nothing the matter with the pumps, they are reversed and the oil is drawn back from the pipe in order to save as much as possible. Patrolmen are sent out from that station and from the next one beyond. They follow the pipe line toward each other until the break is discovered. It is not to be on the section on the near side of the crest of the elevation over which the oil is being forced. It is possible to meet the situation quickly, for a telegraph line follows the pipe line, and the next station can be informed immediately of any break in the pipe leading to it. Every day the indicator card is taken off and sent to the main office of the company.

The pipe line is constantly patrolled. The patrolman's life at times is almost as tedious and trying as that of a life saver. Summer or winter, the journey never fails to be made. No matter if the snow lies several feet deep on the ground, so much of the line must be inspected every day. Clouds of snow blow hither and thither by the wind at zero temperature. Here rainstorms may soak the patrolman to the skin, but that the line leads through the woods, which are cool and inviting in summer, but bleak and lonesome in winter. It may lead across a ploughed field upon which the sun beats fiercely in the summer time and across which the wind blows with stinging force in the winter. The journey usually is a week long, and it is made every week. For instance, from Olean, the junction point, several different patrolmen are sent out, one going to Kane, Mo., one to Kean County, Penn., another to Colegrove, Penn., and a third to Wellsville, N. Y., the location of the next pumping station on the trunk line to

Bayonne. Kane is the station next beyond Olean, on the line from Ogan. It is seventy miles away. On Monday morning the patrolman starts from Olean. He is expected to reach Kane on Saturday and return by rail to Olean in time to begin the seventy-mile tramp again the following Monday morning. On the same morning a patrolman starts from Wellsville for Olean. He is expected to cover the twenty-eight miles before Wednesday night, so that he can start back again on Thursday morning. The men are known along the line. They spend their nights sometimes at farmhouses, sometimes in inexpensive boarding houses. It is an exciting moment when they suddenly come upon a fountain of oil rising to a height of a hundred feet from a slit in the pipe. This is the time one earns his salary. They are equipped to climb telegraph poles and tap telegraph lines. This is the time to do it, for the pumping station must be informed and the precious oil saved. In order that the flow of oil may not be depressed by the collection of paraffin on the inside of the pipes, a scraper is sent through them every two weeks. The scraper is a stem about two and one-half feet long having at its front end a diaphragm made of wings which can fold on each other, and thus enable it to pass an obstruction it cannot remove.

These scrapers, somewhat like those used in cleaning boilers, this piece of apparatus is put into the pipe and carried along by the current. Its progress can be followed by the noise it makes in its passage. It has been found by following the noise of this machine that the current of oil moves up hill no faster than a slow walk, and that one must break into a dog trot sometimes in order to keep up with it going down hill. The scraper is prevented from entering the pumps at the next station by curving the pipe and providing a little pocket at the point where the pipe begins to bend. Instead of going around the bend with the oil, the scraper slides straight into the pocket and is taken out.

There is one man in the oil region who always has the right of way when a boarder is seen approaching and as much of the road as he wishes. A collision with his vehicle might result in an entire change in the appearance of the neighboring landscape and the blowing of the two vehicles and their occupants into almost invisible atoms. He is the man who "shoots" the oil wells. Underneath the seat of his innocent looking backboard he may have stored away enough nitroglycerine to wipe a fair sized town off from the face of the earth, leaving only a hole to indicate where it once stood.

It is said that 99 per cent of all the oil wells drilled require to be "shot" in order to make them paying producers. The natural gushers are not so numerous as one would think from the tales told about them. The oil field has been so thoroughly drained that it is not so easy to secure oil in large quantities in these days as it was when it was first discovered. In order to produce a profitable flow it has been found necessary to "shoot" the wells. This means the setting off of a quantity of nitroglycerine or other explosive at the bottom of the well, to break up the oil bearing deposit and release the oil.

"Shooting" a well with nitroglycerine is not a task for a timorous person. No is the vicinity of the well the time the safest point on the face of the globe. The drill has reached the oil bearing sands and the well is ready for the "shooter." He is sent for. He drives to the well with his backboard and its slumbering volcano. Besides his charge of nitroglycerine, he has some tin cans, an "anchor," a reel and a "go-devil," an exploding tin canister after it has been deposited in the bottom of the well. It is a cast-iron weight. Gaining speed as it descends, it strikes the detonating cap of fulminate of mercury placed on top of the pile of cans of nitroglycerine and explodes the charge.

Carefully unloading his paraphernalia, the "shooter" inquires of the driller as to the depth of the well. He is certain that this, he explains to the driller, is the function of the cord used in lowering the explosive to the bottom of the well. He is a cast-iron weight. Gaining speed as it descends, it strikes the detonating cap of fulminate of mercury placed on top of the pile of cans of nitroglycerine and explodes the charge.

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All is now ready for exploding the charge lying a thousand or more feet below the surface of the earth. By this time, like Casablanca, the "shooter" has the deck to himself. He lifts the "go-devil," poles it in his hands over the mouth of the well and then drops it. Promptly he runs a hundred yards or more from the well. For the next few seconds the silence is impressive. Then, the weight having reached the bottom of the shaft, the ground trembles slightly. The air rushes up from the bottom of the pipe in a solid fountain, glittering with green and yellow tints. Rising higher and higher, until it is above the top of the derrick, it sprays the whole structure. If the well proves to be a "gusher," thousands of barrels may be lost before a cap can be placed on top of the tube.

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One little girl that I know of is so sleepy when she starts for bed that it is occasionally hard work for her to make up her mind to finish the good night prayer.

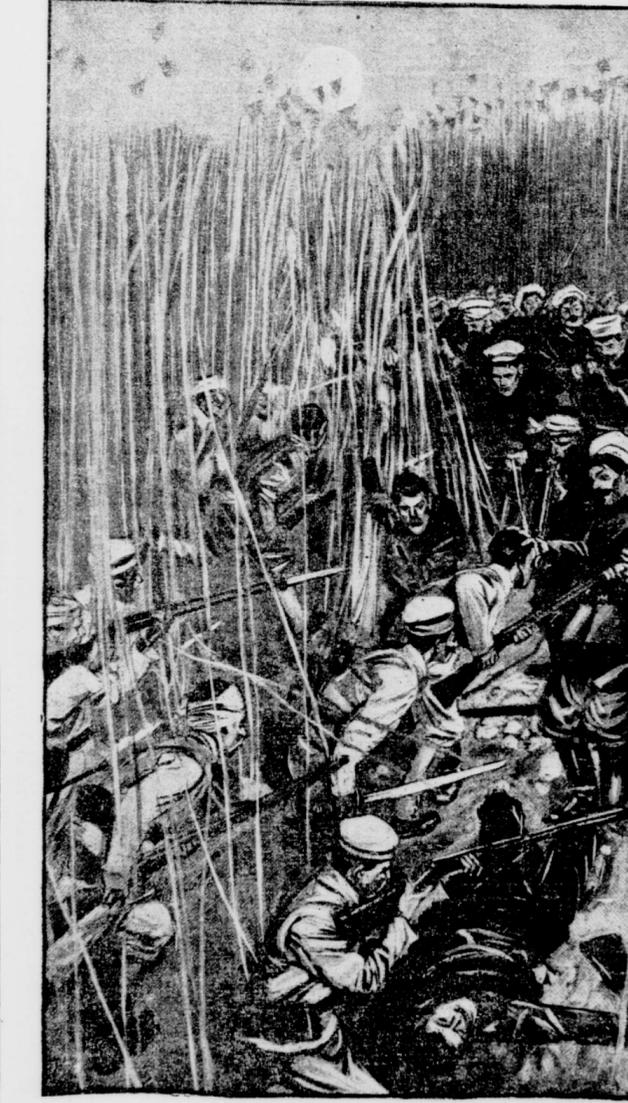
From The Chicago News. He-I don't believe men are as bad as women would have them. She-Oh, I don't know. Some women would have seen no matter how bad they were.



A BREAK IN THE PIPE LINE. The pressure in the pipes which convey the Standard Oil Company's supply is so great that when a break occurs the oil sometimes spouts into the air to a height of 100 feet. When the pipe walker, who tramps along the line winter and summer, discovers the break he immediately climbs the nearest pole of the pipe line telegraph, and tapping the line, informs the pumping station of the accident. The pumps are reversed and the oil drawn out of the pipe.

SOME BRIGHT BEGGARS. Wit and Wisdom, to Say Nothing of Skill, of Those of the Ghetto.

debted and that he is granting a great favor in letting you contribute. Now for the stories: "There was a certain Jewish beggar in London who for a long time had been receiving it a week to put it in American money—from a philanthropist. One week the man handed the beggar only 50 cents, and the beggar at once demanded why his allowance had been cut in two. "I cannot afford to give you so much now," said the philanthropist. "I have just been married." "What?" exclaimed the beggar. "You get married on my money?" "I know of another London beggar whose lungs were bad. He gained the interest of some well-to-do persons. "We will send you to Brighton," they said. "There you can build up your health." "But I don't want to go to Brighton," objected the beggar, frankly. "I prefer Torquay." "You forget, Torquay is much more expensive than Brighton," they interposed. "Expense?" cried the beggar. "Shall I consider expense where my health is concerned?" "I will leave it to you if he did not deserve Torquay. "Much of the humor of the ghetto has to do with the marriage portion. Many will contribute to a poor girl's dowry who would ignore other appeals. I remember the tale of one old man who raised a dowry each year for one of his many daughters. At last the daughters were married off, and his acquaintances thought they would have no further bother. It was not long until the father came to them again with the old request that they help provide a dowry for his daughter.



THE ANNIHILATION OF THE ORLOFF REGIMENT—AN INCIDENT OF LIAO-YANG. When General Stakeloff fell back his rear guard was held by the Orloff Regiment. This regiment, after retreating in the night, lost its way in the high mist, which grows to a height of ten feet, and marched right into the Japanese infantry line just as day was breaking. No quarter was asked or given, and the leading battalion of the regiment was practically annihilated.

INTEREST IN BOXING.

Dates Back to Days of Olympic Games—President Latest Patron.

The President's fondness for all sorts of sports, boxing, fencing and wrestling, more than anything else, has fastened upon the public the proper thing among officials and fashionable society at the capital, and has, without a thought, contributed a great deal toward a healthier and more contented life of physical indolence, but who, in order to be correct, make an attempt at least to follow the President's somewhat strenuous example. His recent engagement of a New-York boxing instructor has given the many art of self-defense a powerful impetus, and the supply of teachers of the science is scarcely sufficient to satisfy the demand. In Washington especially, everybody seems to be taking up either boxing or fencing.

The history of single combat dates back to antiquity. Boxing or cuffing, as it was called by some, was a part of the solemn performance of all sorts of athletic exercises, held every fifth month at Olympia, a city belonging to the Spartans. All Greece and the neighboring countries considered it a patriotic duty to sustain and witness these games, which brought great honor to those who carried the victory in them. Those who intended to take part in the boxing contests were obliged to present themselves so many days before, undergo an examination as to their country, parentage and mode of life. No slave, no malefactor or notorious criminal was permitted to be related to such. It was a great honor to be permitted to participate in these contests. The public encouraged them, that they might not be wanting in renowned and stout champions for the defence of their cities and privileges, should necessity arise. When the victors in these games returned to their respective homes, it was the custom at their entry into the city to break down part of the city walls, intimating thereby that walls were not so necessary when such persons were within the country. These games were drawn out by lot. So many small balls were put into a box, each of which had letters upon it. The first two who drew balls of the same letter began and continued the combat till one of them was slain or wounded or voluntarily yielded by holding up his finger. The Lacedaemonians, it is said, forbade this latter practice of holding up the finger, the Spartan courage should degenerate and a host by teaching to yield tamely on any occasion. One yielded or was overcome the other was not allowed to withdraw, but was obliged to stay and receive a till either he overcame them or they him. He to whom the victory was adjudged was crowned with a garland, an honor of which not only the person himself, but his country and kindred were proud.

At first no weapon was used in these combats but bare fists. But the fighters carried sometimes bags of stone, iron, lead or brass in their hands to give greater force to the blows. There was no occasion for any kind of boxing gloves, the use of which was temporary of the Argives. The cestus is described to have been thick with layers of animal leather, cut out of the hide of a wild bull, which was studded with nails and pellets of brass, iron and lead, and rolled, sewed or tied together, so as to come over the fingers, back of the hand and the shoulder. They were for defending and annoying purposes.

The Greeks were not of so rough a nature as the Romans, neither did they take such pleasure in cruel and bloody exercises. Yet this excess of the Pancratium, or boxing, seldom ended without some violence or cruelty to one or the other of the combatants, which made Anacharsis, the Scythian, say that he wondered how the Grecians could so much honor a sport which was so injurious to themselves. Some received a mortal wound, and some were miserably maimed or wounded. Sometimes the victory was purchased with the loss of life. Aelian reports of a Cretan boxer who dropped dead while they were carrying him before the judge to receive the garland, having fought so long that his blood and spirits "were quite exhausted."

Some authors tell of another, whom he calls Eurydamas, who, receiving a blow upon the mouth which beat out all his teeth, swallowed them with the blood which followed. He concealed it from his antagonist, lest such a wound should have encouraged him to continue the combat, in hope of gaining the victory.

Pausanias relates two strange and remarkable passages of these combats. The one is of Arrachion, who had been twice crowned at the Olympic games. Presenting himself the third time for the palm in this contest, he fought and conquered all who entered the lists, till only one remained. This one violently ran upon him, at the same time engaging him with his feet, and with his hands grasped his throat, which strangled him. Before Arrachion expired, however, he broke a toe of the other, which gave him such pain that he died likewise upon the spot. The Eleans who then sat as judges ordered the dead body of Arrachion to be crowned with the palm of victory. The other passage gives an account of two combatants at one Nemean games, namely, Creugas of Pyraclium, a city in Macedonia, and Damoxenus of Syracuse. These two having fought till the evening with equal advantage, both of them agreed in the hearing of all the spectators that the combat should end and be decided by two single blows upon the same part; that is, he who gave the first should suffer the other to return it on the same place. It fell to Creugas to strike first, and he raised his foot upon the head of the other, almost stunning him. But Damoxenus, instead of observing the conditions agreed upon, seized Creugas under the fist, and with his nails got into his bowels and tore them out of which he died. Notwithstanding the judges gave for the victory to Creugas, and banished Damoxenus for his treachery.

By these historians it appears that these exercises had often a cruel and barbarous issue, to which no small applause was given as a motive, as also that killing in those combats was judged neither criminal nor punishable, unless visibly wilful. Even then banishment for some time was only inflicted, as shown in the last instance. Homer and Virgil both describe these combats; the first in his account of the fictitious combat of the cestus between Epeus and Euryalus, at the command of the goddess Athena, and the second in his account of the contest between Epeus and Euryalus, at the command of the goddess Athena, and the second in his account of the contest between Epeus and Euryalus, at the command of the goddess Athena.

Boxing is said to have been patronized in England by Alfred the Great (871-900) and Richard III (1482-85). It was made a professional early in the sixteenth century, the first public exhibition taking place about 1540. A theatre was erected for the purpose in Tottenham Court-Road, which was afterwards behind Oxford-Road. This was the first school where boxing was opened in England to teach boxing as a science in 1700. Nicholas, afterward Emperor of Russia, witnessed a prizefight at Coombe Warren in 1817. "Tom" Figg, the man who introduced pugilism into England, was its first champion. He owned a theatre on the Oxford Road, where his boxing encounters were patronized by royalty. Figg fought his authentic record to show that Figg fought his first fight in one battle. This was with the "Venetian maverick" in one battle. This was with the "Venetian maverick" in one battle. This was with the "Venetian maverick" in one battle.

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Dates Back to Days of Olympic Games—President Latest Patron.

The President's fondness for all sorts of sports, boxing, fencing and wrestling, more than anything else, has fastened upon the public the proper thing among officials and fashionable society at the capital, and has, without a thought, contributed a great deal toward a healthier and more contented life of physical indolence, but who, in order to be correct, make an attempt at least to follow the President's somewhat strenuous example. His recent engagement of a New-York boxing instructor has given the many art of self-defense a powerful impetus, and the supply of teachers of the science is scarcely sufficient to satisfy the demand. In Washington especially, everybody seems to be taking up either boxing or fencing.

The history of single combat dates back to antiquity. Boxing or cuffing, as it was called by some, was a part of the solemn performance of all sorts of athletic exercises, held every fifth month at Olympia, a city belonging to the Spartans. All Greece and the neighboring countries considered it a patriotic duty to sustain and witness these games, which brought great honor to those who carried the victory in them. Those who intended to take part in the boxing contests were obliged to present themselves so many days before, undergo an examination as to their country, parentage and mode of life. No slave, no malefactor or notorious criminal was permitted to be related to such. It was a great honor to be permitted to participate in these contests. The public encouraged them, that they might not be wanting in renowned and stout champions for the defence of their cities and privileges, should necessity arise. When the victors in these games returned to their respective homes, it was the custom at their entry into the city to break down part of the city walls, intimating thereby that walls were not so necessary when such persons were within the country. These games were drawn out by lot. So many small balls were put into a box, each of which had letters upon it. The first two who drew balls of the same letter began and continued the combat till one of them was slain or wounded or voluntarily yielded by holding up his finger. The Lacedaemonians, it is said, forbade this latter practice of holding up the finger, the Spartan courage should degenerate and a host by teaching to yield tamely on any occasion. One yielded or was overcome the other was not allowed to withdraw, but was obliged to stay and receive a till either he overcame them or they him. He to whom the victory was adjudged was crowned with a garland, an honor of which not only the person himself, but his country and kindred were proud.

At first no weapon was used in these combats but bare fists. But the fighters carried sometimes bags of stone, iron, lead or brass in their hands to give greater force to the blows. There was no occasion for any kind of boxing gloves, the use of which was temporary of the Argives. The cestus is described to have been thick with layers of animal leather, cut out of the hide of a wild bull, which was studded with nails and pellets of brass, iron and lead, and rolled, sewed or tied together, so as to come over the fingers, back of the hand and the shoulder. They were for defending and annoying purposes.

The Greeks were not of so rough a nature as the Romans, neither did they take such pleasure in cruel and bloody exercises. Yet this excess of the Pancratium, or boxing, seldom ended without some violence or cruelty to one or the other of the combatants, which made Anacharsis, the Scythian, say that he wondered how the Grecians could so much honor a sport which was so injurious to themselves. Some received a mortal wound, and some were miserably maimed or wounded. Sometimes the victory was purchased with the loss of life. Aelian reports of a Cretan boxer who dropped dead while they were carrying him before the judge to receive the garland, having fought so long that his blood and spirits "were quite exhausted."

Some authors tell of another, whom he calls Eurydamas, who, receiving a blow upon the mouth which beat out all his teeth, swallowed them with the blood which followed. He concealed it from his antagonist, lest such a wound should have encouraged him to continue the combat, in hope of gaining the victory.

Pausanias relates two strange and remarkable passages of these combats. The one is of Arrachion, who had been twice crowned at the Olympic games. Presenting himself the third time for the palm in this contest, he fought and conquered all who entered the lists, till only one remained. This one violently ran upon him, at the same time engaging him with his feet, and with his hands grasped his throat, which strangled him. Before Arrachion expired, however, he broke a toe of the other, which gave him such pain that he died likewise upon the spot. The Eleans who then sat as judges ordered the dead body of Arrachion to be crowned with the palm of victory. The other passage gives an account of two combatants at one Nemean games, namely, Creugas of Pyraclium, a city in Macedonia, and Damoxenus of Syracuse. These two having fought till the evening with equal advantage, both of them agreed in the hearing of all the spectators that the combat should end and be decided by two single blows upon the same part; that is, he who gave the first should suffer the other to return it on the same place. It fell to Creugas to strike first, and he raised his foot upon the head of the other, almost stunning him. But Damoxenus, instead of observing the conditions agreed upon, seized Creugas under the fist, and with his nails got into his bowels and tore them out of which he died. Notwithstanding the judges gave for the victory to Creugas, and banished Damoxenus for his treachery.

By these historians it appears that these exercises had often a cruel and barbarous issue, to which no small applause was given as a motive, as also that killing in those combats was judged neither criminal nor punishable, unless visibly wilful. Even then banishment for some time was only inflicted, as shown in the last instance. Homer and Virgil both describe these combats; the first in his account of the fictitious combat of the cestus between Epeus and Euryalus, at the command of the goddess Athena, and the second in his account of the contest between Epeus and Euryalus, at the command of the goddess Athena.

Boxing is said to have been patronized in England by Alfred the Great (871-900) and Richard III (1482-85). It was made a professional early in the sixteenth century, the first public exhibition taking place about 1540. A theatre was erected for the purpose in Tottenham Court-Road, which was afterwards behind Oxford-Road. This was the first school where boxing was opened in England to teach boxing as a science in 1700. Nicholas, afterward Emperor of Russia, witnessed a prizefight at Coombe Warren in 1817. "Tom" Figg, the man who introduced pugilism into England, was its first champion. He owned a theatre on the Oxford Road, where his boxing encounters were patronized by royalty. Figg fought his authentic record to show that Figg fought his first fight in one battle. This was with the "Venetian maverick" in one battle. This was with the "Venetian maverick" in one battle.

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