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### OALOILOGE

Law Defied and Life Imperilled.

Only One Specimen in Six Found Non-Explosive-How the Oil Inspector Takes Care of Himself.

The newspapers of New York city are agitating the question of an appointment of an Inspector of Kerosene Oil, in consequence of the many lamentable accidents constantly resulting from the explosions of kerosene and other so-called coal oils. In seven months, fifty-five accidents have occurred in that city from such explosions, resulting in twentythree deaths, eighteen serious injuries, twelve slight injuries, and a pecuniary loss of \$48,425. In Philadelphia such sad occurrences are so frequent as to be startling; but in the absence of accessible data even the approximate numbers cannot be obtained. Where deaths are not immediately resultant upon such accidents, no coroner's investigation is had, and no official record is made; also, in the case of the vast majority of minor injuries, the facts never reach the general public at all. To ascertain the reasons of such constant accidents in Philadelphia where an official inspector exists, a careful investigation has been made, solely to promote the best interests of the community. Great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining reliable material, and the opposition of a portion of the trade to communicate the sought-for facts has been so evident as to excite suspicion. The facts presented are reliable, and by no means sensational.

As we propose to press our investigations further, the co-operation of private citizens is earnestly requested. Let every one acquainted with the facts of any explosions of such burning oils communicate at once their knowledge to the office of THE EVEN-ING TELEGRAPH, that the fullest reliable statistics of the actual accidents thus occasioned in Philadelphia during the past year may be prepared and submitted to his Excellency the Governor. In thus acting, each individual will help to root out the causes of such deplorable massacres, and will also conscientiously discharge the duties of law-abiding citizens to see the laws honestly and faithfully executed. Nature of the Olls.

The constituents that go to make up illuminating olls, commonly called coal oils, are so numerous, and the marketable products are so obscurely described, even in scientific works, that a few words of explanaeven in scientific works, that a few words of explanation may be of use in regard to the articles on sale.

Petroleum, or rock oil, the liquid, inflammable bituminous substance that is furnished by the wells in
Western Pennsylvania, is known to all. It is liquid,
opaque, and black, and its obnoxious odor makes its
storage a nuisance in any neighborhood. The dreadful conflagration that occurred at Ninth and Washington streets some years since, when the streets
ran streams of flaming oil and many persons were
burned to death, testified so undeniably to the danger of storing large quantities of this oil in built-up

ran streams of haming oit and many persons were burned to death, testified so undeniably to the danger of storing large quantities of this oil in built-up districts that the Legislature next session wisely banished it to the suburbs. This crude petroleum is hot at for burning in lamps, but from it is extracted illuminating fluids that are the cheapest known. Our refiners, by the use of sulphuric acids, etc., refine and deodorize it, thus fitting it for home use by the removal of its fetid odor.

The first product that passes the still in distillation is gasoline. It is so volatile, its particles are held together as a liquid by so slight an affinity, that but a very slight application of heat will free it. Consequently some of its practical uses are most dangerous, even when careful precautions are taken; yet it is sold as an article of fuel, to be used in stoves for burning coal oil. Only a few days since, a young girl seventeen years of age, Lizzle Kessler, living at No. 1125 Jefferson street, while making a fire with gasoline in a stove manufactured for burn-

Theoretically, gasoline and benzine may be obtained separately on the first distillation; but in actual refining they are almost invariably run off together in one compound. This combination is classed under the general name of benzine, and it is evident to all that its use is even more dangerous than when the extremely volatile properties of gasoline have been eliminated. This compound is "cut off" or run off from the still when the hydrometer indicates gravity from 6s to 70 degrees Beaume. Gasoline by itself would be "cut off" at about 76 degrees, and benzine proper at about 65 degrees; refined petroleum burning at the standard point, 110 degrees Fahrenheit, would be "cut off" at from 60 to 62 degrees Beaume. Sometimes the uneliminated benzine is sold to other refiners, who re move the gasoline by a second distillation, so as to obtain it for the manufacture of gas in small quantities for families distant from city gas works, while in other cases the benzine, containing all the dan-gerously explosive qualities, is sold at retail, or is used to adulterate the standard oil. Gasoline is worth at wholesale about twenty-five cents per gal len, while either class of benzine is generally "a drug" in the market at an average price of eleven

cents per gallon.

The next product of the continued distillation, al the water having now passed off, is refined petro-leum, which is commonly bought under the name of coal oil. Very many of the trade give it the name of kerosene, but that article is properly a trade oil, distilled from bituminous coal, and of it we have nothing now to say, as the first almost monopolizes the market by selling at two-thirds the price. This the market by selling at two-thirds the price. This coal oil, so called, if honestly freed of all its volatile properties in the manner described, is perfectly safe as a burning oil. It has been scientifically determined that if an oil will not burn until sufficient heat has been applied to raise it to a temperature of 110 degrees Fahrenheit, it may be used without danger of an explosion; but if the oil will burn at any point below 110 degrees, its use is fraught with danger to property and life. Refiners can furnish this as much above or below par as they please, and oils are often above or below par as they please, and olls are often sold at 120, 120, and 140 degrees, and higher. The higher the standard the greater the price, as the ben-zine and other volatile substances thrown out are made in quantities so much beyond the demand that they are at times sold below cost. The lower the standard the lower the price to the consumer, the greater the adulteration with benzine, and the pro-bability of accidents increased in a frightful ratio. The wholesale price of standard oil is about thirtyfive cents per gallon. With the products from the residuum of paraffine, and paraffine oil used for lubri-cating machinery, this article has nothing to do,

Scientific Test of Coal Oils, In order to fairly test the character of the refined petroleum retailed for home consumption in this city, six sample pints were bought at random by the writer from as many different stores, in the same manner as the poorer classes who do not use gas buy the oil from time to time. These were bought at the following times and places:

at the following times and places:-No. Name.
Locality.

Locality.

Locality.

Bought. Price.
Aug. 25 5c.

No name Thompson and Marlborough, 30 5c.
W. Condon. No. 1233 Marlborough street, 30 5c.
W. H. King. No. 256 Girard avenue, 35 5c.
L. W. H. King. No. 529 Richmond street, 30 6c.
J.H. Parker, Eleventh and Market, 30 6c.
These samples were at

These samples were at once offered for examina-tion to Messrs, T. W. & J. M. Lockwood, No. 127 Walnut street. These gentiemen are inspectors and gangers of oil, and their commercial reputation for exactness is unquestioned by the entire trade. All exactness is unquestioned by the entire trade. And the tests were made in our presence; the specific gravities were obtained by Arnaboldt's hydrometer, and the others were obtained by Tagliabue's instrument. This instrument, which is universally in use for testing the marketable standard of these oils, consists of a small metal vessel having an under consists of a small metal vessel having an under plate to support a spirit lamp, and an overlanging metallic cup containing water drawn off at the ordinary temperature of the atmosphere for each test. Submerged in this water is a glass cup, which is filled with the oil to be examined, and within which haugs the bulb of a thermometer with the degrees on the Fahrenheit scale accurately marked on glass. The plain theory of the process is, that the heat of the lamp-flame passes from the metallic cup to the water, and thence is given to the oil in an intensity indicated by the thermometer; but in practice much skill is required to obtain the exact figures. The vaporizing point, which must always be below the burning point, is obtained in low grade or adulterated oils by holding a lighted slip of paper over the oil. In cases of souterated oils, it may flash at the ordinary temperature, while at other times it must be first heated; and the burning or ignition point of the oil itself is simply a continuation of the process. The specific gravitles do not afford a test of practical value. The results of these tests were as foliows:

No. 106 Market street .... Thompson & Mariboro'h. No. 1238 Mariborough st. 47 No. 256 Girard avenue... 47 No. 589 Richmond street, 48 Eleventh and Market... 46

What These Figures Mean.

It will be noticed that in three of these samples, Nos. 1, 4, and 5, the flashing points are not given. This is owing to the startling fact that they were so inflammable as to defy any test but that of a compilcated chemical analysis. These vapors caught fire on the mere presentation of a match in the open air, and would without doubt have burned almost as readily if the weather had been the depth of winter, and the mercury standing at zero. Only one of these samples stood the test of experiment, refusing to burn at 112 degrees. Of the others, only one came within 16 degrees of the safety point required by law; the next was 23 degrees inferior, while the others ranged from 32 to 35 degrees of adulteration.

A moment's consideration will show the revelations of fraud and of disaster contained in these figures. Five-sixths of the coal oil sold in this city tions of fraud and of disaster contained in these figures. Five-sixths of the coal oil sold in this city for burning in lamps—if conscientious, practical trials afford any criterion for judging—may be fairly believed to be so adulterated and so fraudulently sold in violation of statute law as to endanger the life of any who may use it. When it is considered, besides, that these burning oils are used for economy's sake, mainly in the families of those of the poorer classes who know next to nothing of their explosive natures, the surprise that so many lamentable accidents occur changes to a wonder that they are not far more frequent. Very many that the public never hear of are occurring at little intervals. Items like the present, however, which is from our local columns of last Thursday, are by no means scarce:—

About 10 o'clock last evening, a coal-oil lamp ex-"About 10 o'clock last evening, a coal-oil lamp exploded in the house of Mr. Clymer, No. 247 Diamond street, in the Nineteenth ward. In attempting to extinguish the flames the dress of Mrs. Clymer took fire, and she was seriously burned. Policeman Morgan, of the Eleventh district, ran to the assistance of the burning woman, and although he succeeded in putting out the fire, he received severe burns on his left arm and hand. Mrs. Clymer lies in a precarious condition."

The following item from the Public Ledger, of April 29, may be considered an average instance of the accidents to which such explosive compounds expose the trustful users:

"About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a serious accident occurred at No. 1207 Alder street, by the ignition and explosion of a tin can containing coal oil. The premises are occupied by the families of Mr. Edward Brophy, and a widow named Margaret Roach. Mrs Roach was absent yesterday from her residence, and left her daughter, Johanna Roach, aged fourteen years, in charge of her apartments. During her absence, Johanna was engaged in baking bread, and the fire having gone down she placed some wood on the coals, and poured coal cal from a tin canister upon the wood to quicken the fire. The oil ignited, and the canister exploded, setting fire to the girl's clothing. She ran into the yard shrieking oil ignited, and the canister exploded, setting fire to the girl's clothing. She ran into the yard shrieking for help, when Mrs. Brophy hastened to her rescue, and endeavored to extinguish the fismes, but her own clothes took fire, and she in turn cried for assistance. Her cries attracted the attention of her husband, who endeavored to extinguish the fire, but in so doing he was also badly burned about the hands and arms. Johanna Roach was burned over her entire body, face and tongue. The injuries of Mrs. Brophy extended from the waist up to her neck. Severa physicians were summoned. up to her neck. Severa physicians were summoned, and they pronounced Miss Roach to be in a hopeless condition, the flames having been intaled by her. They were also of the opinion that the injuries sustained by Mrs. Brophy rendered her case almost hopeless, while the injuries sustained by mrs. Brophy were not dangerous. The occurrence causes out to were not dangerous. The occurrence cause a quite an excitement in the neighborhood, and policemen had to be detailed to keep the crowd out of the

house."

These plain recitals of facts tell more vividly than mere rhetorical sentences could do the dangers to which so large a class of this city's population are exposed—exposed, too, in wanton defiance of the law; for such accidents would not and could not occur if the oils reached the standard point of sector, the dargers.

safety, 110 degrees.

The Law of Inspection. On the 14th of February, 1868, Governor Geary signed and approved "an act authorizing the Governor of Pennsylvania to appoint an inspector of refined petroleum, kerosene, and burning oils in and for the city and county of Philadelphia." It conyoung girl seventeen years of age, Lizzle Kessier, living at No. 1125 Jefferson street, while making a fire with gasoline in a stove manufactured for burning coal oil, was so severely burned by her dreas taking fire that her life is despaired of. This accident was caused by the oil giving off vapor at the ordinary temperature of the air, and the inevitable explosion of this vapor on the application of a fiame. Benzine is the second product, flowing after the first at a higher heat. It is thin, transparent, and of a pale color. Its odor is pungent and fetid, and will not be forgotten by any of the careful housewives who vainly hope to remove grease stains by rubbing this in. It is very inflammable, burning with a smoky flame; so inflammable, burning with a smoky flame; so inflammable, indeed, is it that will burn with an intensely white light. It gives off a vapor at very low temperatures, and the ordinary air charged with it will explode and burn brightly on the application of a fire. carry out the provisions of this act; said inspector to receive, and collect ten cents for each barrel or package inspected and branded by him; "and the said inspector, or his deputy, is hereby empowered to enter any place or building where oils are kept for saie, except United States bonded warehouses and places where oil is stored for shipment beyond the limits of this city, for the purposes of such inspection and the carrying out of the true intent and meaning of this act." meaning of this act.

Section second prescribes that any violation of the rovisions of this act shall be a misdemeanor, punish-ble by a fine of \$500 and one year's imprisonment, besides a selzure and public sale of the oils fraudulently branded or adulterated.

How It Passed.

In this connection may be stated the notorious fact that Robert M. Evans, the present inspector, was the framer of this bill and the person who secured its enactment into a law. His ostensible plea was its enactment into a law. His ostensible pica was
that such an office was absolutely necessary owing
to the frequency of coal oil explosions; and that he,
having been practically engaged in that trade, was a
most competent person for the appointment. He
achieved his object; the office was created and he
was appointed. But in the case of no other public
official have the charges of bribery and wholesale commented upon by the general public as in reference to this act. Some have gone so far as to name rence to this act. Some have gone so far as to mine the definite amounts thus paid out, but it has varied with each individual speaker. We are now simply chronicing the fact that upon the passage of his bill this matter was the subject of public conversation and that several days since, more than cighteen months afterwards, it was still commented upon and

definite sums stated.

Another fact as undeniable as the former, is the bargaining with members of the Legislature to appoint their friends as deputies if the bill was passed. Subsequently nearly a dozen and a half of these deputies were appointed and allowed to brand oils with the inspector's stamp. This hackneyed dodge, however, has now come to be skilfully used by the politicians having city passenger railways and other life. ctans having city passenger railways and other like facilities at their command. Instances are known where men have been put on cars as conductors the day before election and discharged the day after; but Mr. Evans was not so hard-hearted, and allowed his deputies several weeks grace before decapitation, The Doings of the Inspector.

Startled by the constant accidents from coal oil explosions, believing that if the provisions of the law were strictly carried out such accidents could not occur, and somewhat dubious as to the exact qualifications that "Fighting Bob" of City Councils possessed for rigorously enforcing in all cases the requirements of the law of inspection, a great deal of time has been given to a fair and close investigation of the trade, with the object of ascertaining what are the deficiencies, and who is responsible for them. We found one deputy was now considered sometient to inspect the large wholesale lots of petroleum used in the local trade of Philadelphia, and to see that no dulterations were sold; this single deputy was Jacob Evans, brother of the inspector. The income of the office was estimated at from three The income of the office was estimated at from three to five thousand dollars, but all the probabilities are that this estimate is an understatement.

that this estimate is an understatement.

The following facts were also ascertained:—1. Among the early deputies appointed by Inspector Evans were George Rempshaw, then proprietor of the Reliance Oil Refinery, on the west bank of the Schuyikili, close by Sharp's rifle factory, and William M. Stille, who had an interest in his brother's works at Hestonville. The grossness of the appointment of men to inspect and brand oil in the very districts that contained their own refineries is so suggestive of fraudulent combinations as to astonish all honest men. 2. Some months since a Mr. Brooks, who had of fraudulent combinations as to astonish all honest men. 2. Some months since a Mr. Brooks, who had served as a deputy to the Inspector, made charges to Governor Geary that Inspector Evans was in the habit of leaving his official brands at some of the refineries. These accusations have never been publicly investigated; but when it is considered that the stamp of inspection is the only legal safeguard an honest dealer has in buying refined petroleum, the magnitude of the charge and the turpitude of the offense cannot be exaggerated. 3. Lots of oils that have been inspected and stamped as being up to the legal standard, 110 degrees Fahrenheit, have been subsequently sampled by purchasers in this city, and handed over to Messrs. Lockwood for inspection. By the same apparatus as used by the Inspector, these gentlemen have certified that such oils have varied largely from the official brand, running as low as 89 degrees and as high as 130. The business of these gentlemen is almost exclusively given to examining of oils for export, to be used beyond the limits of the Inspector's district—thus their business cannot on their part conflict with the Inspector's operations—and they have schieved a reputation for exactness and faithfulness that challenges denial or hint of suspicion from any house in the oil trade. The only explanamen. 2. Some months since a Mr. Brooks, who had

tion that Inspector Evans gave, on having such ex-traordinary variations mentioned to him, was that the article must have been adulterated after his inspection; but it is, to say the least, an instance of extraordinary negligence that, on learning of such extraordinary negligence that, on learning of such cases, he did not make any attempt to seize the oils offered if the market in violation of the act he was appointed to enforce. 4. Although all oils used in the limits of Philadelphia are required to be officially inspected, yet such official brand is not considered by the trade as a commercial indication of what the article reality is. In many cases where the oil is thus branded and intended for home use, jobbers prefer to pay Messers. Lockwood to make a special test, rather than to abide by the official one, although the charge for that is four times that of the private agent; and in cases of shipments East or abroad inspector Evans' certificate would not be of the slightest credit. What if such a reputation was borne by the Director of the Mint?

5. In one instance inspector Evans examined and

5. In one instance inspector Evans examined and threatened to seize a lot of oil as below the standard; but when the certificate of Messrs. Lockwood attesting to its being 112 degrees was shown to him, he withdrew the charge, virtually acknowledging their inspection more exact than his own. 6. One he withdrew the charge, virtually acknowledging their inspection more exact than his own. 6. One seizure of goods and trial of an alleged offender has been had by the Inspector in his eighteen monthsterm of office. This was the case of Silas Fuller, then in business at No. 1029 Market street, charged with a misdemeanor for seiling what he called "combination fluid," which, it was alleged, contained a large proportion of benzine. The trial consumed parts of two days, and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. This acquittal was owing to the vagueness and looseness of the law in reference to such fluids, and the responsibility for its inefficiency rests upon the party who fathered it. Not another instance of a public prosecution of offenders has occurred, although accidents are of frequent occurrence. 7. The accurate tests as given above of coal oils sold at retail, show that a very large proportion is unfit for use, and that families might as well use gunpowder as some oils sold. Yet, although the duty of the Inspector is to examine such oils sold at retail, and to seize such vile adulterations, the undeniable fact is that these admirable provisions of the law are not attempted to be enforced, and that the sole idea the Inspector appears to have of his office is that its intent is to enable him to tax each and every barrel of refined petroleum consumed in Philiacleibia ten cents for his private purse. and every barrel of refined petroleum consumed in Philadelphia ten cents for his private purse. Although the wholesale price of standard coal oil for burning is 33 to 35 cents a gailon, and the retailers are supplied by middle men, or "wagon men," who must make a profit, yet the surprising fact that retailers sell oil by the pint at 5 cents, equal to 40 cents a gallon, seems to be unknown to the Inspector, or at least of properties. or at least of no practical importance.

What Must Be Done.

Life and limb are certainly not rated at too high a price, when for the sake of selling an explosive oil at a penny a pint less than a good article can be afforded, adulterations are kept in stock and sold—life the tests made are a fair indication—by five-sixths of the couple of thousand groceries in our midst. "The City of Brotherly Love" forsooth! It had better be christened the City of Brotherly Maiming and Wholesale Slaughtering, Licensed by Law! What guarantee of safety from conflagrations have citizens who live close to stores where such explosive compounds are kept on hand? and how great risks are insurance companies content to stand for ordinary premiums to obtain such questionable protection? Whether these adulterations in burning offs are made by refiners, by wagonmen or by retailers, is What Must Be Done. whether these admiterations in burning one are made by refiners, by wagonmen or by retailers, is not at present the point of greatest importance, and may be dwelt upon at some future time. But upon the facts plainly presented one inference is unavoidable to all conscientious men. The present inspector is wholly incompetent for the position he holds, the duties of the office are not administered in the true intents of the law, and the public are wantonly exposed to fireside butcheries. If the act be extended to embrace some low-grade oils that now escape, and be honestly and efficiently carried out, the community will have cause for thankfulness; but at present the administration of the office is a curse and a shame to the community that sanctions it. Governor Geary has a duty to perform in this matter, a duty that cannot be neglected without peril in the future and should not allow more apolitical parthe future, and should not allow mere political par-tisanship motives to prevent the immediate removal of Robert M. Evans from his office as Inspector of

#### NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7, 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Casi Caspari are a newly married couple. Mr. Caspari is an Italian by birth, a native of Albany, and a vender of Italian curiosities. Mrs. Caspari is a lovely New York virgin. After the marriage ceremony had been performed the bride and bridegroom rode out to Manhattanville in the city passenger cars, parook moderately of the good things son, and returned to their hotel in Laight street by 8 o'clock. By that time, however, the regular supper hour was over, and Mr. and Mrs. Caspari accordingly went to a neighboring restaurant, where they ordered some stewed eels and hard cider. These dainties being disposed of, they retired to bed in good condition, and sooner or later fell asleep.

In the morning, however, Mr. Caspari went forth to his daily toil, and Mrs. Caspari prepared herself for a pensive promenade along Broadway. Whilst the pensiveness of her promenade was at its height, a French lady (whose maiden name was Helen O'Flaherty) accosted her. charged her with being a pickpocket, and handed her over to a policeman. In vain Madame Caspari wept and implored. The French lady was too much for her. She swore that while riding in the cars, at 9 o'clock the previous evening, she suddenly missed her purse, and at the same moment saw Mrs. Caspari leaving the car; that she instantly got up and followed, but was unable to overtake her.

This was Madame O'Flaherty's testimony before the Court. Meanwhile Mr. Caspari had heard what had happened and came rushing to his wife's rescue. By this time it was 4 o'clock, but the Court agreed to keep open till 5, to avoid, if possible, incarcerating Mrs. Caspari over Sunday. The hour that remained was very well employed. A few minutes before 5 Mrs. Caspari, who had meanwhile paid a visit to the keeper of the restaurant, returned in the company of that gentleman, who certified that at the hour Mrs. O'Flaherty had asserted her pocketbook to have been taken, Mrs. Caspari was in his restaurant, eating the stewed eels and drinking the hard-cider. The flushed bride was therefore honorably discharged, and Mrs. O'Flaherty left the court-room in ignominy.

I am aware that I shall create a thrill by the announcement that

Mr. John Lester Wallack, since his return from Europe, sports, upon full dress occasions, a blue swallow-tail coat, with velvet collar and gilt buttons; a white vest, with rich fancy buttons; black knee-breeches, with imperceptible buttons; and black silk stockings. with no buttons at all. In the specialty of legs, Mr. Wallack is far in advance of other young men of fashion; he is only fifty years of age, and yet his calf has not lost its pristine size, nor is his natural force abated.

It is rumored in theatrical circles that Our Miss Laura Keene

is to become the manageress of your New Ches nut Street Theatre. This may be news to your Quaker City theatre-goers, as it was understood that Mrs. Garrettson had obtained the lease from the owner of the establishment. This may be merely a rumor and I give it for what it is worth. If it should prove true, your citizens can congratulate themselves on having so able a directress, and so estimable a lady and good actress, as Miss Laura Keene. Between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock yes-

terday morning was devoted by

The Employes of Madame Demorest to a floral welcome to that lady on the occasion of her return from Europe. Madame D. is one of the institutions here. She is well known, and favorably known, to all the newspaper people, and takes pains to make them her friends. She gives her employes more holidays than the employes of any other metropolitan milliner enjoy. Yesterday they received her heartly and liberally. The reception rooms were laden with the

fragrance of fo ers They were like one big ! flower-basket, with champagne bottles hidden in it. Madame D. herself made a speech, in which she declared that she had had private interviews with Fashion at her headquarters in Paris, and that in the future she should always have on hand the latest importations at the most reasonable terms. Among

Newspaper Changes I might mention that Mr. Robert W. McMillan has resigned the city editorship of the Evening Express, and that Mr. Ronald Macdonald has become night editor of the Times. He left the Democrat to assume that responsibility, and on Saturday evening the editorial corps of the Democrat gave him a prandial farewell at French's.

A Spiritualist of the farcy name of Clair de Evere (not Clare Vere de Vere) has been lecturing at Dodworth Hall and talking to deceased friends of certain of the more susceptible among the audience. The said audience was mainly composed of a number of wild-eyed gentlemen with lank hair, thick legs, and fat spectacles, who looked like female men trying to be strong minded. ALI BABA.

#### CITY ITEMS.

CLOSING OUT ALL KINDS OF SUMMER CLOTHING, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,—Assortment still good. Our garments are superior to any ready-made goods in Phila-delphia in every respect, Prices guaranteed lower than the largest elementers. HALF WAY BETWEES |
Fifth and
Sixth Streets.

BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
518 MARRET ST.,
PHILADELPHIA,
AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines,

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES .-Ten dollars down, and balance in easy instalments.

O. F. Davis, No. 810 Chesnut street.

JEWELRY .- Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock

of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure

FANCY-NOBBY-PLAIN.

No. 730 Chesaut street.

The opening of new styles of material for the

FALL AND WINTER OF

1869,

BY CHARLES STOKES,

proves conclusively that he is the LEADER OF FASHION,

being as usual in the advance with his modes for the The immense assortment now arranged for the inspection of the public eclipses any ever exposed for sale in this city, comprising as it does, all styles of

PLAID CHEVIOTS, PLAID BANNOCKBURNS, PLAID CASSI-PLAIN CHEVIOTS, PLAIN BANNOCKBURNS, PLAIN CASSI MERES,

FANCY SCOTCH, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN COATINGS.

FANCY AND PLAIN BEAVERS, TRICOTS, DIAGONALS, Every variety and shade of Cassimeres and Cloths for

FALL OVERCOATS. In fact, his assortment is full up with all the

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

His corps of Cutters the most tasty and skitful,

PRICES REASONABLE. YOUR PATRONAGE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 CHESNUT STREET-Will close their large assortment of goods on hand as the following astonishing low prices, to mmense stock purchased by Mr. Gay in Europe, now in transit to this city :-White French China Dining Plates, 956 in., per doz., \$200

White Stone China Dining Plates, 91/2 in., per doz.... White French China Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 White Stone China Caps and Saucers, per set, 12 pcs. Out Glass Goblets, per dozen..... Pressed Glass Goblets, per dozen... Best Stone China Tea Sets, 44 pcs., cups with handles 400 Best Stone China Tea Sets, 46 pes., cups with handles 475 Best Stone China Diving sets, 92 pieces................. 15'00

White French China Dining Sets, 150 pieces. White French China rea Sets, 44 pieces ... The stock of Fancy Goods will be sold at a still greater discount from former prices. Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered

to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination. Call soon, before the assortment is broken.

GOOD BYE TO

OUR SUMMER CLOTHING. FOR A FEW DAYS BEFORE OPENING THE

GRAND STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GARMENTS.

WE WILL SELL WHAT REMAINS OF OUR

AT PRICES THAT SHALL COMMAND THEIR READY SALE!

Everybody knows the inconvenience and loss at tending the "carrying over" of a large stock of goods, so we have determined to clear all our shelves and counters of the clothing still remaining on them before offering to the public the grand result of the

last three months' preparation for our Fall and Win-ter trade. To do this WE OFFER. AT THE PEOPLE'S OWN PRICES, THE GREATEST BARGAINS IN READY-MADE CLOTHING EVER KNOWN IN THIS MARKET.

COME AND SEE ABOUT IT, AT WANAMAKER & BROWN'S OAK HALL BUILDINGS, SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

Note.—The stock slightly wet at the fire, No. 818 and 820 Chesnut street, will be brought to this house and sold at unheard-of bargains.

MARRIED.

JONES WILSON. On August 17, at the Parsonage of the Front Street M. E. Church, No. 1013 N. Front street, by the Rev. T. W. Simpers. Mr. THURSTON N. JONES to Miss REBECCA D. W. WILSON, all of this city. WINTER—COLLINS.—On Sunday evening, August 29, at the Parsonage, No. 1550 Franklin street, by the Rev. William B. Wood, Mr. GEORGE W. WINTER and Miss MARY ELLA COLLINS, both of this city. No cards,

BUCHANAN,—On the 6th instant, JAMES A. BU-CHANAN, M. D., in the 32d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, S. W. corner of Forty-fourth and Spruce streets, West Phila-delphia, to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice. Interment at Woodlands. GEISLER.—On the 6th instant, Mrs. CHRISTIANNA B., wife of the late Charles Geisler, in the 8th year of her The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, corner of Front and Norris streets, on Thursday afternoon at I o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

MARRINER—At Trenton, N. J., September 5, Rev. GEORGE K. MARRINER, in the 48th year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Independence Losge, No. 55, L. O. of I. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, S. K. Marriner, No. 1318 N. Ninetsenth attest, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock. O'NEILL On the 8th instant, JOHN O'NEILL, aged The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 770 S. Sixth street, above Catharine, on Thursday morning at 5% 9'clock. Interment at Cathadral Compters.

HOMER, COLLADAY &

WILL DISPLAY

# FALL IMPORTATIONS

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.

Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

# CARPETINGS.

No. 904 CHES NUT STREET.

IMPORTATIONS.

# FRENCH MOQUETTE CARPETS.

DESIGNED BY THE BEST ARTISTS IN PARIS, FOR SALE ONLY BY US, AND AT LESS PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.

6-4 VELVETS.

NEW AND, ELEGANT ORIGINAL DESIGNS IN J. CROSSLEYS & SONS' 6-4 VEL-VETS FOR PARLORS, WITH BORDERS TO MATCH, EXCLUSIVE PATTERNS.

### ENCLISH BRUSSELS.

Novelties in ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS in the Louis XVI, Marie Antoinette, Pers'an, Alhambra, Illuminated, and other styles, in entirely new and original drawings.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS FOR HALL AND STAIRS

ALL WIDTHS, WITH BORDERS TO MATCH.

## 1000 PIECES NEW TAPESTRIES.

JUST OPENED, 1000 PIECES OF ALL THE NEW STYLES OF TAPESTRIES FOR THE SEASON, AT

MODERATE PRICES.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

8 31

PHILADELPHIA.

THE AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE SEWING MACHINE

Is now universally admitted to be superior to others as a Family Machine, THE SIMPLICITY EASE, AND CERTAINTY with which it operates as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering, and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and

Eyelet Hole Work, PLACE IT UNQUESTIONABLY FAR IN AD-VANCE OF ANY OTHER SIMILAR INVENTION.

S. W Cor. ELEVENTH and CHESNUT

PHILADELPHIA.

ODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET DODGERS AND WOSTENHOLDS TOOKE,

LENTONES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautifu
finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS
and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS
the finest quality. Ragors, Knives, Scissors, and Ta-clished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 1

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTI-

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE
Existing under the firm name of CORNELIUS &
EAKER was dissolved by mutual consent on July 2, 1862.
The business of the manufactory will be settled and
closed by ROBERT CORNELIUS, at No. 281 GHERRY
Street, and that of the store by ISAAC F. BAKER, at
No. 710 CHESNUT Street.
ROBERT CORNELIUS,
ISAAC F. BAKER,
WILLIAM O. BAKER,
WILLIAM O. BAKER,
ROBERT C. CORNELIUS,
JOHN C. CORNELIUS,
JOHN C. CORNELIUS,
ROBERT C. BAKER
CHARLES E. CORNELIUS,
Philadelphia, September 2, 1862.

Philadelphia, September 2, 1869, Philadelphia, September 2, 1828.

The undersigned, late of CORNELIUS & BAKER, have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm name of CORNELIUS & SONS.

Having purchased the factories (No. 821 Cherry street and Fifth street near Columbia avenue) and all the machinery of the late firm, we are prepared to continue the manufacture and sale of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., at No. 821 CHERRY Street, Philadelphia.

ROBERT CORNELIUS, ACHERY CORNELIUS, JOHN C. CORNELIUS, JOHN C. CORNELIUS, CHARLES E. CORNELIUS.

Philadelphia, September 2, 1839.

12 lm

CRAWFORD ARNOLD and ROBERT C. BAKER, late of OORNELIUS & BAKER, have this day formed a copartnership under the name of ARNOLD & BAKER. Having purchased the entire stock of goods of the late firm of Cornelius & Baker, at 710 CHESNUT Street, they are prepared to continue at that place the sale of Gas Fixtures, Lamps Bronzes, etc.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD REdertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.

With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.

B. S. EARLEY

NEWFOUNDLAND DOG FOR SALE. A LARGE AND HANDSOME

NEWFOUNDLAND DOG FOR SALE, CHEAP.

A Good WATCH DOG. Call or address No. 171 QUEEN Stroet, Germantown,