





## MT PLEASANT JOURNAL.

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2nd	8	6	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3rd	6	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4th	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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6th	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7th	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8th	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9th	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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WEDNESDAY - MAY 2

IMMIGRATION to Puget Sound is surprising. The great west belt east of the Cascade Mountains is attracting a class of population which will be neither shifting nor shiftless.

SAMMY RANDALL is going head on for the Speakership of the next House and Sunset Cox will not let him have it if it takes every last darkey in his humorous lecture to beat him.

A BILL requiring all veterinary surgeons to pass an examination and receive a diploma has been passed finally by the legislature. No persons will be allowed to practice without such a guarantee of skill as the sheep-skin affords.

Over in Cincinnati, the banks do not seem to have an overstock of faith in the ability of the city to meet its obligations. One of these institutions holding notes against the city paid itself out of the city's funds on deposit and trouble is brewing over this short cut to safety.

THE diplomatic correspondence published by the United States leads us to pity the poor foreigners to whom the effusions were addressed. It must be awful to be a statesman if they are compelled to pore over such dry reading, and it is no wonder drinking is becoming so common amongst them.

ONE of the most sensible bills framed for legislative action is that of a Michigan lawyer, which provides that a man may prove his will during his lifetime by giving notice to his heirs at law, and afterwards it shall be unassailable. Such a law in Pennsylvania would do away with almost endless litigation.

AFTER resting quietly for sixteen years under the charge of forgery of naturalization papers and giving them an aged appearance by staining them in a coffee pot, William A. Wallace, ex-United States Senator and at present State Senator, rises to announce that he is guiltless of the charge. It doesn't make much difference now, Mr. Wallace, the coffee pot is worn out anyhow.

It was proposed to inaugurate an auxiliary National Guard in Pennsylvania to be composed of old military men and others who love the martial display. There were to be one hundred and fifty companies of infantry and five batteries, which were to receive no State allowance except when called out for duty by the State. The scheme however failed to receive an affirmative recommendation and the bill was buried by the House committee, to which it was referred. We have plenty of play soldiers now.

THE personal liability bill which makes employers responsible for accidents happening to employees through the carelessness of the superintendent, overseer or boss is being strongly fought by the operators. Workmen in case of accident are as a rule well treated by their employers, and in case of death their families are aided on the critical point. The laborer injured by any willful carelessness upon the part of his employer or negligence in safety appliances required by law has his opportunity to secure damages now by process of law. Should the personal liability bill become a law there will be no end to the vexatious litigation to which it will give rise. We have heard no demand for its passage from the workingman and it had better be squelched.

THE DYNAMITE DISORDER.  
When America was torn with internal strife and brother took up arms against brother, England sat, clad in her royal robes, and did all she possibly dared in giving aid and sympathy to those who sought to disrupt the Union and break down the Republic. Only awaiting the opportunity which never came, proud Britannia would too well have liked

to acknowledge the freedom of the Southern States from fealty to the Constitution, for her statesmen knew that America was fast assuming a position which would place her the nation first among nations. England's duplicity has come back upon her in the internal disorders which she is called upon to subdue. Ruling with an iron hand, the haughty nation has sought to bind its principalities together with bonds of terror rather than of love, and the cry of the down-trodden Irish tenantry for relief from the evils showered upon them by inhuman land owners has been answered by the passage of stricter laws, which, while they afford a broader basis for ill treatment, do not bring in the slightest degree any amelioration of the wrongs inflicted upon a long suffering race. The government of the Irish race is a question most perplexing to deal with, and now when sympathy for Ireland is expressed the English press howls at America as though she was committing an unpardonable sin, forgetting the events of a score of years ago.

That Ireland should be free to govern itself is undisputed. With nothing held in common between the Irish and English, dissatisfaction has grown into undisguised hatred between the nations, and if England desires to retain supremacy over Ireland she should take to heart the lesson taught her by thirteen small colonies more than a century ago and give ear to the plaints of her disaffected subjects.

We cannot wonder that driven to desperation by sorrow the Irish are committing crimes which do not injure to their cause and hurt to themselves. Injustice long endured is apt to bring about madness, and madness has no guide for its ineffectual struggle. The disease can only end in death. The true friends of Ireland are beginning to realize this, and the dynamite disorder is in danger of being most summarily dealt with by the true hearted Irish peasants. A careful study of America's style of procuring freedom, and a rapid movement simultaneously all over the land with well defined principles in view, will free the old sod; the present mode of attack, never. In a manly stand up fight for liberty, Ireland will deserve, and will get, the sympathy of every lover of liberty; but for the present outrageous course of a red handed band of assassins there can be nothing but condemnation and censure.

## THE CIRCUS IS COMING.

Winter has retreated step by step, the usual fruit-killing frost has made its appearance, the buds are breaking, Spring is coming and so is the circus. The exact day of happiness hasn't been fixed upon yet, but nevertheless the circus is coming. The dead walls, bill boards, corn cribs and barns will soon resemble great chunks cut out of the rainbow, with the seven primary colors developed fourfold by the printers' art, while all the countries upon the face of the earth will be drawn upon for attractions for the show, and the dictionary for words to tell the people what is in store for them.

The golden plumed tidal wave of splendor eclipsing all other shows will blazon forth to an admiring audience the most unparalleled feats of daring and of skill while the elephant, the giraffe, the monkey and the bovalupus will come right along to furnish the conscientiously opposed-to-circus folks a chance to get into the show on the menagerie dodge. It is remarkable how great an interest is manifested by the aged in the development of the animal portion of a child's brain upon circus day. For far too we ones do not get all the information on the habits of the beasts and reptiles, the whole family of grown folks stand nobly by the child and scarcely ever get away until the clown cracks his last superannuated joke so badly that the show has to be dismissed to give him a chance to repair it for the evening performance. This leads us to wonder how human nature and conscience would arrange matters if the show people were to drop the grand aggregation-all-under-one-tent-single-price-of-admission principle and ring in two tents, one for the circus and one for the menagerie, the other for the menagerie and ministers of good. There would be a congregation in the last named with every square inch of humanity therein contained crammed plumb full of disappointment, and that portion of the menagerie nearest adjacent to the circus would be crowded to repletion. Possibly we are mistaken, but it would be awfully trying to determine under which tent, Cesar?

Circuses come, circuses go, but the same old human nature hangs right together and regardless of rhyme or reason crowds right along into the next canvas-covered performance which arrives. It has been so ever since the first little affair started out on wheels, and it will not abate now that the railroads are called into requisition to furnish transportation.

THE MINERS' OUTLOOK.  
The future of the coal miners has an unpleasant look in the Pittsburgh district. After a meeting between the executive committees of the operators and miners, no scale of wages could be agreed upon although earnest efforts were made to effect a compromise. The operators allege that at three and a half cents per bushel for mining, the expense of production leaves them no profit on the sale of coal, and in defense of their position they offer the miners a chance to investigate their books and see for themselves

that their statements are true. On the other hand, the miners say that they cannot afford to dig the coal any lower than they receive now and earn an honest living. They assert, and their allegations are not without truth, that with the necessities of life at the present schedule of prices, their daily work will not realize enough money to sustain life and afford proper clothing for themselves and families from month to month, but that they would find themselves involved in debt at the end of every month should they dig the dusky diamonds at the price offered by their employers.

The only reasonable deduction to be drawn from this state of affairs, based upon the inference that both sides of the question are honestly stated, is that there is over production in the bituminous Pittsburgh district and that this over production has forced down the price until neither labor or capital engaged in the work of coal mining is able to earn a legitimate profit upon their investment. The subject of supply and demand is hard to deal with, yet it must regulate itself and the continual scale of non-paying prices will have a tendency to drive enough producers out of the business to bring it upon a paying basis again. The banded miners have agreed to quit yesterday in all the mines unless they are allowed to continue work on the three and a half cent scale. Thousands of men will be thrown out of employment, and one more page of history will be added to the many already written on labor troubles.

We have not heard of any trouble in this region as yet and if the demand for coke continues to increase, the worst season of the trade depression has been passed without trouble and the coke production will move along without interference. We trust that this may be the case.

## SAVE THE TREES.

The disappearance of great tracts of timber in America must be viewed with alarm, for the work of hours of removal cannot be replaced but by long years of growth. The statistics of wood consumption in the United States show that the total consumption for fuel in the United States was 145,778,137 cords, the total value of which was \$321,962,373. Of this quantity, 140,527,490 cords were used for domestic purposes; 1,971,813 cords by railroads; 787,892 cords by steamboats; 358,074 cords in mining and amalgamating the precious metals; 265,771 cords in other mining operations; 1,157,522 cords in the manufacture of brick and tile; 340,448 cords in the manufacture of salt, and 158,208 cords in the manufacture of wood. During the same year 73,608,972 bushels of charcoal were burned, the value of which was \$5,276,736. If to this sum total is added the destruction of forests for lumber, some idea will be had of the rapid disappearance of American forests.

At such a rate it will not take many years to wipe out of existence the forests of our lands. Some of the States are realizing the importance of arboriculture and have set apart days in which the whole populace unite in setting out young, thrifty and hardy trees. Congress ought to take some action upon the restriction of timber cutting before it is too late.

## THE POSTAL NOTE.

The postal note which is promised for September will doubtless become very popular for the transmission of small sums of money between residents of different localities. They will come in very handy for our readers out of town who wish to remit THE JOURNAL the amount of their subscription. The cost of transmission will be very small. There are certain rules to be observed in securing the notes. They will be for sums of less than \$5 and payable only in the United States by the postmaster of any money order office, within three months of the last day of the month of issue. Should the note not be paid within three months it will become invalid, and to obtain the amount named on the face the holder will have to pay an additional fee of 3 cents and have a duplicate issued. If lost or destroyed, no duplicate can be issued. These postal notes are payable only at the office drawn upon or the office where issued.

We will be particularly careful that none of those, which our readers will kindly send us, will become invalid by non-presentation within three months; they will all be promptly sent down to the post office.

## PRESS COMMENTS.

Has Spring Arrived?  
From the Cincinnati Inquirer.  
If spring is really here we must insist upon her stepping to the front and producing her credentials.

## Troublesome Times for Crowded Heads.

From the Saltburg Press.  
The difficulty of getting crowded, even after one is declared King, Emperor, or Czar, seems to be increasing.

## The Right Man for the Speech.

From the Philadelphia Press.  
There is a good deal of fitness in the selection of Mr. Evans as the orator for New York at the opening of the big bridge. He can suspend a sentence in the air longer than any other man in America.

## The Tariff in Westmoreland.

From the Greensburg Tribune and Herald.  
The coal and coke development in this county is becoming so great that the names of lovers and sweethearts. Women bring plaid family "heirlooms" and when nitric acid has shown their worthlessness accuse the faster of not knowing pure gold when he sees it. A workman in Mr. Howett's shop carried off on the tip of his moistened finger thirty dollars of fillings in a few weeks. When some times oil of his hair and then their fingers through it, leaving a deposit of gold particles which they afterward wash out.

cash received at our doors for all our surplus products. This is one of the fruits of a protective tariff.

## A Bad Year for Fleas.

From the Greensburg Democrat.  
The mention of Mr. Tilden's name as a probable Presidential candidate stirs up the Republican camp like the discovery of a dynamite factory does government circles in Britain. With Tilden or Butler in the field the Republicans would probably flee the country.

## Fond of Discrimination.

From the Greensburg Democrat.  
Anti-discrimination is an abominable fallacy. It would rob the frugal and industrious citizens of the fruits of his labor, and destroy the motive of self-improvement in lazy, improvident spendthrifts. It is the envious, jealous spirit of communism—we might say Nihilism—that generates strikes, riots, labor-burning, mill-burning, burglaries, thefts, murders, and every species of crime. Let damnable law makers beware how they pander to this foolish spirit.

## MAKING GOLD RINGS.

Lovers' Pledges and Family Treasures in the Melting Pot of a Jeweler.

Stepping into a gold ring factory at Syracuse, N. Y., the other day a reporter saw wonders. From a dim and dusty shelf a workman drew forth a set of fine crucibles. The smallest was no bigger than a lady's thumb and the largest was as tall as a beer schooner. The fire is built of coke and charcoal. The pieces must be of the size of a button, according to the masters of the art. A swift and steady current of air is created by the steam fan. When the fire was at a white heat the workman tossed a handful of rings and chains and watch cases into a crucible the size of a coffee cup. The mass weighed 200 pennyweights and was worth thirty cents a pennyweight. He added two ounces of saltpetre for a flux, and with a pair of tongs put the crucible in the burning pit. In about fifteen minutes the contents were transformed into a colorless, clouded liquid, which was stirred fifteen minutes more with an iron poker to separate the base metal from the gold. When the mass had cooled, the crucible was broken by a sharp tap with a hammer on the bottom. There was a button twice as large as an ordinary overcoat button at the bottom. It was a reddish brown. The gold was said to be clean, and whitish specks of silver dotted the top of the bottom. It weighed 120 pennyweights. At the top of the crucible was the base metal. The bottom or button, was then tested for quality.

Metal of the eight carat quality is melted in the crucible again and poured from it into a pail in which there is water in motion. The crucible must be held just four feet from the tub. If held at a less distance, as two feet, the gold forms in large globules, but at four feet, the workman said, the gold has a chance to shell or form in thin greenish-yellow shells or wafers. The water is poured off and the gold shells are poured into an evaporating dish of porcelain. This is put in an iron pan with three inches of sand to keep the heat uniform. Nitric or parting acid is poured on and the vessels are put into the furnace, where the gold is steeped from two to ten hours. This sand both parts the silver and leaves it in the form of a solution (nitrate of silver), which is poured off, and there is seen a brown powder of gold remaining. The powder, worth sixty dollars, is taken into the melting pot and fluxed down and, for the first and last time, what is left of the rings and chains has become pure gold. Pure gold is useless and must be alloyed with silver, copper and borax to eighteen carats. The coloring is one of the most delicate processes in alloying, and the latest fashion must be followed. Formerly many shades of gold were demanded and learned books of alloy for milae were compiled.

The color most sought now is orange. The reporter was shown an alloy made of seven different metals, the secret of which was bought for \$250. It produces the present fashionable shade and is sold in large quantities by Mr. Howett, jeweler. Many unsuccessful attempts have been made at imitation. After the gold has been again put in the melting pot and alloyed to the required shade and fineness, it is run into the ingot mould. When it is taken from the mould it is in bars ready to be worked.

Mr. Howett, at whose shop these proceedings were seen, makes only plain gold rings. The bars seen were nine and fifteen inches long. A bar fifteen inches long, about two inches wide and three-sixteenths of an inch thick was worth \$1,000. It would make three hundred four-pennyweight rings. A dozen processes and twenty minutes of time are required to change the bar into merchantable rings. A pair of shears, invented by Mr. Howett, cuts the bar into strips. By the turn of a wheel one or two or three times the guillotine-like blades of the shears chop the bar into slices one, two or three-sixteenths of an inch wide. A rolling-machine presses out the strips and makes them flat or grooved. Each strip is then put under the blow-pipe and annealed. The oxide of copper comes to the surface and is put into a pickle of sulphuric acid. The lot of gold is stamped with its quality and the name of the maker and is put through a machine that bends it to the shape of a ring, the same machine making a ring of any size. The ends are ordered with an alloy of inferior fineness to the quality of the ring. "Many people imagine," said Mr. Howett, "that rings are run in a mould because they can't see where they are soldered. The ring slips through the turning lathes, is rounded and polished and polished, first with tripoli and then with steel filings and rouge. Our handful of old jewelry has turned into fifteen shining rings. They are now ready for the market and matrimony."

The waste of gold is surprising. A pine floor laid in a gold worker's shop in ten years becomes worth \$150 per foot. Mr. Howett once bought for less than fifty dollars some sweepings that gave \$258 worth of gold. A tub in his cellar, into which is blown the dust from a polishing lathe, accumulates fifty dollars a year. Nothing is destroyed from the rolls which beats the crucible to the towel on which the workman wipes his hands. Almost daily Mr. Howett puts into the melting-pot rings that have the names of lovers and sweethearts. Women bring plaid family "heirlooms" and when nitric acid has shown their worthlessness accuse the faster of not knowing pure gold when he sees it. A workman in Mr. Howett's shop carried off on the tip of his moistened finger thirty dollars of fillings in a few weeks. When some times oil of his hair and then their fingers through it, leaving a deposit of gold particles which they afterward wash out.

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