

Business Locals, &c.

Nothing Can be Worse Than to be Coughing Night and Day.

Use the Great Remedy, DR. J. J. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.

Work and Wages.

The Coopers' union is very weak in the mid-west states and in all sections the trade is dull at present.

The jewelry and watchmaking trade is dull in the West, and reductions of wages are feared at Chicago and St. Louis.

The rice planters of St. Charles parish, La., have commenced to harvest their crop, and laborers are in demand, \$1.50 per day being offered.

The girls employed in the Kings-county (N. Y.) penitentiary to assist the prisoners in the performance of contract work have struck on account of a reduction of wages.

Workmen in the oil regions are reported to be well-to-do and contented. The rates of wages are: Drillers, from \$1 to \$3 per day; pumpers, from \$2 to \$2.50; laborers from \$1.50 to \$1.25.

A remarkable degree of prosperity is reported at Kansas City, Mo., in all branches of business, and there is more building going on and greater demand for real estate than for six years past.

Most of the hardware factories throughout the eastern and middle states are moderately employed, although not at full capacity. At Newark, Conn., a lock company has started work with 100 hands.

The baking and confectionary trade is reported to be doing well. At Hartford, Conn., the rates of wages are: Pastry bakers average \$15 per week.

Business in the painting trade is improving at all the large centers of population. At Harrisburg, Pa., house-painters are doing a brisk business.

Comparatively little soap is now produced for manufacturing purposes, and the soap trade generally is not particularly brisk. In this city the rate of wages for soapmakers and candle-makers is \$11 per week; helpers, \$7; tanners, \$9.

The stonecutters in the quarries along the Hudson are on a strike. They demand \$30 a thousand for specification blocks, and \$15 per thousand for ordinary rough-hewn blocks. A good workman can cut about 500 good blocks per week.

There is a good demand for servants in New York at present. Cooks get \$15 per month, chambermaids and waitresses \$12, laundresses \$10, Louisville, Ky., first-class cooks, \$18 per month, second-class \$14. For general housework \$7.50 is paid.

The iron ore diggers in Lawrence county, Ohio, are a discontented set of men. The ore-diggers of the Etwa, Veavus and Lawrence furnaces did not average over thirty-five cents a day this summer, and they were paid off in scrip redeemable in goods at the companies' stores.

There are employed in Ohio 396,267 persons in agriculture, against 77,690 in trades and transportation, 179,934 in manufactures and mining, and 104,013 in personal and professional occupations.

The carriage-making trade is depressed at present. The large New York manufacturers are not running at full capacity, and in the west business is poor. Trade at Hartford, Conn., is reported as being moderately good, and the following wages are paid workmen: Carriage trimmers, \$13; wheelwrights, \$12; ornamentalers, \$15; finishers, \$8; stainers, \$7.

We need not refer in this article, says the London World, to the social and political conditions which have helped to produce the recent riots in the United States. Those forces have been watched with anxiety for some time past by the few who can look beneath the surface of affairs in daily life, and we have not yet heard the last of them. The riots, however, seem to be over, and we congratulate our American friends on having expressed their views without having submitted to any compromise with the insurgents. It is evident that the disorderly members of society everywhere have learnt to combine—a fact which those who are charged with the preservation of order would do well to take seriously to heart.

In England, as here, among the greatest sufferers are iron companies, iron manufacturers, and firms dependent on the iron trade. An iron trade paper in this country publishes letters from London which have for some time contained, as their principal subject of news, paragraphs under the head of "The Week's Failures." Even in prosperous times there are always enough failures to furnish items of interest to the trade, but they are only taken up incidentally by correspondents, except when, as is at present the case, they are so numerous and important as to demand particular mention. It is small comfort to find one's neighbors suffering from the same symptoms that have appeared in our own case of sickness, but it is important to note the fact that the search for local causes may be abandoned, and that attention may be directed to the search for general causes.

The Mark Lane Express, in its usual weekly review of the British corn trade, says: "Most of the English wheat crop is now cut, but the carrying of grain has been greatly delayed by the persistent rainfall which has been experienced in many parts of the kingdom, especially in the northern counties. Unfortunately, the temperature has been unseasonable, so that the damage from sprouting has not been so great as would have been the case had the wheat been normally warm. Disastrous reports reach us from Scotland, where storms and rainfall have wrought irreparable damage both in cereals and hay, which has fairly rotted on the ground under the excessive moisture. The harvest in the north would have been three weeks or a month late under any circumstances, but the recent storms render it problematical when the crops will be secured. The weather has also been unfavorable for potatoes, and the disease has been spreading in an alarming manner. The yield of the potatoes has been decidedly bad throughout the kingdom, and the condition in which a good deal of wheat has been gathered and stacked renders it improbable that the offerings at the principal markets will be on anything but a limited scale for some weeks to come. The quality of the new grain is decidedly inferior to last year's, and a considerable admixture of dry foreign will be required to render it fit for present use. Barley cutting has only just begun, but if the weather is anything like favorable for harvesting a much better yield of this cereal is anticipated than appeared before the rain set in. A firmer tone has been apparent in the wheat trade both at the Mark Lane and country markets, although the depressing effect of continued large importations of foreign grain into London has, to a great extent, deprived the market of the support it derives from unfavorable weather. A fair amount of business, however, was done at a slight premium for more money, although there has been nothing like excitement in the trade, and the demand has been of a consumptive character. A striking proof has been afforded, were any needed, of the inferior condition of some of the crop in the fact that Australian and New Zealand wheats, which closely resemble the English crop, have been more eagerly purchased, for the purpose of admixture with some of our own growth required for immediate use. It is, however, improbable that the recent firmness will lead to any material rise in value, as supplies continue on a very liberal scale. Our granaries are filled with wheat, and the importation of a Continental demand, even if the French crop turns out as short as it is represented, can scarcely be looked for so soon after the harvest. A good deal of attention has recently been drawn towards maize, the imports of which for some time past have been on a very moderate scale. It appears likely that a rise in the price of this cereal will be looked for, there has been a decidedly better demand of late, and large sales have been made at an advance of 6d. per quarter.

The widely diffused expectation that Joseph W. Young, son of a late prominent member of the Mormon Church, is now cut, but the carrying of grain has been greatly delayed by the persistent rainfall which has been experienced in many parts of the kingdom, especially in the northern counties. Unfortunately, the temperature has been unseasonable, so that the damage from sprouting has not been so great as would have been the case had the wheat been normally warm. Disastrous reports reach us from Scotland, where storms and rainfall have wrought irreparable damage both in cereals and hay, which has fairly rotted on the ground under the excessive moisture. The harvest in the north would have been three weeks or a month late under any circumstances, but the recent storms render it problematical when the crops will be secured. The weather has also been unfavorable for potatoes, and the disease has been spreading in an alarming manner. The yield of the potatoes has been decidedly bad throughout the kingdom, and the condition in which a good deal of wheat has been gathered and stacked renders it improbable that the offerings at the principal markets will be on anything but a limited scale for some weeks to come. The quality of the new grain is decidedly inferior to last year's, and a considerable admixture of dry foreign will be required to render it fit for present use. Barley cutting has only just begun, but if the weather is anything like favorable for harvesting a much better yield of this cereal is anticipated than appeared before the rain set in. A firmer tone has been apparent in the wheat trade both at the Mark Lane and country markets, although the depressing effect of continued large importations of foreign grain into London has, to a great extent, deprived the market of the support it derives from unfavorable weather. A fair amount of business, however, was done at a slight premium for more money, although there has been nothing like excitement in the trade, and the demand has been of a consumptive character. A striking proof has been afforded, were any needed, of the inferior condition of some of the crop in the fact that Australian and New Zealand wheats, which closely resemble the English crop, have been more eagerly purchased, for the purpose of admixture with some of our own growth required for immediate use. It is, however, improbable that the recent firmness will lead to any material rise in value, as supplies continue on a very liberal scale. Our granaries are filled with wheat, and the importation of a Continental demand, even if the French crop turns out as short as it is represented, can scarcely be looked for so soon after the harvest. A good deal of attention has recently been drawn towards maize, the imports of which for some time past have been on a very moderate scale. It appears likely that a rise in the price of this cereal will be looked for, there has been a decidedly better demand of late, and large sales have been made at an advance of 6d. per quarter.

The New York Tribune publishes the following dispatch from Salt Lake City, dated September 3: Brigham Young's will was read to-day in the presence of all his wives and children, and a few friends. Brigham Young, Jr., George O. Cannon and Albert Carrington are named as his executors. The estate is largely real estate, and its value is estimated at \$2,000,000. He left four children, four sons and two daughters, and his youngest child, born of Mary Vancott, was then three years old. Brigham Young was the father of fifty-six children, and left seventeen wives, sixteen sons and twenty-eight daughters. The will aims to make an equitable division of the property between the children, and it is looked for with no preference to any. Most of them have already had something decided to them. On this a valuation was set, and it is to be charged to the recipients as part of their share, though not necessarily at the valuation he put on it. That is to be equitably adjusted when the estate is divided, upon the youngest child coming of age. Meanwhile the income is to go to the various mothers according to the number of their children, and they can withhold it if the children behave badly. All are provided for as far as their present needs are concerned. Deceased held many interests in Utah for the church and for individuals. His executors are directed to turn them over properly. The church is forbidden by law to hold more than \$50,000 worth of property, and so it was largely held by Brigham Young in trust. His friends will not entertain the notion that he ever abused that trust. There is no inventory of the property on hand, and it is widely scattered. With the country, prosperous and full of money, it would be worth twice the above valuation. Recently Brigham Young endowed an academy with lands at Provo and another at Logan, the latter with 12,000 acres. He had determined to endow one at Salt Lake, but he did not live long enough to do so. A person present at the reading of the will says it seemed to be very satisfactory to all concerned. It will be probated as soon as possible. It will be wonderful if some dissatisfaction does not creep in within the next thirteen years.

The announcement that a monster balloon was to ascend from Inwood park at the picnic there given yesterday, and that a young woman of considerable attractions would risk her life in the said balloon, proved a big attraction. The balloon went up, as advertised, about 6 o'clock, with the fair attendant seated in something resembling a large clothes-basket rather than an ordinary basket chair. It went up gloriously, and sailed toward the Bellevue house. It was a hot air balloon. While hovering over the McKimken university the hot air got cool on one side, and the balloon toppled over in a northwesterly direction. Some say it was about six hundred feet above the summit of the hill when it collapsed. Then it commenced to fall more and more rapidly, till its descent attained dangerous velocity. Everybody who saw it coming down thought something very frightful was about to happen. People all over the city saw it falling, and hoped it would burst in flames. It did, however, was broken by the clothes basket coming in contact with a fire alarm-telegram wire which toppled it sideways and threw the young woman in tight on upon the sword. The interruption offered by the telegraph wire saved her little bones, and probably her life. She was hurt but not seriously. She was rescued by a buggy almost immediately and drove back to Inwood park, where she was cheered.—Cincinnati Commercial.

The latest reports of the British wheat crop show that the acreage is not only greatly reduced, but that the harvest yields are very less than the average. The English supply being thus short, and the Black-sea wheat being cut off by the war, England looks to America for her wheat, and not only expects to take a considerable volume of it, but to pay a fair price for it.

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The conductor of a Chelsea ferry car in Boston recently found under a seat a pocketbook containing \$5,000 in notes and money, and upon returning it to the owner received exactly \$10 to encourage his honesty.

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Philadelphia papers are again protesting against the blowing of factory and locomotive whistles, ringing of bells, discordant cries of street vendors and other unnecessary city noises. It is, indeed, inexplicable, they say, that these whistles and bells should be allowed to ring for no purpose whatever that could not be obtained by other less objectionable modes, they are a positive injury to very many people, torturing the sick and making sleep often impossible. The whistle-blowers and the bell-ringers should have long ago, in common humanity, acknowledged this and acted accordingly. It is yet to be hoped that they will see the matter in its proper light. As to the people who yell and bellow their wares through the streets, nothing can ever be expected of them until the law, which by popular demand will some day quiet the whistles, the bells and other uncouth noises, takes them in hand.

The Charleston papers of Saturday contain full and careful reviews of that city for the past year, from which it appears that notwithstanding the prevailing depression trade in the city has gone on steadily progress. The receipts for cotton were the largest since the war, aggregating 445,077 bales, against 396,812 last year, and 111,714 in 1865-66. A very heavy increase has also taken place in the export of crude phosphate, the total amounting to 74,545 tons, an excess over the exports of the year 1875-6 of 20,000 tons as compared with 1875-6, while the exports of lumber, which had fallen off from about 20,000,000 feet in 1872-3, to 4,050,511 in 1875-6, showed an increase of nearly 4,000,000 feet. In other articles, there was no perceptible decline, there was at the same no general depression, though the general condition of business is compared to be much more satisfactory than it has been for a long time past.

The New Bedford and Billerica, Mass., two-foot-gauge railroad, the first of the kind in this country, has been completed, and the first trip, which was made Saturday, showed that the road is inferior to none in speed, smoothness, and safety. The road, which is eight miles long, has cost but \$50,000, including buildings, bridges, and equipments. The latter consists of two locomotives and seven cars, the former weighing but eleven tons each, while the passenger cars, carrying half the number of the standard cars, cost but one-quarter as much.

The New York World publishes the following from Columbus, S. C.: "Joseph W. Young and A. O. Jones, two members of the ring and most wicked indictments were found by the grand jury last week, have signified their willingness to turn State's evidence when the cases come up for trial in October next. They have already made a clean breast to the investigating committee, and all of his private books and papers which throw light upon the dark and nefarious transactions of the ring of which he was a member. Woodruff and Jones have turned over to the committee over 150 bank checks for sums ranging from \$100 to \$10,000, which were made payable to various prominent State officials by the payees, showing that they had received the amounts which the checks called for. They will also turn over to the State property for which they paid \$250,000, as reparation for their several years of wholesale stealing. Another important piece of evidence is the person of Mrs. McLaughlin, of Charleston, who was a most successful lobbyist for years in manipulating the Legislature. By the judicious use of funds provided her she was greatly instrumental in securing Senator Patterson his present position.

The approaching Convention of the American Bankers' Association, which begins its session in New York on the 12th instant, promises to be interesting on account of the nature of the topics to be discussed, and the experience which amongst them will be the resumption of specie payments, the reorganization of silver, the union of the banks for the re-funding of the debt, the influence of banking efficiency upon public and private credit, with the evils which injure the banking system and do corresponding harm to trade and industry. The country has never before seen a meeting of unrestricted power now exists in many parts of the country to issue municipal, county and other bonds has not only created heavy burdens of taxation, but has spread abroad a mischievous public irritation. It is to be hoped that some remedy can be devised for checking this evil, and that the experience which capitalists, financiers and bankers bring to bear upon the subject will command attention from Congress and from the various State Legislatures. The pressure of bank taxation is also to be discussed by the Convention, and it is stated that the more the Convention is held in the more hard year, and especially in the more part of the State, but for all that the fruit crop of California is enormous and of the best quality, all well tilled orchards and vineyards showing no signs of the dry year, while in the northern half of the State a full average crop of cereals has been harvested, and a hundred tons of wheat after fully supplying the home market, say nothing of the surplus yield of barley, which is quite as large in the same section. The dry year has made truly wonderful revelations in regard to the growth and productiveness of the comparatively new grass or clover called "alfalfa." This crop has come in from all parts of the State where it has been tried which seem to have taxed the credulity even of Californians, who make it a sort of virtue never to express surprise at the luxuriance of any crop grown on California soil. And the account certainly appears to be incredible that in California, meadows of alfalfa, six feet high, grown without irrigation and yielding ten tons of hay to the acre, were not a rare sight of this dry year. The opinion is expressed that this grass will probably become so generally cultivated by the time there is another dry year that the terror of a drought will never appal the California farmer again, so far as his sheep and cattle are concerned. The average growth of alfalfa in good soil is stated to be a foot a month, and farmers now get four or five times as much as the quality of the hay may be inferred from the fact that hogs will eat it and fatten on it, and that all kinds of stock are fond of it.

A result of the enforcement of prohibition in the extensive shoe manufacturing town of Brockton, Mass., has been the development of a large number of clubs, where young and old can meet in secret and drink intoxicating beverages. The manner of evading the law is this: Several persons sign what purports to be the constitution and by-laws of a club, and one of them is elected president. Each member is provided with a ticket, on which there are numbers ranging from one to twenty, and also with a key, on the payment of \$1.50. The fractional amount represents what was paid to have the key made, and the \$1 is the initiation fee. A janitor is hired. Members are allowed to live long in a private house. His drinks are called for the member shows his ticket to the janitor, who punches as many holes in it as will correspond with the punches consumed. It might be thought the janitor was a barkeeper; but that is not his title in the club. All the tickets are called in once a week, and then there is a general session. Each member is assessed in proportion to what he gets. It is virtually a means by which a bar can be kept and a barkeeper paid for his services. Some of the club rooms have been fitted very handsomely. Many young men have been induced to join these clubs, and consequently to drink liquor, which would probably never have done the latter under other circumstances.

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The most important news from Europe this week is the death of ex-President Thiers, which took place on Monday evening at six o'clock. He was a little over eighty years of age, having been born in April, 1797. For nearly half a century he has filled France and almost the world with his fame as journalist, historian, orator and statesman. No one in France has had a larger share in moulding her destinies, and nearly all his life has been one long battle for liberty and constitutional government. His first office was under the Emperor Napoleon. The President and cabinet having made arrangements to take a junket through the West, it is, of course, absurd to think that little matter of the reports will be attended to before December. A few strokes of work at this time would relieve the official monotony to some extent.

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Philadelphia papers are again protesting against the blowing of factory and locomotive whistles, ringing of bells, discordant cries of street vendors and other unnecessary city noises. It is, indeed, inexplicable, they say, that these whistles and bells should be allowed to ring for no purpose whatever that could not be obtained by other less objectionable modes, they are a positive injury to very many people, torturing the sick and making sleep often impossible. The whistle-blowers and the bell-ringers should have long ago, in common humanity, acknowledged this and acted accordingly. It is yet to be hoped that they will see the matter in its proper light. As to the people who yell and bellow their wares through the streets, nothing can ever be expected of them until the law, which by popular demand will some day quiet the whistles, the bells and other uncouth noises, takes them in hand.

The Charleston papers of Saturday contain full and careful reviews of that city for the past year, from which it appears that notwithstanding the prevailing depression trade in the city has gone on steadily progress. The receipts for cotton were the largest since the war, aggregating 445,077 bales, against 396,812 last year, and 111,714 in 1865-66. A very heavy increase has also taken place in the export of crude phosphate, the total amounting to 74,545 tons, an excess over the exports of the year 1875-6 of 20,000 tons as compared with 1875-6, while the exports of lumber, which had fallen off from about 20,000,000 feet in 1872-3, to 4,050,511 in 1875-6, showed an increase of nearly 4,000,000 feet. In other articles, there was no perceptible decline, there was at the same no general depression, though the general condition of business is compared to be much more satisfactory than it has been for a long time past.

The New Bedford and Billerica, Mass., two-foot-gauge railroad, the first of the kind in this country, has been completed, and the first trip, which was made Saturday, showed that the road is inferior to none in speed, smoothness, and safety. The road, which is eight miles long, has cost but \$50,000, including buildings, bridges, and equipments. The latter consists of two locomotives and seven cars, the former weighing but eleven tons each, while the passenger cars, carrying half the number of the standard cars, cost but one-quarter as much.

More will be heard than have ever been known since the swamps have been settled by white men are reported to inhabit the bottom of the Mississippi valley this year. These carnivorous plant-groves are particularly fond of succulent food, and the juicy corn as it ripens in the field is an especial object of affection. So strong is Bruin's appetite for it that the planters of Calumonia and Tunica counties, Miss., have recently been compelled to place guards around their cornfields to protect them from destruction. A medium-sized bear, with an ordinary appetite, has been known to cut down and destroy two acres of growing corn in a single night. They go on their foraging expeditions in the nighttime, and enter the cornfield they squat on their haunches and devour the corn and proceed to masticate it with an apparent relish equal to their bipedal enemies. When their appetite is satisfied, they cut off cornstalks below the ear by the armpit, and, walking erect, carry their booty through fields, over fences and into the dark recesses of the swamps and canebreaks to their hiding places.

A letter published in the Louisville Courier-Journal denies the story that Osman Pasha is Marshal Paszine, and gives the history of that Pasha. His name is R. Clay Crawford, a native of Tennessee. He was a Colonel of Artillery in the late war, afterwards a general in the Mexican army and created a stir by capturing Bagdad, Mexico, by passing his force across the Ito Grande from the Texas shore. He left the Mexican service with a fortune and resided for several years among the mountains of the Delaware river. He next entered the Egyptian service, and was then transferred to his present position in the Turkish army.

While we in the United States have reason to congratulate ourselves over our excellent crops the Scottish farmers are down in the dumps. Their hay crop has been almost lost, and by reason of the weather their growth of grain is far from successful this year. In south and mid-western States, the experience which has been had by the farmers, though not badly unsuccessful, has not been so good as to be proud of their harvests. In Ireland, though crops have not turned out so badly as in Scotland, yet in some districts they have greatly suffered. The Scotsman thinks that, "so far as the public are concerned, the effect may not be injurious, but the experience which has been had by the farmers, though not badly unsuccessful, has not been so good as to be proud of their harvests. In Ireland, though crops have not turned out so badly as in Scotland, yet in some districts they have greatly suffered. 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