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New York Correspondence.

New York, Sept. 19, 1877.

CATHOLICISM IN NEWARK.

A catholic priest in Newark, named Leonard, is taking a hand in politics, as well as religion. He commenced his sermon last Sunday with a violent diatribe against the free school system, denouncing it as a gross wrong to the church, and one which every Catholic was bound by his religion to oppose. He held that the church alone had the right to control the education of children, and that education outside the church could not be tolerated. Father Leonard went out of his way to show that the church had the power to enforce its demands. He narrated how only last fall, a man named O'Reilly, born of catholic parents, but who had joined a Protestant church, was a candidate for office, and how as soon as he heard of it he instructed his flock and the unfortunate O'Reilly did not get a Catholic vote. And father Leonard notified that the Catholic church was a unit, and was controlled by the clerical authorities, and that it would be felt this fall. The sermon created a great deal of feeling in the city, as all that the reverend gentleman said is true, though his conferees have more sense than to make their purposes known so early in the game. When the enormous Catholic population of the eastern states is taken into account, together with the fact that all father Leonard said as to the church's power is true, it is to be wondered at that such a declaration should excite comment.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

The temperance organizations are distributing tracts showing the cost of rum to the city, with a view of awakening a deeper interest in the fight they are making against it. The total number of arrests in the city for the quarter ending Sept. 1st, was 18,495. Of these the number traceable directly to rum was 14,099; probably half the remainder could be traced indirectly to rum, but it is safe to say that four-fifths of the enormous police force required to keep the peace in the city, owe their employment to rum, and ninety percent. of the crimes and casualties can be traced to the same cause. With these figures before you, it is no wonder that the public demand its regulation, at all events, and extinction if possible.

THE PIANO FACTORY FIRE.

The look of the Hale factory fire grows worse and worse. It has been shown that the enormous building, eight stories high, and filled from cellar to garret with the most inflammable material, was entirely unprovided with means of escape. Water could not be drawn on the fourth story, and there were not only no hose for the extinguishment of fire, but there were not even fire buckets. The workmen were compelled to bring their drinking water from the third story; consequently when the fire broke out among the varnishes and seasoned lumber, there were no means of checking it, and an hundred men and women perished miserably in the flames. But Mr Hale will get his insurance on his burned buildings and stock, and will put up another just such a trap.

PIANOS.

Speaking of Hale, it is a fact that though his was one of the largest piano factories in the world, he never made a piano that bore his name. His business was building bogus pianos, forging as nearly as he could the names of reputable makers. Thus he would put out a piano under the name of "Steinway & Sons," which an ignorant or careless person would purchase supposing it to be a Steinway. The Weber piano he would brand as "Weber," and so on through the whole list of respectable makers. He has been prosecuted time and again, but he always managed to just keep out of the clutches of the law. There are a great many of these sham concerns in this city, and hereabouts, and the buyers of pianos want to know of whom they buy.

TEA.

The lovers of tea will be gratified to know that tea is lower in the great importing houses than they were before the war. The reduction has been brought about by the decreasing demand. When wages were high the laboring man not only drank good tea, but bought it by the pound, and the moderately well off by the chest. Now it is different. The laboring man buys it by the ounce, and the better off by the pound, and many have been led to abandon the luxury altogether. Then the course of the trade has changed. New York is no longer the great importing centre, for the Western cities are receiving it direct from China and Japan, via. the Pacific Railroad, and enormous quantities have been rushed upon the American market because of the improved facilities for getting it. The importers with large stocks on hand are suffering terribly, and the fear is that the bottom is not yet reached.

CHROMOS.

Good friends in the country, beware! This is the season for the chromo man to commence his devastating career, and you will be acute if he does not take you in. When a mild, meek-faced young man enters your door, and announces in the sweetest voice that he is introducing the Christian *Fog-horn*, which he is doing by means of valuable works of art, signal your boy to let the bull-dog loose. For he will open an oil-cloth arrangement, and display two

hideous, gaudy, high-colored pictures, which he will sell at retail for ten dollars, or rather would sell at that price only the publishers of the *Fog-horn* published them, and they cannot be had at any price except by subscribing to that invaluable family paper. You can't get the precious "works of art," for less than ten dollars, but that you may be induced to read the *Fog-horn* a year, you can get that paper and the "works of art,"—they are genuine oil-chromos—for three dollars! By the time he gets through this oration set the dog on him, and let the animal alone till he gets through with him. A dog trained to kill chromo men is invaluable. For be it known that these chromos as they are called, are the meanest, cheapest, most infamous caricatures of art ever palmed off upon the public. They are worse if anything than the papers that use them. The "works of art" that retail at ten dollars, cost just six cents apiece, and that is all. They are common lithographs, printed in colors, and they are printed in this city by the million. Prang of Boston makes chromos that are really fine, but they sell at a high price, and never get in connection with the *Fog-horn*. I say that the "chromos" hawked about the country as premiums for newspapers, cost only six cents each, and you can buy them by the quantity for even less than that. When the dodge was not quite as well understood as now, some of the religious papers run up enormous circulations by their use. The woman who took them was tolerable well pleased with them till she found the same pictures on the walls of all her neighbors and then how many thousands of them were quietly taken down and consigned to the ash-barrel. Beware of the chromo man this fall, for the advance army are already in the field, the chromo mills are running to their full capacity, and the meek-faced young man is laying the city, with the oil-cloth case under his arm.

TWEED ON THE STAND.

An investigating committee had Tweed on the stand, but they have not this far got anything new out of him. Everybody knows that the city had been robbed of millions, and they knew exactly who did it, a confession from the leader of the thieves, with some minor particulars added. He may make some new disclosures before they get through with him, but it is doubtful. The old man keeps up wonderfully well, and will, if he ever gets out, make trouble for his enemies. He is very bitter, and desires nothing so much as to get a chance at those of his friends who deserted him. He does not blame the citizens, generally, for what has befallen him—he magnanimously forgives them—but to have shared the plunder with men and then have them go back on him, angers him. He says it was pleasant reading when in Spain, the denunciations of himself by men who were his partners, and who were living on the money they stole when with him.

BUSINESS.

Is increasing every day and every hour. Broadway hasn't looked so much like the Broadway of old, for five years. There is the comfortable, old-time certainty of being run over, if you attempt to cross any time from nine in the morning till six at night—there is the crash and smash of vehicles, and the cursing of drivers, there is the crash and din of thousands of wheels on the stone pavements, there is the blockade of long lines of street cars, and the stages in apparently inextricable jams—there is, in short, the good old uncomfortable Broadway of the olden time. More goods are leaving the city now than at any time since 1872, and the merchants believe that the rush will continue till late in the winter. May they not be disappointed.

PIKTHO.

Rural Topics.

(Written for the *South Jersey Republican* by one of the most experienced farmers, gardeners and fruit growers in the United States.)

EXPERIMENTS WITH WHEAT.

An experiment was made on wheat at the Experimental Farm, West Grove, Pennsylvania as follows: Four plots of land were selected in 1876, were plowed August 15th, fertilizers sown broad-cast Sept. 14th, and the wheat was sown Sept. 16th. On the 9th of July it was cut, and the yield was:

No. 1. With the Stockbridge wheat formula; 26 bushels per acre.

No. 2. Bone superphosphate; 33 bushels per acre.

No. 3. Rock superphosphate; 35 bushels per acre.

No. 4. No fertilizer; 24 bushels per acre.

Here we find, as in other results. The much advertised Stockbridge wheat fertilizer, which is represented to give an increase of 20 to 25 bushels, at an expense of about \$15 per acre. In this case produced only two bushels more wheat per acre than the land on which no manure was put. On each of the above plots \$15 worth of fertilizers was applied, except on No. 4, being an expenditure of \$14 for an increase of 72 bushels.

The Stockbridge wheat formula consists in \$15 worth of: 1,300 pounds of sulph. ammonia; 45 pounds of muriate potash; 120 pounds of superphosphate.

And the increase in wheat from its use cost \$7.50 per bushel! The superphosphates did better, giving an increase of 21 bushels for an increase of \$30; but that is ruinous farming when the labor of production is considered.

On the same farm an experiment was made in drilling seed, and in sowing broad-cast, two bushels in each case, and the drilled acre produced 34 and the broad-cast acre 35 2/3 bushels.

PARIS GREEN NOT INJURIOUS.

In order that the farmer may realize how little danger can come from the use of Paris green, we have made the following calculation: "One pound of Paris green contains about 4,376 grains of white arsenic. An acre contains 43,560 square feet. The application of one pound of Paris green to kill the potato beetle and slug furnishes therefore but about 1/10th grain of arsenic to each square foot. This amount might be put on the potatoes themselves, and a man could not eat sufficient in a day to get poisoned. This amount however, is largely diminished in practice by its action on the insects, and by neutralization in the soil. Consequently there can be no danger whatsoever in the agricultural use of Paris green, as far as absorption is concerned, and in its effects on the eater of the crop.—Scientific Farmer.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

When a good dressing of stable manure is applied to land annually there is no necessity of a rotation of crops. Corn, for instance, can be grown on the same land a hundred years, if well manured, and yield good crops; so of most, if not all crops. Market gardeners plant the same crops on land for many years, with no regular rotation, which shows that land only requires plenty of manure to grow crops abundantly for a long period. A farmer says: "My neighbor has a field of about four acres that has been planted to potatoes twenty-three consecutive years, and it has never failed but once to yield one hundred and fifty bushels to the acre. The soil is a light loam of sand. Each year from ten to fifteen loads of stable manure have been scattered over the field, and no other fertilizers have been used; but it always brings a good crop. Now, if rotation is imperative, why does this particular field produce so fair a crop such a remarkable length of time? Rotation of crops is necessary generally, because farmers have not enough manure to put on their lands to produce the same crops year after year.

THICK SEEDING.

Farmers of late years are using more grass seed than they were in the habit of sowing to the acre. Many sow eight quarts of timothy, and the same of clover seed to acre, and others exceed this quantity, believing that they get a better return for their money. Timothy should always be sown in the fall, and clover early in the spring. One half the seed sown is generally lost when sown on rough land, and harrowed in with a common harrow, in consequence of being covered too deep. A half inch is as deep as any grass seed should ever be covered. Farmers need harrows made solely to cover such seed. It pays well to put the land in a good, smooth condition for grass seed of every kind. Rolling the land after the seed is harrowed, or brushed in, will tend to make it vegetate sooner, especially in a drouth.

HARVESTING BEANS.

The following is a good way to harvest beans: "When the large part of the pods have turned brown the vines should be pulled. This work should be done in pleasant weather—never when it is rainy or when there is a prospect of an immediate storm. This is very essential, as upon the successful curing of the crop its quality very largely depends, and it cannot be well cured in bad weather. Five or six rows may be pulled and thrown into a winnow, taking care not to pile the vines too thickly. If the weather is pleasant they may lie in this way a day or two; then be turned over and lie another day. Then if they appear to be quite dry they may be got into the barn and trashed. But if the weather is not favorable, and the vines are not dry enough to take in, they must be stacked in the field. The best way of stacking which I have tried is to set two stakes about two and a half feet apart and between them lay the beans, tops outward. A block of wood, a large stone, or something else should be laid on the ground in order to keep the vines from contact with the earth. The stakes should be five or six feet long, and at a height of three feet from the ground should be fastened together with a string or wire to prevent their spreading. When they are nearly dry the stakes should be spread out to the sun some morning, and in the afternoon, if they get well dried, the beans should be taken into the barn. For threshing I use wood shals. If

proper care is exercised not many of the beans will be injured, but they should not be pounded too much. The cleaning is done with an ordinary fanning mill, and should be well done in order to get out all the dust and straw."

A SUCCESSFUL PEAR-ORCHARD.

B. C. Davis of Orleans county, N. Y., has 80 acres in orchard, containing 2,500 apple trees, 500 of which were set in 1853, and the remainder in 1862 and 1863. The young orchards cover 55 acres, and are chiefly composed of the Baldwin, Rhode Island Greening and Roxbury

Kussett, with some autumn apples. He has beside these 2,700 trees or bushes of the Orange Quince, covering 10 acres, and planted six and ten years ago. The crops from these quinces the last two seasons were 50 and 53 barrels. Besides these there are 2,000 peach-trees, 350 planted in 1858, the rest in 1865 and 1868. The first 350 have yielded in all years over \$4,000. There are also 2,000 standard pear trees, 1,000 of which are Bartlett's. From the first planted (100 in 1864) 100 barrels have been picked.

TO FRESHEN SALT BUTTER.

Churn the butter with new milk, in the proportion of a pound of butter to a quart of milk; treat the butter in all respects in churning as if it was fresh. Bad butter may be improved greatly by dissolving it thoroughly in hot water. Let it cool, then skim it off and churn again, adding a small quantity of good salt and sugar. A small quantity may be tried and approved before trying a large one. The water should be merely hot enough to melt the butter.

CARROTS FOR HORSES.

Experiments have shown that the best way to feed carrots to horses, is in conjunction with oats. Alone, carrots are not as good as oats alone, but in conjunction, they are better than each fed separately. If you are in the habit of feeding four quarts of oats to a horse, give two of oats and two of sliced carrots, and the result will be more satisfactory than if each were fed separately.

STACKING CORN FODDER.

A writer in the *Practical Farmer* says: "I have practiced stacking fodder for twenty years—never had any spoil, and after trying various ways think it decidedly preferable to all other modes, because first, none but the butts, the worthless portion, are exposed to the weathering of winter, and second, because a larger quantity can be placed close by the feeding place than by any other way. I put, usually, fifty shocks of one hundred hills each in a stack. A few sticks are placed on the ground to raise the centre of the stack. The centre must be kept up sufficient to shed rain from the butts throughout the stack. The stack must be made of such diameter only as to allow the tops of bundles to lap and thus keep up the centre, a single row of bundles only forming the circle. The finishing of the stack should be in form similar to an ordinary 100-hill shock, and be well tied with a band. I feed only four head of cattle from such a stack, and never had any damage by rats; only one course appears to get damp, and the cattle prefer it in that condition. If a snow-storm occurs, or a very heavy rain, I immediately remove one entire course, and set on end all not fed. I feed in the ordinary box manger, always in the stable, being particular to have the butts of bundles placed in bottom of manger. None is ever wasted—not even a husk. The stalks remaining are thrown under the sows, and make a good bedding, always keeping them clean."

Paul at Miletus.

LESSON FOR SUNDAY, SEPT. 23rd. Miletus, formerly the Ionian metropolis, had its location on the western coast of Asia Minor. The city together with all the Lydian Kingdom under Croesus, was overpowered by the Persians and became subject to Cyrus B. C. 546, and thus Miletus remained until the inscription was quelled by Darius B. C. 484. The site of the city is now known as Melas, so named by the Turks, but the city has long been in ruins, and it is with great difficulty that its exact ruins can be found.

It was not until after the tumult at Ephesus had ceased that the apostle left for Maceonia by way of Tross, in which province he preached the gospel as far as Illyria, now known as the Gulf of Venetia. After his labors in Maceonia and Achaia he proceeds to Corinth, from whence he proceeds to Philippi where he joins in the celebration of the feast of the Passover. At Philippi he takes ship and sails to Tross, where like the blessed Lord himself he continued to go about doing good. It was at Tross that the apostle in the midst of one of his discourses wrought the miracle of restoring to life through prayers and supplications the young man Eutychus, who fell from a window to the ground and was found dead.

On the following morning the Apostle walked to Assos, where he again took ship and sailed to Mitylene, from whence he proceeds to Samos and then to Trogyllium, where he stops for a day or two, after which he proceeds to Miletus where he delivered to the elders of the churches at Ephesus his farewell sermon, which we have given to us in the present lesson.

The practical inferences of this lesson are to be found in the sermon, which the apostle begins by reminding his hearers with what humility, humility and affection he had labored among them. What the apostle said in reference to the past was a statement of facts which could not be gainsayed.

He had been with them in all seasons. All things else to him was secondary, and he allowed no consideration to draw him from the path of duty, he reminds them of his humility, together with his tears with which he labored with them night and day for their salvation and growth in grace; he appeals to their own knowledge, and shows them how, independent

of threats and dangers to which his bold assertions exposed him, he had not kept back, but declared unto them the whole truth. Was it any wonder that the brethren wept sore and fell on his neck and kissed him when called to part with such a faithful minister of the gospel? Would we be as successful in our respective fields of labor? Would we have a commendation so grand and a testimony so clear?

Then let every laborer for Christ who has not received the baptism enter into the closet and seek and obtain the baptism of the Holy Spirit, and then with the spirit of humility, affection, perseverance and assurance enter into our fields of labor, and the problem how to reach the masses will soon be solved. This baptism the apostle possessed, and it was the secret of his success. It was this that enabled him to say to the manifold temptations to which he was exposed, "none of these things move me." The baptism which the apostle possessed was nothing less than the fullness of the spirit and the assurance of the divine guidance. In other words it is the presence, the indwelling of the Holy Spirit in the hearts of men. Let there be a consecration on the part of all Christ's laborers throughout the land and soon the world will be brought to Christ. For this purpose consecration is indispensable, for Christ himself has informed us, "Without me ye can do nothing." Culture may inform the mind, eloquence may please the fancy, but Christ alone has power to open blind eyes, and deaf ears; he alone has power to make crooked paths straight, and the rough places smooth, he alone has the power to break through the currents of skepticism and to heal every sin-sick soul.

This power the world stands in need of today, he promises it to every true worker, but the terms are rigid, consecration to God.

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