THE WEEKLY ERA.

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1873.

[From German of Friedrich Ruckert.]

The Christmas Dream.

[This little poem belongs to a collection written by Ruckert during a period of great sorrow and anxiety in his house, extending from Christmas, 1833, to Easter, 1834, and expressing in a lyric form the thoughts of the father during these months. In the first week of this time occurred the (scarlet fever) and death of the little girl whose loss is here poetically associated with the dream. Less than two weeks later a boy, a year older, died, and the dangerous illness of the other three boys soon followed; and it was not until Easter that all cause for fear was removed. These poems were not published until after Ruckert's death, as he could not be induced to admit the general public into the inner shrine of his grief and affection. They have since become very popular, because, while exhibiting his mastery of form, they have just that warmth of feeling that is sometimes missed in his works. They are perhaps the best proof of the thoroughly poetic character of his mind, as the entire collection (of which a volume of four hundred pages duodecimo is not the whole) was written during these few sorrowful months.]

I said to my darling maiden,
"Sleep softly and quickly sleep,
From the sky in a chariot golden
To-night will the Christ-Child leap.

"With many a shining treasure
Is the tiny coach supplied;
And to-morrow, when awaking,
Thou wilt find them by thy side."

And so fell asleep my maiden,
And whispered when she awoke:
"The little wheels of his wagon
I saw, and the ponies' yoke.

"Among the bright stars were whirling
The little wheels round and round;
And a golden thread came twirling
And caught me up from the ground."

"No! no! the beautiful wagon
Will bring its treasures to thee;
Thou canst not thither, my maiden!
Thou stayest just here with me."

And then the dear child grew silent,
And whispered never a word;
But the golden thread she did spy lent
Wings and she flew as a bird.

She was so airy a maiden,
And her heart so made to fly,
Enough was a fine thread golden
To draw her up to the sky.

Us, too, far heavier laden,
With sorrow and sin defiled;
Us, too, doth a fine thread golden
Draw after the dear, lost child.

AGRICULTURAL.

[American Farmer, Baltimore.]

Stock for the South.

We are almost daily receiving letters from subscribers at the South, requesting us to look out for blooded stock for them, preparatory to their ordering in the fall. In reply, we would say, that through our Agency, all the most approved breeds can be obtained, and probably better from this locality than any other. Our present object, however, is specially to answer the question of a correspondent in *Keachi, La.*, and in so doing the information will be useful to others in the same and adjacent States. He asks if stock brought here can be sent direct from this port to New Orleans, or if it will be necessary to ship by the way of New York. In reply we would inform our friends in the Southwest, that we have now a regular line of steamers between Baltimore and New Orleans, and anything required by them can be forwarded direct.

Our correspondent orders a bull and two heifers of the Alderney breed—he says, "I have a nice stock of cattle for this region; they are crossed with the Devon, and show the blood plainly in their beautiful color and form—but I wish to go into raising fancy stock, for dairy purposes, obtaining fancy prices, and making money easier than by raising cotton." We will be happy to fill the order, and, as he directs, get the herd-book animals he requires, which will astonish and charm the natives of his parish—but we question whether he will make more money off of live stock, in his region, than he could from cotton or sugar.

Evergreens Among Pear Trees.

Hon. E. H. Hyde, Vice President of the Connecticut State Board of Agriculture, planted a number of small evergreens in a circular form around some pear trees, simply for ornament, intending to keep them down in the front of a hedge, and to allow the pear trees, "for effect," to appear above them. The plan was neglected after a while—as many such plans are—and the evergreens soon outstripped the dwarfs, and towered up above and nearly encircled them. It came to be noticed after a while that while the pear trees away from the evergreens were irregular bearers of rather inferior fruit, those within the circle were almost invariably prolific, and the fruit was of superior quality. There was no other apparent cause for this result than the influence of the evergreens, hence the inference in favor of protection would seem to be a just one.

An intelligent English farmer, writing to the *Mark Lane Express*, states his experience with bone dust and superphosphate made from bones. He believes bone to be the "cream of cream" as manure. On pasture land in Cheshire, where he lived seven years, he found it indispensable. In Whitshire he found it developed the best grasses and produced a superior herbage; it produced the best roots and on the wheat crop, in the shape of superphosphate, it secured a good stand. He used $2,500 worth of it, and believes it to be the best worth a farmer's attention of any outside manure. He found on clay lands, impregnated with oxyde of iron, that until the land had been limed, the bone had no effect, but as soon as lime was applied bone was used with success. Finally on experimenting with it on sandy soil, he found it perfectly useless, and even in quantities of 700 pounds per acre applied to old pastures or young grass lands it had no perceptible effect during many years.

Charcoal for Fowls.

The benefit which fowls derive from eating charcoal is, I believe, acknowledged. The method of putting it before them is, however, not well understood. Pounded charcoal is not in the shape in which fowls usually find their food, and consequently is not very enticing to them.

I have found that corn burnt on the cob, and the refuse—which consists almost entirely of the grains reduced to charcoal, and still retaining their perfect shape—placed before them, is greedily eaten by them, with a marked improvement in their health, as is shown by the brighter color of their combs, and their sooner producing a greater average of eggs to the flock than before.—*S. Rufus Mason in the Poultry World.*

PROFITABLE POULTRY.—Pardon K. Ball of Wesport Point, states that his income from 16 hens, for one year, was $106; Pardon Davis of the same place raised from 2 geese and gander, 57 goslings in a year.

[Raleigh Agricultural Journal.]

The Patrons of Husbandry.

We were present at the Court House, in this city, on Thursday, and heard Col. Aiken on the order of the Patrons of Husbandry.

He commenced by alluding to the remarks of the press, particularly those of the *State Agricultural Journal*, on the order and on himself personally. He stated that he was a South Carolinian and never did anything but farm, and proposed to speak of what he knew.

He defined the term "Patrons of Husbandry" to be an organization of those interested in agricultural pursuits, and explained the divisions of the order (heretofore published in this *Journal.*) The term "Grange" was explained as symbolical. Its use in England, Ireland and Scotland, was well understood, and meant "the man, including his farm, household, &c.," and was more comprehensive than the term "club." He explained the necessary minimum membership for Granges—nine men and four women, to conform to a requirement of the constitution in regard to officers. Fifteen subordinate Granges were necessary to the formation of a State Grange, and he showed that by the representation of State Granges in the National Grange (one vote for each State) centralization of power was impossible.

The design of the order was to increase social intercourse among farmers. He dwelt on the isolation or segregation of the tillers of the soil and showed it was the cause of the ignorance and selfishness attributed to that class. The Patrons of Husbandry required that its members should come together at least once a month for social and business purposes; and be pointed out the intellectual benefits to be derived from such association. The farmers were as intellectual, as a class, as any other body of men, with less education on account of their isolated mode of life. It was one of the grand aims of the order to educate the farmer and to teach him he is engaged in a science and not in a life of mere drudgery.

It had been the practice of the country to put the smartest children into the professions and consign the booby and the dunce to farming. He compared the stand-still farmer with the progressive one, and showed that the one was ever objecting to all new ideas as innovations—as the emanations of the book-farmer, whilst the other read and thought and kept up with the march of improvement. He deplored the lack of reading among the farmers, particularly the reading of newspapers and agricultural journals. He was satisfied not one-third of the people of Wake read the papers of the city of Raleigh, and he had no doubt there were numbers who did not know the names of the Raleigh papers. Since he had been in the city he had inquired of gentlemen whom he knew to be farmers if they had a farmers' journal published amongst them, and they confessed their ignorance of the fact. This was deplorable and showed the necessity of the education the Patrons of Husbandry proposed to supply.

Col. Aiken drew attention to the fact that cotton planters were in the habit of bringing their produce to market for other men to put a value upon it, and never dreamt of saying what they thought it was worth. The professional man, the storekeeper, the hotel keeper, all put a value upon their labors, their goods and their accommodations, but the cotton planter alone required others to value the result of his labor and capital, and never even asked himself if the price offered would pay. He was most happy in his allusion to the practice of our farmers in purchasing hay and cutting down grass. He had spoken the day before to a farmer on this subject and was told that our hay was too gritty. He asked if our hay absorbed silex. "No," was the response, "but we *pull it up.*" The cotton planter, he went on to say, was engaged in the worst species of agriculture. There was not a farmer in North Carolina who could not raise almost everything he needed.

The Granges would teach farmers that plants needed feeding as well as horses. It was proposed to bring the farmers together and to show them their real position, and to teach them what their products were worth.

He dwelt upon other phases of the organization—its charitable character and the economical manner in which the science of agriculture can be conducted. He gave a history of the origin of the order, to show that it sprang from a real desire to benefit the farming interests. There was nothing political in it, more than pertains to the church. The secrecy of the order he said was just sufficient to give it permanence, and was such as a prudent business man would exercise in his own affairs.

Alluding to the feature of the organization admitting women, he asked how the wives of deceased farmers in charge of farms (and in view of the objects of the order) could be objected to. Besides, he believed that if men generally would take their wives with them on all occasions, they would never enter an organization they would be ashamed of.

The membership to the order was open to all persons interested in farming. Lawyers or physicians or otherwise, if they were interested in farming, were eligible to membership; but they must go into the order as farmers and leave their professions behind. The matter of eligibility to membership was left solely to the local organizations. All editors were eligible. This was in consideration of the fact that they were representative men and reflected the views and sentiments of their readers, and could do much in furtherance of the objects of the order. Ministers of the gospel he had not yet decided upon as entitled to membership free of charge. This he took the responsibility of promulgating on his own account, and thus far he had been sustained.

He concluded by stating the terms of admission and asking those who desired to avail themselves of the benefits of the order to go forward and make up a Grange. Twenty-two of the prominent farmers of Wake responded, and several of them added the names of their wives.

The Grange was subsequently organized.

Tall Grass.

D. C. Salisbury has been experimenting on his farm near Old Fort in the growth of the different grasses. He sowed his grasses with turnips instead of some kind of grain as is usual and the experiment is a wonderful success. His timothy and orchard grass is over five feet high. He had some specimen bunches on the train yesterday and we measured them.—*Piedmont Press, July 2.*

The Pip is occasioned by the forming of a dry, horny scale upon the tongue; the beak becomes yellow at the base; the plumage becomes ruffled; the bird mopes and pines; the appetite gradually declines to extinction—and at length it dies, completely worn out by fever and starvation. Give the bird, three times a day, for a week or two, two or three grains of black pepper in fresh butter, which will effect a cure.

It is recommended to chicken raisers to raise some broom corn seed and let the fowls have free access to it. It is a healthy and fattening feed for them.

THE BANKRUPT ACT.—The following will be found of interest to those concerned:

To the Members of the Bar of the 4th Congressional District of North Carolina:—

GENTLEMEN:—Many letters have been received asking information upon the present status of the Bankrupt law, under recent unpublished amendments and Judicial decisions. For reply to these inquiries, I respectfully submit the following brief abstract of the law, as it now stands upon the subject of discharge, exemptions, &c., &c.:

1st. All debts contracted *prior* to January 1, 1869, and all *security* debts, and debts not proven in bankruptcy, which have been contracted since that date, are discharged without reference to assets.

2nd. On all debts contracted *since* January 1, 1869, on which the bankrupt is liable as *principal debtor*, and which are actually proven against the estate, the assets in the hands of the assignee must equal 50 per cent., or the same proportion in number and value of these creditors must assent in writing to discharge.

3d. Discharge will be granted from debts mentioned in paragraph 1, without reference to those mentioned in paragraph 2. (See Acts of July 27, 1868, and July 14, 1870.)

4th. The following exemptions are allowed to every citizen of North Carolina in bankruptcy, to-wit: personal property, of the value of $500, and real estate for a homestead of the value of $1,000 under State laws, and personal property of the value of $500, under United States laws. Total exemptions in bankruptcy $2,000.

The foregoing exemptions are "valid against debts contracted before the adoption and passage of the State Constitution and laws as well as those contracted after the same, and against liens by judgment or decree of *any State Court*, any decision of any such Court rendered since the adoption of such Constitution and laws to the contrary notwithstanding." (See act of June 8, 1872, and March 3d, 1873.)

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Georgia case, declaring the Homestead provisions of the Constitution of that State unconstitutional in so far as it relates to debts contracted prior to its adoption, has annihilated the Homestead and personal property exemptions in North Carolina, in similar cases, except through the bankruptcy courts.

In view of the demand which must follow the recent liberal amendments to the Bankrupt Act, and the decision of the Supreme Court destroying the Homestead under State laws, I have carefully prepared and had printed ruled and endorsed in very neat style, all the forms liable to be used in bankrutcy by the officers of the Court or the profession. They will be sold at $1.50 per duplicate set, and forwarded *on receipt of price*, by mail, post paid, or by express as directed.

To facilitate business and promote speedy discharges, it is suggested that the sum of $100, be deposited with the petition in bankruptcy, and when so done the Register is authorized and will guarantee that no further sum shall be required of the petitioner in ordinary proceedings, and the deficiency found upon the taxation of costs will be deducted pro rata from the costs of the several officers of court.

I am Very Respectfully, &c.,
A. W. SHAFFER,
Register 4th District N. C.
Raleigh, N. C., April 23, 1873.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A CARD.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Disease of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, *Free of charge. Address,*

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DR. A. YOUNG'S
Bronchial Syrup.

DR. A. YOUNG'S BRONCHIAL SYRUP is a safe and certain remedy for *Scrofula* in many of its varying forms. Its effects are speedy and permanent. It cures rapidly *Coughs, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption,* in its early stages, *Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, &c.*

This preparation is perfectly harmless, never producing any unpleasant symptoms, or the slightest injury to the tone of the most delicate stomach. Its results are tonic and Invigorating, giving a good and healthy appetite. It is compounded of fresh and unadulterated materials which from their combination exercise an alterative influence over the entire system. This Medicine is alike efficacious upon the Air Passages, curing Coughs, Colds, Croup, Asthma, and Bronchists, Incipient Consumption and also upon the Alimentary Canal, stimulating and strengthening its action, and driving out that Hydra-headed monster, Dyspepsia.

It has been tested by large numbers of persons, and has invariably given relief and satisfaction.

The following are a few of the certificates which have been received:

Physician's Certificate.

PITTSBORO, May 4th, 1868.

DR. YOUNG'S "BRONCHIAL SYRUP" is a RELIABLE MEDICINE FOR COUGHS AND THROAT AFFECTIONS, and we take pleasure in recommending it to the Profession and to the Public.

John A. Hanks, M. D., William F. Berry, M. D., Jno. S. McClenahan, M. D., E. D. Mann, M. D., John W. Page, M. D., Pittsboro, N. C., R. R. Ihrie, M. D., Pittsboro, N. C., G. W. Blacknall, M. D., Raleigh, N. C.

MAY 10th, 1868.

I hereby certify that I am well acquainted with the above named Physicians, and they are all gentlemen of character and standing in their profession. JOSEPH TOMPSON, Mayor of Pittsboro, N. C.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

DR. YOUNG'S "BRONCHIAL SYRUP." We are indebted to Dr. Young, of Pittsboro, for several bottles of this valuable Medicine. It has been tested in many cases and found to be excellent. It is highly approved by the medical profession.

Letter from Rev. J. H. Dally.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 19th, 1870.

DR. A. YOUNG, Henderson, N. C.—*Dear Sir:*—I take great pleasure in recommending your "*Bronchial Syrup*" to the notice of such as are afflicted with diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Having tried many remedies for diseases of the Throat, within the past two years, (during all which time I have had larnygitis,) it is due you and all who are afflicted in a similar manner, to say that I have experienced more relief from the use of your syrup, than from any other medicine. It is with me indispensable.
Yours in Christ,
JONATHAN H. DALLY.

Letter from Mr. A. S. Garner.

CHATHAM COUNTY, May 14th, 1868.

DR. A. YOUNG—*Dear Sir:*—I have been suffering for a number of years with an affection of the throat and lungs, general debility, enlargement of the glands about the neck, pain in my side and chest, and a bad cough. I had no appetite, and frequently I could not speak above a whisper, and all my friends thought I would speedily fill a Consumptive grave, as most of my family had gone in that way.

Great was my surprise and delight, when after using a few bottles of your truly invalunable medicine I was entirely relieved. I now sleep soundly, eat heartily, and can do any kind of work. I am happy to say it does not fire me to sing or to speak aloud. Thinking that this statement may be of some service to suffering humanity, I give it to you for publication, if you think proper.
Very Respectfully,
A. S. GARNER.

I take pleasure in stating that I am well acquainted with the case of Mr. A. S. Garner, and his cure is very remarkable. JOHN A. HANKS, M. D., Pittsboro, N. C.

Letter from Miss M. E. Webster.

CHAPEL HILL, June 9th, 1868.

Dr. A. YOUNG—*Sir:*—You know what a low state I was in when I first came to see you. I then felt that my time on earth was fast passing away. I suffered very much from pain in my throat, chest and side. My appetite was very bad, and I could not sleep at night, having a distressing cough, with profuse night sweats.

Now, after taking half a dozen bottles of your Bronchial Syrup, I am *well.* I enjoy *good health, feeling better than I ever did.*
Very Respectfully Yours,
MARY E. WEBSTER.

Extract from a Letter from Mrs. Baskerville.

"The medicine was received in due time, * * * I have been confined to the house, and most of the time to bed, since December. The Doctor thinks my left lung has a cavity in it, and now a similar one is foregoing in the right lung. I am so very much obliged to you for the Bronchial Syrup. It has *cured my throat entirely.* I felt a difference after taking the third dose. I think it has done me more good than any medicine I ever tried. I have taken the bottle which you sent me, and I will be very thankful if you would send me some more. *It has benefited me so much.* S. D. BASKERVILLE, Valden, Miss.

From Mrs. A. J. Davis, wife of Bishop Thos. F. Davis.

CAMDEN, S. C., June 8th, 1869.

Having used Dr. A. Young's medicine, with relief and benefit, it gives me pleasure to recommend it to all who are suffering from Bronchitis, coughs, &c., as one of the best cough mixtures I ever tried.

My best wishes for your success.
I am yours, with much respect,
A. J. DAVIS.

A Case of Asthma Cured.

CHATHAM COUNTY, May 9th, 1868.

Dr. A. YOUNG—*Sir:*—My daughter has been troubled with Asthma from infancy. Her cough and breathing were at times so bad, I would think she could scarcely live. But after taking a few bottles of your invaluable Medicine she is *completely restored to excellent health.*
Respectfully, M. HARRIS.

DYSPEPSIA RELIEVED.

Letter from M. Q. Waddell, Esq., Attorney at Law.

PITTSBORO, October 8th, 1868.

I hereby certify that Dr. A. Young's Bronchial Syrup is an *excellent* Medicine for Dyspepsia. I have suffered much with that disease, and found great relief from your truly valuable preparation. For Bronchial affections it surpasses anything I have ever seen tried. It has acquired great notoriety from a wonderful cure it effected in the case of Mr. A. S. Garner, of this county, who a year or eighteen months ago was thought to be in the last stage of consumption, but at this time is a hearty and well man.
M. Q. WADDELL.

Office of Raleigh Episcopal Methodist,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 21st, 1870.

Dr. ALLEN YOUNG—*Dear Sir:*—I have for several years been troubled with Bronchial Affection, and after having tried various remedies for that disease, I am free to say that I have received *more* benefit from your "*Bronchial Syrup*" than from any and all other medicines which I have yet used. Those who are afflicted with Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption and Dyspepsia will ever owe you a debt of gratitude for so valuable a remedy. Wishing you an abundant success in the sale of this deservedly popular Medicine,
I am yours Truly,
J. B. BOBBITT, Editor.

From Mrs. Thos. Miller, late of Wilmington, N. C.

Dr. YOUNG—*Sir:*—I have used the Bronchial Syrup, and find it a most excellent family medicine.
Very Respectfully,
MRS. THOS. MILLER.
September 8th, 1868.

A Case of Croup.

FAIR HAVEN, N. C., Oct. 15th, 1868.

Dr. A. YOUNG—*Sir:*—My son who is about twelve years old, had a most violent attack of Croup, and by the use of the Bronchial Syrup, he was relieved in a few minutes.
Truly Yours,
GEORGE W. FOOSHER.

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., March 17, '68.

DR. ALLEN YOUNG:—It affords me much pleasure to state that my wife has been entirely restored from a severe attack of Asthma, with which, she has been afflicted for several years. I can confidently recommend the use of your "*Bronchial Syrup*" to all those suffering from a similar disease.
Yours Respectfully,
W. R. SWAIN.

BRONCHIAL SYRUP.

Certificate, Rev. Wm. Holmes.

HENDERSON, N. C., Aug. 30, 1869.

Dr. A. YOUNG—*Dear Sir:*—It affords me pleasure to add my testimony to the merits of your Bronchial Syrup. I have used it for Bronchitis with most happy effect, and confidently recommend it as a pleasant and reliable remedy for that disease.
Respectfully yours,
WM. HOLMES.

PITTSBORO, May 1st, 1868.

Dr. A. YOUNG—*Sir:*—My physician pronounced my lungs a good deal affected, and by the use of one bottle of your Bronchial Syrup, was relieved entirely, and my health now is very good.
Very truly yours,
MISS MARY REID.

RALEIGH, December 25th, 1868.

Dr. ALLEN YOUNG—*Dear Sir:*—Having had a number of applications for your Cough remedy, think you had better send us a dozen immediately.
Very respectfully,
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD,
Druggist, Raleigh, N. C.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 2nd, 1869.

Dr. A. YOUNG,—Henderson, N. C.—*Dear Sir:*—Please send us per Express, one dozen bottles of your Cough Balsam. We will remit on receipt of invoice. Respectfully,
P. F. PESCUD & SON,
Druggists, Raleigh, N. C.

WILLIAMSBORO, N. C., April 10, 1869.

Dr. A. YOUNG—*Dear Sir:*—My wife has been suffering with a dreadful cough for eight years, and was so feeble that the physicians thought she could live but a short time; but after taking a few bottles of your medicine, to the astonishment of her friends, her health has greatly improved. I send you this that the afflicted may read and be relieved by your invaluable discovery.
Very respectfully, &c.,
W. L. STATTERWHITE.

Certificate from Gov. W. W. Holden

RALEIGH, N. C., May 22nd, 1869.

TO DR. A. YOUNG:—I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the value of your Bronchial Syrup. I have used it myself, and it has been used in my family, and I find it an excellent medicine for affections of the throat and chest. I have no doubt of its great value for the purpose for which it is designed. You have my best wishes in your efforts to mitigate suffering and save human life. Very respectfully,
W. W. HOLDEN.

BRINKLEYSVILLE, March 10, 1869.

I have known Mrs. Ann H. Jones for thirty-five years. During that entire period she has been subject to a cough; and in her late years, sometimes distressing. I called to see her on Monday last, and found her about to leave her room, which I was informed she had not done in four months. She