

Pennsylvania Farms.

The road ran southeast for a few miles through rich bottom-lands. Here and there a small, snug farmhouse was set in a space about bare of trees...

Our travelers were offered boarding in the hill farm houses, at from three to five dollars per week. They found shelter in an old house which lay directly in a gorge between two mountains...

That Deceiving Hammock. "I've been a fool!" growled Harper yesterday, as he untied a parcel in his front yard and shook out a new hammock.

Then he took off his hat and coat and rolled in with a great sigh of relief. No, he didn't quite roll in. He was all ready when the hammock walked away from him, and he rolled over on the grass and came to a stop with a croquet ball under the small of his back.

"Did you mean to do that?" called a boy who was looking over the fence and slowly chewing away on green apples.

"That ain't no way to level a lawn—you want to use a regular roller!" After the victim had recovered consciousness he crawled slowly out, gently rubbed his back on an apple tree, and slowly disappeared around the corner of the house in search of some weapon which would annihilate the hammock...

The skull and horns of an uncommonly large mountain ram were found imbedded in a pine tree in Idaho. It is supposed that the beast was caught and starved in the tree when it was a sapling, leaving his head to be overgrown by the wood.

THE PEE DEE BEE.

Advertisements inserted in the Bee as follows: First insertion, \$1 a square—second insertion, fifty cents a square—a square is one inch in length of column. Editorial, local and reading matter notices, when authorized, five cents a line for each insertion.

BEE PUBLISHING CO. LABOR OMNIA VINCIT. "IN GOD WE TRUST." NIL DESPERAND M. \$2.00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

VOL. VII. NO. 33. ROCKINGHAM, N. C., AUG. 21, 1880. WHOLE NO. 384.

My Lady.

My little lady all in white, Do you want to know, do you want to know, Why I sit at this tree-foot, out of the light?

Oh, I beg your pardon. Those gentle eyes Are filling with tears, fast filling with tears: You have left your swans untied; surprise Is melting to pity. You're not too wise,

It's hard sometimes. The hunger and pain, The children's crying—that's worst of all. But I do my best, and I don't complain.

Although I crouch at the foot of thy tree, And you o'er the meadow run and shout, There's the self-same sun for you and for me,

So we'll each of us go our appointed way, Safe to the end, safe to the end. For some must labor, and some must play.

"Your curiosity is natural," said the count, smiling. "It is true that I am under thirty; yet, as you see, my hair is whiter than snow. The change took place in the space of half an hour."

"I was easy enough for them to say, 'She will die, no human power can save her,' but how was it for me to bear? My own death-warrant would have seemed a mild trial to confront beside the certainty that the woman of my love was to pass away from me, with the golden promise of her youth yet unfulfilled."

When she had recovered, I went to him and humbly begged his pardon for the violence I had used with him; he looked at me with a strange smile.



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A copy of the Bee containing the first issue of each advertisement is mailed free to the advertiser. When advertisements are inserted 'till forbid (t. l.)' notice of discontinuance must be given, otherwise they will be continued and charged for accordingly.

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See what love can do even with one so weak as you.

"See what love can do even with one so weak as you," he said, almost mournfully. "See what it has done with an iron nature like mine! I pity you but I will not yield. I saved her life and it belongs to me!"

"I looked at him with a superstitious thrill; but he was smiling, and it assayed away. I pressed him to visit Pauline with me. I desired him to be the friend of my future wife, and I said so."

"I was startled, but I answered, quickly: 'Before my own soul, Angelo.' 'Strange,' he muttered: 'unstable minds like yours are not prone to strong attachments.'"

"Unstable I may be," I returned, offended, "but I know her value as well as any man could know it."

"On the eve of our wedding, I met Angelo by chance at the door of my lodgings. He was an evil man. He does not love with the lodge-keeper's daughter, a coarse, low-browed Catalonian girl. He turned sharply as I approached, and the girl retreated in haste."

"The girl is going to Rome to-morrow," he said; "I wished to send a message by her."

"Very good," I returned, laughing. "By the way, cousin, I am to be married to-morrow; will you not be present?"

"I looked wildly at his haggard face. What I saw there convinced me that he spoke the truth. 'What have I done to deserve this?' I cried. 'What do you wish me to do?'"

The Use of Oaths.

The London Standard publishes the following summary of the resolutions of allegiance made by members of the legislatures of the countries mentioned: In France, since the abolition of the empire on the fourth of September, 1870, no oath or affirmation has been administered in any form to members of the legislature of the republic. Nor is there any formality which might be regarded as an equivalent.

"I tore the paper into a hundred fragments. 'You have mistaken my man,' I said, sternly. 'Sooner than budge a foot, sooner than disgrace my love with such cowardly dishonor, I will die twenty deaths—I will die proclaiming your crime in the streets.'"

"He drew out his watch and placed it on the table. It lay in a patch of the blood-red light from the window. I glanced at it vaguely, and saw that its hands marked five minutes past ten. I watched it while the slender bars of steel moved over five minutes more of my life, and then gazed up at my destroyer's face. It had faded to the color of ashes, and his eyes met mine with a look of horror. Vile as he was he could not see me die unmoved."

"I smiled at him in triumph. With the abyss of the hereafter yawning at feet my soul was calmer than his. There was a dead silence in the room, broken only by the sighing of the wind through the vines at the window. The poison seemed to be numbing my senses. Through a mist that beclouded my eyes I saw Angelo's face growing ghastlier in the moment, and the watch hands in the blood-red stain. I heard him cry out again in a piercing accent, 'Salvatore, fifteen minutes past ten. Then I sank into partial unconsciousness.'"

"Then there seemed to be a sudden confusion and a shrill outcry from women's voices. In a hazy way I saw the Catalonian servant enter the room, followed by Pauline. I heard her voice in wild entreaty. I saw her kneeling at Angelo's feet, and I saw his pale face bent over her in awful emotion. Then an arm was passed about my neck and a glass put to my lips. In a few moments more I recovered my senses and looked about me. The first object that I saw was the watch marking twenty-eight minutes past ten. The next was my betrothed wife kneeling beside me."

"Thank God, you are safe!" cried Pauline. "Your cousin Angelo has saved your life as he did mine. May heaven reward him!"

"When they had left the room he approached me, and looking at me for a moment in silence: 'Salvatore,' said he, with a writhing lip, 'I have lost my game—lost it through my love. The Catalonian suspected more than I told her. Her conscience smote her—and she hastened to inform Pauline of her suspicions. Pauline knows nothing of the truth. She believes that she has wronged me, that you were taken suddenly ill, and that I saved your life. I thought myself invincible. I was, to all but her voice. I loved her too well to deny her even my own chances of winning her. Can you respect such a love? Can you balance it against your hate of me, and let what has passed be buried forever from her knowledge? Salvatore,' the man's voice trembled and his eye grew dim, 'what I carry in my own heart will revenge you amply; will you let her keep her respect for me?'"

George Beaton, an Englishman, has lately taken from the Cape to Buenos Ayres, 105 African ostriches of the most beautiful species, with the intention to start an ostrich farm in the Argentine Republic. From studies made previous to carrying his ideas into effect, the importer entertains no doubt of their thriving in the climate of South America as well as they do in Southern Africa.

Interesting Statement Prepared by the Treasury Department.

On the eighth of last June the United States Senate passed a resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury "to communicate to the Senate the amount of money expended by the United States for all purposes necessarily growing out of the civil war, and specifying separately the amount paid on the principal of the public debt thereby incurred; the amount of interest paid on such debt each year; the amount paid each year for pensions, including arrears of pensions; the amount paid to soldiers and sailors of that war under laws passed since its close; and that such information be brought down when convenient to January 1, 1880." That statement has now been printed, and it proves a very interesting and remarkable document. It is divided into three parts, which are entitled "Gross expenditures," "Expenditures other than for the war," and "Expenditures growing out of the war," and the footings of which are respectively \$6,844,511,431.03, \$654,641,522.45, and \$6,189,869,908.58. A study of the statement in detail is, however, of the greatest interest, some items of which are as follows:

Appropriations. Expenditures on national loan and currency \$51,522,730.77. Premiums 59,738,167.73. Interest on public debt 1,764,256,198.45. Subsistence of the army 381,417,548.95. Quartermaster's department 299,481,917.06. Incidental expenses of Quartermaster's department 85,342,733.63. Transportation of the army 336,793,885.56. Transportation of officers and their baggage 3,025,219.66. Clothing of the army 345,548,880.20. Purchase of horses for cavalry, artillery and artillery 126,672,423.44. Barracks, quarters, etc. 31,070,846.59. Heating and cooking stoves 448,731.45. Pay, mileage, general expenses, etc., of the army 78,084,729.47. Pay of two and three years' volunteers 1,040,102,702.58. Pay of three months' volunteers 868,305.41. Pay, etc., of 100 days' volunteers 14,386,778.29. Pay of militia made in the case of persons belonging to recognized theistic religious communities, who, like certain Mennonite and Jewish sects, regard the name of the Deity as too awful to be invoked in the transaction of secular business. In these cases a simple affirmation would be regarded as equivalent to an oath. The omission of any oath in the German parliament is occasioned by the wish to avoid the delicate question as to the amount of loyalty due to the emperor in contradistinction to state sovereignty. By the law passed on the 15th of May, 1868, Parliamentary oaths were abolished in Austria, and a simple affirmation was substituted. The first paragraph of the standing orders of the Austrian reichsrath reads as follows: "New members, on entering either of the two houses, have, on the president's challenge, in place of taking an oath, to promise loyalty and obedience to the emperor, inviolable observance of the constitution, as well as of all other laws, and conscientious fulfillment of their duties." Upon the president reading words to this effect, the new members simply replied, "I promise."

Articles thirty-seven and thirty-eight of the constitution of the Spanish congress say that deputies, before they can take their seats, shall make the following oath, which is read aloud by the secretary of the congress, all present standing: "Do you swear to observe, and make oath to observe, the constitution of the Spanish monarchy? Do you swear fidelity and obedience to the legitimate King of Spain, Alfonso XII? Do you swear well and truly to behave in the mission confided to you by the nation, always and in everything seeking the welfare of the nation?" The deputies then, two at a time, approach the table of the president, and kneeling on his right hand, he remaining sitting, they place their hands on the Gospels lying open before them, and say, "Yes, I do swear," and the president then answers, "If you do so, may God reward you, and, if not, may he call you to account."

The president of the Italian chamber of deputies, seeing a new deputy in his place says: "I invite the honorable gentleman to take the oath in the form following: 'I swear to be faithful to the king, and to observe loyally the fundamental statute and the other laws of the state, with a single view to the inalienable welfare of the king and the country.'" The new deputy then, in his place, stretches out his right hand, and pronounces the one word, "Giuro, ('I swear.')

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The publication of the report of the United States commissioner of agriculture shows that, in addition to the bounteous crops which the farmers will gain this year, they have also been made richer by the increase of about eight per cent., taking the average for the whole country, in the price of farm lands, and compared with the prices one year earlier. The timbered lands show a tendency to appreciate in value more rapidly than the cleared land.

Table with 4 columns: State, Average val. per acre cleared lands in 1879, Average val. per acre timbered lands in 1879, Average increase in value of both in 1880. Rows include Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, California, Oregon.

COST OF THE WAR.

On the eighth of last June the United States Senate passed a resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury "to communicate to the Senate the amount of money expended by the United States for all purposes necessarily growing out of the civil war, and specifying separately the amount paid on the principal of the public debt thereby incurred; the amount of interest paid on such debt each year; the amount paid each year for pensions, including arrears of pensions; the amount paid to soldiers and sailors of that war under laws passed since its close; and that such information be brought down when convenient to January 1, 1880." That statement has now been printed, and it proves a very interesting and remarkable document. It is divided into three parts, which are entitled "Gross expenditures," "Expenditures other than for the war," and "Expenditures growing out of the war," and the footings of which are respectively \$6,844,511,431.03, \$654,641,522.45, and \$6,189,869,908.58. A study of the statement in detail is, however, of the greatest interest, some items of which are as follows:

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