

# Orange County Observer.

ESTABLISHED IN 1878.

HILLSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1902.

NEW SERIES--VOL. XXI. NO. 9.

## THE RIVALS IN THE STREET.

I.  
All day in the street there's a jumble,  
The people go hurrying past;  
The proud and the careless and humble  
At many a corner are massed:  
And many a man in a hurry  
Goes dodging the trucks and the cars,  
With no inclination to worry  
O'er the state of affair on the stage—  
Each hopes to eclipse all the rest.  
Who are pushing and rushing along,  
And the weak and the timid are  
pressed  
Aside by the bold and the strong.

II.  
All day in the rush and the rattle  
The contest continues, and ne'er  
On the field of the bloodiest battle  
Were rivals more willing to dare  
Where they are that go wildly pursuing  
The maddening dollar all day,  
Each ready to work the undoing  
Of any who stands in the way—  
Each hoping to pass all the rest  
Who are pushing and stumbling  
along  
Where the weak and the timid are  
pressed  
Aside by the bold and the strong.

III.  
Far away from the racket, the riot,  
Two men are asleep and serene  
Where only the birds break the quiet  
That reigns o'er the flowery scene—  
But lately as rivals they hurried  
Where the proud and the humble con-  
tend,  
And each of them watched and was wor-  
ried  
Lest the other should win in the end—  
Each hoped to outstrip all the rest  
That galloped or stumbled along—  
And the weak and the halt are still  
pressed  
Aside by the bold and the strong.  
—S. E. Kiser.

## Billy Smith's Brotherly Kindness.

BILLY SMITH has a Chicago newspaper position that is neither fish, flesh nor fowl. He goes down to the office early every morning, reads papers for the city editor, answers the telephone and does his best to stand off people who, tightly clutching the morning paper, come up the elevator to have it out. There is no name for Billy's job in the newspaper office, but, named or nameless, it is a job that is joyous.

Billy has a brother who is an electrical expert in New York City, where he works for the biggest concern in the land and makes as many thousands a year as Billy makes dollars a week. The brother is sent by his company all over the United States to see about installing plants in different cities and to pass on the fruitfulness of the ground for electrical operations. Billy's brother passed through the city the other day and calling on Billy said he was on his way to Omaha, where there was a big fight on between his and another company for certain municipal rights, and where the city government was divided between the two parties to the contest.

"I hope to win out," said the brother in parting, "but there's a legal fight on as well, and the affair may take some time before a settlement is reached."

Four days later, less than half an hour after Billy Smith had reached his desk, a stranger appeared and laid this card before him:

HERBERT MCGOVERN,  
CITY ATTORNEY, OMAHA.

Billy read the card and looked up at the stranger. "What can I do for you?" he asked.

"Well," said the Western city official, "I don't know any better place to come for information than to a newspaper office. I did not know but that you might have at your tongue's end the names of half a dozen electrical experts that I can call on in order to get certain information about the actual cost of installing electrical plants and the furnishing of electricity to consumers. There's a row out in my town in the city government itself and between two rival electrical concerns. The mayor and a good part of the government, including myself, are with one of the companies. We believe that they have a better proposition than the other, which we think is trying a sharp game. This second company claims to have some hold on the city because of an ordinance passed three years ago and we've got to fight it. Now, if I can get the opinions of some 'way up' experts here in Chicago to show that the company which I favor has the best proposition, why it will help secure the franchise for it, and it's a franchise that in the end will be worth millions to the company. The concern has an expert named Smith now in Omaha, and I've been consulting with him, and when I get the expert opinions here I shall confer with him again on my return and find out how best to use them in carrying our case."

Billy Smith mused a minute. Here was a chance to help his brother to whom he was beholden for many favors. "I've been a Chicago reporter for many years, Mr. McGovern," he said, "and I know personally

three or four of the biggest electrical sharps in the city. I don't mind telling you, though it isn't necessary to go into details, that I feel a peculiar interest in this Omaha case, and if you don't mind I'll go out with you as soon as the city editor gets down and introduce you personally to the men you want to see. Sit down and read the papers for a while."

Three hours later Billy and Attorney McGovern were in the office of a man who knows so much about electricity that you get a shock every time you shake hands with him. The great electrician wanted to please Billy, and so he listened carefully to what the attorney had to say and then gave him a lot of figures.

"This is enough of itself," said Attorney McGovern after they had left the office, "to carry Smith's and my case against that shark company."

They went to three other offices and were given three other signed expert statements, which Mr. McGovern declared clinched his case beyond peradventure of a failure. After this business was closed up Billy Smith, in the warmth of his heart and with the recollection of many brotherly favors in his mind, took Attorney McGovern to the swellest Chicago restaurant and made him his guest at a luncheon at which several costly upright things stood by the plates. Then they went to a matinee and Billy Smith bought the tickets. It was the happiest coincidence in the world for this newspaper boy that it was the one day of the week when he looked upon the face of the cashier.

By the time they were out of the theatre for good and had pledged eternal friendship before saying farewell there was just a solitary dollar note left in Billy Smith's pay envelope. He considered the money and the time well spent, however, in the effort to help out the case of his brother's electrical company against the greedy rival who was trying to grab off things in Omaha. Billy had not said one word to McGovern about the reason for his interest in the Omaha case beyond the statement at starting that he did hold such an interest.

"Good-by, Mr. McGovern," he said when the time for parting came. "When you get back to Omaha you tell Expert Smith with whom you've been conferring that a newspaper namesake of his in Chicago did what he could for you. I think very likely Smith will know whom you mean."

"I'll do that same," returned McGovern. "Smith's a mighty good fellow. Ever since he came from his company's headquarters at New Orleans a month ago we've been in close touch."

"Company's headquarters in New Orleans?" gasped Billy.

"Yes," said McGovern, "that's where the company that he works for halls from. The other, the grasping concern, is located in New York, and, by the way, now I think of it, they've got a man named Smith on the ground, too. He's a shrewd cuss and I expected to have hard work to down him until you helped me out to-day. Why? Do you know this New York Smith?"

"Slightly; he's my brother."—Edward B. Clark, in the Chicago Record-Herald.

### The Richest Nation.

Some interesting statistics have been prepared by the United States Bureau of Statistics for the London Daily Mail Year Book. They are very far from being exhaustive, or contributions to the discussion now going on over the enormous balance apparently due us from foreign countries as the result of the commerce of the last ten years. They are interesting and important, however, as far as they go. They put the United States at the head of the nations in point of wealth, estimating our property at \$81,750,000,000; that of the United Kingdom at \$59,000,000,000; that of France at \$48,000,000,000; that of Germany at \$42,000,000,000; and that of Russia at \$32,000,000,000. At the same time our public debt is the smallest, and that of France is the largest. The percentage of debt to wealth is also lowest in the United States, being 1.4, while the percentage of debt to wealth in France is 12.3; in Russia, 11.1; in Germany, 8.1. The remainder of the table shows that our wheat crop in 1901 was nearly 450,000,000 bushels in excess of the crop of Russia, which is our nearest competitor, but produces less than half our own product. In 1900 we made about 5,000,000 more tons of pig-iron than were made in the United Kingdom, and nearly 6,000,000 more tons of steel.—Harper's Weekly.

### Noise a Passport to Popularity.

Noise is not usually a passport to popularity. But the Archbishop of Canterbury by his stentorian voice won the affections many years ago of a Devonshire farmer, who was overheard to say, admiringly, near the bottom of a church where the then Bishop of Exeter was preaching: "I du love the beshup, 'cos he hollers proper."

### What a Fool He Was.

The fool thinks it is a sign of strength to cherish a grudge.—Chicago Record-Herald.

## OF INTEREST



### WOMEN

#### The Style in Chemises.

Chemises, the most delightfully feminine of garments, are built on the time-honored lines, only fitted a little closer to the figure under the arms and in the back. Chemises to wear with evening bodices are conveniently made with sleeves, but tie on the shoulders with ribbons. An inset of tucked medallions or ones of lace is a novel innovation. The hand embroidered chemises were never so beautiful. A delicate flower design outlines the top and sleeves and eyelet holes are furnished for the ribbons. This style are apt to be untrimmated at the hem, but the chemises with lace yokes are also embellished at the hems with lace or embroidery. Chemises to be becoming and graceful should only reach to the knees.

#### A Story of George Sand.

The French Academy not long ago placed a tablet upon George Sand's house at Garlignis, which has resulted in a renewed interest in the great French writer, and the recital of stories, old and new, about her. One of these explains how she came to adopt the profession of literature.

In 1831 Mme. Dudevant was living alone with her daughter in Paris, where she earned her livelihood by painting flowers and birds in water colors on a tiny surface of two square inches. One day she showed to Balzac the MS. of a novelette, and was advised to go back to her painting. Undiscouraged, she took the MS. to Delatouche, editor of "Figaro," who at once gave her an engagement, so that her earliest work was done on that journal. She wrote her first romance in collaboration with Jules Sand, and the book was published as written by "Jules Sand." Her next work, "Indiana," was entirely her own, and to it she signed the name George Sand, which she never discarded.

### Costly Trifles.

The society woman who solemnly asserted at a ladies' luncheon, in confidence over teacups, that she had on a gown that cost \$75, while the small things of dress—not her underclothing, but the visible articles—cost \$800, was no extravagant exception to the rule. The class of women who dress in this manner is a large one and includes not only the magic chain of the women of the 400, but many more.

It is an easy matter to put \$800 into trifles these days, and from the waist upward it can be done. Beginning with the gold link purse which hangs at one side the size of a dinner plate, to the neck, where dangles a gold chain with its pearls, and its little jeweled tablets there are great possibilities.

The chou, from being a mere trifle of adornment, has now become something handsome. It is made into saucer size and in the centre there rests a rose. From the middle of the chou, coming from under the rose, there hangs two ribbon ends, and these are tied into a bow, which is fastened to the side of the belt.

### Method in the Perfume of These Charms

A famous medical journal has given its scientific sanction to the using of perfumes. As a preventive of infectious diseases perfumes are as powerful as camphor and other so-called "precautionary" talismans," says this dignified and learned journal. The original "scent ball" worn by the ladies of long ago (when infectious diseases raged, as the Board of Health does not allow them to do in these enlightened days) was a ball or hollow ornament of gold or silver, which contained a sponge saturated with aromatic liquid. This was worn attached to a chain round the neck or carried in the pocket. A fashionable jeweler has recently revived these scent balls, and they are in as great demand as are the small mirrors which reflect the whole head in miniature.

The old-fashioned name of these scent balls was pomande. The word means scent ball, and is derived from pomme de auburn, an apple-shaped object filled with some highly odorous mixture, probably mainly represented by ambergris. Sometimes a nutmeg was used, set in silver and decorated with pearls and other jewels—an aromatic ornament or rare price now. Then, too, an orange was a favorite preventive of infection, with the inside scooped out and a vinegar-saturated sponge inserted, while in the old pictures will sometimes be seen the fruit itself, studded with cloves and stuffed with spices, the popular antiseptic of the times.

Silver vinaigrettes were forty or fifty years ago always found in a lady's work basket or were carried

in her pocket, and one of the treasures travelers seek for in Norway are small flat silver boxes with a perforated interior, also in silver, to keep in place the sponge vinaigrette. These it was once modish to carry to church in company with a clean handkerchief wrapped round the prayer book; and no small comfort must the reviving odor have been, judging by the absence of fresh air and the consequent stuffiness encountered in such places of worship even in these enlightened days.—New York Commercial Advertiser.



### BOYDOIR CHAT

Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, the New York society woman, has a wonderful collection of fans of all periods.

Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes has started with a \$3000 contribution a fund to secure protection for America's native birds.

One of the first Indian women to take up the calling of a trained nurse is an educated girl of the Pueblo tribe, Miss Seicher Atsaye.

Miss Belle MacKinnon, of Utica, N. Y., has been admitted as a partner by her brother in his big knitting establishment, and has charge of 2000 employees in the mill.

One of the quaintest and most beautiful libraries in New York City is in the home of Mrs. George Jay Gould. Its decorations are Moorish, gold being the prevailing color, and its walls and ceilings are ornamented with a rich stucco done in gold.

Mrs. Mary Bryan Cobb, who died at New London, Ind., in her ninety-ninth year, was an original Daughter of the Revolution, and a "widow of the War of 1812." Her first husband, Louis H. Bryan, a veteran of the War of 1812, was the great-grandfather of Colonel William Jennings Bryan.

Mrs. May Alden Ward, of Cambridge, who has retired from four years' leadership of the Cantabrigia Club, of that city, to assume the presidency of the Massachusetts State Federation, has received a beautiful diamond brooch, as a token of the club's recognition of her valuable services.

Courses in photography, etching and art needle-work have been introduced this year at the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union of Buffalo, N. Y. The course in photography is designed to give a practical working knowledge of the art, through the various steps, from the exposure of the plate to the finishing of the print.

Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, widow of the "Pathfinder," General John C. Fremont, is still living, at the age of seventy-seven, in the pretty cottage in Los Angeles, th gift of the women of California. During the early part of Queen Victoria's reign she visited England and was presented to the Queen and Prince Albert, and she has known personally every President since Jackson.



### FADS AND FANCIES

A pretty hair ornament is a knot made of many loops of narrow white ribbon, with narrow gilding on either edge.

A gay pair of stockings has clusters of flowers upon the instep, a line of two or three of these showing conspicuously upon the black ground, scarlet flowers, and green foliage.

Some of the white felt hats have eyelet holes, through which narrow black chenille is run in close lines, an arrangement which proves good for the milliner, a fold of velvet being generally placed beneath.

A recent importation from Paris is an exceptionally handsome reception gown of green velvet combined with white, cloth, gold braid and black chenille embroidery; a feature of the bodice was a large fur incrustated collar.

Imported Swiss muslins show Oriental effects. For instance, a pink muslin has a palm leaf design, the leaves looking something like the back of an India saw, a medley of colors, but altogether producing a soft effect.

A stunning waist in dark blue dotted velvet is fastened down the front with a lacing of white taffeta silk about two inches wide. The lacing is run through large white crocheted eyelets, and extends to the waist line. The same idea is carried out on a high collar, and at the lower edge the taffeta is made up into a large bow.

Corset covers are no longer protectors of corsets if dark skirt bands are worn, as they only reach to the waist line. This garment, like all other undergarments, is built to make the figure look slender. The newest pattern is cut circular without seams under the arms and quite plain at the waist line, where an embroidered beading is placed through which a ribbon is run to form a belt.

## ATTAR OF YLANG-YLANG

### THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS THE SOURCE OF THIS PERFUME.

Now in Great Demand—Manila Oil of Ylang-Ylang Sells For From \$40 to \$55 a Pound, and the Demand Exceeds the Supply.

Among other things, it appears now that by capturing the Philippines we have captured the chief source of the famous attar of ylang-ylang, almost as costly as attar of roses and equally delicious in perfume.

The Division of Insular Affairs of the War Department has compiled some information about it. Attar of ylang-ylang is obtained from the flowers of the ylang-ylang tree, a cultivated and wild tree often attaining a height of sixty feet. It belongs to the custard apple family, and its drooping greenish yellow flowers three inches long are of extraordinary fragrance.

The popularity of violet as the latest favorite in the list of perfumes is threatened by the attar of ylang-ylang of the Philippines. Coloma Agrippina, the choice perfume of the Romans, so named in honor of the wife of the Emperor Claudius, after enjoying in modern times an unrivaled lead for nearly two centuries as the eau de Cologne, from the city of the Rhine, the first place of its modern manufacture on an extensive scale, yielded to the more lasting fragrance of the sachet in evidence in all forms, in all places and among all classes and conditions of women.

The attar of roses, the famed essential oil of the damask rose of Kazanlik on the sunny slope of the Balkans, finds its equal in perfume in the Philippine product, and the ylang-ylang tree is a better yielder of essence from the flower, and therefore a less costly basic essence for the perfumers' art.

The ylang-ylang, sometimes spelled ilang-ilang, while indigenous to many parts of tropical Asia, reaches its greatest perfection in the Philippine Islands, where it is a favorite among the natives. Besides its value as an attar in preparations for the hair and toilet waters, it is also held to possess curative virtues in tooth and other aches and pains. In a preparation of cocacanut oil known to commerce as Cocacanut oil, for the hair, attar of ylang-ylang is the perfume.

The perfumers of Europe and, to a less degree, of the United States, makes it the base of some of their most costly extracts. The Manila oil is practically without competition in the markets of the Western nations on account of superiority, and even at from \$40 to \$55 a pound the supply is unequal to the demand.

Hitherto the United States supply has come through Germany or France. Together with England those countries have a monopoly of the product, which is generally secured in advance under contract for the entire output.

The tree is common to many localities south of Manila. It is found chiefly in the well populated provinces and islands, and the natives say that it thrives best near the habitations of man. The propagation in plantations, by seed or cuttings about twenty feet apart, each way (108 trees to the acre), is easy and the growth rapid in almost any soil. The first flowers appear in the third year, the eighth year yielding often as high as 100 pounds, the bloom occurring in every month. The greatest yield is from July to December.

The process of converting the long, greenish yellow fragrant petals of the flower into essence is by the simplest form of distillation, using merely water and the choicest flowers. No chemicals of any kind are required. The best quality is clear as distilled water and fragrant. The second quality is yellowish and smoky. The oil is drawn from the bottom of a glass separator, the water remaining. The oil is then filtered through talcum, and is ready for the market.

Seventy-five pounds of flowers yield about one pound of oil. Flowers are worth from eight to fifteen cents gold per pound. The cost of manufacture is placed at \$4 a pound. The yield in the case of attar of roses is small, 150 pounds of rose leaves producing but one ounce of oil.

There are whole flowering groves of ylang-ylang trees in many parts of Southern Luzon and the Visayan Islands.—New York Herald.

### Against Law to Kill Eagles.

The discovery has just been made through the prosecution of a hunter that there is a law on the statute books of Illinois which provides a penalty of \$5 fine and imprisonment in jail for ten days for any one convicted of killing an eagle or being found with one in his possession. This law was passed by the last Legislature, and is a part of the new game measure. The framer desired to prevent, if possible, the danger of these birds becoming wholly extinct. There are comparatively few specimens in the State.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

### When They Get Attention.

Some men are like anthills, attracting notice only when people stumble against them.—Chicago Record-Herald.

## SEA CHARTS OF STICKS.

### Marvelous Navigating Feats of Marshall Island Natives.

The German protectorate of the Marshall Islands, which lie just east of the Carolines, in the equatorial Pacific, contain the most daring sailors known. They are constantly performing feats in navigation that European sailors feared to venture on long after they had the compass, which instrument, by the way, the Marshall Islanders reject as useless.

The archipelago lies in two widely separated groups, the Radaek and the Ralik chains, and in each chain the islands lie, for the most part, at extensive intervals. Yet the native pilots conduct voyages all over their own archipelago and to the Carolines in one direction and the Gilberts in another. For this voyage they rely upon charts of their own construction, the knowledge having been handed down from remote antiquity. These charts are generally about a yard square and are constructed of slender sticks tied together. At some intersections of the sticks are fastened small shells, which stand for the different islands. The pilot posts himself in the bow of the vessel with his chart before him. He begins by establishing the particular shell corresponding to the island from which he is just sailing. He sets the course as indicated by one of the sticks radiating from that shell in the proper direction. Thereafter he watches the course of the sea with very slight use of the heavenly bodies for the determination of direction.

They make no secret of their art. They are often at great pains to teach it to white men, and wonder that no one has yet been found capable of grasping it. Their explanation is that each stick on the chart shows the course of a stream in the sea, and that by following the streams they can find their way to their destination. They claim to see these streams with their intersections just as shown by the sticks. Whatever may be the explanation, it is certain that they navigate hundreds of miles of empty ocean with neither compass nor chronometer, nor other instruments save a chart of sticks. If by any accident they go astray they make no attempt to continue the voyage, but run at once down to leeward until they make a familiar landmark.—San Francisco Chronicle.

## WISE WORDS.

Give honest worth its honest praise. There are no fruitless deeds; all bear either good or ill.

As a man advances in years he realizes the limits of his ability.

It is better to fall in one major effort than in all minor ones.

The finger of suspicion is not nearly as true as the weather vane.

The strength of woman is a more subtle force than that of man.

The trinity of womanliness consists of virtue, modesty and affection.

Confidence is an asset which husband and wife should not fritter away.

Young knowledge is a bragat, but aged wisdom teaches the creed of humility.

The semi-literate are loudest in their denunciation of ignorance. The learned pity the unlettered and try to aid them.

### Carry Your Wealth With You.

This greatest riches—in fact, all the wealth that is of real value—must centre in yourself. You must be rich within, not outside of yourself; rich in the things that financial panics, fluctuations of trade, accidents by flood or fire, dishonesty of business associates, or errors of judgment, cannot rob you of. Your greatest investment must be self-investment; investment in health, in courage, in kindness, in nobility of manhood or womanhood.

Whoever you come in contact with should be conscious of your wealth; its influence should radiate from every pore; it should look out of your eyes; it should exhale fragrance in your speech; it should manifest itself in your deeds; it should shed its light and comfort within its radius; it should reach your whole community. Real riches should be like the wealth of the rose, which flings out its beauty and fragrance to every passer-by. There is no stinting of its favors, no reserve of selfishness; all it has it gives. This is true wealth.—O. S. Marden, in Success.

### A Forgotten Street.

A queer discovery has been made in Paris in the shape of a street uninhabited and ignored by all, says the Paris Messenger. In the course of the work in progress for widening the Rue Vaneau, this roadway—which it would be incorrect to describe as a thoroughfare, considering that the ends were blocked up—was discovered. It had neither paving stones nor pavement, was two metres wide, and an old inscription showed that it was formerly called Rue d'Olivet. It would be useless to seek the name in a directory, for it is certain that until a few days ago no one knew of the existence of the Rue d'Olivet.