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## THE MEN'S CORNER

By A. RICHMOND PARKHURST, JR.

### THE SOUTH'S AWAKENING

Manufacturers of the New England States and, in fact, those of the East and Middle West are turning long eyes toward the South, keenly alive to the vast resources there contained, which have so long lain dormant. At a meeting of manufacturers held in New York a short time ago this was evidenced by the remarks made at the banquet held at the Waldorf-Astoria.

In the Western part of North Carolina millions of horsepower is going to waste, yet every particle of it, at small cost, can be harnessed and turned to good profit. Several New England cotton manufacturers remarked upon this and each declared that he had already obtained options on valuable properties, with water-power close at hand, and in the very near future they would be compelled to labor in the South, where the cost of labor is less and the cost of living proportionately smaller. This step, they declared, is necessary by the number of cotton mills that have sprung up, mushroom like, in the South, and today competition is so keen that if they wish to continue to compete with their rivals they must manufacture their wares in the cotton belt, where the railroad rates and everything else aid in the cheaper production of their goods.

Western and Eastern manufacturers assert that they, too, have procured options on waterways in the South solely because of labor troubles in the sections where they are located. Textile manufacturers of Philadelphia are proud in their complaints, and declare their only salvation lies in the South, and this section will soon hear the hum of their looms, soon to be silenced in the City of Brotherly Love.

Organized labor has not so far made its power as manifest in the South as in the North and West, and the Southern manufacturer feels that he is singularly blessed in this respect. In certain branches of the American Federation of Labor the scales are such that none can take exception to them, yet in others their demands are regarded as exorbitant, and many so that it has compelled active competition with their Southern competitors.

Building operations in the North have been paralyzed for the past six months, and master builders claim that all chance of a profit in such operation are closed by the cost of labor and lumber, especially the former. On the other hand, the mechanician contend that work is not plentiful as it used to be, and, in order to live, they are compelled to draw big wages for their working hours, as those

of enforced idleness outnumber those in which they are employed.

Trade journals for the month of February contain many notices of New England spinners who are contemplating a removal to the South, and this exodus is not confined to those engaged in the cotton industry alone. Leather goods merchants, who also manufacture, are following the lead of the spinners, and they, too, are becoming restless. Furniture manufacturers have sprung up all over the South, and wagon and spoke factories are rapidly increasing. Instead of resenting this influx of capital and labor to their domain, however, the Southern manufacturers are extending a warm welcome to all newcomers, since they are firm in the belief that there is room for all, and their state's influence, wealth and importance will be that much benefited.

### Death's Harvest in a Quarter Century.

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The year just ended marks the close of a quarter of a century which has been remarkable for the deaths of noted men and women. Of course, it would require a volume in which to set forth the complete necrology of the great and near great, but among the more prominent were: Thomas A. Hendricks, died November 25, 1885; Chester A. Arthur, November 18, 1886; Samuel J. Tilden, August 4, 1886; Gen. John A. Logan, December 29, 1886; Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, February 9, 1886; Rutherford B. Hayes, January 17, 1883; Edwin Booth, June 7, 1883; Francis Parkman, November 9, 1883; James G. Blaine, January 27, 1883; Oliver Wendell Holmes, October 17, 1884; Francis Willard, February 17, 1884; Cornelius Vanderbilt, September 12, 1880; Neil Dow, October 2, 1897; Henry George, October 29, 1897; Benjamin Harrison, March 13, 1901.

William McKinley, September 14, 1901; Archbishop Corrigan, May 6, 1902; Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, April 12, 1902; Admiral Sampson, May 9, 1902; Thomas B. Reed, December 7, 1902; Marcus A. Hanna, February 15, 1904; Joseph Jefferson, February 23, 1905; Theodore Thomas, January 4, 1905; Arthur Pae Gorman, June 4, 1906; David B. Henderson, February 25, 1906; Gen. Joseph Wheeler, January 25, 1906; Carl Schurz, May 14, 1906; Russel Sage, July 21, 1906; Marshall Field, January 17, 1906; Senator Morgan, of Alabama, died June 11, 1907; Senator Pettus, of the same state, July 27, 1907; Richard Mansfield and Bishop John Williams, August 30, 1907.



### Buying a Home by Easy Stages.

Not so many years ago the word "instalment" struck terror to the hearts of the average man or woman, invariably bringing to mind visions of the weekly call from the collector, who, if not met with his payment, would grow abusive and leave, with all sorts of threats accompanying his departure. Times have changed, however, and the great extent to which the instalment plan has been applied to business of today would surprise the large majority of those who are ever blessed with ready cash or unlimited credit with which to procure this world's good things. In no one field has the instalment plan taken such a leading part as in that of real estate, and its innovation has proved a boon to thousands of hard-working men and women who, desirous of some day owning their own homes, take advantage of the time payments thus offered. Two-thirds of the large realty concerns operating in large cities, and especially in suburban property, have found by selling their houses and lots on the instalment plan they have more offers from prospective home-owners than they can fill.

The man who thus purchases his property naturally pays more for it than he would had he the ready cash to plunk down, but when he makes his monthly payments to the owner, after entering into such an agreement, he always feels that he has a future to look forward to when some day his money will be clear and all his very own. He never thinks of paying out more in its monthly sums than when

he was paying rent, and then there was no come back to it. All went to the landlord, and if the tenant lived to be as old as Methuselah his landlord would be that much better off and the tenant none the richer. The New Jersey suburbs of New York were the first to see this innovation applied, and the avidity with which the plan was seized upon by would-be-landowners amply proves how popular it has become. One of the largest operators in realty in and around New York is responsible for the statement that his firm alone sold 12,000 houses and lots on the instalment plan since they adopted the easy-payment system, three years ago.

### SENATOR BURROWS LATEST.

"Tillman having discussed the Railroad Rate Bill from the viewpoint of a cornfield lawyer," said Senator Hale, "he is now going to discuss the currency question from the standpoint of—"

"A cornfield financier," added Senator Burrows, in his inimitable drawl.

Houses in the suburbs of all the larger cities are renting readily and the parent is quick to see the advantages arising from such residence where more room, more comforts and fresher air and purer water can be found.

Many men attempt to make their mark in the world by first making a mark of their neighbor.

### The Parson Who Would Not be Bluffed.

At a salary that only a few bank presidents enjoy, the First Baptist Church, of New York, imported the Rev. Charles F. Aked as pastor. Mr. Aked is of pronounced type, and none who behold or hear him can mistake that he is a Britisher. John D. Rockefeller worships in this church, but this fact did not prevent the intrepid pastor from expressing his opinion in no uncertain terms of a congregation that boasts of its combined and individual wealth, and yet is content to allow the church to struggle along with a deficit of \$7,000.

Calmly letting his gaze rest upon the upturned face of the "Oil King" a few Sunday ago, the minister exclaimed: "This church has had an obligation of \$7,000 to meet, and this deficit has existed ever since I assumed the pastorate. Let me state right here that I am ashamed to be connected with a church in which such a niggardly set worships, and if this deficit is not met by today's offering, consider my resignation in your hands."

That each and every member of the congregation believed the pastor meant what he said is attested by the fact that when the contents of the various plates were totaled it was found that \$66,000 had been then and there pledged.

Mr. Rockefeller's share? "Why, just \$50."

It is a good thing to be good, but don't be a good thing.

## A SHINGLED BUNGALOW

Designed by Chas. S. Sedgwick, Architect, Minneapolis, Minn.

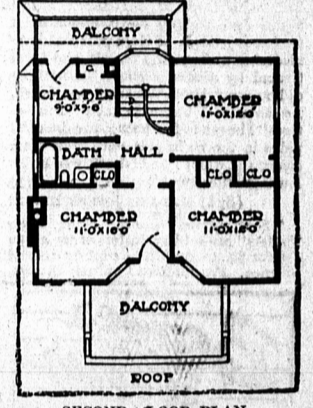
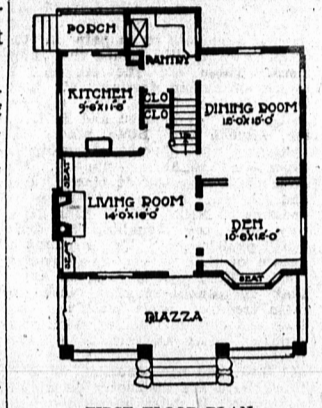
The name "bungalow" was handed to us a few years ago through the much-read books of Rudyard Kipling. As it is generally used it is a misnomer, but after all it carries with it the idea of a summer cottage, a temporary home, although the original bungalow, so often mentioned in Kipling's works, was the permanent home built in the tropic climate, with low, thatched roofs and most cases the earth for the floor. Nowadays the low-spreading roofed homes such as are built in Southern California, shingled cottages, Spanish mission houses, etc., all come under the name of bungalow. The name seems to carry with it a fascination.

The cottage shown in our illustration is specially adapted for summer use, but is equally good for a permanent home, the general finish and construction being carried out according to the purpose for which it was designed. The rugged effect of the boulder foundation and the piers supporting the front roof over the porch and the outside chimney are all in keeping with the peculiar style of the house. If the large and small boulders are worked

together and well laid in cement the effect will be very artistic.

The exterior of the house may be shingled and stained or finished in rough-cast cement. The size is 29 feet 6 inches in width by 37 feet in depth, including the front piazza.

The finish of the interior is in Washington fir or redwood, left rough from the saw and stained, the floors also being of fir and stained. If the house is built in a wooded district, the shingles on the roof will look very pretty in light yellow. If built in town, the shingles would look better either dark brown or dark green. The cost is estimated at \$3000 exclusive of heating and plumbing. This bungalow is well adapted for the summer use. There are four rooms on the first floor, with a central entrance in the living room and the stairway leading up opposite the entrance. The fireplace at the left end of living-room, with a seat on either side, and at the right of the entrance a den; back of same is dining-room connecting through the kitchen under the stairs with large butler's pantry. The chambers are all provided with good closets.



### Seeking Homes in Suburbs.

Suburban and country life is becoming more and more in vogue each year as statistics go to show. This may be attributed to two causes. The first is that the man of the house finds his monthly expenses considerably reduced, even though the expenses incidental to commutation rates have to be figured in. Rents are far cheaper in the suburbs and then, too, the shopkeeper in these communities charges less than their neighbors go to the large cities for their table supplies are content with smaller profits and mark their produce at prices which appeal to the residents. Then, too, the rents of the shopkeeper are less and they can afford to undersell their city competitors.

The second and a plausible reason for this exodus to the suburbs is due to the desire of fathers to give their children the advantages to be derived from life in the open. Children are granted more freedom and more liberties in the country than in the large cities, and their associations are better, producing a better moral tone.

## GOWNS FOR THE MIDWINTER SEASON.

Although the rush of the dressmakers' season is by this time of year about over it is often found necessary to add to one's supply of gowns while the gaieties of the midwinter festivities are still in swing. The lighter, more perishable evening and reception gowns are first apt to show signs of wear, and it is generally necessary to have a few new frocks to take the place of those partly worn out ones, so that one is in readiness for the social affairs of the pre-lenten period.

This is emphatically a color season, and smartly gowned women are wearing such tones as vivid red, cerise, old pink, various shades of blue, jade and leaf greens, and all shades of yellow and light brown. Such colorings are not only used for high-necked gowns, such as one would wear to the theatre or to a restaurant dinner or a reception, but some of these vivid shades are much in vogue for ball and dinner gowns as well. One must have a clever eye for color and an unerring sense as to which tones or unusual shades; but if an artistic design and color is chosen the effect is very attractive. In designing décolleté gowns in any of the pronounced shades the effect is always better if the trimming used is of the same tone, or has the design thrown into relief by gold or silver threads of the foundation color. White or cream laces, although charming on most frocks, do not look well combined with fabrics of pronounced red or green shades, and most of the bronze and deep yellow tones also look better with self-color trimming. For instance, one exquisite evening gown recently shown was of red silk mull, over a tight-fitting princess slip of begonia red

taffeta. The frock was almost severe in style, but was stunningly effective. The corsage was crossed in surplice fashion back and front, and the mull was drawn down to the rather high waistline in scarf effect, the edges being banded with silver embroidery in a Greek key pattern of green sequin embroidery and there was a little chemise or tucker of white shirred tulle lace to fill in a little the deeply cut V-shaped décolletage. The sleeves were draped around the arm and were caught up almost to the shoulder with ornaments of green spangles. The girle was of the satin and there were short, close-fitting lace undersleeves.

With almost all the dinner or ball gowns some ornament is worn in the hair. I shall discuss hair ornaments at more length in my next article, but will only give mention to a few of the favorite styles today. Paradise aigrettes attached to a band of gold or silver, or having a jeweled ornament or a gilt or silver bow at the base, are perhaps the smartest headdresses, but they are very expensive, and though very becoming are really overtaken by other much less pretentious ornaments. Marabout aigrettes are worn in all colors, and there is a great fancy for ribbon hair ornaments. Band effects are very smart and tulle drawn across the crown of the head, just above the back comb, and arranged in outstanding loops in a sort of wing effect is also very pretty.

But to return to our topic of evening gowns and their colorings, although the pronounced tones are fashionable, the light more delicate shades in peach pink, silver blue, pearl gray and apricot yellow make up charmingly and are suited to more women than are the more startling shades, which require a good deal of individuality and style to carry them off successfully.

The clinging, transparent fabrics are generally liked for evening costumes, but some very delightful models are shown with skirts and bodices of satin, the bodice being draped or trimmed with lace, so that very little of the plain satin is allowed to show.

All black and black and white in combination are always smart and some very distinguished looking costumes are shown in all white, all black or in combination, without any color note whatever.

Among the illustrations are designs for gowns for various occasions, the first model pictured at the left of the larger plate being sketched from a gown of pale violet cloth. The bodice had short Japanese sleeves, and was trimmed with braiding in self-color and gold soutache braid. Very narrow flat silk braid was also used around the bodice and outlined the little tabs across the front, and there were also small gold buttons and gold braid loops. The vest, and under sleeves were of cream tulle lace and the skirt was plain and made in two-

pieces circular style. The second gown pictured was very dainty and attractive in the original and would be an excellent model for a debutante or young girl. The frock was made of pale pink crepe, the skirt being plaited in about the hips, and trimmed by a series of double bias bands applied as tucks. The bodice was trimmed with white Chantilly lace insertion, and a very becoming and effective touch was given by the little strappings of black velvet ribbon between the rows of lace insertion.

The third costume was of apricot et-a-de chine, showing bias folds, strips and belt of liberty satin of a deeper shade of the same color. The front of the corsage had a vest of ruffles of cream silk lace, trimmed with bows of deep apricot satin, and the sleeves were slit down the outer arm, the edges curved and filled in with lace ruffles.

The illustration showing a single figure was sketched from a design for a cloth or velvet gown, the model being in chiffon broadcloth in a soft peacock blue tone, braided with self-color soutache. The bodice had a band of velvet outlining the yoke and the high Empire girle was also of velvet. The skirt was untrimmed and was in gored circular style. Baby Irish lace was used for the yoke and the sleeve finish.

Andrew L. Powers walked to Bath from Phippsburg (Me.), recently, took dinner, bought a big wheelbarrow and wheeled it home. He said that he was in a hurry for it. Mr. Powers is 93 years old.



### Home-made Candle Shades

Candle sticks and candle shades are always pretty and decorative in a room, and especially for dining-room use are much in demand. A dining-table is always more attractive when prettily shaded candles are used either one each side of the centerpiece or at each end or corner of the table, and in the accompanying sketch are a few of the new designs for artistic little shades. These can be made at a very small expense at home, although fine hand-made shades sell for large prices in the shops. If one has even slight ability with the paint brush charming little shades can be made of stiff water color paper, decorated with water colors in some effective design. One very pretty set of

### SELECTING LIVING-ROOM FURNISHINGS

Often when one has a limited income the problem of furnishing becomes a little difficult, and the furnishing and decorating of a general living room is often a vexing problem. Often, too, the tastes of the various members of the family differ so materially that it is impossible to carry out an artistic style of furnishing still a living-room should not be hard to furnish successfully, and if there is one room where simplicity should be employed it is in this, the family gathering place. The exposure is a most important consideration in choosing a general color scheme. If there are many southern windows and there is much sunlight, the wall coverings should be in subdued tones—greens and blues being especially good—but a room with northern light or with few windows requires warm-hued wall coverings, in yellow, buff, tan or soft red tones.

The woodwork must be considered, also, in selecting wall coverings, and if the color or finish of the woodwork is not desirable it should be stained so that the whole wall is in harmony with the furniture and furnishings.

A living-room which I recently saw was an excellent example of what can be done if one has good taste, even without a large sum of money being expended. This room was exceedingly simple in style, but the effect was charming. The house had no reception room or "parlor," so this large living-room was furnished to meet all these requirements. The woodwork was originally in light oak, but was repainted an ivory white and finished with a coat of ivory enamel. The walls had a paneled wainscot about two feet high and extending from this to the com-

line were panels covered with a striped paper in two tones of red outlined with ivory white molting. The ceiling was tinted ivory and the floor was of hardwood, covered with rugs, which had predominating red tones. The furniture was mostly in mahogany, and there were several large, comfortable chairs and a divan—cushioned or upholstered in ermine. The papering was of door and window curtains were of striped stuff similar to the wall paper, and there were several growing plants in green wicker jardinières about, which added much to the effect of the room. Book shelves were built in along one end of the room, and on either side of the large doorways. The room, when finished, and with its numerous photographs, pictures, lamps and other small fittings about, was extremely cozy and attractive.

If one cannot afford mahogany furniture, the mission furniture is an excellent choice, as it is well made and comes in good, simple styles. In decorating a room in which mission furniture is to be used the treatment should be in accordance with the furniture, if possible. A high wainscot and beamed ceiling is most appropriate, and the standing woodwork should be plain and heavy. The walls may be covered with plain cartridge paper or fabric in keeping with such a room, and rough plaster, tinted a color to harmonize with the woodwork, is also excellent. For draperies, homespun flax or any of the plain, rough fabrics are very appropriate, and if the walls are quite plain draperies with a simple fringe may be used.

BEATRICE CAREY.

How To Clean a Clock.  
Often a clock will refuse to run merely because it is clogged with dust. A very simple way to clean a clock is to place a piece of cotton or a small sponge soaked in kerosene in the bottom of it and let stand a few hours. The sponge will gradually be filled with the dust from the works, and when the clock is again started it will generally run without further difficulty.

If your nickel-plated alarm clock refuses to run, as it will be apt to do after it has been in use a year or so, it may be cleaned in the following way: Take a stiff feather—one from the wing of a chicken is excellent—and dip it in kerosene oil. Then insert it in the circle around the winding keys and the keys that move the hands to remove the dust. Wind the clock and let it run for a few days, and then apply a tiny drop of sewing machine oil from the can to each of the winding keys.

