## DANCING IN THE BARN

Along the sky sweat/airs are still: Across the grass the moonbeams fall; Upon the night strikes sweet the trill f nightingale and whippoorwill, And down the vale I hear the call To "Dancing in the Barn." Ah me! So long ago it seems to be-That " Dancing in the Barn."

The torchlight falls on each young face, As, wheeling in the country dance, Now in, now out, our shadows chase About the dear, old-fashioned place. Can aught in life so much entrance As "Dancing in the Barn?" Ab. no! For youth is fair, but it must go, Like " Dancing in the B .rn.

But ah! that night when as of yore I heard the Launting old refrain-When Love is done, it comes no more: And ah, my heart, how you were sore! And set my feet kept time again With "Dancing in the Barn." Too late: The hour had struck of life and fate To "Danc.ng in the Barn.

Long after, in a crowded street, A poor, old, blind man feebly played Just where the town and river meet. My heart stood still, my steps delayed, For that old tune which stopped and stayed Was " Dancing in the Barn.' And oh What tales are told of long ago-That "Dancing in the Barn."

Ah, poor young love, I thought you dead! And yet I shed these sudden tears After so many silent years: It seemed a requiem o'er your head-That "Dancing in the Barn." But deep In my peor heart that love doth sleep, With "Dancing in the Barn." -Anna F. De Kocen, in America.

### THE FUTURE VILLAGE.

A Combination of Industrial with Agricultural Enterprise.

Agriculture is so much in need of aid from those who inhabit the cities, that every summer thousands of men leave their slums in the towns and go to the country for the season of crops. The London destitutes go in thousands to Kent and Sussex as hay-makers and hop-pickers; whole villages in France abandon their homes and their cottage industries in the summer and wander to the more fertile parts of the country; and in Russia there is every year an exodus of many hundreds of thousands of men who journey from the North to the Southern prairies for harvesting the crops, while many St. Petersburg manufacturers reduce their production in the summer, because the operatives return to their native villages for the culture of their allotments. Extensive agriculture can not be carried on without additional hands in the summer: but it still more needs a temporary aid for improving the soil, for tenfolding its productive powers.

Steam-digging, drainage and manuring would render the heavy clays to the northwest of London a much richer soil than that of the American prairies. To become fertile those clays want only plain, unskilled human labor, such as is necessary for digging the soil, laying in drainage tubes, pulverizing phosphorites, and the like; and that labor would be gladly done by the factory workers if it were properly nity for the organized in a free .y. The soil benefit of the whole claims that aid, and it would have it the summer for that purpose. No doubt the present factory owners would consider it ruinous if they had to stop their mills for several months every year, because the capital engaged in a factory is expected to pump money every day and every hour, if possible. But that is the capitalists view of the matter-not the community's view. As to the workers, who ought to be the real managers of industries, they will find it healthy not to perform the same monotonous work all the year round. and they will abandon it for the summer, if indeed they do not find the means of keeping the factory running by relieving each other in groups. The scattering of industries over the country-so as to bring the factory amidst the fields and to make agriculture derive all those profits which it always finds in being combined with industry (see the Eastern States of America)-and the combination of industrial with agricultural work are surely the next step to be made, as soon as a reorganization of our present condition is possible. That step is imposed by the very necessities of producing for the producers themselves; it is imposed by the necessity for each healthy man and woman to spend a part of their lives in free work in the free air, and it will be rendered the more necessary when the great social movements, which have now become unavoidable, come to disturb the present international trade and compel each nation to revert to her own resources for her own maintenance.-Prince Krapotkin, in Nineteenth Cent-245%.

## PRIVATE HOSPITALS.

The Latest Freak for Wealthy Patients and Scicentific Explorations.

The latest professional fad in this city is the private hospital idea, which threatens to become a craze. Almost every eminent surgeon has one or more private houses turned into hospipatients who can afford to pay extensive prices. These houses, which are situated on Fifth, Madison or Lexington avenues, are furnished in the most luxurious style. The doctor has his office in the library. The parlor is made into an elegant reception room. The chambers and all other available rooms are fitted for patients of wealth. One room is set apart for the use of the doctor's assistants, usually young medical graduates who are glad to give their time for their living and the experience obtained. The most important part of the establishment is the patient, who must of course have plenty of money, and may be male or female. The complaints of both sexes are treated, though not usually in the same house. And these surgical retreats offer the inducement of perfect privacy to all their patrons, which is one secret of their success. As may be surmised from what has been said, many of the patients are people

of means who do not wish their friends to know of their illness, and who have strong reasons for secrecy.

The first private hospital started in this city was that of a wefl-known gynecologist and obstetrican. In this establishment the diseases of women are exclusively treated, and the cost to each patient is about \$1,000 a month. There are often thirty or forty inmates, seldom less than ten or fifteen. So it will be seen this first venture was pending entirely on himself. The Ena success. If all the private hospitals for the treatment of women were of the same order, it would be a matter quite alone, having made one of the for public congratulation, but of the hundreds that have been opened by many doctors of doubtful schools of characters the majority are not above suspicion. Some of these private affairs are really the laboratories of human vivisectionists. More than one famous surgeon who has a hospital at his command sends the best of the hospital's cases to his own establishment, where he can experiment undeterred by the supervision of human lay-trustees and other hospital officers.

A certain surgeon desired to obtain a large number of cases of abdominal section, a few years ago, and resolved to perform laparatomy whenever he could obtain a patient on whom there was the smallest excuse for this, the most difficult and deadly of all operations. He was one of the surgeonsin-chief of one of our largest hospitals, and proceeded to operate on the institution's charity patients on the slightest provocation. Before long the number of deaths from abdominal section the solitary traveler. The baggage of in the hospital engaged the attention a large company also appeals to the of the trustees, and the surgeon was summoned-privately, of course-before the board. After a long hearing value which the prudent explorer will under a proper organization, even if it they failed to agree as to whether or take along with him.-Youth's Comwere necessary to stop many mills in not he had abused his powers; but they panion. agreed to forbid him in future to perform a capital operation without all the surgeons of the hospital concurred and were present. He had not yet obtained the scientific data that he desired, so resorted to the private hospital idea. He purchased street and fitted it up for a private hospital. Here he could, untrammeled, cut up his victims and obtain his sci- or marsh gas was the cause, and the entific data. Here he sent all patients whom he could feel justified in operat- every other cause. French mining ing on. Here he has slain his hundreds, engineers appeared to have been the and will slay his thousands before he gets done; then he will publish a book on abdominal surgery that will make him famous. As he is a wealthy man of coal mines, sent a paper to the and can spend any amount of money to Royal Society, in which he gave the attain his ends, and works strictly evidence of experiments and investiwithin the letter of the law, nothing gations, to prove that coal dust was can stop him in his death-dealing ca-This is but one instance. There are many others. It is in these laboratories of science that most of the surgical sensations that appear in the public press originate. There is one advantage gained by them, however: that is they are the best possible schools for the advancement of surgical science. "Talk about | coal dust is the main agent in colcutting up dogs and cats! Why, we cut up men-the worthiest animal for vivisection!" Such were the words. perhaps over enthusiastic, which the writer heard one of these students of anatomy utter. -N. Y. Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## INTREPID EXPLORERS.

Astonishing Results Accomplished by Persons Traveling Alone.

The frequent disappearance and lengthened absence of such explorers as Livingstone and Stanley leads an anxious public to question the wisdom tals for the reception and treatment of of a man's plunging into the heart o' Africa without a companion. The impression seems to be that his chances usually elegant dwelling houses for keeping up communication with the outside world would be greater in proportion to the number of his attendants. and that companions would help him in the accomplishment of his main purpose.

The feeling is a natural one independent of experience; but if we review the history of explorations, we find the facts show that an explorer succeeds best when he relies wholly upon himself to meet every emergency. It is not his personal fortunes from day to day that the public can reasonably be interested in. It is not this curiosity that the explorer is working so hard to satisfy. He aims to extend outward, at some point, the bounds of human knowledge.

The history of explorations undertaken by persons traveling alone shows astonishing results. In Africa we have the example of Livingstone, whose success in traversing an unknown region unattended, demonstrated the wisdom of the plan he adopted. Pointing to

the same general truth, we have the example of Baker, Burton, Reade and others, who also accomplished great things, and contributed much to geographical science, by pursuing the same method.

In South America, Musters traveled successfully through Patagonia, deglish traveler, Shaw, reached Kashgar in Central Asia, and returned to India most successful journeys of his day. Not long ago Hannay traveled alone from the Irrawaddy to the Brahmapootra, through a country that is considered almost impassable on account of the lawlessness of its inhabitants.

In the case of a person traveling through an unknown country alone, his utter helplessness and dependence on the honor of savages about him, will stand him in good stead. He is compelled to throw himself on their protection, and treat them with consideration such as a large party could not safely show. It would be inter

preted in their case as meaning either cowardice or weakness. On the other hand, a large party by neglecting to show proper consideration for the people about them would wound their pride and rouse feelings of hostility.

It would also be difficult for the chiefs and others to entertain many persons for a long time, or with the same freedom they would use toward covetousness native to the savage breast more strongly than the little of

#### ROOM AT THE TOP. SCHOOL AND CHURCH. The Kind of Young Men Who Are Bound

to Succeed in Life.

ually necessary that he should be told

about the details of the business; he

falls into the ruts of the house, under-

stands the run of trade, the variations

in people and prices, and how to get in

age. But all these details, while they

are necessary to be learned, only fit the

young man for that particular place,

A clerk who remains in one position

all his life advertises himself lacking

in one of two things-ability or ambi-

tion. There undoubtedly are instances

where a clerk is kept so constantly and

he has no opportunity to learn any

Jack a dull boy, and dullness does not

lead to success. But let him have his

entertainment as recreation, and not

seal it as a business, and then he will

still have many valuable hours for self-

One of the prosperous merchants of

this city began life as an errand boy in

an office. Most boys, and most men,

too, for that matter, would say that

his position offered but little hope of

advancement. The men in the office

were busily employed, and saw or

spoke to the boy only when they had

an errand or order for him. He had

no accounts to keep, no writing to do.

But the desire being there, the oppor-

tunities came. He carried the mail to

and from the post-office; watching the

letters that passed through his hands,

when he found an envelope unusually

well addressed he saved it from the

waste-basket, and with this before him

It was his duty to copy the letters in

the copying press, and he read and re-

membered the phraseology and the

style until he could have sat down and,

with the topic given him, have dressed

He was so ready and willing to do

any and every thing asked of him that

the men sent him on many private er-

rands of their own, and in return they

could not but answer his questions

when he asked about the books or the

business. A chance offered where he

might do a little writing, and he did

the work before any one there knew

that he could. There was some sur-

he began to try to imitate it.

it up in the same form.

improvement.

that he should now teach himself.

000 persons have been added to the M. The principles of business that can E church in America. This has made be taught are not many; those that can an increase, after making deductions be learned are almost without end. on account of death and other causes, A clerk very soon reaches the place from 1.769,534 to 2.093,935. where he has been told all that is act-

-An Albany clergyman said in a discourse on Sunday that if he had to choose between his library and his unbound literature-that is, the daily newspapers and monthly magazineshe would part with his library.

and send out goods to the best advant--When it is advertised that Mr. mon will be short, does it not look as and if he is ambitious he is always though the sermon, like the bitter looking to something better. Others part of a pill, was to be taken only have been teaching him; it is necessary with a large amount of sugar coating?

-The Wesleyan University of Middletown. Conn., is the oldest and claims to be the best equipped and most liberally endowed college under the patronage of the Methodist Episcontinually employed at one task that | copal church. It was among the first of the New England colleges to admit women.

thing but his present work, but such -It is the purpose of the Free instances are very rare. As a general rule, every clerk has some time at his Church of Scotland, before the year 1893, the fiftieth anniversary of the disposal, either at intervals during the disruption, comes, to pay the entire day or in the evening. These are indebtedness on its churches. Four hours that he can not afford to throw away. Not that it follows that he must | years ago the indebtedness was \$1 .-345,000. Of this more than \$750,000 deprive himself of every pleasure, or have been paid. The means of commust desert every form of entertainpletion of the fund are in sight. ment. All work and no play makes

-Fifty years ago seven shoemakers in the city of Hamburg said: "By the grace of God we will help to send the Gospel to our destitute fellowmen." In twenty-five years they had established fifty self - supporting verts, had distributed 400,000 Bibles and 8,000,000 tracts, and had carried It would only take 150 such men to upon the vote cast last Tuesday: carry the Gospel to the whole world in twenty-five years.

-Says a clergyman of this city: "I think I speak for a great many sensible Americans when I protest against the silly tomfoolery of 'christening' vessels. Not only is the practice a childish survival of a past age, but it is a piece of gross irreverence to parody Christian baptism in this way. There is no objection to some simple ceremony in giving a vessel a name, although even that is out of place in this busy age. But it is shocking to have vessels 'christened,' that is, made members of the Christian church by means of a bottle of champagne. By the way, away with movable types in printing. if it is necessary to thus formally name ships, why isn't it just as necessary to go through the same ceremonies in naming flat houses and office buildings?"-N. Y. Tribunc.

# A FIGHTING MUSKRAT.

#### How the Little Brute Attacked a Hunter Who Pursued 1t.

A number of years ago, while I was hunting muskrats in a marsh on Long Island Sound, there being several fest feature of the invention is that the of snow on the ground, I chanced to get myself in between one of these an- lines, known in printers' parlance as imals and his burrow, which happened to be the only means, beyond his complished by the machine independaning away from me, that presented | ent of any mental effort of the operaitself for his escape. He took in the tor, and when the work is done each situation at a glance, and I was curious line is found to end even with the to see what he would do about it. others. To "justify" a line in using Imagine my surprise when he started to come down for me as fast as his legs when it is nearly completed, either could carry him, and in a few moments put in thicker or thinner spaces. he was too close for me to shoot without tearing his beautiful pelt all on the machine now on exhibition is to shreds, for I at once saw that he accomplished by lithography. The was an unusually handsome specimen, and to thus spoil him would be a great home comfortable, your hearth bright, shame. When within about a yard of me, required when movable types are used, and his eyes actually flashing out their tell her you thank her, if nothing more. meaning at his thus being cornered, She doesn't expect it; it will make her 'he, without a moment's hesitation, made a spring at me and landed on the top of one of my leather shooting boots. a pair that came above my knees; in an instant he commenced tearing away with his teeth at a great rate, but before he had bitten any thing but my boot I grabbed him at the back of his neck, and between throttling him and bumping his head against the heel of my gun, he was rendered lifeless. This being made, it may be successfully emformed the only case of a muskrat atrising of the sun and its daily going tacking a man that has ever come to me, and in this particular instance I admired the little brute's bravery all the more after I found that he possessed but three legs, one of them having long since been amputated high up, probably in a steel trap, but the stump was perfect, and he had the nothing had been said about horses

## GROWTH OF CITIES.

--During the last four years 450,- An Indication of the Present Population

Presidential elections always call out a full vote, and the vote cast in the leading cities of the country recently can be taken as an indication of the relative growth of these cities. New York, with its 270,194 votes for President, leads all her sister cities, with Philadelphia and her 205,747 votes a good second. These figures indicate a population of over one and a half million people for New York, and show Loud Pedal<sup>9</sup> will play the organ and 000 mark<sup>9</sup> Brooklyn and Chicago are pressing this city, but they are nearly a quarter of a million behind us. Boston shows the smallest percentage of increase of any of the cities. The following table gives the total number of votes cast in each of eleven leading cities for President at the recent election :

### Total vots cast

	10 1989.
New York	970 194
Ph/ladelphia	1
Brooklyn	14.868
Chicago	123, 475
Baltimore	
Boston	
Cincinnati	
St. Louis	1.
San Francisco	55,370
Buffalo	45 161
Cleveland,	At fight
The following shows th	ne population
in 1880 in proportion to	the vote of
	n anno i channara
each city in that year:	

No. of population to each poten

	4/8	10001
New York	12	5.87
Philadelphia		4.91
Brooklyn		5.99
Chicago		6.06
Balt more	24	5.93
Boston		
Cincinnati		
St. Louis		
San Francisco		
Buffalo		
	12.0	

The following table contains the population of each city in 1880 and the the Gospel to 50,000,000 of the race. apparent population at present, based

	Population in 1880.	Apparent population in 1989.
New York		1,585,529
Philadelphia		1,014,332
Brooklyn	566,663	782.221
Chicago		748,258
Baltimore		507,004
Boston	369,832	410,789
St. Louis	850,518	414,431
Cincinnati		305,151
San Francisco		328,931
Cleveland		219, 169
Buffalo		218,127
-Phi	ladelphia	Record.

# REMARKABLE INVENTION.

An Ingenious Machine Which Does Away with Movable Types.

There is on exhibition in New York an invention which proposes to do There is but one type for each letter, figure or punctuation mark, and all are cut on one cylindrical metallic shell. The mechanism is operated by a system of keys similar to that employed in ordinary writing machines. The printing does not begin until the keys for about fifty letters have been touched, when a character at a time is inked immediately before its impression on the paper. A unique spacing out and shortening of the "justification," is automatically ac-

prise at the good hand he wrote, still more at the good form of his matter. and then he told them how he had learned. He was given a place at the desk, while another boy ran the er rands, and before he had ever thought of studying to be book-keeper he was one, and a good one .- On the Road to Riches.

The Ohio Serpent Mound.

The famous Serpent Mound, in Adams County, O., where the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology has long had workers uncarthing the secrets of the strange structure, has been bought and turned into a magnificent park, for perpetual preservation. It is the most notable of all the mounds of this country. Prof. Putnam has recently found reasons for reversing the opinion that had been growing among scholars, that this mound, and all similar structures, were the work of Cherokee or Shawnee, or other historic tribes of Indians. He concludes that at least the Serpent Mound was the work of a race of men either identical with the ancient Mexicans or akin to them. The preservation of our most important and characteristic monuments of antiquity should engage not of. only our ugiversities, but the Government. Harvard, with Prof. Putnam, has so far been left to do the work in Ohio. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

In the Dry-Goods Store.

A lady and her little daughter were shopping. The child sat on a counterstool and watched the people coming and going. Presently she saw a lady elegantly dressed, who stopped at their counter and handed a waterproof and umbrella to the young girl in charge. "Take care of these things until I call for them," she said in an autocratic tone. Then she sailed away. The bright eyes of the child followed her. The little face wore a look of

distress. "Why, mamma," she whispered,

"she didn't even say please." Sooner than she expected to, the lady returned.

"I will take my things," she said. There was some little delay in finding them.

"I hope you haven't lost or misplaced them." she said in a severe tone to the young girl.

No. Here they were. Madame took them cooly and without a word walked

This was more than the child could stand. Leaning over so that her sweet young face come close to that of the girl clerk she said, sweetly; "Thank you!" - Detroit Free Press.

EXPLOSIVE COAL DUST.

#### Suggestions in Explanation of Numerous Colliery Disasters.

Prof. Arnold Lupton, in a lecture delivered under the auspices of the coal mining department of Yorkshire Collarge house on Thirty-fourth liery, at Leeds, England, said that in the case of colliery explosions it had been taken for granted that fire-damp eyes of inquiry had been closed to first to suggest coal dust as a cause of explosions, but in 1876, Mr. William Galloway, then her Majesty's inspector the prime agent of destruction in colliery explosions. This paper he followed up with others. Other mining engineers then took up the inquiry; the Royal Accident Commission, Professor Abel, the Prussian Fire-damp Commission, and others, made experiments; but to Mr. Galloway belonged

the chief credit of the discovery that olery explosions. The experiments and investigations proved that very fine coal dust stirred up with air was explosive in an atmosphere containing Inly one per cent of gas, a percentage too small to be detected by the ordina-

ry methods. He then, with the aid of numerous diagrams, described a number of colliery explosions in various coal fields in Glamorganshire, Derbyshire, Yorkshire, Durham and Scotland. He said that with the knowledge now gained it was easy to understand disasters that were incomprehensible on the asumption that fire-damp was gives them a seat: they thank the lady the cause. The Parks explosion in 1866 was probably a coal-dust explosion, so was the Queen Pit, Haydock and many others. Some of these pits heels up, pull out the newspaper, scold he had himself explored a few hours if the fire has got down, or, if every after the explosion. At Seaham Col- thing is just right, shut their mouths liery the force of the explosion of coal with a smack of satisfaction, but never dust was probably equal to the explo- say "I thank you." I tell you what, sion of 90,000 pounds of gunpowder. He then proceeded to describe the show an ordinary civility toward your cause of coal dust, and the means of wives; if you gave one hundred and cause of coal dust, and the means of sixteenth part of the compliments you laying the dust by high-pressure water almost choked them with before they jets and other means; and in conclu- were married; if you would stop the sion states that several results were badinage about whom you are going to now plain: (1) That coal dust was as dangerous as fire-damp or loose gun- things wives may laugh at, but they powder; (2) that the coal dust could sink deep sometimes;) if you would be laid easily, cheaply and with economical effects, and that as a result of this not only would the death rate happiness. Praise your wife, then, for from colliery explosions be reduced by all her good qualities-and you may eighty-five per cent; but the heath and rest assured that her deficiencies are comfort of the miners would be im- no greater than your own -Ladies' proved. - St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

PRAISE YOUR WIFE. A Woman Tells Husbands How They Can

Make Themselves Agreeable. Praise your wife, man! For pity's sake give her a little encouragementit won't hurt her. She has made your your food agreeable. For pity's sake, eyes open wider than they have for these last ten years. But it will do her good. for all that-and you, too. There are many women to-day thirsting for a word of praise-the language of encouragement. Through summer's heat and winter's toil they have drudged uncomplainingly, and so accustomed have their fathers. brothers and husbands become to their labors that they look for and upon them as they do to the daily down. You know that if the floor is clean, labor has been performed to make it so. You know that if you can take from your drawer a clean shirt whenever you want it, somebody's fingers have toiled. Every thing that pleases the eye and the sense has been produced by work, thought, care and efforts bodily and mental. Many men saw. - Forest and Stream.

appreciate these things, and feel gratitude for the numberless attentions bestowed upon them in sickness and health. Why don't they come out with a hearty "why, how pleasant you make things look, wife," or "I am obliged to They you for taking so much pains?" thank the tailor for a good fit; they than's the man in the horse-car who who moves along in the concert-room; in short they thank every body and every thing out-of-doors; and come home, tip their chairs back and their men, young and old, if you did but have when number one is dead (such cease to speak of their faults, however banteringly, before others - fewer women would seek for other sources of Home Visitor.

## Don't Be Too Showy.

Don't put your initials or your name on overy thing you possess, so that people who pick up a fork or look at a pillow sham will read "John Brown. my property." It's all right to mark things of use in some such a way, but not things of beauty, and if you must so mark them make the letters small and put them on the back of the object, not the front. The woman who wears her initials in diamonds on a brooch is vulgar. The man who prints his monogram on his china does a useless thing, for nobody is going to run away with his dishes. Don't assert too much at the table. Don't be too showy and complex. Don't make your napkin rings too emphatic and obtrusive. Put flowers on the table, but place them loosely or in glass, for if you put them in china or any other opaque substance you conceal half their beauty-mainly their stems. Don't entirely cover your wall with pictures and when you have a picture don't let the shopkeeper kill it with a big gold frame. Try bronze or something that will relate to the picture on the wall and not make it stand out like a big shiny spot of color and gilt gingerbread. - Decorator and Finisher.

movable types the compositor must,

The reproduction of the work done work of composing on the machine is done in less than a fourth of the time the ordinary speed being from twenty to twenty-five words a minute. The cost of transferring to the stone is said to be much less than that of making up forms for the press in ordinary printing, and as movable types are not used there is no distribution.

The machine has also been tested with reference to its use for making matrices for the casting of stereotype plates, and the result shows that, with certain modifications which are now ployed for that purpose. - Chicago Globe.

GENUINE FORESIGHT.

How a Smart Young Man Won a Cool Twenty Thousand.

"Talking about horse races," said Tompkins, regardless of the fact that blackest hair of any muskrat I ever for two hours, "I think I have had as strange an experience in that line as any body. It was in 1873, and I was out in a town in Idaho. The boys were getting up a race for the Fourth of July, and among the entries was Sandy Smith's Arrow and Jim Black's horse Harry B. Harry was something of a curiosity in his way-a white race-horse. You don't often see them. Every body was betting on Harry B., but I made up that I would win big or not at all, so I put up ten thousand on Arrow, at two to one. Well, they came around with Harry B. in the lead on the last quarter, but just as he came to the grand stand he faitered and snorted a couple of times. That lost him the race, and I was just twenty thousand ahead."

"But how did you know that was going to happen?" asked one of the auditors.

"Because, when I first came on the grounds I noticed Jim's three redacaded sisters right down in front at the far end of the grand stand, and I knew the white horse couldn't get past them."-Merchant Traveler.

-When papering a room a small apartment can be made to appear large by being covered with a paper of snbdued color without any particular design.