

TIES OF BROTHERHOOD.

They Are Often Very Irksome, Says Novelist Howell.

Perhaps one reason why people dislike the notion of human brotherhood so much is because the ties of kindred are often made so irksome. Society holds you to account for your brother's behavior, and even for his character, as if you had invented it, or at least favored it; and his children can bring your children to shame by their misconduct, though they may never have seen one another.

It is hardly enough, on the other hand, that you receive a sort of reflected glory from your brother's excellence or celebrity; you are then expected to live up to him, and that may be another hardship if you have not his talent or temperament.

You feel that you are fitly answerable for your son, in a measure, though his great-grandfather on the other side, if he could be got at, might sometimes be much more justly made to suffer; but you do not feel that you are fitly answerable for your brother, and you feel that it is cruel of society to hold you so. If he is stupid or tiresome, people will shrink from you, as if you partook of his character because you partake of his origin. Often you do partake of his character. Brothers are alike in tastes, habits, manners, dispositions, temperaments. Often you shall be truly the brother of a man whom you have met rather late in life, and whom you like because he is of kindred nature, while in your heart you may fail to like the brother who is merely of kindred origin. Yet if one allowed the brother of one's blood to come to want or disgrace, society would hold one infamous. If it were the brother of one's soul, society would have nothing to say.—"Who Are Our Brethren?" by W. D. Howells, in the April Century.

Clearing the Tent of Flies.

"Whenever I see a housewife swishing the flies out of a room with a dust cloth, and I may be following up one solitary fly until she gets rid of it, and then closing the slats of the blinds to keep the room nice and cool," said an old soldier, "it makes me think of a little incident of my life in the army. We had at one time Sibley tents. They were the big tents, you remember, circular on the ground, each made to hold about eighteen men, and supported by a center pole, and having a circular opening at the top for ventilation. This opening was perhaps ten or twelve inches in diameter. It had a cover of some sort for bad weather, but the one that belonged to our tent we lost right away, and we never got another.

"One day in Virginia our tent was full of flies. I think I never saw so many flies before. One of the men was inclined to be a little disturbed by them.

"Well, by thunder," he said, "I'm going to get rid of 'em."

"He got some powder, I don't know how much, but something less than a ton, and spread it round in the tent and led a train outside. Then when we'd got everybody out of the way he fired the train.

"You've seen the steam come out of the smokestack of a locomotive when the engine was exhausting, a quick puff straight up and then the cloud of expanding steam. Well, that puff of powder smoke went up out of the opening in the top of our tent something like that, only there was ten times as much of it, and it broadened out into a great white cloud; and up through the center of this cloud, below it, and through it, and above it, the size of the opening in the tent, rose what seemed to be a solid column of flies; if I hadn't seen flies since I should think that all the flies in the world must have been blown up in that explosion."—New York Sun.

Same Old Woman.

"I am glad," he said, pleasantly, when she first appeared in her bloomers, "that you have taken up this 'new woman' idea."

"Really?" she asked, doubtfully. "I was afraid you wouldn't like it, but it does seem as if a woman should take a more important part in the affairs of life."

"Yes, indeed," he replied. "It will take her mind off her clothes, and that will be a great stride forward. She will care less for appearances and more for the realities of life. The trivial things that have heretofore claimed her attention will be ignored."

"Of course," she said proudly. "With our enlarged sphere of usefulness we naturally take a broader view of things and become more self-reliant. Trifles cease to annoy us, and we are ready to grapple with the great problems of life."

"Exactly," he returned. "Now, if you were not a 'new woman' you would be dreadfully mortified to think that your hat is not on straight, but, being a—"

"Good gracious!" she cried, excitedly. "I must look like a fright."—Chicago Evening Post.

... ALL ABOUT ...
WALL PAPER
—AND—
HOW TO HANG IT

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CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND

Where Was Wall Paper First Made?

Tradition says in China. But the art of printing paper as a practical covering for decorative purposes had its earliest development in France, and though the modest beginnings of wall paper manufacturing in this country were almost coincident with the founding of the nation, the progress of the art was not so rapid as to prevent General Washington sending to France for the wall papers which, with the help of Lafayette, he himself hung on the banquet hall of Mount Vernon.

Wall papers were first made in America in 1789, the papers being printed by hand on small square sheets, each sheet containing the pattern complete, the pieces being placed one by one on the wall. The first machines for printing wall paper were made in 1835, and from this time dates the rapid progress in its manufacture and use, until to-day we find nearly every home in this broad land of ours using wall paper as a means of decoration.

The great and increasing interest that is being taken in home decorations is one of the surest indications of an advancing civilization. Hence, we venture to offer you some ideas on this subject, which we trust may be of service to you in the decorating of your home. In offering these suggestions and giving some of the principles of artistic decorations we have also in mind the idea of economy.

It has long been conceded that wall paper offers the greatest inducements in decorations, and that, too, at a very moderate cost.

It may be said at the outset that the walls and ceilings of a room are the foundations of artistic decorating. Experience has shown that if the walls and ceilings are decorated with nice paper, even shabby furniture and carpets become beautiful. A room with bare walls and ceilings never looks furnished no matter how costly and numerous the articles of furniture.

by standing over night in cold water. If the walls are kalsomined or whitewashed, they should be washed down with a sponge, then sized. If the kalsomine or whitewash is thick and scaly, first scrape off the scales, then size. All holes and cracks should be filled in with plaster of paris. Painted walls should be washed with one part ammonia to six parts of water. If walls have been papered no sizing is necessary, but to ensure a perfect job it is better to scrape off all old paper. Board ceilings and partitions must be covered with cheese-cloth, tacked at the edges and then sized, which shrinks it tight to the wall; row of tacks at the corners and around the casing should be about two inches from the same and the ends of the cloth pasted down. In cleaning or sizing your walls be careful to do it thoroughly around the base boards and casings, and you will have no trouble with your paper curling up at the edges.

How to Make a Bucket of Paste

In making paste use a cheap quality of rye or wheat flour, as more of the gluten is removed from the better grades. Take three pounds of flour and mix to the consistency of dough (or a little thinner) with a little cold water; this will remove all lumps; then add a teaspoonful of powdered alum; pour boiling water on this, slowly at first to avoid forming lumps, and stir well until the flour is cooked and about the thickness of ordinary starch. This should be set aside to cool, and thinned with cold water as needed.

How to Hang Paper

Ceiling First. Wall Second. Border Last.

Having properly prepared the walls and ceilings, you are now ready to commence hanging paper.

Cut your paper for ceiling about 3 or 4 inches longer than required, paste one-half of a strip and fold it toward the centre, then paste the other half and fold likewise, being careful to have the edges even. Now trim off the edge toward the side-wall with shears (always after pasting), thus cutting two thicknesses at once, this prevents daubing the surface of paper and table.

Draw a line on the ceiling 16 inches from the side-walls, its entire length, unfold one end of the paper placing untrimmed edge on this line, and brushing paper towards the side wall, allowing it to run down the side-walls about two inches on sides and both ends. Be careful to follow your marked line with your first breadth. Proceed with next breadth, letting the trimmed edge lap over untrimmed edge; continue this way until ceiling is finished.

Next cut a strip of your side paper, long enough to reach from base-board up to and a little above where the border comes. The use of a wide border is quite a saving in the amount of side-wall paper used.

Trim and paste same as ceiling and hang your first breadth either in a corner of the room, or next to a door or window. This will insure its being straight. Continue in this manner all around the room, working to



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Wall paper is no longer a luxury when fifty cents or a dollar will buy enough paper to cover an ordinary room. It is cheaper than whitewashing or kalsomining, which must be done annually, besides it lasts for years, and adds much to the warmth and cheerful appearance of a home.

The colors of a room should be chosen with a definite reason, and in harmony with carpets, furniture, etc., the occupant to be guided by his or her own taste. In the parlor, designs either floral or colonial of large or small figure, as the size of the room or expanse of the wall may determine. The decorations should always be of a cheerful and agreeable coloring—brown and gold, or any light delicate colors.

For dining rooms, conventional designs, either floral or colonial, colors ranging from soft blues to red browns.

For bed rooms, floral designs should be used of the softer tints of pale red, pale green or light blue.

For kitchens, any good strong colors, not easily soiled, are preferred.

Walls on which pictures are to be hung should have nothing striking in design or color in the paper hangings. As nearly all wall papers now have border and ceilings to match, we have not gone into the matter of decorating the ceilings. By papering the room in complete combinations of walls, border and ceilings, the result will be highly artistic and very satisfactory.

The above are a few suggestions in home decorations, and we trust may be of service to you. Please consider them in the light of suggestions only, as you must be guided to some extent by your own ideas of color and design.

For the benefit of our patrons who have no paper-hanger in their neighborhood, we give a few hints on the "art of hanging paper," although we would recommend that all papers be hung by experienced workmen.

How to Prepare Walls.

A new wall, or wall that has never been papered, should be sized before papering. A good size is made by adding twelve quarts of hot water to one pound of glue, taking care that the glue is first thoroughly softened

the right, and using the short pieces left over for doors and under windows. Stick the top of the paper in position, then brush downward towards the base-board until all wrinkles are removed. It may seem wrinkled even then, but don't let that discourage you, as they will disappear when the paper dries. Lastly: Put on your border and the room is finished.

Have a towel handy to rub paste off your fingers. A whitewash brush, whisk broom, or soft cloth are useful in smoothing down paper.

We have here tried to give you a clear idea "How to Paper," and if you feel that you cannot afford to employ a paper-hanger, you can at least try to hang the paper yourself.

The progress made in the manufacture of wall paper has made the selection of a paper suitable for any room a comparatively easy matter, as nearly all papers now are made in combinations—ceilings, side-walls and borders to match. Select your papers with wide border as arranged in combination, they are most fashionable. We will be glad to assist you in making your selections, as we believe our experience enables us to tell you just how a paper will look when hung. Wall paper, like dress goods, looks better when "made up," and a paper that does not appear well in the roll, as a rule, gives the best satisfaction when properly hung.

We invite you to call and inspect our new and elegant line of papers for this season. They are nearly all in complete combinations for walls, border and ceilings, and we feel confident that you will have no trouble in making selections from our stock, as it represents a selection from English, Canadian and American manufacturers. In fact, as complete a stock of wall papers as active buying and selling can make. The trouble is you can't keep track of so much newness in our papers; a hint, a suggestion here and there, is all we have space to give you. You must see our papers—then you'll understand: nothing but the eye can tell the story.

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