

NEWS OF SOUTH DAKOTA

**Western Newspaper Union News Service.**  
An up-to-date fire alarm system has been installed at Garretson and that place now has good protection against fires.

One of the earliest baseball meetings held in South Dakota this spring met at Howard and formed plans for putting a first class baseball team, amply financed, in the field this year.

Invitations are out for the marriage, April 15, of Miss Ruth, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Hyde of Pierre, and Rev. Hannaford L. Russell, rector of the Episcopal church of Pierre.

Articles of incorporation have been filed for the Culbert Springs Water company at Aberdeen with a capital of \$15,000. Incorporators, M. A. Dunn, H. Howing, James M. Brown, all of Aberdeen.

A newly organized baseball association at Creshard is raising funds and will maintain a team in the field during the coming season. Other towns in Faulk county also are making arrangements to place teams in the field.

J. F. Pinkerton of Huron was selected by the school board as superintendent of the Belle Fourche schools for the coming year. Prof. N. P. Lang, who has held the position for the past six years, had declined to accept the position for another year.

Within the past three years, over 60 of the old pioneers of Elk Point and vicinity have died, according to figures by Fred Strobel, a pioneer himself, who arrived at Sioux City in 1863 and the next spring drove through to Elk Point, where he has since lived.

A coughing spell which commenced at the supper table, caused the death of William Strassburg, a well known homesteader near Colome. He was in good health and spirits during the first part of the meal. He was of German descent, and was 77 years of age.

At the special election held at Platte to vote on the question of organizing the city of Platte under the commission form of government the proposition was defeated by a vote of 124 to 45. But little interest was manifested over the result, only a small portion of the registered vote being cast at this election.

Arrangements have been made for a chautauque, which will be held at Clear Lake the last week in June. A chautauque association has been organized, with the following officers: President, C. A. Mead; secretary, O. O. Solum; treasurer, J. E. Walseth. A committee on grounds and concessions was appointed.

While the parents were away from home Sunday the little 2-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Vogel of Milbank wandered away from his older brother and sister, fell into a ditch containing but a foot of water and was found drowned when finally located an hour later. All efforts to resuscitate him proved fruitless.

Albert Fisher of Interior was arrested by Deputy United States Marshal McQueen of Murdo, on an indictment returned by a federal grand jury charging him with having driven stock belonging to Indians from the Pine Ridge reservation. The defendant will be kept in the county jail in Sioux Falls pending his trial at the May term of United States court at Deadwood.

At the last examination for teachers' certificates, there were 468 applicants, out of which there were granted 18 certificates; 137 first grades, 194 second grades, and 5 third grades. One hundred failed to pass in all the subjects presented and their papers are held as standing sheets, the credits on the present papers being given them in case they take another examination.

After having had several days to think over the matter, Ed Duncan, who recently had his preliminary hearing on the charge of "rustling" cattle belonging to the "DZ" cattle ranch near Morrystown, and entered a plea of guilty, now has changed his plea of guilty. Following his confession he was sentenced to a term of one year in the Sioux Falls penitentiary. Pending his change of plea he was under \$1,000 bond.

The state railway commission calls attention of shippers in the state that railroad companies have waived the four-month time for filing claims for damaged goods in freight shipments, for the past year, and will consider any such claims filed prior to April 1. After that date they will apply strictly the rule that claims will not be considered unless they are filed within four months from the time of the damage or loss claimed.

The many friends throughout the state of E. G. Kennedy, former United States marshal, formerly of Eureka and now of Sioux Falls, will be pleased to learn that he is recovering nicely from his recent operation at the Mayo hospital at Rochester, Minn. He has been removed from the hospital to the Zumbrota hotel, and in about a week will be sufficiently recovered, it is expected, to be able to return to his home at Sioux Falls.

Henry Hartzgraves, who was arrested at Elk Point for intoxication, was recognized as a paroled prisoner from the penitentiary at Fort Madison, Ia., and he was arrested and returned to Fort Madison for having broken his parole.

The local tennis club at Murdo has been reorganized and arrangements made for the seasons play. The courts belonging to the association are being fitted up in first class condition. Later in the season it may be decided to hold a tournament there, in which all the tennis clubs of this section of the state will be invited to compete.

Everything indicates that this will be the greatest building year in Canton's history. A number of new business blocks and an unusually large number of dwellings already have been arranged for and others will be started later in the season.

Arthur Peterson and Joseph Teply of Wolsley have completed plans for providing that place with a first class opera house. A present structure will be remodeled and converted into one of the best play houses in that part of the state. It is expected to be opened to the public about May 1.

WILL BE WAR'S WORK

INVASION OF MEXICO BY AMERICAN TROOPS WOULD BE NO PICNIC.

MANY DIFFICULTIES IN WAY

Mexicans Would Not Stake All on One Battle, and Campaign Might Be Prolonged for Months and Years.

By GEORGE CLINTON.  
Washington.—Many army officers in Washington who have had long service say that if the American troops are ordered into Mexico to straighten out the conditions there the task will be war's work and not a pleasant excursion, as some people seem thoughtlessly to hold.

There are about 12,000 troops within striking distance of northern Mexico. This, heavily reinforced, can be made into an army corps big enough to cope with any force which Mexico can throw quickly into the field; but the difficulty will be that the Mexican probably will not throw one big armed contingent into the open to gain or to lose all in one battle.

The last time the troops were sent to the Mexican border in any great number was in the fall of 1891, when General E. Garza and a company of followers made a raid from Texas across the Rio Grande and took a Mexican military post, putting the commandant and a large number of enlisted men to the sword. Garza and his band then retraced their steps into United States territory, taking to the chaparral along the lower Rio Grande, where they continued to conduct a filibustering warfare and to commit robberies on both sides of the river.

It is believed at the time that Garza was in league with a political party in Mexico, and that he intended to incite a revolution in the southern republic, the object of which was to drive Diaz out of power and to take up the reins of government. The Mexican officials asked the United States to arrest the filibusters, who, using American territory as a base, were making forays into the territory of Mexico.

Officers of Experience.  
There are several officers of the army who have been ordered to Texas, possibly later to go with the forces into Mexico, who had a part in the attempt of this government to repress the activities of the Garza revolutionists and to arrest the leader and his followers. These officers know the nature of duty which will meet them in Mexico, if it happens that the American soldiers shall be called upon to take the field against the combined federals and constitutionalists.

The Rio Grande rolls its yellow length lazily along the border for many hundred miles. Its chaparral and desert bordered banks for many years have been at times the scene of strife. In places the tangled trails of the meagre and prickly pear thickets have been the lurking places of white ruffians warring against poverty and life on both sides of the border. Westward and southward of the river the sandy and rocky stretches years ago were almost constantly traversed by hostile bands of Indians.

To teach the troops of the United States government, which were thrown into the field in 1891, nearly two years to round up and capture the band of General E. Garza. The nature of the country where the bandits operated was particularly adapted to concealment, and in a large measure it is the same kind of country in which some bands in Mexico are conducting their operations. Of course towns have been attacked and the open country has been traversed by the men in rebellion against the Mexican government, but the almost impenetrable hiding places and, in some cases, the almost impenetrable natural forts are not far distant from the scene of action.

Might Continue for Years.  
The army of defense in such a case needs only to be small to hold off an army of offense, and, moreover, the Mexicans, after defeat in open battle, will divide into bands, and by conducting a guerrilla warfare, can hold out the end of defeat for months and possibly for years, unless the counsel of the leaders prevail and they think the better course is that of surrender.

Many difficulties of the country in which the American troops must operate if they invade Mexico is known to the American military authorities. The difficulties of the situation and the troubles that will come in an attempt to round up an active and elusive foe are thoroughly appreciated by the military authorities in Washington. It is not probable that they are pleased to have the country think that a troublesomeness will be caused if the army crosses into the territory of the southern country.

Some of the politicians in Washington are predicting that before long

there will be another division in the ranks of the Republican party. The Progressives are no longer to be considered as Republicans although some own, continue so to call them. The split which some of the politicians here see in the future is one between the progressive Republicans and the conservative Republicans who until recently showed symptoms of willingness and intention to stick together.

It seems to be true that the indications which are seen of a second division of the Republican house are shown only in the actions of the leaders of the two factions in congress. If the ranks of Republicanism of this country have made up their minds to keep companionship no matter what the leaders may do, then the politicians say the split will be averted. Some of the expressions of opinion and some of the sharp criticisms of conservative, or if you will, reactionary Republicanism, which are coming almost daily from the lips of the progressive, give color to the politicians' predictions that before another national campaign rolls around the republican party may find itself divided again, unless the leaders of the two factions manage to patch up a peace.

Three-Sided Battle Possible.  
If some of the politicians, Democrats and Progressives for the main part, are right in this matter, and of course it may be that the wish is father of the thought, it is possible that in the next campaign they will be progressive, progressive Republicans and Republicans to fight a three-sided battle against the hosts of Democracy. There are men here who say that there may be another party or faction in the field and that its name will be that of the senior senator from Idaho, Mr. Borah.

It is pointed out here that the Idaho senator seems to be about the only progressive Republican in the senate who seems to agree neither with the colonel's enemies call Rooseveltism, nor with Republicanism as espoused by Smoot, Penrose and the other generals. In other words, Mr. Borah seems to be sticking to his own guns, and he is not likely to be captured by the party convention for amalgamation purposes, or he can rap Mr. Penrose and men of his kind on general progressive Republican principles.

Why is it that some of the politicians think that there is danger of a coming split in the Republican party? Political observers here who hold that a split is likely say that the progressive Republican leaders while refusing to ally themselves with the Progressive party, are nevertheless just as ready to stand isolated as ever they were, and that they have become restless under the continued association with Republican leaders whose views are absolutely counter to those of progressive Republicanism.

Railroad for Alaska.  
It finally has been settled by legislative act that the government shall build a railroad in Alaska. Whether or not Uncle Sam is to operate the road is left for future consideration. It is possible that one of the army engineers who did big work on the isthmus of Panama will be sent to Alaska to undertake the job of railroad construction.

It is feared by some of the friends of the plan for a government built railroad in Alaska that the work of construction will not be supported by appropriations of sufficient size to enable the engineers to complete the work quickly. The money, \$35,000,000, will be forthcoming, it is understood, in "continuing appropriations" and if the amount allotted every year or every two years is small of the road of necessity will move forward slowly.

Congress never has been unanimously in favor of this government work. In fact some men believe that at least the majority of the members of the present congress are opposed to the plan. It is felt that the unwilling ones were moved to willingness only by the apparent desire of the country that the experiment should be made. The job of building the Alaskan road will be a big one and a hard one. The engineers know all the difficulties that will be in their way. They know what they must do and that they must have money to do it.

It is definitely known that the corps of engineers of the army feels that if some of its members are to be put at the work of railroad building, the credit of its chosen individual officers depends upon a willingness on the part of the government to do the right thing by a project which seemingly has the approval of the people.

The Panama work has shown that army engineers can undertake almost any task of magnitude and push it through to a successful ending. A railroad, however, cannot be built without money and the engineer who goes to Alaska as a chief of construction will be a man depressed in spirit in advance unless he is certain that congress is to be with him in his endeavor.

noticed that the chimney did not draw. As in Kipling's story, a dog which had always refused to enter the living room since Rollin's disappearance showed signs of great uneasiness, and slowly, something heavy with sagging in the middle was seen to appear, and then to fall into the fireplace. It was the body of Rollin. It is thought that, returning home after celebrating the New Year with some freedom, Rollin, who had left his keys at home, had tried to get into his house by climbing down the chimney, had stuck in it, and died there.

Just Provocation.  
Rosemary—I thought you said Aloisius Allsopp made an antiswear resolution New Year's day.  
Thornton—He did; but two days later he tried to strike a match with a cross-grained stick.

Scattering Joy.  
There is no beautifier of form or complexion or behavior like the wish to scatter joy, and not pain, around us.—R. W. Emerson.

For Handy Boys and Girls to Make and Do

(Copyright by A. Neely Hall)

A BOY'S HOME-MADE STRENGTH-TESTER.

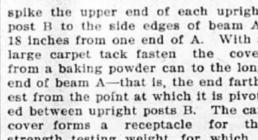
By A. NEELY HALL.  
This unique piece of apparatus will give you and your friends an opportunity to determine which one developed the most arm muscle during the summer vacation. It is not as complicated a machine to make as the kind you see at amusement parks and fair grounds, and it requires only a few pieces of wood for its construction. You will be surprised to find how quickly and easily you can put one together.

Figure 1 shows the home-made machine in operation; Fig. 2 is a large detail of the completed machine, and Fig. 3 shows details of the parts of which it is made.

The beam A should be about 2 inches thick, 4 inches wide and 4 feet long. A thinner piece than this can be used, but one disadvantage in using the thinner piece is that it is likely to break when struck a heavy blow upon its end with the striking "mallet."

The posts B may be of the same width and thickness as beam A, or thinner and wider, and should be about 14 inches long. Any pieces of board about 6 inches wide and 3 feet long will do for the base crosspieces C.

Fasten the base crosspieces to the lower ends of upright posts B, at right angles to them, using at least four nails to make secure connections. Then with a 3/4-inch or 4-inch nail,



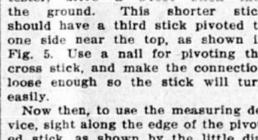
spike the upper end of each upright post B to the side edges of beam A, 18 inches from one end of A. With a large carpet tack fasten the cover from a baking powder can to the long end of beam A—that is, the end farthest from the point at which it is pivoted between upright posts B. The cover forms a receptacle for the strength testing weight, for which a baseball should be used.

To use it you must have a heavy mallet like that shown in Fig. 4, with which to strike the short end of the beam A. When the short end is struck, it is forced down, the long end springs up, and the ball is thrown into the air to a height dependent upon the amount of force put into the blow dealt with the striking mallet.

Get an old broom for the striking mallet, cut off about one-half of the length of the straws, and spike a thick block of wood to each side of the remaining stub of the broom (Fig. 4). The nails with which you fasten the blocks should be long enough to extend through one block and part way into the other, in order to bind them securely together.

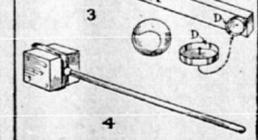
The distance the ball is thrown into the air must be determined in order above and below to hold the partitions in position.

A small candy box placed upon its side will make a good center counter. A set of grocery scales must be provided for this counter, and Figure 4 shows a set that is easily made of light-weight cardboard or heavy writing paper. The support A is made in one piece cut of the shape shown in the pattern of Fig. 5. Make the length about one-half as long as the candy box counter, and the other dimensions in about the same relative proportions that the details show. The



to tell which boy strikes the hardest blow, and Fig. 5 shows how to make a simple device for recording the relative heights. At a distance of about 20 feet from the strength tester, drive a 5-foot stick into the ground; and about 9 inches in back of that stick, and in line with it and the strength tester, drive a 3-foot stick into the ground. The shorter stick should have a third stick pivoted to one side near the top, as shown in Fig. 5. Use a nail for pivoting the cross stick, and make the connection loose enough so the stick will turn easily.

Now then, to use the measuring device, sight along the edge of the pivoted stick, as shown by the little diagram of an eye in Fig. 5, and as the ball is thrown into the air from the beam of the strength tester, swing the stick so that its end follows the ball.



When the ball reaches the highest point in its flight, make a mark across the tall stick, even with the top edge of the pivoted stick.

A TOY GROCERY STORE.

By DOROTHY PERKINS.  
With its shelves stocked with miniature packages of cereals, cans of cocoa and sacks of flour, some obtained as samples and others home-made, a toy grocery store provides an endless

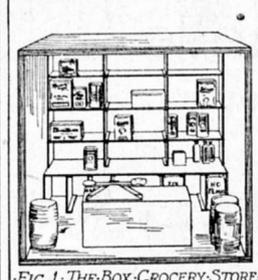


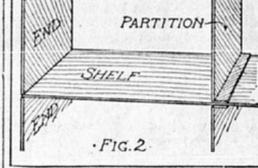
FIG. 1 THE BOX GROCERY STORE.

source of fun for the young storekeeper.

No cutting of wood is necessary to make the little store shown in Fig. 1. A small grocery box is used for the walls, roof and floor of the building. The shelves are made of strips cut from cardboard boxes.

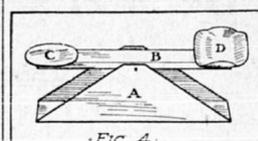
Figure 1 shows how the shelving is arranged against the rear wall of the store, and Figs. 2 and 3 show how the strips are put together. You will see that the shelf strips extend across the store in single lengths, while the partitions are short pieces cut to fit between the shelves. Figure 1 shows four shelves, with a row of bins beneath the first shelf. The first shelf is wider than those above it, to form a back counter. The ends of the shelves are supported on upright pieces, cut to the same length as the partition strips. These end uprights are glued to the side walls of the store.

Cut the partitions of the right lengths to make the shelves come about the same distance apart, and cut the strips about 1 inch longer than this measurement, to provide for turning over 1/2 inch of each end to form flaps (Fig. 3). Figure 2 shows how these flaps are glued to the shelf



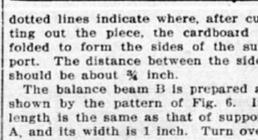
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LARGE HAT IS GONE

VERY SMALL MODES DECREED FOR TOTS THIS SEASON.

Models on Exhibition Surely Sufficient to Tempt Any Proud Mother to Strain Her Buying Power to the Utmost.

The bonnets of fine straw and lingerie material for the little tot are comparatively small this season. The old large crowned wide brimmed affairs which made even the prettiest of baby girls look top-heavy have been superseded by smaller snuggler shapes in better proportion to the small wares of her head, and, though there may be a frill or flare around the face for finish, this is merely wide enough to be becoming and make a soft, fluffy frame.

For the baby girl the tiny close-fitting caps are, of course, the thing, and such delightful little caps there are, in surprising variety, too, when one considers the narrow scope allowed to the designer. Some of the prettiest are made entirely of narrow red Valenciennes insertion set around the face by little frills of Valenciennes lined with soft silk of very delicate pink and trimmed with tiny bows of narrow pink liberty silk matching the ties.

Others are made of fine sheer lingerie material in minute shirred tucks, alternating with frills of the narrowest real Valenciennes, while a two-inch border all around the face is fashioned entirely of closely set lace frills. Then there are exquisite hand-embroidered lingerie caps with lace frills merely around the edge.

Even after the first baby stage is passed the round, close caps may be worn, but for the child of two or three years and from that age to six years there is much variety in the line of headwear.

One extremely pretty lingerie bonnet with a double frill of delicate shadow lace next the face was headed by an inch band of fine net, shirred on cords, above which the crown was slightly full of fine net.

Another attractive lingerie model was a close-fitting cap made of fine net lace, face frills and trimming cords made of twisted pale pink ribbon.

Straw bonnets are made of the finest lace braids, soft enough to be handled like lace itself, and follow much the same lines as the lingerie bonnet, with a very moderate flaring brim, faced with softening lace or chiffon, among whose folds tiny flowers may or may not be tucked. Flowers almost invariably appear on these straw bonnets, but they may be among the ribbon or at the head of the ribbon ties over the ears.

Strapping Necklaces.  
There is quite a cult for exercising self-indulgence in the stringing of bead necklaces now, and girls who can induce their relatives to give them the old clear amber ones are finding them to their liking as a change from the clouded kind generally seen. They eke out a limited quantity of the beads by threading and knotting them upon colored string, and produce a barbaric appearance by mingling yellow, green and scarlet, the first the color of the large beads, the second of the string and the third of the small beads.

Yellow and scarlet look exceedingly well, and that combination of color is makers of the number and amethyst chains already much admired.

Velvet the Style.  
Velvet is to be in force for summer clothes. It forms girdles, hems, buttons, cuffs and collars on many lingerie frocks, and is used as well for evening gowns, coat trimmings and hats. A charming afternoon frock of white voile and chuney lace shows wide cuffs at the elbows, buttons of golden brown broadcated velvet.

CHARMING ROBE DE NUIT  
Seems to Exhaust Color Combinations in Producing Almost Perfect Garment.

A lovely robe de nuit shows the newest idea in color combinations for such garments. A kimono bodice of nixon de sole extends to an Empire waist line, and is printed with tiny rosebuds in pastel shades. Valenciennes lace edges the V-shaped neck, open to the waist, where a deeper frill of lace is set on as a finish with blue satin ribbon-run beading. Ribbon and lace trim the elbow sleeves, and the skirt of the gown is of delicate white mull. To wear with this very pretty gown there is a boucler cap to match the flowered material, which is also trimmed with lace and blue ribbons.

The frill of lace being narrowed to a point in the center, and the material gathered low at the back, beneath which is a deeper ruffle of lace that hangs down on the neck, small clusters of rosebuds ornament either side. The effect of gown and cap when worn by

Long Sleeves Win the Day.  
It is prophesied that by midsummer, elbow sleeves will be the thing; but at present all gowns of distinctly forerun character have sleeves to the wrist. The leg of man's sleeve is cut long enough to wrinkle, or mousetail-taire slightly on the forearm, but very snugly at the wrist. Sometimes the seam is opened so that the hand may pass through and snap-buttons close the opening. Sometimes the sleeve-opening is large enough to admit the hand, and is then pleated under and fastened back with a snap-button after the sleeve is on.

Effect of Linings.  
In planning for remodeling or decorating it is well to remember that vertical lines on a wall increase the apparent height of the ceiling, while on the other hand horizontal lines on the walls will bring the ceiling down, says the New York Press. When the ceiling is too high striped papers and all vertical lines are to be avoided.

BEAUTIES OF THE ORIENT

Women There Spare No Pains in Efforts to Preserve Their Health and Good Looks.

The belles of the far East make a fine art of beauty culture. These oriental beauties spend most of their days in preserving their health and good looks. On awaking in the morning a very hot bath is prepared, and in this they remain for several hours. Various unguents are used, but not soap, and these render the skin as soft as silk.

Oriental families guard as secrets the making of certain subtle perfumes. One family has its method of capturing the scent of the rose; another that of the jasmine, and the skin, hair and clothes of the women of these families are always saturated with delicious scents.

After the hot bath each morning the scalp is massaged, and for this an oil made of aloe wood or cocunut is used. Next the hair is dressed in a manner to suit the contour of the face. Cosmetics are used for the eyebrows and skin, and night and morning a complexion beautifier, supple, and healthy, is employed. This consists of milk into which the juice of a lemon has been squeezed.

COMFORTABLE MULES  
They may be easily made from half a yard of red satin and finished with a narrow border of quilted satin ribbon and a jaunty red bow.



Washing Crepe de Chine  
By No Means a Hard Task, Though That Impression Seems to Be a General One.

Washing crepe de chine is no more difficult than washing a dress of colored muslin. If tepid water and good soap are used with care it will come from the laundry as triumphantly as a piece of linen. Do not let it lie in the water longer than is necessary, rinse thoroughly, and when half dry press on the wrong side with a medium hot iron. If of a delicate color the garment must be dried in a shady place.

Black crepe should be cleaned with alcohol, as this does not injure the color and give that grayish hue which is so undesirable.

The best way to clean white chiffon is to wash it in warm soapsuds. Be sure that the water is only tepid not hot, and add a pinch of borax to soften it. Then make a suds with a good white soap. Let the chiffon soak for a while, then squeeze or work it gently with the hands until quite clean, but carefully avoid wringing or twisting it. Rinse thoroughly, lay smoothly on a towel and press with a moderately hot iron before quite dry. A very hot iron or hot water will turn white chiffon yellow.

Harmonious Baskets.  
Scrap baskets are very often only a disfigurement in a room, but there is no reason why they should not be as pretty as any other piece of furniture.

It is quite an easy matter to cover one of the oblong scrap baskets, both inside and out, with a soft silk, lightly plaited to give a suggestion of fullness, the color to be in harmony.

Over the upper portion of the outside of the basket should be draped some very pretty fringe lace, which should also extend about one inch inside the basket. Across this lace some garlands of tiny flowers can be hung, caught up at each corner and at the center of the base, and front with pretty tassels.

Some fine embroidery just at the top of the stand, to keep the folds of the silk in place, and a very narrow edging of lace right at the bottom, will give the basket just the final touch that is required to finish a most useful and decorative piece of furniture.

Creases in Silk.  
Marks of plait remain in soft tafeta silk after washing and pressing. Unfortunately nothing will remove these folds. Dressmakers have tried every means without avail. It is one of the drawbacks of silk.

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