

pecting company, she merely sends word down by the waitress that such and such guests are expected.

This may, of course, be a rare case; but everyone who has had experience in governing the ignorant is aware that they generally respond to trust. It brings out their honesty, and they are proud of being trusted, and especially enjoy the credit they gain. Love of recognition is not the highest moral ideal, but all human beings are liable to the weakness of liking to be appreciated, and servants especially.

One of the efforts of my own home management is inducing my servants to save for themselves. I find this easier in the case of two than of one. The maid-of-all-work, in nine cases out of ten, refuses to put away a share of her wages every month, on the ground that she sends it to her family; but where two girls are living together, a sort of rivalry soon springs up, and if one saves the other does.

Some experiences with help are very curious. One in regard to this very matter has recently come within my own ken. The only girl in a small family received, as a Christmas gift, \$5 in the savings-bank, and was much delighted with the ownership of a bank-book, but can never be induced to add a dollar to it monthly, because she wishes to wait till she has a "respectable sum." say \$10, to add to it. It is vain to argue the point; but it is more than likely that, if two servants had received each a sum in the bank, one would save and so incite rivalry in the other. Very few mistresses realize how much they can do in this direction; and one main reason that two servants are often unsatisfactory, is because they are left to themselves, and the many trivial opportunities which present themselves for encouragement in kindly sympathy are neglected by the mistress.

A prolific source of trouble is the Sundays out, or evenings out. The discomfort of letting the only servant out is easily fathomed; the mistress knows that she must depend upon herself during the time of absence; but nothing is more aggravating than to find that cook objects to bringing in the supper-things in Mary's absence, or that Mary will not or cannot keep the kitchen fire up while cook is away. But a little prevision will do much to obviate this difficulty; and the mistress who in engaging a girl makes a point of her helping in another department if necessary, will find less friction in the household machinery.

Another cause of trouble in American households is the alacrity with which servants are engaged. It is a revelation to one accustomed to consider a "personal character" indispensable, to learn the vague ways of intelligence offices, and the ease with which incompetent, unindorsed women obtain positions. Moral character seems to be nowhere considered important. Another very curious feature of this question is the loose way in which girls present themselves as applicants. You go to an intelligence office and want a waitress, and are told there are none, but perhaps someone present may be willing to "go as waitress;" and a girl who never waited at table in her life, is obliging enough to allow you to engage and "teach her." Such "ways" are sufficient to make the hair of the experienced housekeeper stand on end. Where are the hundred and one questions she is prepared to put? Of what use her regulations and methods, when she is to feel under a positive obligation if this inexperienced, ignorant young person is willing to come to her and be taught—and break a few glasses and dishes daily in the process?

Surely, indeed, do we need some definite rules for service, some standard by which to judge of applicants, some knowledge of values by which to stand or fall. If only domestic service could be regulated on trade principles, we might hope for some amendment; but who is sanguine enough to be pioneer in such a social revolution?

JANET E. RUUTZ-REES.

Going to the New Home.

HOW TO PACK AND MOVE.



COOL head is quite as necessary in packing up and moving, as in speculation or war. Having it, and a little of what the Yankee calls "gumption," the mover is likely to find at the journey's end that all things have arrived decently and in order.

When once you have decided to move, sit quietly down and plan a little. Time thus occupied is money and trouble saved; and if the packing be done gradually it will be much less fatiguing, and the hurry and consequent hubbub at the last will in a great measure be avoided.

To begin with, the clothing, ornaments, and other articles not in general use are to be disposed of. A good plan is to set apart the spare room for packing what is to go into trunks, and the parlor for packing chests and large boxes. In any event, manage, if possible, so that, after packing, the receptacles will not need to be moved about, and that the heavier ones will be near the entrance; no bulky articles of any sort should be placed in the halls.

Having decided on the rooms to be used for the preliminary packing, have the curtains and carpets in them removed, the floors washed, and all dust removed, and as opportunity offers, carry to the rooms the articles to be packed there, and the necessary receptacles for them. If you ever have moved before, try to remember how many barrels, boxes, and trunks you had, and estimate how many more you will need this time. Half a dozen moderate-sized packing-boxes will be none too many, and if they are undersized, more will be better. Do not have your boxes too large. Shoe-boxes are the best for such purposes, and may be bought at the shoe-stores for the merest trifle; and soap-boxes are excellent for small, fragile articles. Barrels are the best of all receptacles for holding kitchen ware, glass, or china.

Those who have never tried them, cannot realize the convenience of bags made from burlap. The goods cost from twelve to twenty-five cents per yard, and each bag should contain about one and three-quarter yards. Run the bags up at the end and side with strong twine such as is used in sewing sacking on furniture for shipping. Then stitch the seams up on the sewing-machine, turn the bags with the seams inside, and go over them with the twine, taking deep stitches into the fabric on either side. Nine or twelve bags will not be too many if there are the usual household belongings of a large family, as anything except breakable articles can be packed in them.

One or two trunks, as may be necessary, should be reserved for the family belongings that are in constant use, and these should not be packed until the last. If the move is to be to a distant point, it is also well to provide a couple of extra trunks for blankets, comfortables, and house-linen, for use in case the larger boxes do not arrive on time. House-cloths, scrubbing-brushes, dusters, dust-pan, whisk-brooms, soap, and other articles necessary for cleaning the house, can be put in the trunk with the linen. If they are well wrapped, they will not interfere with the other things; and they should be placed on the top of a trunk where they may be found without unpacking anything.

A bottle of spirits of ammonia, one of glycerine, some toilet-soap, the family medicine-case, adhesive plaster, and a pair of scissors should be carried in a hand-bag, so as to be ready in case of emergency. This little forethought may save a great deal of suffering. It is well to select all of these articles before the packing is begun, and put them in one place; for in the confusion of the last few hours there seldom is time to spare in looking for them, and they most

probably have been packed into the general depository long before they are asked for.

Many experienced housekeepers pack small pieces of bric-a-brac and other ornamental articles in the trunks with the clothing, first wrapping them in paper, and placing them in the middle of the trunk, and so that one piece will not press upon or touch another. This is an economy of space, and a very safe plan.

All odd parcels and bundles should be reserved for packing material for fine wares, and should be put in one place, so that there will be no difficulty in getting at them when required. Fold all old or worn garments and put them in one pile, and place the surplus bedding and pillows in some accessible place. Rugs should be thoroughly beaten and brushed, and the curtains shaken to free them from any possible dust, and then folded. They will all come handy for packing with other things, and all draperies other than plush may be similarly used.

Everything being in readiness, the packing may begin. Line one of the larger boxes with paper, then fold a large, thick comfortable lengthwise, and place one end of it on the bottom of the box, allowing the other end to come up the side and fall over outside of the box. Put a parcel or bundle of cloth in each corner of the box, then wrap the various articles of bric-a-brac in thick cloths or papers, and place several of them on the bottom of the box, taking care to press other parcels or articles of clothing between them. When a layer of valuables is finished, fill all of the spaces between with smaller bundles. Pairs of woolen or other thick hose are admirable for filling small chinks. Now fold a thick curtain or other similar article as nearly as possible the size of the box, lay it in smoothly, put in a few articles of clothing, and repeat the packing process. Do not put bronzes and china in the same box, or any articles of metal with glass or porcelain.

If a box is only partly filled with these breakable goods and there are no more to add, put in a heavy blanket and some small pictures, and then pillows, bolsters, a down quilt if there is one to pack, and add the lace curtains and draperies. Do not use all of the clothing, parcels, or odd pieces to pack one or two boxes, and never fill an entire box with them unless at the very last, when the packing is all done.

Put all specially frail articles very carefully into a small box and nail it up, then inclose it in a larger box, which may be filled with clothing or bedding. Many persons seem to think that clothes are hopelessly ruined by being used for filling up boxes and trunks containing fine wares. They should be smoothly folded, of course, and may be wrapped in napkins or towels, and in this way they will not be injured. If goods are to be transported to any distance, it is economy to use as little worthless packing as may be, as all goods go by weight.

If there is a very large amount of fine bric-a-brac, china, and ornaments, it is wise to provide a bale of excelsior, which is a kind of fine shavings from wood, and is used for cheap upholstery, and also for packing fine wares. It is quite worth while to save newspapers for packing. If there are none on hand, it pays to buy them. If bought by the hundredweight, they cost but the merest trifle, and are among the best of packing materials.

Statuettes, busts, bronzes, and other small articles may first be wrapped in papers and tied with twine, then placed a little distance apart in a box in the bottom of which is a thick rug, and little bundles of the excelsior, as thick as the wrist, pressed in between them. Or the bundles of excelsior can be wrapped in paper, and the corners of the papers twisted to hold them in place. Press the packages around the articles lightly at first, afterwards filling in very closely

and crowding them as tightly as possible. Vases and hollow articles should be filled with closely packed paper, cloth, or excelsior, for if one empty vase chances to be broken, it leaves a large vacant space, and gives opportunity for other damage by displacing its neighbors; whereas, if the interior is filled, there is less danger of injury, as the bulk is scarcely decreased.

Just how pictures should be packed depends entirely upon their size, and the distance they must be carried. If they are many and valuable, it is perhaps quite as well to send for a man who makes a business of handling and framing them; but if the pictures are of moderate size and can be packed with the other goods, it is a great economy.

When this part of the work is to be included in the general undertaking, and the removal is to a distance, a box should be provided considerably larger than the size of the largest picture. After lining the box with paper, fold a large blanket or comfortable into it, as previously described. Then place the largest picture in the box, turning the front of the picture to the side of the packing-case, and against the doubled comfortable. A light board placed across the back of the picture will keep it safely, the more certainly so if it is exactly the length of the inside of the box, and is tacked in with nails and a strip of wood. Wrap the picture next in size in a blanket, taking care that the ends and corners of the blanket are kept smooth, so as not to occupy too much space, and put it into the box, the front toward the picture already packed. Continue to wrap and place the pictures, the face of the last to the back of the one before it. All of the large ones may be put in first, and the smaller ones later. If care be taken that each is placed exactly in the middle of the length of box at the bottom, the space on either side may be filled in with small pictures. Nail the cover of the box snugly on, but do not fill the edges so full of nails that the box, and possibly the contents, must be destroyed in opening it.

When they are to be carried only a short distance, boxing is not necessary. Select those of about the same size, place two pictures face to face with folded newspapers between the corners of the frames, place four or six (according to the size) in one package, put folded newspapers around the edges, and tie securely with heavy twine.

Very fine china, to insure safe carriage, should be put in a box just large enough to contain it. Take newspapers or old pamphlets, and divide them into portions just large enough to wrap the pieces nicely. The manufacturer's way of packing is well worth studying. If you can remember the way in which your new china was packed when it came to you, just follow the method. If you do not, you may cut your wrapping papers in squares, a little more than twice the width of the plates or saucers to be wrapped. Place a plate on the middle of the square of paper, and fold all of the corners one after another over into the plate, and press them closely. Wrap another in a similar way, and set it upon the folded paper in the first one. Continue this until all are wrapped.

Put some soft article or a thick layer of excelsior in the box, then put in the plates, placing them on their edges at one end of the box, with ample packing between them and the wood. Have ready a pile of saucers similarly wrapped, turn these bottom upwards upon the bottom of the box, and so near to the plates that they will support them, with packing between. Make up little parcels of excelsior as directed for bric-a-brac, and press them all around the piles of plates and saucers, taking care that they are crowded as firmly as possible. Fill in with cups and other articles, being careful to leave no vacant spaces. Do not make the box over full, as there must be room for the packing on the top as well as to nail on the cover. If the truckman is careful, the box may go safely without further inclosure; but if the china is of special value, it is well to put it in a large case

with carpets, bedding, or other articles wrapped or packed around it.

Ordinary table-ware goes safely if packed as above, in barrels or boxes; barrels are preferable. Care must be taken that there is a soft cushion either of cloth, straw, or excelsior at the bottom of box or barrel. If the goods are to go but a little way, they will be safe enough if the top hoop of the barrel be removed, and a piece of old carpet, sacking, or canvas put over the top, the hoop put on, pressed down, and fastened at short intervals with large carpet tacks. Do not use nails, as you may drive them through so far as to break the china. If there is a long journey and danger of rough handling, the original head of the barrel should be used.

Books and papers are, as a rule, among the most troublesome articles to move. If packed in boxes, they are almost as heavy as lead. Bulk for bulk, there is nothing in household belongings that weighs as much. The book problem has, however, been satisfactorily solved by the use of the bags of burlap before described. Properly wrapped and placed in bags, with pamphlets and newspapers on the outside next to the burlap, books, if kept dry, may be sent almost any distance in perfect safety. Handsomely bound volumes in Russia and Turkey morocco have traveled many miles in this way, arriving in perfect order. Each book may be wrapped in a newspaper, and packed into the bag with a few thicknesses of paper between it and its neighbor and also next the bag. As the bag fills up, slip in more pamphlets or papers outside of the books. When the bag is full, sew it up, leaving a space at each corner to twist into a convenient handle by which the bag may be carried.

Furniture may be packed in several ways. The safest and best, although the most expensive, is to wrap it with paper securely tied on with twine, then in canvas or burlap, and sew it with the twine. If the furniture is valuable, it will pay to cover it entirely; otherwise only the corners, posts, and finished parts may be wrapped. For short distances, no wrapping is required save for fine articles, and when the moving is done by truck or van, even this is unnecessary, as experienced movers can carry the frailest articles in perfect safety.

Examine the furniture and see if all of the castors are securely placed. If not, they should be made fast or removed altogether. It is, however, much better to leave them even at the risk of losing them, as without them the corners of the pieces are likely to be chipped or scratched. Sewing-machines require crates, if carried far. If the mattresses are not boxed, and have regular covers, they will need no further preparation for the transfer; but they should always be laid flat upon the load (never folded and tied), and will serve to protect mirrors and marble slabs. If they have no covers, they should be sewed in sheets. Pillows should be packed with other goods if possible; otherwise, tied in sheets. Mirrors and marble slabs should be cased if going to a distance. All kitchen, iron-ware, and laundry utensils, may be packed in barrels. The ironing-board and step-ladder, brooms, and long-handled dusters may be tied together with strong cords. The curtain-poles should be wrapped in paper, each by itself, and afterward all together, and then rolled in canvas. The castors and slats for each bedstead should be tied together, and marked so that it will be easily known to which bedstead they belong.

Mark all trunks, boxes, and packing-bags in some way so you may keep track of the number of them, even if they are only going a short distance (a colored pencil will do for this purpose), and keep a memorandum that you may have a general idea of what is in each receptacle. The most needed articles will thus be easily attainable after arrival. When sent as freight, have tags or cards marked with the

correct address, and numbered as above suggested. Keep some nails, the hammer, claw, screw-driver, hatchet, and pincers at hand, and at the last pack them in an old hand-bag for transportation with the other hand-luggage. They will be among the first articles required on arriving. While the packing is going on, have the tacks taken out of the carpets. If the carpets be first swept thoroughly, they may be taken up at any convenient time after the small articles are packed, and before the beds are taken down (which should not be done until the last), without causing much dust, and the rooms can be well dusted, and the floors wiped up. The carpets may be folded and sent to the cleaner's, or baled and wrapped, to be brushed and beaten upon arriving at their destination.

The good housekeeper will not forget to provide for the physical comfort of her family by having plenty of food prepared that can be eaten cold. This should be packed in a large basket, with the necessary dishes, etc., and placed where it can be easily got at when needed.

In addition to a cool, level head, a good memory, unlimited patience, untiring watchfulness, and something more than a modicum of good temper are needed that the shoals and quicksands of this hazardous and disagreeable business may be avoided, and the family safely and comfortably piloted into the new home haven.

EDWARD WILLIS BLAKELEY.

The Martyr's Daughter.

EASTER MORNING.

(See First Page Engraving.)



SINGLE glance at our engraving awakens an immediate interest. Why is this young and delicate woman thus attacked by such an host of armed and mail-clad warriors? What war does martial might wage against helpless youth and beauty? The answer may be read on the inscription of the tomb near which the daughter of its silent tenant stands, "Julianus Martyr."

The martyr's daughter has gone, in the early Easter morning, or upon the anniversary of her father's death, to decorate his resting-place with palms and flowers.

But how rudely are her ecstatic meditations and prayers broken in upon, before her self-imposed task of arranging her floral tributes is completed. She drops her roses, as springing from her knees she sees the curious, cruel faces of the formidable Roman soldiery surrounding her.

It is not this white-robed maid the Roman centurion seeks, for his detaining hand falls heavily on the foremost soldier's spear. He is leading his men in search of a band of the hated Christians, and neither hoped nor expected to find her here, for she has not betrayed her secret to her Roman lover.

Horror and dismay are depicted in the centurion's countenance as he sees that fair, loved face whiten and flush with alarm and indignation at the advancing spears and the rude glances of his soldiery. For it is now too late to save her, and he will see her in her hour of earthly agony rejoicing that she suffers for love of the Crucified.

The artist Prof. Albert Baur, of Düsseldorf, has chosen this special subject, the martyrdom of Christians under the Roman rule, for many of his paintings.

The painting from which our engraving is taken is now in the possession of the New York Society for the Promotion of Art. The picture is full of dramatic intensity, and is remarkable for scrupulous historical accuracy of detail.