

Fireside Reading.

Going After Eagles.

Once there was a little boy, who lived in the Northern part of Ireland, on the sea shore. He was a handsome child, with fair curling hair and blue eyes, and his parents were very fond and proud of him.

His father was a poor fisherman, and they lived in a little cabin which had two rooms; but his mother always kept them looking nice and pleasant, though she had only a little home furniture, and these poor people had to work very hard to earn enough to live, even in the simple ways they were accustomed to.

Patrick had to go out early every morning to fish, and Nora, his wife, after doing her own work, used to go to the great house where their landlord lived, to work the rest of the day in the laundry.

Thomas—for that was the little boy's name—was left to take care of himself so much that when he was twelve years old he was far more bold and fearless than boys of that age usually are.

In that part of Ireland, the shore is not smooth, like some of the beaches you visit in this country in the Summer, but it rises right out of the water, in great rocky cliffs, which it is impossible to climb on the water side, they are so steep.

In the shelves of these rocks, eagles and sea birds built their nests, and some birds could not be reached without great danger. Thomas made a bold plan to get at one of these nests, and steal an eagle.

He went on to the cliffs, from the land side, which was not so steep; and when they reached the top, Thomas tied a rope round his waist, by which his companions were to let him down over the rocks.

He swung himself on to a little niche in the rock by the nest; the birds made a great outcry, and he was afraid the old eagle would have seen him, and come back to add to his discomfort.

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one consent, they cast themselves upon their knees and began to cry for mercy.

The girl's school was above, and the cry no sooner penetrated to their room, than apparently well knowing what mourning it was, and hearing in it a call to themselves, they too fell upon their knees and wept.

The united cry reached the adjoining street. Every ear, prepared by the prevailing spirit, at once interpreted it as the voice of those who look upon Him whom they have pierced, and mourn for him.

One and another of the neighbors came in, and at once cast themselves upon their knees and joined in the cry for mercy. These increased and continued to increase, till first one room, then another, then a public office on the premises—in fact, every available spot—was filled with sinners seeking God.—Five Years of Prayer, by Dr. Prime.

A distinguished physician, who died some years since in Paris, declared: "I believe that during the twenty-six years I have practiced my profession in this city, twenty thousand children have been carried to the cemetery as a sacrifice to the absurd custom of exposing their arms naked."

I have thought, if a mother were anxious to show the soft, white skin of her baby, and would cut a round hole in the back of her neck, and thrust her arms just over the bars, and then carry it about for observation by the company, it would do very little harm.

But to expose the baby's arms, members so far removed from the heart, and with such feeble circulation at best, is a most pernicious practice.

Put the bulb of a thermometer in a baby's mouth, the mercury rises to 90 degrees. Now carry the same to its little hand; if the arm be bare and the evening cold, the mercury will sink to 40 degrees.

Of course all the blood that flows through the arms must fall from 20 to 40 degrees below the temperature of the heart.

Need I say, when these currents of blood flow back into the chest, the child's general vitality must be more or less compromised? And need I add that we ought not to be surprised at its frequent retching and vomiting, its cough, or its hoarseness, its choking with mucus, entirely and permanently relieved by simply keeping the hands and arms warm.

Every physician has daily opportunity of witnessing the same cure.

I'm Not Too Young for God to See. I'm not too young for God to see; He knows my name and nature too; And all day long he looks at me, And sees my actions through and through.

He listens to the words I say; He knows the thoughts I have within; And where I'm at work or play, He's sure to see me if I sin.

Oh! how can children tell a lie, Or cheat in play, or steal, or fight, If they remember God is by, And always has them in his sight?

And always has them in his sight? If some good minister is near, It makes us careful what we do; And how much more we ought to fear, That God who sees us through and through.

Whenever I would do amiss, However pleasant it may be, I'll always try to think of this, I'm not too young for God to see.

"Not Lost, but Gone Before." High up the mountain slopes of Chamouni there is a beautiful plain covered with verdure and flowers.

Whether the Alps drive their flocks to pasture of the rich pasturage and breathe the pure mountain air. The ascent is difficult, over icebergs and torrents. At one point the rocks rise almost perpendicular; and when the climber arrives at this point, none appears as bold enough to venture, but the shepherds gather the lambs in their arms and toss them up on the plain; the whole flock clambers after them, and soon is feeding upon the rich herbage, or ruminating beneath the rose trees of the Alps.

Bereaved parents, the lamb of your love has been carried off for a few weeks you follow where are flowers sweeter than those of the Alps, and air and sunshine purer and brighter than is found up in Chamouni. It is the greenwood of love in the spirit land.

Miscellaneous.

Get a Home and Keep it.

A leading object with every young man should be to secure for himself a permanent home for his greater stability, it should consist partly in land, and partly in a certain limit, the more of it the better, if paid for. The house should be as comfortable and attractive as one has the means of making it. It should be one that the heart can grow to, and will cling around more and more firmly with every passing year.

It is the greenwood of love in the spirit land. Americans are altogether too roving in their habits. We build houses cheaply, and want to live in them, and when we sell out and move away a half-dozen times in a life time, in the vain hope of bettering our condition. How much better to choose a homestead early in life, and then lay plans with reference to abiding there. Even though our gains be less than elsewhere, a certain security should seldom be given up for an uncertainty. "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."

Only those who have experienced it, know how firmly a family becomes attached to their long-loved homestead. No children love home so well as those who have known only one. The young become of marriageable age, they should go out, one by one, from the old homestead, feeling it to be the model after which their own should be established, and knowing that this will remain unchanged as long as the parents live, a plan to which they can return, and where they will be ever welcome.

A pleasing truth confirms our doctrine that "There is a great gain in being settled down. It is two-fold. Each year accumulates about the farmer the material by which labor is lessened. The rough changes of labor become warm and smooth. As the years pass, a great deal of care and anxiety is saved, and a corresponding gain. Time is lost, labor expended, money paid out, the wear and tear of removal is no small item; and above all, the breaking up of old associations is often disastrous in the extreme. Parents and children become unsettled in their habits, if not in their morals. Let the man who has a homestead keep it; let

him that has none, get one and labor to render it a treasured remembrance to the absent, and a constant joy to those who abide in it. The skill of these tasters is really a marvel, but the effort of the business on their health is ruinous. They grow lean, nervous and consumptive. At the end of a hard day's work, they feel and act as if they were dead, and they had the hysterics. —Scientific American.

Children's Feet.

A writer for Hall's Journal of Health, says that life long foot pain, dizziness and sudden death, often come to children through the inattention or carelessness of parents. A child should never be allowed to go to sleep with cold feet; the thing to be last attended to, in putting a child to bed, should be to see that the feet are dry and warm; neglect of this has often resulted in a dangerous attack of croup, diphtheria, or fatal sore throat.

Always, on coming from school, or entering the house from a visit or errand, in rainy, muddy, or thaw weather, the child's shoes should be removed, and the mother should herself ascertain if the stockings are the least damp, and if so, should require them to be taken off, and the feet held before the fire and rubbed with the hand until perfectly dry, and another pair of stockings be put on and another pair of shoes, while the other stockings and shoes should be placed where they can be well dried, so as to be ready for use at a moment's notice. Tight shoes inevitably arrest the free circulation of the blood and nervous influences through the feet, and directly tend to cause cold feet; and health with habitually cold feet, is an impossibility.

Farm, Garden, &c.

Cornish Mode of Raising Early Potatoes.

Sprouting the seed is now universally practiced wherever early maturity is desired. This is done by the following method: Take a dry light room or loft, with windows to be closed in severe weather, has tiers of shelves filling up all its available space. These are often, from lack of room, too close to each other, and a foot from shelf to shelf may be given as a good average distance.

On these shelves the seed is carefully placed, each in a row; one sack, for example, will thus require only thirty square feet of superficial space. With a due supply of light and air, and the occasional removal of any tuber showing signs of disease, they may remain till planting time comes. The great object is to secure strong, healthy and well-colored shoots about two inches in length; the neglect of ventilation and a proper amount of light producing weak, colorless shoots, liable both to injury in removing them, and to decay when planted. The earliest crops are now invariably grown from sprouted seed, and they are drawn a good fortnight in advance of former years when Autumnal planting was the rule.

Manuring Evergreens.

The best manure for all kinds of evergreens is peat or vegetable mould mixed with six parts of water, before being applied. This is a most excellent manure, and is especially adapted to the culture of evergreens. It is especially adapted to the culture of evergreens. It is especially adapted to the culture of evergreens.

Clear up the Front-Yard.

A pleasant home should never have an unpleasant approach. In the general spring cleaning up, do not forget to put the front yard in order. A little labor will advocate anything stiff, formal, or expensive. Straighten up and repair the fence. Remove everything from the yard that does not belong there. Have a good walk from the gate to the front door, not one that is sunken below the general level and flanked by a high wall. A little labor will advocate anything stiff, formal, or expensive.

Fruits for this Locality.

The following is a list of fruits adapted to the climate of this locality, and published by order of the Pittsburgh Horticultural Society. These lists have been made out by practical fruit-growers, who know whereof they affirm from their own personal experience and observation. It was admitted that there are many good varieties of fruit not included in these lists. But the object of the Society was to make out select lists that could be relied upon for the benefit of those who desire to grow fruits for the Pittsburgh market, and to do it successfully.

The lists are here presented in the order of their maturing: Early Harvest, Sweet Apple, Summer, Early Harvest, Sweet Apple, Autumn, Maiden's Blush, Holland Pippin, Smoke-House, Tompkins's County King.

Winter—Fallwater, Rhode Island Greening, Kensington, Honeycrisp, Russet, Fallman's Sweet, Bamber, Baldwin.

Peaches—Knox's Extra Early, Early Mountain, Large Early York, Crawford's Early, Old Mission Free, Gross Mignonette, Belle Chevreuse, Crawford's Late, Ward's Admirable Gilling.

Plums—Standard—Dearborn's Seedling, Tyson, Bartlett, Donna Beck, Belle Lorraine, White, Boyne, Seckel, Lawrence, Dwarf—Dearborn's Seedling, White Doane, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Duchesne, Beurre d'Anjou, Violette de Winkfield.

Cherries—Bowman's May, May Duke, Early Purple Guigne, Early Richmond,

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