

THE INNOCENT SLEEP.

[A child two years old was lost in the woods near Port Jervis, and for three days the woods were scoured in unavailing search for him. He was unconscions when found, in a den of rattlesuakes, four of which were killed before he could be rescued. He had undressed for the night, and his clothing was under his head.]

Local Paper, June, 1875.

Two small fect across the sill Wandered forth, the great trees under— Two small hands that pluck their fill Of buttercups, and eyes of wonder, Following with bewildered will

Fire-flies, now here, now yonder.

Underneath the little foot Toads and lizards glide away : Sharded beetle, speckled newt O'er his white feet careless stray, And the young child's hand is put On the serpent in its play.

From the dead branch hoots the owl— Skims the bat athwart the shade, Stealthy creatures round him prowl, And he greets them not afraid— Does not wonder at the howl Borne from out the rocky glade;

For the child is brave and strong, Used to waterfall and hill, And his curls the whole day long From the sunshine take their fillUsed to hear the darkling song Of the lonely whippoorwill.

Little one in pitcous plight Does not even breathe a sigh At the coming on of night, And the great rocks looming high— But he creeps beneath their height, There to lay his garments by.

Pillows soft the pretty head Fearless in that fearful den; Slumbers on his rocky bed Where the serpents from the fen, By a wondrous instinct led, Lose their venom-touch, as when

Mary with the Christ-child came, And the head of evil bruised— Taking out the sting and blame To the wretched and abused— Wiping out the guilt and shame By a new love interfused.

Oh! thou child without a fear— Sacred creature of the earth ! Greater thou than any seer, By the instincts at thy birth ; By thine innocence so near God's dear hand who led thee forth. ELIZABETH OAKES SMITH.

## MAKING A HOME.

THE home is both the bud and the blossom of civilization. By their homes we judge of the real character of any people. Here are the things which most surely indicate individual disposition and taste as well as national character and tendency. The home is also the most precious place, at least among all English-speaking peoples. The most beautiful things are made for the home, for the purpose of adorning and beautifying it, and if there may be some seeming exception in the articles of personal adornment, yet these are kept in the home and mostly worn there. This is the place where we keep all our treasures, excepting those so costly as to require putting away in dark vaults for safe keeping. Costly houses may be reared for business; fine finishings and furnishings can be found in steamers, hotels, banks, and other public offices, but these are either poor imitations of the home, with rarely its perfect neatness and grace of finish, or they exist for the sake of the home. In nine cases out of ten the business man plods on through all his weary complications that he may support a

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