

Twenty clerks in a store. Twenty hands in a printing office. Twenty young men in a village. All want to get along in the world, and all expect to do so. *One* of the clerks will rise to be a partner and make a fortune. *One* of the compositors will own a newspaper and become an influential and prosperous citizen. *One* of the apprentices will come to be a master-builder. *One* of the villagers will get a handsome farm and live like a patriarch. But which is destined to be the lucky individual? Lucky? There is no luck about it. The thing is almost as certain as the Rule of Three. The young fellow who will distance his competitors is he who masters his business, who preserves his integrity, who lives clearly and purely, who never gets in debt, who gains friends by deserving them, and puts his money into a savings bank. There are some ways to fortune that look shorter than this old dusty highway. But the staunch men of the community, the men who achieve something really worth having, good fortune, good name, and a serene old age, all go this road.

RULES FOR TRAVELERS.

The following rules, all of which, we believe, are founded on legal decisions, are of sufficient importance to travelers to be committed to memory :

It has been largely decided that applicants for tickets on railroads can be ejected from the cars if they do not offer the exact amount of their fare. Conductors are not bound to make change.

All railroad tickets are good until used, and conditions "good for this day only," or otherwise limiting the time of genuineness, are of no account.

Passengers who lose their tickets can be ejected from the cars unless they purchase a second one.

Passengers are bound to observe decorum in the cars, and are obliged to comply with all reasonable demands to show tickets. Standing upon the platform, or otherwise violating a rule of the company, renders a person liable to be put from the train.

No person has any right to monopolize more seats than he has paid for, and any article left in the seat, while the owner is temporarily absent, entitles him to the place on his return.

The estimated length of telegraph lines in this country and Europe is as follows: Great Britain, 8000 miles; France, 4000 miles; Prussia, 5000 miles; India, 2000 miles. America, 17,000 miles.—*Tribune*.

TAKING COLD.

A "cold" is not necessarily the result of low or high temperature. A person may go directly from a hot bath into a cold one, or into snow even, and not take cold. On the contrary he may take cold by pouring a couple of tablespoonfuls of water upon some part of his dress, or by standing in a door, or before a stove, or sitting near a window or other opening, where one part of the body is colder than another. Let it be kept in mind that uniformity of temperature over the whole body is the first thing to be looked after. It is the unequal heat upon the different parts of the body that produces colds, by disturbing the uniform circulation of the blood, which in turn induces congestion of some part. If you must keep a partially wet garment on, it would be as well, perhaps, to wet the whole of it uniformly. The feet are a great source of colds, on account of the variable temperature they are subjected to. Keep these always dry and warm, and avoid draughts of air, hot or cold, wet spots on the garments, and other direct causes of unequal temperature, and keep the system braced up by plenty of sleep, and the eschewing of debilitating foods and drinks, and you will be proof against a cold and its results.—*Dr. Hall*.

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