

THE SCHEME OF LIFE

The legitimate possession of anything implies that the price of it has been paid. The price may differ for the article itself, if it be material, but it has a price and it must be paid. Material wants are often vital, but in the final analysis of things it will be discovered that material creations are second rate compared with mental and spiritual attributes and attainments. It has been said that "man wants but little here below," but —sometimes he wants it mighty badly. Our wants and desires are in accordance with ourselves, as individuals. No two of us are exactly alike, hence we do not always want the same things.

The ability to keep one's wants within legitimate proportions is something for which all of us should strive. To control oneself will often be found quite a difficult matter to handle, for it is really surprising to discover the many and variety of "fool things" one will do in spite of the fact that one knows better. It is generally conceded that a working plan is a good thing in almost any sort of undertaking, so may not some such system be the part of wisdom in self-control? We believe such a course will work, but only for those who abide by the law which is self enacted. The world knows of at least one party who made laws for himself, and profited thereby, and who left to the world a wonderful legacy of proverbs and maxims as wise as any ever conceived by mortal. We refer to Benjamin Franklin, printer, philosopher, inventor, diplomat, great American citizen and patriot. His wise proverbs are active in the "scheme of life" with mankind the world over today and their wisdom as apparent and recognizable as the day their gifted author gave them to his fellows. There are in Franklin's "Scheme of life" four cardinal points which we trust our young readers will consider seriously; they are:

1. It is necessary for me to be extremely frugal for some time till I have paid what I owe.
2. To endeavor to speak truth in every instance, to give nobody expectations that are not likely to be answered but aim at sincerity in every word and action; the most amiable excellence in a rational being.
3. To apply myself industriously to whatever business I take in hand, and not divert my mind from my business by any foolish project of growing suddenly rich; for industry and patience are the surest means of plenty.

The boy that stood on the burning deck was Casabianca, son of a French naval officer who was killed in 1898?

The French scientist best known for his work in the treatment of hydrophobia was Louis Pasteur? He was born Dec. 27, 1822. He died September 28, 1898, at St. Cloud.

4. I resolve to speak no ill of any man whatever, not even in a matter of truth; but rather by some means excuse the fault that I hear charged upon others and upon proper occasions speak all the good I know of everybody.

KIT CARSON

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and warned him that although they were few in numbers they were determined to sell their lives dearly. The Indians, awed it would seem, by the bold and defiant language of Carson, and finding that any plunder that they might acquire would be purchased at a heavy sacrifice, sullenly withdrew and left the party to go their way unmolested.

Any appearance of fear would have caused a great loss of life to Carson and his party, but the Indian warriors were too chary of their lives to rush into death's door unprovoked, even for the sake of the rich plunder they might hope to secure. Carson's cool bravery saved the trappers and all of their effects. This first command in an Indian engagement is but a picture of his conduct in a hundred others, when the battles were with weapons other than the tongue. The intention of the Indians had been to drive away the animals, first causing a stampede, when they would become lawful plunder, but they dared not undertake it.

He was a great friend to the Indians and they knew that they had a friend in Carson so long as they (the Indians) did right. He ate with them, trapped with them, but in addition he taught them right conduct.

His greatest adventure was his encounter with a couple of grizzly bears. He had gone out from camp on foot to shoot game for supper, and had just brought down an elk when two grizzly bears came upon him suddenly. His rifle being empty, there was no way to escape instant death but to run with the utmost speed for the nearest tree. He reached a sappling with the bears at his heels. Cutting off a limb of the tree with his pocket knife he used that as his only weapon of defense. When a bear climbed so as nearly to reach him he gave him a sharp rap on the nose which sent him away growling, but when the pain ceased back would go the bear again only to have the raps repeated. In this way nearly the entire night was passed, when the bears became discouraged and retired from the conflict. Waiting until they were well out of sight, Carson descended from his unenviable position and made his way into camp, which he reached about daylight.

Kit Carson died at Fort Lyon, Colorado, on the 23rd of May, 1868. In his death the country lost the most noted of that intrepid race of mountaineers, trappers and guides who were ever the pioneers of civilization in its advance westward.