

LUXURIOUS LIVING IS AMERICA'S GREAT DANGER

YOU, men of the West, with stout heart, cool head and ready hand, who have wrought out your own success and built up these great new commonwealths; surely you need no reminder of the fact that if either man or nation wishes to play a great part in the world there must be no dallying with the life of lazy ease. In the abounding energy and intensity of existence in our mighty democratic republic there is small space, indeed, for the idler.

respect and has shown himself a mere creature of the earth's surface. It is not given to us all to strive manfully to deserve success. We need, then, the iron qualities that must go with true manhood. We need the positive virtue of resolution, of courage, of indomitable will, of power to do without shrinking the rough work that must always be done and to persevere through the long days of slow progress or of seeming failure which always come before any final triumph, no matter how brilliant. But we need more than these qualities. This country cannot afford to have its sons less than men, but neither can it afford to have them other than good men. If courage and strength and intellect are unaccompanied by the moral purpose, the moral sense, they become merely forces of expressions for unscrupulous force and unscrupulous cunning. If the strong man has not in him the lift toward lofty things his strength makes him only a curse to himself and to his neighbor. All this is true in private life. If Washington and Lincoln had not had in them the whilpoorwill fibre of moral and mental strength, the soul that steels itself to endure disaster unshaken and with grim resolve to wrest victory from defeat, then the one could not have founded, nor the other preserved, our mighty federal union. The least touch of fribleness, or unhealthy softness, in either would have meant ruin for this nation, and therefore the downfall of the proudest hope of mankind. But no less is it true that had either been induced by self-seeking ambition, by cautious disregard of others, by contempt for the moral law, they would have dashed us down into the black gulf of failure. Woe to all of us if ever as a people we grow to condone evil because it is successful. We can no more afford to lose social and civil decency and honesty than we can afford to lose the

qualities of courage and strength. It is the merest truism to say that the nation rests upon the individual; upon the family; rests upon individual manliness and womanliness, using the words in their widest and fullest meaning. To be a good husband or good wife, a good neighbor and friend, to be hard-working and upright in business and social relations, to bring many healthy children—to be and to do all this, is to lay the foundations of good citizenship as they must be laid. But we cannot stop even with this. Each of us has not only his duty to himself, his family and his neighbor, but his duty to the state and to the nation. We are in honor or bound each to strive according to his or her strength to bring ever nearer the day when justice and wisdom shall obtain in public life as in private life. We cannot retain the full measure of our self respect if we cannot retain pride in our citizenship. For the sake not only of ourselves, but of our children and our children's children, we must see that this nation stands for strength and honesty both at home and abroad. In our internal policy we cannot afford to rest satisfied until all that the government can do has been done to secure fair dealing and equal justice as between man and man. In the great part which hereafter, whether we will or not, we must play in the world at large, let us see to it that we neither do wrong nor shrink from doing right because the right is difficult; that on the one hand we inflict no injury, and that on the other we have a due regard for the honor and the interest of our mighty nation, and that we keep unstilled the renown of the flag which beyond all others of the present time or of the ages of the future welfare and greatness of mankind.—Theodore Roosevelt.

Entire Town is Deeded Down from Adam and Eve

A deed in which title is shown from Adam and Eve clear down to the drawer of the deed, is on record in the recorder's office of Northumberland county, Pa. The copy of this remarkable document covers two closely written pages of the ledger, and was found last week by Recorder Haas while engaged in making a search for a missing title in Northumberland county. The deed conveys lot No. 51, Lewisburg, now a part of Union county, and was drawn between Clara Helena Ellinkuyesen of Lewisburg and Flavel Roan of Sunbury, Northumberland county. In order that there should be no possible mistake it relates how the

land descended from the world's first parents to one Richard Peters, and thence to Clara Ellinkuyesen, who seems to have been a very business-like lady who mixed the law and the Bible in equal proportions. The deed runs: "This indenture, made the ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1795, between Clara Helena Ellinkuyesen, of the town of Lewisburg, in the township of Buffalo, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, widow of the one part, Flavel Roan, of Sunbury, same county, of the other part, whereas the Creator of the earth, by parole and livery of seizin, did entreat the parents of mankind to wit: Adam and Eve, of all that certain tract of

land called and known in the planetary system as the earth, together with all and singular the advantages, woods, waters, water courses, easements, liberties, privileges and all others the appurtenances whatsoever thereto belonging or in any way appertaining, to have and to hold them, the said Adam and Eve and the heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten, in fee-tail general forever, as by the said indenture recorded by Moses in the first chapter of the first book of his records, commonly called Genesis, more fully and at large appears on reference being thereto had. The said Adam and Eve died seized of the premises aforesaid in fee-tail general leaving issue, heirs of their bodies, to wit sons and daughters, who entered into the same premises and became thereof seized as tenants in common by virtue of the donation aforesaid, and multiplied their seed upon the earth. In process of time the heirs of Adam and Eve having become very numerous, and finding it to be inconvenient to remain in common as aforesaid, be thought themselves to make partitions of the lands and tenements aforesaid and amongst themselves and they did accordingly make such partition. By virtue of the partition the land called and known as the general plan of the said earth by the name of America, part of the said large tract, was allotted and set over unto certain of the heirs aforesaid, to them and to their heirs general, in fee simple who entered into the same and became thereof seized as aforesaid in their demesne as of fee, and peopled the same allotted land in severalty and made partitions thereof to and amongst their descendants. Afterward a crown deemed in time immemorial a certain united people called "The Six Nations of North America," heirs and descendants of the said proprietaries, their heirs and assigns forever, in their demesne as of fee, and by the same indenture more fully appears, which last mentioned tract of country was afterwards, and other tracts of country, by the said proprietaries by the advice and consent of the Great Council in general assembly met, erected into a county called Northumberland aforesaid and of which the said Buffalo valley was and is a part, by the name of Buffalo township aforesaid. The said proprietaries by their letters patent, bearing the date of 1772, did grant and confirm unto a certain Richard Peters in fee simple a certain parcel of the said township called Prescott, situated at the mouth of Spring run, adjoining and below the mouth of Buffalo creek, on the south side of the west branch of Susquehanna aforesaid in the township and county aforesaid.

scale there will be in existence vast reserve armies of trained men ready, if they desire, to fill at once even the most responsible places left vacant by strikers, some of whom, under present conditions, have a labor monopoly of the more complicated kinds of work. Extensions of the Baldwin plan, then, will have a decided economic significance.—Detroit News-Tribune.

The deed goes on from here to trace with much wordiness the descent of the parcel of land from Richard Peters to Clara Helena Ellinkuyesen's husband, upon whose death she became sole owner. Then after a split-dicker conducted with great animation on both sides she sold out to Flavel Roan for the sum of \$10. The deed is that on which the town of Lewisburg now stands. At that time it was part of Northumberland county.—North American.

LEARN A TRADE.

Apprentice System Revived in Baldwin Locomotive Works—Through it 400 Skilled Mechanics Are Created Each Year—Its Economic Significance.

For the purpose of turning out a class of technically skilful mechanics and mechanical engineers, an innovation has recently been made by the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia. The company has set up an apprentice system offering to boys and young men a chance to supplement their school training with two, three or four years' experience in the locomotive works. In other words, the factory has become a school where graduates of algebra and grammar schools can learn a scientific trade, where graduates of technical schools, such as the Lawrence Scientific School, Cornell, Columbia and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, can gain practical experience in mechanical engineering, where, to consider the matter from another point of view, the services of a high grade of intelligent pupils inure to the benefit of the company. The Baldwin apprentices are divided into three classes. The first is composed of grammar school graduates, who serve four years—usually between the ages of 17 and 21—at wages of 5, 7, 9 and 11 cents an hour, and receive a bonus of \$125 at the end of their period of service. They are obliged to attend night school three evenings a week, and study geometry, algebra, drawing and perspective, in order to be thoroughly familiar with the technical language used throughout the shops. The company, under contract to teach them the "art and mystery of a trade," provides that their work shall be changed with sufficient frequency to initiate each boy into all the details of his craft. The second class serves three years at 7, 9 and 11 cents an hour, and receives a bonus of \$100. The apprentices of this class are high school graduates, but they, too, are obliged to take the technical studies of the night school for a part of three years; and they, too, learn a trade. The third class—the graduates of technical schools and colleges—serve for two years, not as apprentices, but as employees, at 13 cents and 16 cents an hour. Their education, of course, is taken for granted. When the system is in full running order, there will be about a thousand of these apprentices under the supervision of a well known railroad man, N. W. Sample, formerly general superintendent of the Denver & Rio Grande. Mr. Sample not only oversees the boys and looks out that their work is changed often enough, but he also has regard for their health, attends to finding good boarding places, and, with an eye to morals, fidelity and efficiency, picks out the deserving for promotions. Promotions are not infrequent. Any apprentice whose capability makes him stand out above his fellows is sure of recompense. Recently a Columbia graduate, after working a month under Mr. Sample's scrutiny, discovered that his pay envelope enclosed more money than his contract called for, and when he tried to have the error rectified, was told that his pay had been raised on account of his excellent work. This is a common occurrence; it is an essential part of the plan that efficiency shall be rewarded. The result is that many of the apprentices exhibit a very pronounced enthusiasm; they know that the firm for which they work, with its immense plant, its 3,000 employees, its output of four complete locomotives a day, is composed of men every one of whom has risen to wealth and power from humble beginnings in the works and with these rather remarkable examples of business before them, they show no lack of energetic earnestness; whether sons of puddlers in the company's foundry or of Germantown bankers, they have a lively appreciation in the words of Admiral Evans, of the value of 30 seconds. Moreover, they are thoroughly democratic; all classes mingle on terms of equality. One day last spring a boy who had been taken ill was accompanied home by his benchmate—both of them in their grimy overalls; and when the sick youth turned to enter his house, a luxurious "buddy," who lived in a back street mansion on Rittenhouse square, his Camden, halted in amazement. "Gee, Billy," said he, "does your mother work here?" The apprentices are, then, typical American boys of all kinds; they will graduate from their apprenticeship, the company holds a race of capable mechanics and engineers, ready for leadership in any quarter of the world. Only a few, obviously, will ultimately enter the works; if all became employees of the company the system would be paralyzed in short order; for in full operation the school—for that is virtually what it is—will send out 400 finished mechanics every year. In twenty years this institution alone will have provided the community with 8,000 of these skilled workmen. Let other great industrial establishments adopt similar systems, and what will be the result? In case of strikes on a large

made sterile and guarded against contamination, from beginning to baby's bottle, is the perfection of substitute feeding for infants. Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk has stood first among infant foods for more than forty years.

scale there will be in existence vast reserve armies of trained men ready, if they desire, to fill at once even the most responsible places left vacant by strikers, some of whom, under present conditions, have a labor monopoly of the more complicated kinds of work. Extensions of the Baldwin plan, then, will have a decided economic significance.—Detroit News-Tribune.

made sterile and guarded against contamination, from beginning to baby's bottle, is the perfection of substitute feeding for infants. Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk has stood first among infant foods for more than forty years.

1901 LAWS Now Ready PRICE: Leather, \$2.00 Paper, 1.50 DESERET NEWS.

A RIPPING OF PRICES THROUGHOUT THE STORE A Week of Sensational Selling. Price Surprises in Every Department. A Grand Demonstration of Cheap Selling. We Are Not Askers of High Prices. A Smaller Margin of Profit and the Selling of More Goods is our way. This Week's Sale Means to you the Lowest Prices on Reliable, Dependable, Up-to-Date Merchandise. A Perfect Crash of Values.

THE PARIS MILLINERY COMPANY. Child's Pants and Drawers 48c Ladies' Vests and Pants 23c Two Specials in MILLINERY. Child's Hat. Ladies Hat. Silk Bonnets. White Silk Bonnets. Flannelette Nightgowns. CORSETS. Golf Cape. Wrapper for 98c. Fur Neck Scarf. Child's Reefers. Flannelette Waist. Hosiery and Underwear. Ladies' Jackets and Coats. Child's Long Coats. \$7.50 to \$16.00.