REMARKS

                                       by President B.Young in Goshen  Aug. 26, 1867.

                                                           Reported by G. D. Watt

I think I gave this place a name when I was here some two years ago;  I beleive I named it, "shall I."  On our journey southward we passed under an arch some two miles below with a motto extended accross it, "we shall."  I am now going to talk about locating a place for you.  I am satisfied that you should live here if you desire it.  Can you dig wells here and get good water?  Is there a single well in this place which gives you good water for drinking?  I think not.  In locating a City the first thing to be looked at is the possibility of getting good water.  Air water and food are the great essentials of life.  The solid portions of food is composed of sigar, starch and glutine, mixed together in different proportions in different foods.  Air is the first essential to life, water the next and food the next.  <The> Our first object <of our pursuit> in locating a City is to find good water.  I have not yet seen a place in the immediate vicinity of your present City that pleases me.  I expect that the majority of thee people would like to stay here, or close by if they could get good water to drink, and The brethren like to be near their farms.

This valley is capable of sustaining a great number of inhabitants; there is irrigating water enough, and land enough to sustain a great number more families,  You do not scarcely begin to occupy this land.  If we can<not> get water on this adjoining bench I would consent to locate a town there, <still> and very likely, the people would <not> be pleased with it, as <they may consider> itis handy to <their too far from> their farming land.  I do not think, however, that this ridge is solid land, but merely an acumulation of sand which has been deposited there by the winds, and in that case it woulld be difficult to get a load of gravel to gravel your streets.  You have plenty of adobie land; you can find plenty of mud.  Perhaps I shall asstonish you when I say that I would go to the east side of the valley, and <a> if possible find a suitable location for a City in the neighborhood of those fine springs.  But then you say it is too far from your farming land, we could with difficulty attend our fields.  I would make a magnificent road from the City to the field where your farms <lie> are enclosed; I would bridge every stream; and make a macadamized road, which can be done in time if every man going to the field would load up with gravel and leave it on the road; by following this plan you would have a road upon which you could drive to your farmes in 20 minites.  The most of those springs on the other side are warm water, but this is no discouragement to me, as there is also cold springs there, and I should use them for culinary purposes.  If those springs were cleaned out this little settlement to raise fish to supply the whole country.  Fish will increase and grow as fast as rabbits if taken care of.  Fish is preferable to flesh to eat, and you would have an abundance of it near at hand.  If water can be raised from those springs to supply a City, and we know the gravel is there; we can continue our streets and City to the north, until we aproach near to the lake, and it will <not> be but a a few years before you will see a steam boat on the lake, and perhaps more than one.  I expect to see the time that I can go aboard of a steam boat a Lehi and reach Nephi

from G. S. L. City in a day.  You may think that I am looking forward to great improvements.  I never intend to cease my operations to improve the earth until it is made like the garden of Eden, and if I do not live to see it somebody will, and I will come back to see the improvements.  To improve is part of my religion.  The faith which I have received incorperates every act of human life. We should never judge anything wrong that is good, and all that is good is incorperated in our religion.  When you have made a road across the valley, to your farms,  then set out shade trees, and make the whole as streight as a line.  When you arrive home over this beautiful road you will have nice cool spring water to drink and nice clean streets to walk in.  You will be elevated, the whole valley will lie beneath you, you will be able to stand on the porches of your houses and see every thing that is passing, in the valley and in your feilds.  Then there may be another objection, "we do not like to live so close under the mountain."

If  you were elevated high enough you could look down the whole bed of the valley, which you do not see now.  I would keep my present feild here, and take in and fence another feild on the oposite side of the valley.  There is plenty of rock near at hand on the other side to fence your field and your gardens, and to build your houses, there is plenty of lime rock burn it into lime; as for sand I do not know anything about that, I have not yet seen any in this valley.  Where you find a granit mountain, you may always calculate on finding plenty of sand. If you will only hurry and get over there we will lend you some sand for there is any amount of it in our valley; when we get our cannal through we will ship you some.  But you have as good sand here to build rock with as you have to build <sand> adobe houses; but we will lend you a little, only hurry and get moved over there, for there is any amount of it in our valley, when we get our cannal through we will ship you some.  If you conclude to take in land over there, you can have your farms close at home, and you could for a season continue to occupy here until more inhabitants came to occupy both claims.  If I had my own feelings answered in the settlement.  I would examine this neighboring bench, and if I could not get good water there for a city I would go to those springs on the opposite side.  But I want to hear others talk about it.

                                      Several others spoke after which the president said

We shall have to build a town on the east side of the valley, and also have a town here if we can find water.  What I desire to be done I will leave in writing.  This valley is capable of sustaining many thousands of inhabitants; and instead of driving our cattle many miles to get a little grass, we will raise it near home.  And instead of a man keeping a thousand head of cattle, and at the sametime being so poor that he cannot get boards enough to put a good roof over the heads of <their> his wives and children, he will learn to make his means available to accomplish the greatest good to his family and to the building up of the kingdom of God.  When this system of owning so many cattle is changed the people will have less herding to do to keep them from the Indians.  When we consider how ignorant the great majority of the brethren and sisters are relating to this new mode of life necessary for them to follow in this countery, when they first came here, and <look> consider them now, we can see that they are learning, and they will continue to learn until they know all things that is necessary for them to know.