

Written for this Paper.

TO YOUNG MEN, TEN TO SEVENTY!

It has been claimed for some time that it was a very difficult thing to find employment in Utah or in this region more particularly; many things go to show, however, that save in one or two directions most persons could have found "something to do," if they had not already made up their minds as to "what they were willing to do!"

It has not been work in the main, but something that met their desire and choice, and failing in this, idleness had the decided preference; to be sure if society was simply constructed for personal gratification it would be all right enough, but most men's experience has been that they had to do many things which were not always agreeable, if they got along at all.

Years ago this was the case; colonists arriving in Utah could not get that to which they had been accustomed, but they determined on taking and getting what they could; if foundry work, mill work, carpenter work, or mining and mechanical work was not here, they took hold of the land, built their cabin (log or adobe), helped to make the ditches, or fence in common; and these became and are among the thriftiest and most independent of the community. Quite a few wore themselves out, but their descendants are now among the best, though not so ready, perhaps, as their fathers to pursue this policy now.

Not a few there was who could not stoop (?) to this, and they went out to find "fresh fields and pastures new." They are all the way from the eastern border of Nevada to the Golden Gate; but only one here and there found that competence or even prosperity which they left to seek; and with it all, if they found wealth, they had that by casting away the "true riches," and are really today "poor, and miserable, and blind and naked."

Many more went east, and some back to the old country; hardly one, however, but have in their hearts the thought uttered by the wife of a once prominent citizen after going through the Temple prior to its dedication, "Oh my husband, what have we not lost?" Now and again a visitor calls who once dwelt in this city or Territory, those over whose heads the years have fled, and they stand rebuked before the growth, peace and prosperity of those who "staid at home!"

Some years ago the writer encountered a wanderer of this stamp in Nevada, who in a spirit of depression said, "Since I left Utah I have never made a friend!" He had forsaken hundreds, given up business, and gone his way, because circumstances for the moment (as life runs) were not in harmony with his wishes or expectations; but the price paid for self-gratification was a fearful one, both for him and his!

Yet upon the same principle hundreds might leave Utah to find a congenial sphere for their feelings of ambition, and scope for their abilities, real or fancied as these may be. The facts are, there is too little conception of the resources of this Territory, too little enterprise, and too much fear of launching out in untried directions on the part of our young men; they would crowd into stores by the hundred if there was a chance, they would swell

the ranks of the professions and starve there respectably, rather than be factory hands, farmers or mechanics. Not that all are imbued with this idea, for there is quite a move toward outside points for agriculture; young men are going north where there is "ample room and verge enough" to (as they think) "grow up with the country," but in forming this conclusion, there is not the general helpful spirit which characterized our methods of colonization in years gone by.

Larger farms are had it is true, but isolation is the consequence; schools and meeting houses are far away, and if the spirit of indifference to social life, to education, and to religious habit is not affected more or less, human nature has changed from times not far remote.

But this strange anomaly crops out that hundreds are settling two to three hundred miles away, when land is offered under the Bear River Canal, by a company which would prefer a genuine Utah population, but who are today advertising at immense cost for colonists from the East, when in the event of success, the old settlers will be overlapped, overruled and one more county and district will aid in that generally intended program of disintegration of the people here, which has never been lost sight of by their opponents.

Almost any industrious man could secure a crop there and make a home before he could get the water in districts now rapidly being taken up. As to the Bear river project in and of itself it can sink or swim, without regret or rejoicing on the part of the writer, but as being in Utah, in proximity to old settlements, and in view of possibilities long hoped for there is an interest which probably would be unfitting and non-allowable elsewhere.

A teachable disposition is one of the main characteristics of a probably successful young man, and when this is seconded by patience, perseverance and effort, it is more than possible that good results will follow; but if a young man "knows it all," if he concludes he can do anything, the rudeness of jostling, active, practical experience will take him more than once through the valley of humiliation ere he reach "the land of Beulah." A mature man, though, often has to realize that a strippling can tell him more after three months in a situation than he has learned probably in his life, and not infrequently the young and self-confident will think himself entitled to the same remuneration as his superior in ability and experience.

A lack of thoroughness is more than a reflection, and it may be partly the fault of the teacher as well as of the taught. A striking illustration of this is found in the fact that so few of our home graduates can pass a successful examination as teachers in this city; the remuneration is good, openings are numerous, prejudice is no ingredient in the selection, but the immense majority of our teachers in district schools are from the Eastern States, and in mechanical pursuits our skill is in the main imported.

This grows out of the idea that toil, application, study and continuance are not essential in every-day life; that influence of one kind or another

will secure a situation and chance will enable the appointee to retain it; this is all, of course, a delusion, but hundreds rely upon it for all they have and are; native force which aims at and then compels excellence and success is too little estimated by our youth.

There is another point in this connection which commands attention, and that is exhibited both unwisely and persistently; and that is, every applicant for a situation is more anxious about what his employer will give him than he is in regard to what he can truly earn, and yet a very little common sense would suggest to a boy, say nothing of a young or more mature man, that an employer expects to profit by his help; yet how few would ask themselves, "How much more can I do, so that I may not only retain my position, but that I may be advanced?" But no one can truly afford to do other than his very best, and he who so strives will in the very effort continually do better, while the one who is careful to give nothing more than he gets, will rarely get more than he gives.

It was once well said, "that the man who works for his own sake, who puts the best part of himself into every blow which he strikes, who mixes all his works with brains and conscience, who studies to render the best possible service, regardless of the compensation which it brings, sooner or later will find his way on and up!"

Fidelity to life and business, to occupation and service, to duty and requirement, will surely bring its reward, but the laggard, the fearful, the indolent, the one who trusts mainly to others, will be among the nonprogressive and least enterprising of this as of other communities.

There is far too much of this in Utah, and too little enterprise; too little self-reliance; too little confidence in the power and certainty of reward for labor, and too little love of work, and anxiety for responsibility and independence; an infusion of this spirit would work a change in this community, there would be vastly more marriages, more homes, more prosperity, more wealth, and if an impetus could be given in this direction by authority or without it, the example would be contagious; there would be a desirable exodus of young couples onto the waiting soil, and by the now wasting water; the spirit of Zion and increase would utter in homes and villages, in farms and gardens, in school and meeting houses, their testimony of peace and plenty; while morality and religion as the beneficent handmaids of industry would help to make our thrifty Utah the envy of the world!

ELDERS IN NEW ZEALAND.

NUHAKA, HAWKES BAY,
New Zealand, Sept. 24, 1894.

Thinking a few lines from this far off land would be of interest to the many readers of your valuable paper, (especially to the many Elders who have labored in this part of the Lord's vineyard) I pen you the following: Spring is now dawning upon this fair and pleasant land, which causes the hearts of the New Zealand Elders to rejoice, to think that the rainy season is nearly at an end, for a few more months. The hills and valleys car-