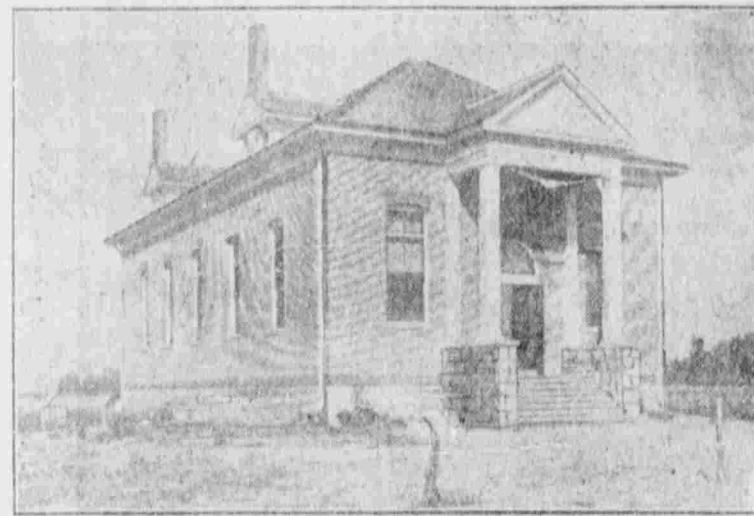


FIELDING A LIVE BOX ELDER TOWN



LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MEETINGHOUSE AT FIELDING, UTAH.

NEXT to Garland there is no point in the Bear river valley of more importance than Fielding, located four or five miles north and east of the sugar factory. It is in a strictly agricultural district. Several hundred people reside there, and they are engaged mostly in farming and stock raising. Beets are extensively raised here on lands under the canal system. Dry farming has been a decided success here and for miles around on the foot hills of the mountains can be seen fields in which an immense crop of grain was harvested this year.

The Latter-day Saints of Fielding can boast of having the finest place of worship in the Bear river valley. It is far ahead of the one at Garland, and, in fact, Malad, nor any of the towns in the valley to the north have anything to compare with the one at Fielding.

But the citizens of this thriving town

are on the alert, and believe in always keeping abreast with the times. When they undertake a thing, they believe in pushing it through to a successful conclusion. For example, it was decided to build this meetinghouse in January, 1904. Three weeks later, the brickwork and lumber were on the ground for the structure, so it may be seen that nothing was done by halves. In less than a year the structure was finished and ready for occupancy. The total cost of the building and furnishings is estimated at about \$10,000; the money was raised by popular subscription. During 1904, \$5,000 was subscribed and paid into the building fund, and the balance of the cost will have been paid in not later than Jan. 1, 1906.

Connected with the ground on which the house is located, the building committee acquired a tract of ten acres of ground, which is to be improved and made into a public park. An additional \$1,000 was paid for this ground, making the total cost of the building as it stands, and its surroundings, foot up to \$5,000.

A great deal of credit is due to Willard S. Hansen, John F. Owen and Roy Peck for the diligence and energy they have displayed in behalf of the people of the Fielding ward as members of the building committee. Mr. Hansen has probably been the largest individual contributor of cash as well.

President Milton H. Welling of the Malad stake is a resident of Fielding, and he too, has displayed a zealous desire to see Fielding ward rank foremost

among those which come under his ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

The people of Fielding are up-to-date in other ways. They believe in good public schools, as well as good churches, and they have provided them for the youth of the place. There are many comfortable homes there, and while the town will be off from the new railroad to Malad a distance of several miles, they nevertheless gave their support to the movement.

OTHER GOOD TOWNS.

Besides Fielding, there are other places worthy of mention. Riverside is a prosperous community, in which beet raising is the most important industry. Plymouth is another good town; but it is above the canal systems and dry land farming, with wheat the principal crop, is indulged in quite extensively.

West Portage is the last town in Utah on the way to Malad. It is situated in the edge of the Promontory range of mountains, and farming and stock raising is the principal vocation of its inhabitants.

Washington, a few miles below West Portage, is an Indian town. Here is exemplified what the civilization process will do. The Indians have adopted the customs of the "pale face" to a marked degree. They are an industrious lot, and have done much good work in the beet fields for the sugar company. A school has been established, thus providing them with educational facilities.



RESIDENCE OF WILLARD S. HANSEN NEAR FIELDING, UTAH.

Everyone in the Bear River valley knows Willard S. Hansen, the sheep man. His home is near Fielding and he has the distinction of being the owner of the finest country residence in the state, if not in the whole west, which has been only recently completed at an expense of probably \$10,000.

If this building were located in Salt Lake, it would rank well among the city's finest homes. There are no doubt quite a number of residences in Salt Lake that have cost the owners more money, but it is safe to say none are more modern than this one. It has all the conveniences one could possibly wish for. In the basement, the floor and walls of which are built of concrete, are two complete lighting plants,

electric and acetylene gas, as well as a laundry with complete equipment, from the machines in which clothes receive their first washing, up to patent drying closets. The laundry is connected by chutes with every floor above so that servants can gather soiled linen from any room and send it down to the basement to be washed. Power for the operations of the electric dynamo is generated by a gasoline engine and from the same source comes the power used in operating the machinery of the laundry and machine shop. Water is forced in all parts of the house under pressure of compressed air. The plans for the building were drawn by a Salt Lake architect, but the work of installing the lighting plants was done by Mr. Hansen himself.

Mr. Hansen raises nothing but blooded stock on his ranch. His sheep are of the Rambouillet breed and all of them are registered. Everything about the Hansen premises is worked out on a systematic plan; this fact is in evidence everywhere and it has been the real secret of his success. The example he has set might be profitably followed by others.

Mr. Hansen has in the neighborhood of \$5,000 invested in sheep sheds and barns for the care of young lambs. They are enormous affairs and men competent to judge say for convenience they cannot be excelled anywhere.

For the past two years Mr. Hansen has found a market for his sheep in Mexico, the buyers accepting the stock on the premises, taking all the responsibility of their transportation. Recently 700 head of spring lambs were sold for delivery in December at a fancy price.

Five years ago the Hansen ranch was in sage brush. Today it is in a high state of cultivation. On it was raised this year one of the best crops of beets in the Bear River valley and from less than one acre of onions, 400 sacks were harvested.



BISHOP W. L. GROVER AND HIS COSY HOME NEAR GARLAND.

Bishop W. L. Grover of the Garland ecclesiastical ward, is one of the pioneers of the Bear River valley, and is numbered among Garland's progressive public spirited citizens. He believes in making things go and is always ready to do his part towards giving assist-

ance to any enterprise that will benefit or help build up the country.

Bishop Grover was born at Farmington, Davis county, Idaho, on December 25, 1880, and is a son of the late Thomas and Elizabeth Walker Grover, who came to Utah with the Pioneers in 1847. He was married in January, 1883 to Miss

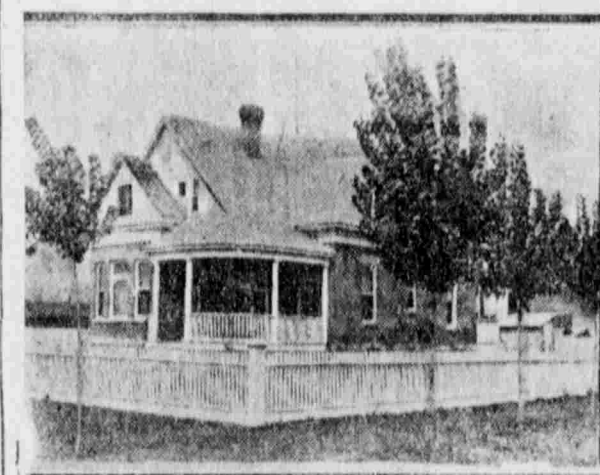
Celia Millard of Farmington. Shortly after their marriage the young couple moved to Cassia county, Idaho, going with Horton D. Helms, settling first at Oakley and afterwards at Elba. They lived in the Gem state for nine years and in 1891 moved back to Utah, stepping in the Bear River valley,

where they have since resided. The country was not an inviting place to come to them, being a vast sage brush plain, but the building of the Bear River canal, which was in progress about that time, gave promise of making it one of the garden spots, one of the richest agricultural sections of the state.

Bishop and Mrs. Grover and family of eight children, now reside in a cosy little home just outside the Garland townsite.

Political honors have never been

sought heretofore by Bishop Grover, but he has taken an active part in the movement for the building of new roads, and in the establishment of public schools. He held the position of Presiding Elder in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints for five years and on November 15, 1899, was set apart as bishop of the Garland ward, organized about that time, which position he now occupies. He is active in business affairs and is manager of the general merchandise store of Grover, Rose & Co.

RESIDENCE OF MOSIAH EVANS
Resident Mgr. Utah Sugar Co., GarlandRESIDENCE OF URSEL S. ROSE
Member of Town Board, Garland.

MALAD VALLEY AND ITS MANY RESOURCES



CO-OP. STORE OF EVANS BROTHERS.



BUSINESS HOUSE OF T. M. THOMAS.



THE R. T. OWENS STORE.

DEC. first, will probably mark the formal opening of the Oregon Short Line's new line to Malad and the citizens of the town and valley propose to make the occasion memorable by a fitting celebration, which will be featured by an elaborate exhibit of the valley's products of the range, farm and gardens.

Visitors will not be permitted to go hungry on the day of the celebration, as the harbor committee is preparing for a big feast for them. There will be plenty of entertainment for everyone and the day's festivities will close with a grand ball in the open house in the evening.

The committees having charge of the arrangements for the celebration are:

President of the Day—L. L. Evans.
Reception Committee—R. T. Owens, D. L. Evans, James E. Jones, W. H. Jones, D. C. McDougall, W. H. Richards, T. A. Davis, Benjamin Waldron and Peter Fredericksen.

Entertainment—W. H. Peck, Ralph Harding, D. J. Reynolds and Clyde E. Johnson.

Music Committee—R. B. Davis, L. V. Warner, D. T. Edwards, T. S. Thomas, and Thomas Thorne.

Finance Committee—John Fredericksen, Fred Thomas, and David Jones, Jr.

Barbecue Committee—Roy Thompson, J. D. Reynolds and C. P. Christensen.

Decorative Committee—Fred Morgan, Hyrum Sawyer, John G. Evans and Roy Fink.

General Procession Committee—Arthur Welling, E. W. Colton, Miss Owens and William Leigh.

Horse Committee—E. M. Jones, Joe Jones, Jr., T. M. Thomas, David S. Thomas, W. J. Williams and W. R. Thomas.

Committee on Cattle—Veri Dwyer, Charles Peck, Edward Vaughan, Dave Deschamps, Dave Jones, Cherry Creek, John Daniels, Samaria.

Committee on Sheep—Griff Davis, Jesse H. Dredge, David Anderson.

Hog Committee—R. E. Jones, William E. Jones and Louis D. Jones.

MALAD VALLEY.

If the Malad valley in southern Idaho

had a Great Salt lake, a person might go up into the foothills just back of the town of that name and almost become convinced that the panorama brought to view there was in fact the Salt Lake valley.

But the thought is only momentary, for on making a little further observation, it is discovered that there is no Jordan river winding its way down through the Narrows. Another look about and it is ascertained without the slightest difficulty that those benighted of industry, the smelters, are missing. There is no smoke to cloud the clear autumn skies, immediately the identity is lost—for the smoke is in the Malad.

But in other respects there is a marked similarity between the two valleys. The Malad has its cultivated fields and its pastures; there are great herds of cattle, sheep and horses, all in a thriving condition. There are many comfortable homes occupied by an industrious, law abiding and liberty loving people.

The population is largely composed

of Welsh or those who are of Welsh descent. They like entertainment and musical functions are a hobby with them.

MALAD VALLEY'S RESOURCES.

The Malad valley's resources are confined at the present time almost entirely to agricultural and stock raising pursuits. There are some splendid indications of mineral in the surrounding hills, but mining has never been attractive to residents, while the hardened prospector from other parts knows little about the rocks of that region. The valley is renowned for its fine horses, its sheep and its cattle. As a wheat growing country, it cannot be excelled anywhere.

Without means of railway transportation more attention has been paid in the past to the raising of livestock and grain.

AREA OF TILLABLE LANDS.

The Malad valley proper contains

something like 75 square miles of tillable lands, one-third of which is fairly well watered by the streams coming down from the mountains. The remaining two-thirds is utilized to a large extent, for dry farming and for grazing purposes, but men who have studied the situation express the opinion that this area can be sufficiently watered to produce crops every year by the construction of reservoirs, for which there are a number of splendid sites; and the sinking of artesian wells. Government aid in matters of irrigation is to be invoked, so that the time does not seem far distant until the irrigated area of the valley will be greatly enlarged. It is claimed that more than enough water now flows to waste than would be required to give moisture to every arid section of the valley.

What is said of the Malad, can be said with equal emphasis of the Curlew and other valleys which are tributary to it. But in these valleys wheat raising on dry farms has been carried on for a number of years with marked

success; resulting in a big influx of people and the settling up of lands that have heretofore been vacant.

Around Holbrook, which is situated about 25 miles from Malad, this is particularly true. For there the cultivation of the dry farm lands has proved to be a very prosperous vocation.

David L. Evans, who has lived practically all his life in Malad, and is one of its most influential and substantial business men, gave the writer on a recent visit to his town, some interesting data relative to the productive features of that country.

PAID TO RAISE SHEEP.

The raising of cattle and horses, he stated, constituted the principal industry of the country up to about 10 or 12 years ago, when it was discovered that sheep raising was profitable. Since that time quite a number of the citizens of the valley have engaged in that enterprise, with the result that not a few of them have amassed comfortable fortunes.

This year's wool clip, Mr. Evans avers, has brought to the sheep owners fully \$25,000, while as much more has been realized from the increase of lambs. Cattle raising still continues to be an important factor and this industry has brought into the valley during the year \$100,000, which is considered to be a very conservative estimate. There has been a good market for horses, too. Malad farmers can usually command a good price for them; having been careful in the selection of their breeding animals. The stock interests of the valley supply a good market for hay and grain.

This year's wheat crop has been up to normal. In some places, the yield has been as much as 40 bushels to the acre or better and from 20 to 25 bushels off an acre of ground has been a common thing.

Although the Malad is one of the oldest settlements in Idaho, as well as one of the richest valleys in the Gem state, it is the latest to become connected with the outside world by bands of

steel. The old familiar stage coach, in which passenger traffic to and from this historic town has been carried on since the early 60's, has been relegated to the past. Its usefulness is no more, for in a few weeks hence one can get aboard an Oregon Short Line train in Salt Lake City and in a few hours be safely landed in Malad City, the metropolis of the Malad valley, the seat of government of Oneida, which occupies a position along the southern tier of counties and situated between Bear Lake and Cassia.

ALMOST COMPLETED.

On the first of the present month the end of the track was within eight miles of the site selected for the depot grounds in the town of Malad, but almost by the time this issue of the "News" reaches its readers, the last spike will have been driven and the railroad to Malad will have become an accomplished fact. The date for the coming celebration has not been definitely fixed but it will be sometime soon after Dec. 1.

EFFORTS TO GET RAILROAD.

The efforts of Malad's citizens to get railway facilities dates back to the time of the building of the old Utah & Northern railroad, which was pushed through to Silver Bow, Mont., in the early 70's. Malad had been on the regular traveled road to Montana points when there was no such thing as railroads in Idaho, and other towns in the vicinity were naturally the place thought they had a right to demand that the rail road should come that way too. But the engineers who were employed to make the location believed the inducements were greater to go through the Bear River canyon and build north through Cache valley, touching at Logan, and other towns which had become centers of trade for a prosperous farming and stock raising community. Malad was left out in the cold. Cache valley had a distinct advantage over the Malad valley from Corinne north to the narrow pass where it forms a junction with the Malad valley, was nothing more than a barren desert waste, with no immediate prospect of a transformation being rendered through the application of water



W. H. THOMAS' FURNITURE STORE



MALAD LUMBER & HARDWARE CO.



SAWYER AND EVANS.