# A GLIMPSE OF BEAUTIFUL MANTI.

## Description of One of Utah's Four Temple Cities—The County Seat of Sanpete County and the Center of a Great Grain, Wool, Hide and Lumber District. The Million Dollar Temple—Sketch of Her Early History.

Manti, one of the four Temple cities of Utah and the county seat of Sanpete county, has passed its fiftieth birthday, having been settled by a company sent out by President Brigham Young at the request of the Ute chief Walker on the 14th of June, 1849. Isaac Morley headed the band of Saints comprising it, and Manti was surveyed by John W. Von, under the direction of President Young.

The beautiful Sanpete valley was one of the first places to attract the attention of the Pioneers after they settled Salt Lake Valley in 1847, and Manti was the first place located in the county. Fifty families had arrived before the winter of 1849 had set in, the first child born being Alameda, daughter of Abram and Clarissa Washburn, on Nov. 25, 1849. The boundary lines of Sanpete county were formed in 1851, but the county was not organized until 1852.

Manti grew rapidly and the population of the whole county increased so steadily that in 1880 there were 3,000 inhabitants within in the Sanpete valley. In 1881 a grist mill and saw mill were erected, a general store opened and school houses established.

COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE.

Manti is located on a stream flowing from the canyons and called City Creek. Its elevation is about 6,000 feet above the sea level and it is that one of the healthiest spots in Utah and a typical town for a mountain home. It was one of the first cities in Utah outside of Salt Lake to be incorporated and a charter was granted it by the Territorial legislature on Feb. 8th, 1851. It early began to stage itself for orchard and its founders being desirous that it should have every advantage possible to its composition, did everything possible to enhance that end. Roads were made, water conveyed, bridges built, mills erected and the natural haven of beauty kept in mind. Manti became one of the most populous and prosperous in the line of cities south of Salt Lake. Its population is under 3,000, its school attendance averages 500. It is well supplied with places of worship, and its free school building, seating 800, was completed in January, 1899, at a cost of over $20,000. It boasts many handsome residences and it has some fine business houses as well owned by the Gentiles as the people. It is the home of the greatest business men and is one of the best business places and most prosperous towns in Southern Utah. Sanpete county is one of Utah's great granaries and in addition to the crops an enormous amount of timber for wood, shook, hides and lumber, passes through the hands of her citizens.

RAILROADS.

Manti is connected with the outside world by two railroads, the Rio Grande Western and the Sanpete Valley railroad, the latter connecting with the Oregon Short Line. Its livestock services with the outside world is thorough. It has one of the finest stock rooms north of Salt Lake City, a bank and two live banks. It has two newspapers, one the Manti Democrat, representing the Democratic party, and the other The Messenger, representing the Republican party, both live, active and up to date.

The Temple at Manti.

CITY OFFICIALS.

The following is a list of Manti's city officials:

Mayor, Alexander Toronto; city council, Fred Jones, F. M. Cox, A. W. Bonny, Ernest Mott, Alma Johnson; recorder, Gus Seely; treasurer, Mrs. M. A. Christensen; marshal, Otis Orrsmon; city attorney, W. K. Rich; chief of police, Otis Orrsmon; superintendent of streets, John Jones; city engineer, J. H. Hoggard.

NEXT ADMINISTRATION.

At the recent election, the following officials were elected, and they will replace those named above on January 1, 1900:

Mayor, Ezra Stevenson; recorder, H. E. Gardner; treasurer, Mrs. Rhea L. Braddock; marshal, Otis Orrsmon; councilmen, Hans Peters, C. F. Larsen, L. C. Kier, Ernest Mott, John Reid, Jarvis, G. A. Young.

THE MANTI TEMPLE.

The temple site at Manti was the third chosen in Utah, being passed on by President Brigham Young at a conference at Ephraim on June 25, 1875. The place pitched upon on the face of a hill within the city limits, where a building of the proposed dimensions could not but attract marked attention.

At the conference referred to, Elder Joseph A. Young was appointed architect and superintendent of the work, but he died in August of the same year, subsequently Elder William H. Folsom was appointed to succeed him.

The dedication of the temple site was performed on April 14, 1877, quite a number of President Young. It was the third occasion of the kind in Utah and the seventh in the history of the Church.

On April 14, 1878, the corner stones were laid under the direction of the Twelve, President John Taylor laying the southeast corner stone, the northwest, southwest and southeast corner stones following in the order named. Prest. Orrin Hall, then the Bishop, officiated faithfully for the erection of the sacred building. Contributions were liberally in Utensils and the completion of this the third temple of Utah, was looked forward to with joyous anticipation of special blessings. The expense of such a large building was heavy, but the faith of the people in providing the necessary means was equal to the occasion.

The building is ninety-five by one hundred and seventy-two and a half feet, and from the foundation to the square eighty-two feet. The east tower is one hundred and seventy-nine feet high, and the west tower one hundred and sixty-nine feet. The foundation is sixty-three feet above the level of the road which passes close by, at the foot of the hill, and the approach to the temple is terraced in the solid rock. The stone used in the construction of the building is concentrated and white oolite, one portion being taken from the hill on which the Temple stands, and the other from another hill some distance away.

In May, 1888, the structure received its finishing touches, and on the 21st of that month was delivered to the Lord. Elder Lorenzo Snow, then of the Council of Apostles, offered the dedicatory prayer. The services continued three days and will long be remembered by those who participated in them. The temple cost about one million dollars.

## SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

A compact and economical primary battery would overcome many of the objections to automobiles. A new automobile bicycle exhibited at Berlin is opposed to have a practical battery of this kind, consisting of twenty-four cells, with electrodes of zinc and peroxide of lead, the positive plates containing in themselves the electrolyte in concentrated form. With the plates charged, it is only necessary to fill the battery with water. The battery weighs 175 pounds, the total weight of the vehicle being 611 pounds and with two passengers a run of 31 miles can be made. To continue, it is simply necessary to empty the battery, exchange the positive plates, and refill with water. In tests made, the total running expense on bad roads is stated to have been about ten cents per mile, and it is claimed that theoretically the cost should not exceed 1.2 cents.

The importance of small things is exemplified by a recent discovery which makes a single fire serve as a link in the chain of evidence needing to prove a former land connection between Australia and South America. Where the valley of the Nile is believed to have been, a vast fissure in the ground, known as Bahr-bela-ma (the river without water) has been unearthed, and the two forms are found to be closely allied, although now separated by the ocean.

In a case of shooting lately going through reported by a coroner's jury, the eyes are generally found to be ground and troubled by the white of the eyes, and the pupils contracted. The latter have power to contract and a long ball, and when the eyeball is pressed by the finger, the pupil becomes elongated in the vertical section, but in the form.

It is thought that the latest discovered detachable phase requires to be with an electric battery, and a better knowledge of pain and will and treating brain disease.

The star of Leonardo is the brightest of the most beautiful of the Leonids. Though only a point of light to the naked eye, it is a beautiful object when seen in the glass, for it is of a pearl appearance, and is of a color that is not found in any other star. It is a star of the first magnitude, and is of a color that is not found in any other star. It is a star of the first magnitude, and is of a color that is not found in any other star. It is a star of the first magnitude