DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY DECEMBER 19, 1903.

hoe shop, workroom for blind, printoe shop, workfoom for blind, print-g office and barber shop. A separate ating plant has been built this year an expense of \$5,000. Prof. Frank M. Driggs, one of the

rof. Frank M. Druggs, one of the at able educators of the blind, hav-had 15 years' experience, is at the d of the institution. The teachers of deaf school are: Ezra S. Herme, n P. Bush, Katherine King, Eliza-h De Long, Max W. Woodbury, neris N. Eddy, Wilhelmina Krause, of the deaf department, Sarah alen and Albert Talmage.

The board of trustees are John Wat-on, president; Mrs. E. F. Covey ,secson, president, and the rear to covey sec-retary, of Ogden: Miss Maud May Bab-cock, Judge M. L. Ritchie, of Sait Lake, and Fred W. Chambers of Ogden.

Notwithstanding the excellent public chools of Weber county, there are also schools of Weber county, there are also ocated in Ogden several very fine pri-rate institutions of learning. Among the finest schools in Utah are to be numbered the Weber Stake academy, a hurch school of which Professor David McKay is principal. This school has attendance, of nearly 400 students. The Sacred Heart academy, a Catho-ic school for girls, is largely attended he school for girs, is in green attended, and ranks among the foremost schools in the west. There are also the St. Joseph school for boys, and the Inter-Mountain Business college.

MANTI CO-OPERATIVE MER-CANTILE INSTITUTION.

The Manti Co-operative institution The Manti Co-operative institution is one of the "Co-op. stores" that has stood the storms and financial panies of the early days, and today, after 35 years, stands as one of the solid finan-cial institutions of the state. On the advice of President Brigham Young, in the year 1865, the local "capitalists," Bishop Moffitt, Wm. T. Reid, L. T. Tuitle and others, formally organized

Manti, The Temple City.

Bishop Moffitt, Wm. T. Reid, L. T. Tuttle and others, formally organized the Manti Co-operative institution, with Andrew J. Moffitt as president, Edward W. Fox, secretary, William T. Reid, treasurer, and Luther T. Tut-tle, manager, and the directors were: L. T. Tuttle, W. F. Maylett, Wm. An-derson, Hans Jensen and James Craw-ford. The business was, however, not incorporated until January of 1870. with

court house, county jail, the Rio Grande ford. The business was, however, not incorporated until January of 1870, with the same officers. The Manti Co-oper-ative institution has had many vicissi-tudes through the hard and troubleous times of '73, '80 and '93, but has pros-pered through it all. Today it has for its officers Wm. T. Reid as president, and Alex Tennant as superintendent, a position he has held for the past 13 years. The business has steadily grown from occupying a small "shack" of a place to an elegant two story brick building and basement, covering an area of 65x70 feet. Western and the Sanpete valley railroads passing through its corporate limits, a progressive bank, hotels and a number of wide awake mercantile establishments the city of Manti is essentially listed among the busy towns of

Utah. The early history of Sanpete county places Manti as the scene of many stir-ring events incident to its settlement.

the largest cities south of

Provo. With its population

of over 3,000 souls, magnificent Temple, which stands

out in bold relief on the foot. hills, the stake tabernacle.

ANTI, the seat of Sanpete county, is numbered among the lawrest cities south of Residents enjoy a very mild, salubri-cus climate. Like other cities of Utah, it is so nestled among the glant Rockles At this time it was a comfortable place to meet in, although it was not really finished until the present year when President R. L. Anderson and those associated with him placed the that it is protected against cyclones, huricanes, or other destructive agencies. Its snow capped sentinels draw off any malarial or health destroying elements, and these are no very great extremes and there are no very great extremes in the temperature: hence its citizens are almost happily freed from many of those associated with him placed the matter before the people with the ulti-mate result that the residents of the stake came generously to the front and subscribed sufficient funds to com-plete the structure in every detail. A complete heating plant, electric light and other modern features were in-stalled while the spire was remodelled, a new roaf constructed and additional the epidemics that are found in other cities of its size. Its population is rated at 3,000 people

conservative estimates are mad those who should know and place made but it at at least 500 or 1,000 more than this

NO MORE FLOODS.

The municipality has had great trou-ble in protecting the city against spring freshets of late years, owing to the lay-ing bare of the watersheds by sheep herds, but under Mayor Anderson's ad-ministration this has been remedied by the construction of an immense dam and laterals that now carry off all the superfluous spring waters.

CITY WATER AND ELECTRIC PLANT.

The city is installed with an excellen The city is installed with an excellent system of electric lighting (private cor-poration), also a complete waterworks system. Taxes are also very low and this fact, coupled with the excellent climate, good soil, ample water, both for power and farm use, make Manti a most desirable place to live in. It presents all the inducements of any western town for contail and home seekers. for capital and home seekers.

AS A MANUFACTURING PROPOSI-TION.

As a manufacturing proposition it has exceptional facilities for all kinds of enterprises, and has greater prospects in the future for a market for its nat-nral and manufactured products than ever before, as it is in just the position to secure some of the division shops of one or more of the projected transcon-tinental railroads, or those contemplattinental railroads, or those contemplat, of good times in store for the state.

MANTI SAVINGS BANK.

The Manti Savings bank was incorporated in 1890. Mr. Luther T. Tuttle was made president, Harmon Christensen, vice president, and Albert Tut-tle cashier. The institution has paid tle cashier. The institution has paid well from the beginning, a dividend being paid the stockholders every six months. The bank was incorporated with a paid up capital of \$25,000, and two years later this was doubled, making the capital stock \$50,000. The surplus, \$17,000, with deposits at \$175,000. They do a general banking business and pay 4 per cent interest on sav-ings. The present officers are as follows: Luther T. Tuttle, president; James Crawford, vice president; P. P. Dyreng, cashier; J. Hatten Carpenter, assistant cashier; directors, Luther T. Tuttle, Lumes, Casuford, Pater Durang Tuttle, James Crawford, Peter Dyreng, Wm. G. Crawford, J. B. Maiben, Louis Anderson, Frank P. Tuttle,

AN IMPORTANT CHANGE.

An important change has just been made in the lumber and coal yard busi-ness recently owned by Grace Bros. of Nephi. This firm has been established in Manti since 1896, being a branch of the Nephi house. Messrs. E. M. Works of Manti and Albert John-son of Ephraim are the purchasers, Mr. Works is well known in Manti as a carpenter, contractor, saw mill owner



THE CENTRAL UTAH WOOL COMPANY.







a new roof constructed and additional room added to the rear wherein small

meetings, prayer circles and other re-igious gatherings are now held from



35

The Central Utah Wool company is one of the solid institutions of the State. Located at Manti, its principal place of business is in the very heart of the heaviest wool growing section in Utah. Organized and incorporated under the laws of Utah in 1891, by practical wool growers and business men, it has weathered the financial panic of 1893 and withstood the storms

that have at various times shaken the wool trade since that memorable year of failures, and stands today a sturdy monument to sound methods and business integrity, a strong factor in the growth of Manti and Sanpete coun-The annual shipments of this concern averages about two million pounds

of wool, which reaches the looms through the Boston market at the hands of Jeremiah Williams & Co., than whom no better wool merchants are to be

Directorat



found in the United States.

ed to southern Utah iron and coal fields. COAL AND MINERAL PROSPECTS. There are indications of rich mineral in the hills surrounding Manti and coal of an excellent quality is mined in abundance six miles south of town, There is no reason that Manti should not prosper with Utah in the great era

In addition to buying and shipping wool on commission, this enterpris-ing company deals in wool sacks, twine, sulphur, sheep dips, hides, pelts,

furs, etc The officers are as follows: Ezra Shomaker, President; Luther Tuttle, Vice-President; Lewis Anderson, Supt. & Treas.; L. R. Anderson, Secty., who with Frank Tuttle, W. G. Crawford and James Crawford, Jr., compose the



is among the best arranged and equip-ped stake assembly halls in the state. The new addition is 25x30 feet, of two whites in educating them in the art of stories and basement, the latter being home building and farming. With this used for the boiler house. end in view, a delegation of Utes led While the tabernacle is a stately

by Chief Walker, visited President Brigbuilding it ranks second in importance to the temple that stands on an emiby Chief Walker, visited President Brig-ham Young at Salt Lake City on June 14, 1849, and filed with him a request that he send down a colony of settlers to teach them how to build homes and till the soil. In compliance with this request Pres

ulation of Sanpete county, conceived the

idea of enlisting the co-operation of the

In compliance with this request Pres-ident Young sent an exploration party consisting of D. B. Huntington, Joseph Horne, Ira Willes and W. W. Phelps, led by Indian Chief Walker. The company entered the valley by way of Salt Creek canyon, and reached the site on which Manti is now located on the 20th day of August 1840. They on the 20th day of August, 1849. They were royally entertained by the savages, who seemed, at this time, earnestly de-sirous of embibing new ideas of farm-ing and civilizing influences. The delegation returned to Salt Lake City and reported an excellent outlook

City and reported an excellent outlook for founding a city. Late that fail a colony of between 50 and 60 families left Salt Lake City under the leadership of Messrs. Isaac Morley, Seth Taft and Charles Shum-way, representing the Church, and Mr. Nelson Higgins the military authority. A HARD WINTER. The company traveled via Nephi and Salt Creek canyon, arriving in Manti on the evening of Nov. 20, 1849. They were, of course, without houses to live in, and

as a further discouragement a heavy fall of snow was the reception accorded

them. Some members of the company

improvised houses with their wagon boxes and covers, others had tents and

many made dugout homes in the south side of Temple hill, which then afforded

the only natural protection against the rigorous winter that ensued.

After varying experiences incident to pioneer life, including raids of the In-dians, grasshopper ravages, short sea-

sons, droughts, etc., they built a city, During the month of August of 1850 President Brigham Young visited the town and gave it the name of Manti.

A CITY BUILT

As soon as the Indian raids and other disquieting agencies were suppressed sufficiently, schools, church buildings

and other civilizing agencies were insti-tuted. The fact that enough grain was soon raised in the county to supply more than local demands, carned for Manti the title of the "granary of

THE CITY INCORPORATED.

The act of Congress, organizing Utah territory was approved Sept. 9, 1850, and shortly after a provisional govern-ment was instituted. The first Legisla-ture met in Salt Lake City, when an act was passed and on Feb. 5, 1857, ap-proved, incorporating the citles of Man-ti, Provo and Ogden, the first named thus being among the earliest of in-corporated cities in the state.

THE HOME OF REFUGEES.

Indian troubles continued with suf-ficient regularity to prevent very per-manent improvements except as to for-tifications, for Manti was the point to which most of the settlers field for safe-ty from the Sevier valley and from the northern part of Sanpete.

CONNECTED BY TELEGRAPH.

In 1865 the grasshoppers entered their famous raid and thereby caused

renewed privation, hunger and retro-gression, but in the year 1866 Manti was connected with Salt Lake City by the Deseret Telegraph line, which at once placed the municipality in the proces-

sion for one of the big permanent cit-ies of the state. Many of the early set, tlers were heavy stockholders in the

Ten years after the connection with

the outside world by telegraph the town became of sufficient importance to com-mence construction of a stake meeting-

house. The ground was cleared and pre pared for the commencement of opera

tions on the rock foundations. In the year following, 1878, the stake meeting-

enterprise.

are in reality a winding roadway up to the impressive white building above. Over a million dollars have already been spent in material and labor on this building. When the original plans are carried out in their entirety the Manti temple and surroundings will be a landmark among the many beautiful natural and artificial spots of the great weat MANTI OF TODAY. Manti, the capital of Sanpete county

is located 125 miles south of Salt Lake City, and is situated at about the center of the county on the eastern side of the valley. Its altitude is a little over 5,000 feet above sea level.

ers and lawns upon these terraces which are in reality a winding roadway up to

and the fermine that starts on an emi-nence overlooking the city and the fer-file valley beyond. It was the 24th day of April when the site for the Manti temple was dedicated. Work was immediately commenced following this county. The Manti branch wi attended to by Mr. Works and the be with the added territory and joint busi-ness from Mr. Johnson's patrons and Mr. Work's saw mill and lumber yard impressive ceremony. On April 14, 1879, the corner stones were laid. Nine years business, it is believed a larg profitable trade will be built up. later, May 21, 1888, the edifice was com-pleted and dedicated. While the tem-ple is completed there still remain the L. T. TUTTLE & CO. grounds and approaches to be laid out. The plans for this work embrace a noble There is no individual more closely flight of steps from the county road be-low leading up to the successive ter-races that wind up until the temple it-self is reached. It is the intention to ultimately plant trees, shrubbery, flowand continuously associated with the

commercial interests of Manti than Luther T. Tuttle. He first landed in Manti in the fall of 1863, coming from Council Bluffs, Iowa. After "knocking around," as he expresses it, he, with E. W. Fox commenced buying out a number of small business firms out a number of small business firms with a view to beginning business un-der the name of Tuttle & Fox; by 1864 they were in full blast and continued until 1868, when they joined in the co-operative movement with the Manti Co-operative institution, both gentle-men becoming stockholders and officers in the new institution. They remained men becoming stockholders and officers in the new institution. They remained in that capacity for several years and later Mr. Tuttle organized the firm of L. T. Tuttle & Co., himself and rela-tives being in the organization. Since then the firm has steadily grown until redar they accurate a stead building today they occupy a fine stone building two stories and basement, 65x70 feet, with a complete line of merchandise.

MANTI ROLLER MILLS.

L. F. Becker is the proprietor of this well known mill and does what is termed in mill parlance custom and merchant work, which means "everything made in a flour mill," and the quality, it may be added, is equal to the product of any mill in the state. The brands he makes are known as "Best" (high patent), "Champion" (straight grade), "Pride of Sanpete" (baker's No. 1), graham and whole wheat flour. The mill was bought in 1888 by Mr. Becker as a custom flour mill, but business came in so plentifully that it became necessary to extend to merchant work also. The pro-ducts of the mill are favorably known over southern and eastern Utah, and in the southern mining camps. To keep pace with the times the mill was rebuilt in 1591 on a lot located one-half block east of the postoffice on the site of the old Christopherson mill, it being the first flour mill built in southern Utah, and as such will be remembered by the pioneers of that section. The new mill is a three-story brick with stone basement. It covers an area of 35x45, and an additional store house, 20x45. The mill is fitted up with the very latest appliances for the manufacture flour.

