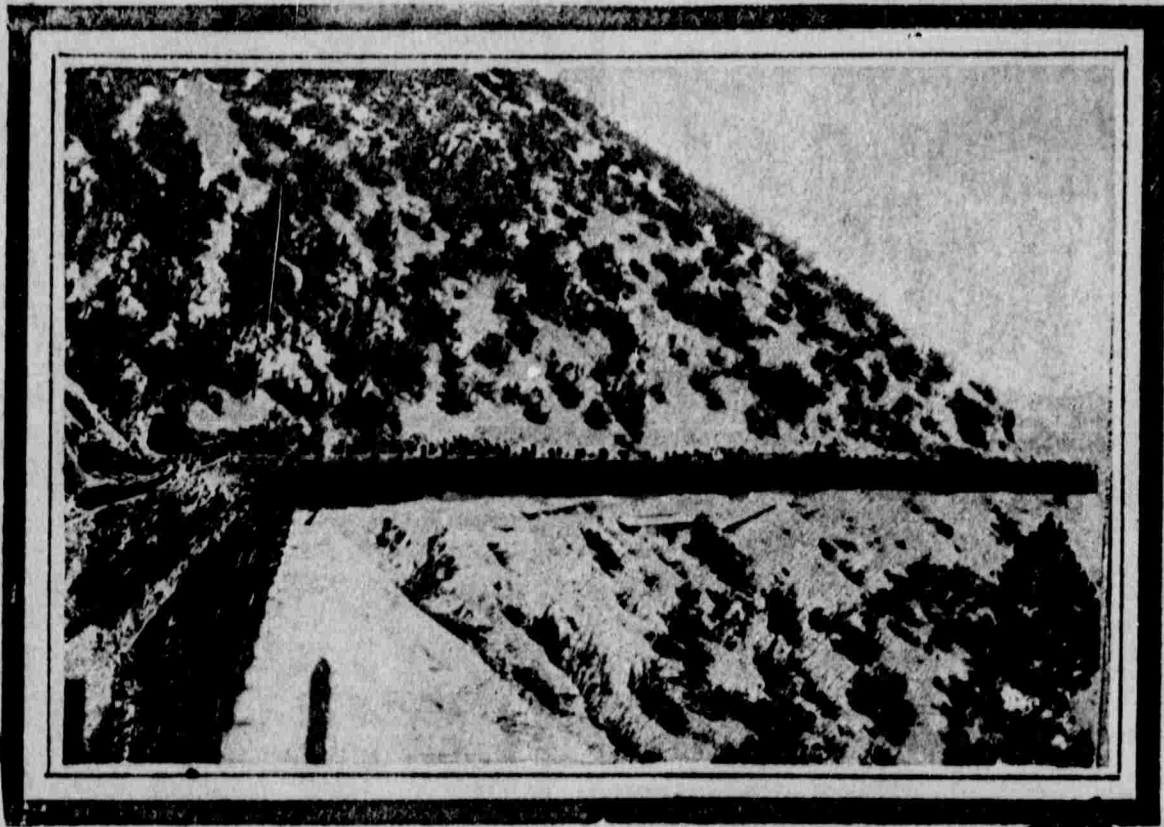
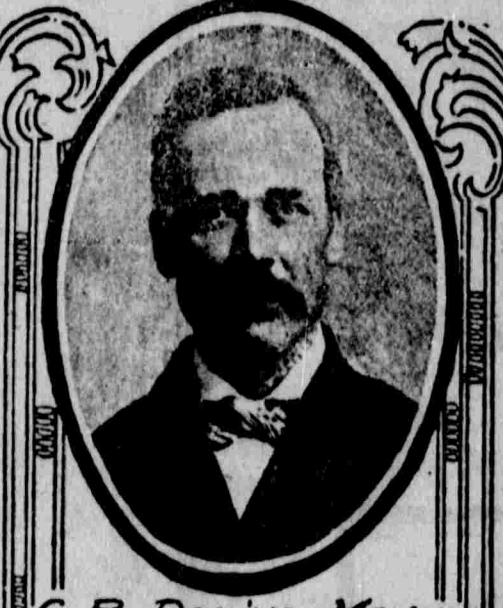


Ephraim, a Thrifty and Prosperous Sanpete Town.



POWER PLANT FLUME



G. R. Dorius, Mayor



Henry B. Bixler
Electrician



James Frost
Recorder



H. E. Jensen



F. W. Christensen



Neils Thompson



George Allred



Charles Johansen



Ephraim Hanson
City Attorney

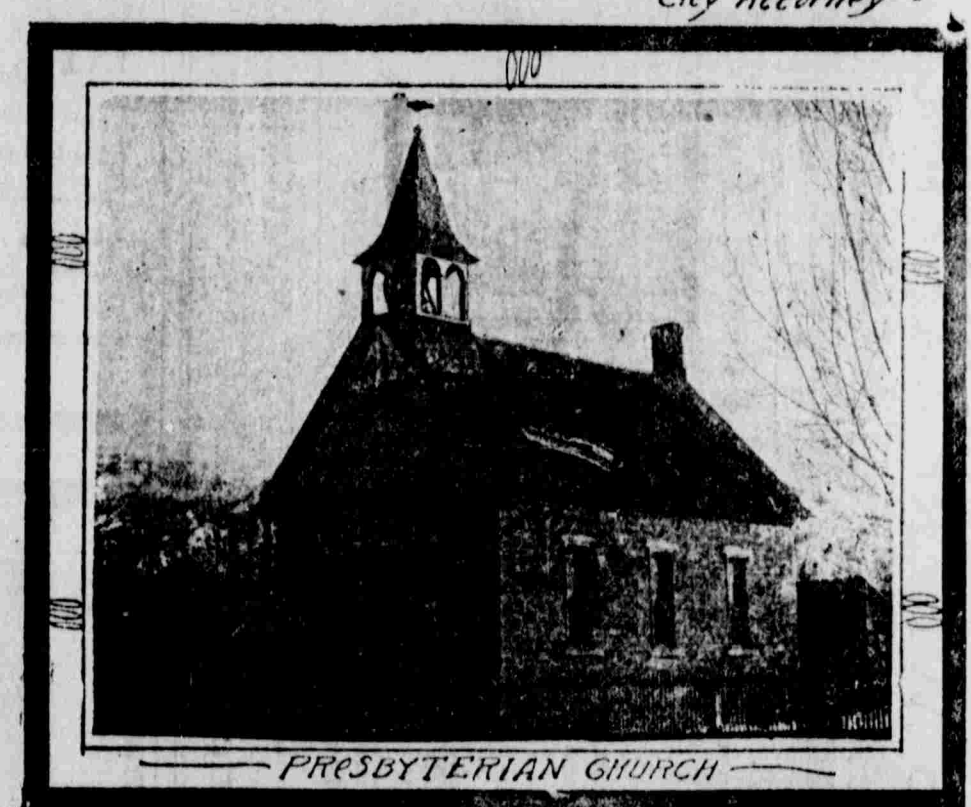
EPHRAIM MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES



METHODIST CHURCH



L. D. S. TABERNACLE



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

EPHRAIM is situated in Sanpete county, seven miles northeast of Mantle, and 118 miles south of Salt Lake City. It is located at the base of the Wasatch mountains, commanding a beautiful view of the fertile Sanpete valley. The water supply is derived from Cottonwood Creek, which flows down through the town from the mountains east of the city. In the early days this creek contained a meager supply of water, sufficient to irrigate only a few acres of land, but it has gradually increased in volume until at the present time it furnishes a water supply for the city and surrounding farms, supporting a population of about 2,500 inhabitants, and covering an area of about 4,000 acres of land. Ephraim now owns one-half of Willow creek, a small stream south of town. This water is sufficient to irrigate about 1,400 acres of land. The first attempt at making a home

on the present site of Ephraim was made by Isaac Behunin in the fall of 1839, and located on Cottonwood creek. Soon after, the Indians became troublesome and he was forced to move into Mantle. In the spring of 1854 a company of 15 families taken from Mantle under the leadership of Reuben W. Allred, located on the Cottonwood creek, and called the settlement Ephraim. A fort was constructed to protect themselves and their stock from Indian depredations. At this time and until 1865 a series of vicious raids were made by the Indians. Stock was driven off, and settlers frequently killed. In the fall of '54 other families from Salt Lake City made their homes in Ephraim. There were many hardships endured by these early settlers, but the one against which they were most powerless was the plague of grasshoppers.

These pests would swarm over the fields green with the growing grain and leave not a vestige of what promised to be a fruitful crop. The grasshoppers were not a bad some years as others; notably in '57 a good crop was raised. During the first years the co-operative plan was adopted. The settlers had all things in common, such as stock, land, water, stores, etc. But as their numbers increased this United Order was abandoned. The land was divided, each man working his own farm and raising his own cattle. The water ditches, however, remained common property and the water equally apportioned out for irrigation purposes. The water supply being small, great care had to be exercised in its distribution and use. This early training in the economical handling of water has resulted in Ephraim having one of the most perfect systems of irrigation in the world. The chief industry of this community is agriculture. The farms naturally yield immense crops. The wheat is full,

plump and hard, producing the highest grade of flour known. The potatoes are large and solid, and have an excellent flavor. The same can be said of all other vegetable varieties. While not much attention has been given to the cultivation of sugar beets, yet numerous tests have demonstrated that conditions are favorable to successful beet growing. Apples, pears, and all of the varieties of small fruit, such as currants, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries, etc., are successfully grown and have an exceptionally fine flavor. Considerable attention has been given to stock raising and wool growing. Many of the cattle are pure bred and particularly adapted to the climate and range of this part of Utah. The Short-horn Durham for size and beauty, bred to the Hereford, which can rustle food like a deer, is the prevailing stock; and furnishes most of the export beef. The breeds of sheep are the Merino and Ramboulets. About 25,000 head of sheep are owned by Ephraim men, and the wool output during the last year was about 160,000 pounds. Ephraim was incorporated as a city

of the third class under the laws of the State of Utah on February 14, 1888. The town embraces an area of one and one-half square miles. Because of the difficulties and opposition that have confronted the people at every effort to advance, because of the setbacks they have suffered from savage warfare, from plagues of grasshoppers and from drought, the people of Ephraim have learned well the value of being conservative, industrious and self-supporting. They have built strong the foundation of their municipality; and in consequence, the city has but very little indebtedness, taxes are low, business is conducted on a safe and solid basis, and the town is in a condition to broaden out and enjoy all of the modern conveniences of electric light and power, water and sewerage system, telephones, telegraphs, banks, high schools of learning and a progressive wide-awake business element. In 1890 the Rio Grande Western railroad was completed to Ephraim, and the event was celebrated by a grand banquet given to the officials. This opened up new avenues of commerce with the outside world, and stimulated all kinds

of financial enterprises. The farmers found a better cash market for their grain and produce, and ranchmen were enabled to ship their sheep and cattle to the large eastern markets. The Sanpete Valley railroad was added to the resources of Ephraim in 1893, and thereby connected this city with markets not reached by the Rio Grande Western. A good depot was erected within a few rods of the other railroad office, and Ephraim at once sprang into prominence as the Junction City. Regular trains pass through Ephraim daily over both roads, insuring the very best accommodations for business men and commercial travelers. This last season about 2,750 acres of land has been devoted to grain growing, with an average yield of 40 bushels to the acre, or 110,000 bushels of grain. Ephraim contains 35 business houses, and during the last year the amount of business done has reached the sum of about \$200,000.

Enterprise ever undertaken by Ephraim. On May 6, 1905, an election was held to consider the question of installing a municipal electric power plant, with favorable results as only 30 votes were cast against the measure. The council immediately appointed Mayor C. R. Dorius and City Atty. Ephraim Hanson, to supervise the purchasing of all machinery and employing competent engineers and electricians. They went to Salt Lake City and advertised for bids; the General Electric Supply company being the lowest, was taken. M. D. Grish acting as agent. The wire was purchased from the Salt Lake Electric Supply company, Smith & Co., of Salt Lake City, furnished the poles, the lumber came from the Sierra Nevada Lumber company and the pipe from Crute & Co. Mr. Frank C. Kelley civil engineer, was employed and plans and specifications were immediately drawn up. Work was started on the canal July 11, under supervision of Messrs. Thompson and Allred. The canal, over two miles in length, was completed at a cost of \$3,435, including all flume work which is of the best material ob-

Electric Power Plant.

A few words concerning the present municipal administration must be said in connection with the biggest public



RESIDENCE NEILS THOMPSON.

MAIN STREET LOOKING NORTH.

RESIDENCE CHARLES JOHANSEN.