

## Hieroglyphics Discovered on Shore of Utah Lake

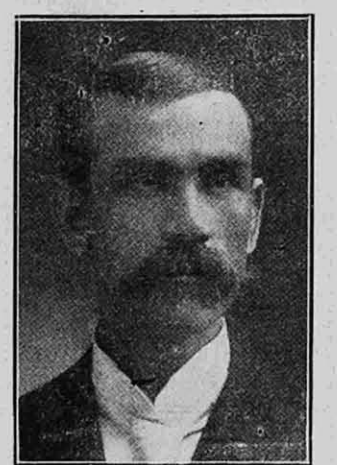
(Special Correspondence.)  
**B**ENJAMIN, Utah—Closely nestled at the southern extremity of Utah lake is located, no doubt, an ancient burying ground, at least there are to be seen many rocks, curiously engraved and strewn promiscuously over two or three acres of land.  
 For the benefit of interested readers, I shall be more specific as to its location, so they may visit and study the rocks with the pleasure that I have had, since being the fortunate one in bringing this place to the public notice. And, should I succeed in having a small body of land brought under government control, I will have been fully recompensed for my efforts. It is a great source of delight for me to visit them, and while it is impossible to interpret the meaning of these evidences of past civilization, it will not be long before some clue to this work will be discovered.  
 The southern part of Utah lake bifurcates, one prong extending on the east side and the other to the west side of a narrow range of mountains near Benjamin, locally known as the West Mountains, about 20 miles to the south by southwest of Provo. Either the Salt Lake Route or the Rio Grande Western road runs within six or seven miles of the place, which is easily accessible.  
 From the promontory where these picture writings are found can be seen 13 towns in the distance. They are spread out in a grand panorama. Casting the eye to the south, east and north can be seen Payson, Springville, and many other places.  
 In some remote age Lake Bonneville formed its first terrace or shore line and two others were formed in succession, which can plainly be seen by anyone taking an interest in the geological history of this part of the country.  
 Since coming to Benjamin, four years ago, I have made annual trips with prospective graduates into this section of the country. While there last year, two of my pupils, Ernest Hand and Leland Davis, informed me of having seen some rocks bearing strange figures and designs. Their description appealed to me as being the remains of the work of ancient, so I had them guide me to the spot, that I might better study these works in their pristine state.  
 Having arrived at this unique and favored spot, I made an inventory of what must have been the geological environments in the past. It was plain that the great inland sea, containing Utah and Great Salt lakes, was beating its surf against the Wasatch mountains on the west, with its northern extremity extending far into Idaho, and its southern extension probably reaching the Pacific ocean near the Gulf of Lower California, when these people came here. This local range of mountains (West range) formed a chain of islands and the one furthest north must have been an attractive place in inducing a primitive race to locate above the water shore line. This place served a double purpose in furnishing the necessities of life, as well as security against warring tribes.  
 The city of whatever it was, was located on the east side, facing the rising sun. The inhabitants no doubt remained long enough to work out some degree of civilization.  
 It is to these rocks that interest clings, and were it possible to interpret these hieroglyphics a most interesting story of these curious people would be revealed. Many animals are represented which are unlike anything in nature at present, therefore, it is easily inferred that they are now extinct. Other rock pictures show a full equipped warrior fighting dreaded antagonists, including men and beasts as well as monsters.  
 No doubt a great exodus of these people came from the south, perhaps a remnant of the Aztecs or cliff dwellers. They ensconced themselves here with the intention of making a permanent home. They must have resisted fiercely any efforts at dislodging them.  
 We have many evidences that they must have been a prolific race, as they have left an imperfect trail from the Horn to Alaska. Evidences of these people are found east of Pocatello, Idaho, and also in Yellowstone National park.  
 There seem to be three distinct types of writing, namely: pictorial, symbolical and phonetic or ideographic. Whether they are contemporaneous, I would not hazard an opinion.  
 As resources such as animals, fish and other game were to be found in inexhaustible quantities, it is quite natural that these people must have resided here for many centuries. Hunting, fishing and engaging in fratricidal wars, they still had time to record their achievements on these flat brown enameled rocks, which have withstood the ravages of the elements for centuries. They are unlike surface rocks, but they belong to the vitreous or deep seated class which have been thrown out by means of volcanoes, so therefore they serve the excellent purpose for which they are put.  
 The picture accompanying is a bird's eye view, showing the location of the picture rocks, with Utah lake, and Mount Timpanogos in the background. The other two show various characteristics of the curious ideographic.

## First Business Ventures of Prominent Salt Lakers

**J**OHAN D. ROCKEFELLER, generally conceded to be the richest man in the world's history said that the first \$1,000 is the hardest to obtain, that all the rest is comparatively easy. The wealth of the Standard Oil magnate, although he has given away over \$100,000,000 in the past 10 years, is rated at present as being worth five hundred millions. He earned his first thousand dollars clerking in a country store. A number of Salt Lake's most prominent and wealthy men generally agree with Mr. Rockefeller in his contention and tell not only how they earned their first thousand dollars but also narrate stirring incidents of the old-time business life and conditions.

### Reed Smoot Saved as a Herd Boy

**"I** HAVE often said that the first \$1,000 of a man's fortune was the hardest part to get," said Senator Reed Smoot, when asked how he made his first \$1,000. "Oh! it seemed such a long time and it was a long time before I could save \$500. My mother impressed on me the value of saving and the necessity of economy at an early age. And, fortunately, I accepted her advice. I could not attend every place of amusement, and my clothes were sometimes well worn, and my trousers too short in those days, and some of the other boys sometimes laughed at me for this reason. But the habit of saving and economy not only brought its reward in money and property, but the training and self discipline was probably worth more. It paid, oh, yes, it paid.  
 "The first money I made was herding cows south of Salt Lake. The first investment I made was to buy a share in the Twentieth Ward Co-op. I moved to Provo when about 11 years of age, and when I earned a little money I would invest it in something where there was a chance for it to increase.  
 "The first investment of any size I made was in 1883, when I bought a half interest in the drug business, which is now the Smoot Drug company. I had a little property then, but I did not have all the money needed to pay for the drug business. I had only about \$500 in cash and my share was somewhat over \$1,500. I went to H. S. Eldredge, then superintendent of the Z. C. M. I., and asked him to lend me a thousand dollars. He asked what security I could give. I told him none except my honor, and what little property I had if he wanted that. He smiled and said, 'Well, I guess you can have it.' He loaned me the thousand dollars without any security. That really was my start in business for myself.  
 "I had been superintendent of the Co-op store in Provo then some three years and was 21 years of age. After that I invested in sheep, borrowing money for this purpose. I was very successful in the sheep business. I secured a good foreman and good herders and I paid them higher wages than were generally paid to this class.



SENATOR REED SMOOT.

of labor, and I gave the herders a certain percentage of the lambs. This all tended to make them careful and take an interest in the business.  
 "The thing for a young man to do is to save part of the money he earns and invest the savings in some safe way where the money will grow while he sleeps, as well as while he is awake. It will seem a slow way to make money at first, but it is the sure way and the safest way. Then when he has made a little start, and is able to make bigger investments he will appreciate the value of money, and the training he has had while he accumulated his little capital will enable him to take care of larger amounts when they come to him and will help him to make them come."

### C.W. Nibley's First Venture in Salt

**"T**HAT'S about as hard a question to answer as I have ever been asked," said Bishop C. W. Nibley, "that first thousand. Why, I don't believe that I could tell when I first got it. But I can tell you something about where I was working, what I was doing, and just how I think I got it.  
 "Let me see," and he meditated. "We came to the Onche valley in 1861, when I was 12 years old. I helped father on the farm and some time afterward went to work as a clerk in a store at Wells-ville. No, I don't think I got it there," and the bishop smiled rather ruefully.  
 "I would have had to work a good many years at the wages I was getting then to save up that much. From there I went to Brigham City, clerked for a time and was then appointed agent for the Southern Pacific, which was just being finished.  
 "I got a little start in the savings line in Brigham while clerking. I didn't get rich on my salary as agent, for in those days the railroad men did not get enough to purchase motor cars. But I had a little money put away and my opportunity came.  
 "Yes, I believe that my first thousand



C. W. NIBLEY.

dollars came from the salt which I had shoveled out of the bed of the lake at Brigham City. You see, those were the days when the Colorado of this country was the Comstock lode, when Virginia City was in its heyday. It was a time before the modern processes of treating ores were known.  
 "Salt was used in the smelters and mills at all of the big properties, used for its chemical properties, and in its most crude state I saw an opportunity, so began shipping salt to the great mining centers to the west. I sent out carload after carload, having it shoveled out of the deposits along the lake shore. I made a good deal of money out of this business and believe that some time during these operations I acquired that first thousand.  
 LOOKED BIGGER THEN.  
 "A thousand dollars in those days was a tremendous amount in comparison to what it means now. Its purchasing power was many fold what it is today and it gave a man a standing which enabled him to take advantage of many opportunities. Those operations in salt put me on my feet, and ever afterward I found myself able to swing deals, establish businesses and industries, which would have been utterly impossible without the increment which I earned on the lake's shore at Brigham City."

When asked as to whether he thought that the first thousand was the hardest to earn, Bishop Nibley said he thought there could be no doubt of it. "Of course, I mean when a man really earns it. I mean by his own exertion in a strictly legitimate way. Many a man gets his first thousand by a lucky stroke, by good fortune. But most of the men who are the real live powers in this country have really earned their first thousand.  
 "And I believe that earning it gives a man stamina for his after-life work. It gives him confidence in his earning ability and, above all, teaches him the real value of a dollar."

### Pelts and Trinkets Made M.H. Walker

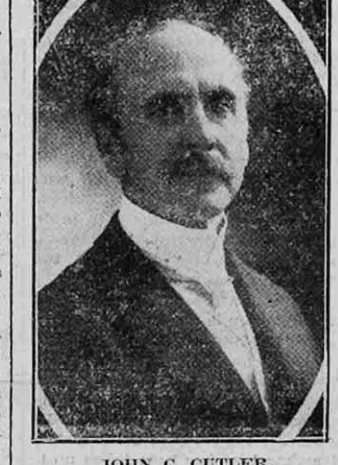


M. H. WALKER, 25 Years Ago.

**"M**Y first thousand dollars? Whew! That's going back a long ways," was the astonished remark of M. H. Walker, head of Walker Brothers' bank and a pioneer in Salt Lake.  
 "Do you know," with a thoughtful glint in his eyes, "I don't believe I really know just when I first came into the possession of that first thousand. I know that I was worth a good many thousands before I first got my hands upon one thousand dollars in actual coin. Oh, I see. How I made that would represent one thousand in value.  
 "H-m-m-m," and the banker chewed the end of his pen. "Mercantile business in a small way brought me that first thousand. It did not come in a day, or a month, or a year, nor yet even in two. And I didn't go into any bank and draw the money on a piece of paper, either.  
 "That first thousand was made up principally of furs and pelts, flour, grain, and trinkets. They were the medium of exchange in those days, for there was little coin of the realm in circulation. For that reason while many thousands of dollars' worth of property might have been amassed by individuals, no one of them would have hazarded a guess upon just how much he was worth in actual cash.  
 "Mr. Walker paused for a moment and his eyes took on the far away look of the days when Salt Lake was but a trading post, when the skyscrapers of today were veritable castles in Spain.  
 "In those days," he continued, "furs which brought kernels of grain, or jack knives, would now sell for hundreds of dollars in golden coin. Even real estate only had a comparative value. Of course, there was a good deal of money in circulation in the west, in those days but it was used principally as a medium of exchange with the east and most of it was on the coast. Very little actual coin or currency was in evidence in this immediate country.  
 THOUSAND, A DREAM.  
 "In those days if a man had a thousand dollars he was rich beyond the dreams of avarice. Today with the same amount he has nothing, comparatively. In the old times it was almost beyond the hope of a young man to get together a thousand dollars, although it was a time of great riches. But the riches were not in the form of money."  
 The banker swung around in his chair and the reminiscent look left his eyes. They shone with an earnest conviction as he went on. "Times have changed. If you cannot say that you have a thousand dollars, the natural conclusion is, that you are not

### John C. Cutler was Very Economical

**"L**ET me see. How did I make my first thousand dollars?" Former Governor John C. Cutler, with knitted brows, sat at his desk and pondered over the question for a few minutes.  
 "Ah, now I remember," he said, "though I can remember how I made my first \$100 better than I can the first \$1,000. I made my first hundred in England and my first thousand in this city."  
 "But, did you get your first thousand dollars by saving or by speculation?" asked the interviewer.  
 "Both," said Mr. Cutler. "I started to work here," continued the former chief executive of the state, "at a salary of \$40 per month. I worked for the T. & W. Taylor company, dry goods, and out of that \$40 per month I saved some until, within a year and a half or two years, I had \$400.  
 "I think this was in 1858, at the time the Utah Central was built between here and Ogden. With the money I had saved I purchased gold bonds of the railway company, six per cent, and after saving them for a year I sold them for \$600 and \$200 interest. Shortly after this I got a raise in my wages and invested the \$600 and \$200 additional in real estate and in two years I sold my holdings for \$1,500."



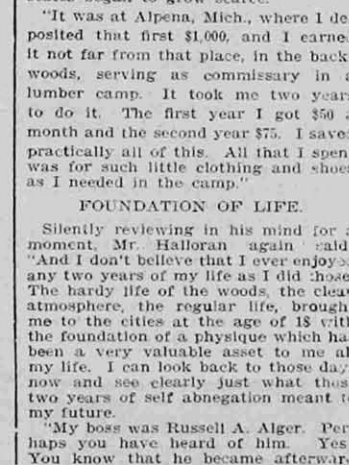
JOHN C. CUTLER.

Mr. Cutler said he did not think it much of a feat to save \$400 out of a salary of \$40 per month. Asked if he did not have to "cut pretty close" to save the money, Mr. Cutler laughed and replied:  
 "Well, it was cutting pretty close, but I had started out to make my way in the world and I was determined to do it. By strict economy I managed to save and then invested my money in what I thought was a safe proposition. I did not attempt to keep pace with some of my friends in the matter of amusement and dress. I soon got the habit of saving and then it became easy."  
 PRACTISE ECONOMY.  
 "If a young man will practise economy," continued Mr. Cutler, "even if he saves only 5 or 10 cents each week, he will be benefited in the long run, and once he gets the habit of saving he never gets over it. My advice to young men is to refrain from speculation in mining stocks but to put the money in something sure. The young man trying to get a start in life so he will be independent should forget all about style until he can afford it. It is easy to spend \$1,000 or \$2,000 per year for pleasure, but the young man who tries it will not save money."  
 "Well, you asked me how I got my first \$1,000 and I have told you."

very ambitious or that you have been outliving your income. There are hundreds and hundreds of tradesmen who have never seen a thousand dollars and never will. But as a rule they are people who are living beyond their means.  
 "The high cost of living at the present time has lessened the chances of many people, especially the working-class who is not of the trade union class. The great cost of life's necessities without a corresponding increase in wages has spoiled many a man's chances for getting that first thousand dollars. It is probable that there will be a change and that every one, even the most trivial class of laborers, will at no great future time be able to get that fine start in life."

### J.W. Halloran in a Lumber Camp

**"I** JUST simply couldn't help it," smiled J. W. Halloran, president of the Commercial club and wealthy real estate owner, when asked as to how he got his first \$1,000.  
 "I was just 18 years old when I could count up that amount and I worked two years in the backwoods of Michigan for it," he continued. "You see, I was out where I couldn't spend any of it and that is the only reason that I now can account for saving it.  
 "I consider," and Mr. Halloran became very serious, "that that \$1,000 was the foundation of everything I now possess in the world.  
 "It made me serious when I found that I was worth that much and a dollar took on a different look to me. It made me take a more serious view of life, gave me manly thoughts early in life and was, materially, the most important event of my existence.  
 "It was away back in the days when the virgin forests of the famous Michigan white pine were being first invaded by the saw and the axe, before the time of the great transcontinental railroads, when the giant fir and pine of the Puget sound and Montana mountains had not been thought of. Michigan was becoming the lumber pile of the country as civilization pushed westward and the hard woods of the eastern states began to grow scarce.  
 "It was at Alpena, Mich., where I deposited that first \$1,000, and I earned it not far from that place, in the backwoods, serving as commissary in a lumber camp. It took me two years to do it. The first year I got \$50 a month and the second year \$75. I saved practically all of this. All that I spent was for such things as clothing and shoes as I needed in the camp."  
 FOUNDATION OF LIFE.  
 Silently reviewing in his mind for a moment, Mr. Halloran again said:  
 "And I don't believe that I ever enjoyed any two years of my life as I did those. The hardy life of the woods, the clean atmosphere, the regular life, brought me to the cities at the age of 18 with the foundation of a physique which has been a very valuable asset to me all my life. I can look back to those days now and see clearly just what those two years of self abnegation meant to my future."  
 "My boss was Russell A. Alger. Perhaps you have heard of him. Yes? You know that he became afterward



J. W. HALLORAN.

United States senator from Michigan and was the secretary of war under McKinley during the war with Spain. Well, Alger at that time was my boss, and he laid the beginning of his fortune in that same camp where mine began. At the time of his death he was rated at something like \$4,000,000.  
 "Yes, I think with Rockefeller that the first \$1,000 is the hardest to get. Its possession opens the way for investments and its credit in any bank gives one a business standing which is of incalculable help in business life. If a young man has \$1,000 in the bank, and has been a steady depositor, he can go to his bank and obtain backing to any reasonable amount for a legitimate business. For the bankers keep their eyes on their depositors and are always ready to assist a young man with the saving habit. Yes, that first \$1,000 is hard to get, but it is a mighty good thing when you get it."

Before the close of the year, two new slaughter houses will be completed and six remodeled at a cost of not less than \$25,000, Mr. Hanson says. When the first inspection was made the slaughter houses were found to be in a deplorable condition. The requirements of the law were mailed to every company and steps were taken to compel them to place their slaughter houses in a sanitary condition or suspend business. As a result, the companies immediately made every effort to comply with the law.  
 UTAH CANDIES ARE PURE.  
 The manufacturers of candies in the state have the most sanitary plants in the west. The products are made of the highest grade of sugar and the best grade of chocolate that can be obtained in the market. The sanitary conditions are excellent and Salt Lake candies are to be found in all markets in this part of the country. In scoring these plants it was found that most of them registered more than 90 points.  
 There are two condensed milk factories in the state, one at Logan and the other at Smithfield. A third factory is soon to be constructed. The score of these two factories is more than 90 in each case and more improvements are to be made.  
 Despite the fact that Mr. Hanson has only been working under the new laws since last May, he has divided the state into districts. Two deputies are assisting him in enforcing the laws and the state pure food bureau has co-operated with him. The state food bureau consists of J. S. Carver, chairman, T. A. Williams, secretary and treasurer, George A. Hone and Herman Harms, state chemist.

## Pure Food Campaign Drives Misbranded Goods from Utah

**S**INCE the new food laws were enacted by the last Utah legislature, Willard Hanson, state food and dairy commissioner, assisted by the state pure food bureau, has driven the misbranded and adulterated food-stuffs out of the market this year or compelled the manufacturers to label their products, "imitation," naming the principal ingredients in the mixture. In the course of a few years, Mr. Hanson says, the imitation goods will disappear entirely because the manufacturers have had so much of their products confiscated. During the last six months between \$5,000 and \$6,000 worth of food-stuffs have been destroyed in the state and tons of food stuff shipped back to the manufacturers by the retail dealers. Efforts are being made to prevent the adulterated goods from being shipped into Utah for consumption.  
 Under the new laws, the use of drugs or chemicals which may be deleterious or detrimental to health is prohibited in food products. The only preservative allowed under the law is benzoate of soda in quantities of one-tenth of one per cent. It is now considered harmless, since ex-President Theodore Roosevelt's special commission reported that in small quantities benzoate of soda preserves food, pickles health and cans happiness. By a vote of 54 to 47, the state food commissioners who met in Denver a year ago declared that it was harmless and under these conditions the legislature made it a staple preservative. The only argument made against it is that it preserves inferior goods. Mr. Hanson declares that if the food is tainted before the preservative is used, the product can be detected.  
 INSPECTIONS MADE.  
 During the year 2,201 inspections have been made by Mr. Hanson and his deputies. Forty-one creameries and cheese factories have been inspected and scored. Out of this number only six were below the government standard of 45 points, while nine scored above 80 points. In the last year \$10,000, Mr. Hanson says, has been spent in remodeling the creameries and cheese factories to come up to the standard required by law.  
 Forty-eight farm dairies have been inspected in the state. On the first score many of these places were found to be in an unsanitary condition. The inspectors are now making the second inspection and in nearly every case the dairymen have spent considerable money to bring their milk plants up to the standard.  
 Canning factories have been inspected thoroughly and some of them four or five times. Two of them will be condemned unless they are brought up to the standard required and the products prevented from being placed on the market. In general the canning factories in the state are above the average, and considerable money has been spent in remodeling them.  
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UTAH LAKE SHORE, WHERE HIEROGLYPHS WERE FOUND.

PAINTING ON A ROCK.

THE AUTHOR EXAMINING TYPICAL PICTURE ROCK.