

DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1904.

# FAIRBANKS AT HOME.

Gossip and Story Gathered at Indianapolis About the Republican Candidate for the Vice Presidency.

How Fairbanks Looks, Acts and Talks-His Indiana Home and a Poep at His Library-What He Thinks of the Law as a Study for Young Men-His Ideas As to Farmers' Boys and Their Chances-His Log Cabin Birth-Place and What Became Of It-A Narrow Escape-How He Worked His Way Through School-His Ideas as to College Education and the Small College versus The Large One-His Ancestry and Other Matter.

(Special Correspondence of the Deseret News by Frank G. Carpenter.) 1.

here to tell you something about the Republican candidate for vice president, I have known him since he came to the United States senate and have had a number of chats with him about his early life, his boyhood struggles and the

rungs of the ladder up which he has climbed to greatness. I have seen him here at his home and have just had a talk with him about some personal and public matters upon which he does not wish to be quoted. His position is dif-ferent now than it has been in the past. He feels its responsibility and does not like to answer personal questions for fear he may be looked upon an playing to the galleries. He is, however, a most interesting character, and I will sketch him as best I can.

FAIRBANKS IN INDIANAPOLIS. Senator Fairbanks has spent the greater part of his professional life in Indianapolis. He came here shortly after he graduated to attend a convention of his college fraternity and so liked the town that he settled in it when he had finished his study of th inw. He had influential friends in the city and through them soon developed a large practise. He became interested in railroad matters, was made the receiver of a railroad which was in a bad way, and rapidly rose to a good busi-ness position and a comfortable income. For a number of years he was one of the leading lawyers of this part of the country, and when he gave up the law to go to the United States senate he had perhaps the largest and most profitable practise of the west. He told me once that he was then at the top of the harvest time of his professional career: but that he cut off his practise to de-vote himself to the public. His investments had, however, been good and his fortune was great enough, although it did not quite equal the million dollars with which he is credited, to enable him to live comfortably on his income. I once asked Senator Fairbanks whether he thought the law had helped him in his political career. He replied that it had, and spoke at length about the law as a necessary part of every young man's education. Said he: "Many nemie look unon the law as a

"Many people look upon the law as a mysterious science, as something to be approached with fear and trembling The truth is the law is merely the rule of common sense applied to the right of wrong in human conduct. Every man should know something of it, and if he is a business man he should know a great deal. I do not mean that he should be his own lawyer, for you know the old saying about the man who is his own lawyer having a fool for his client. What I do mean is that every one should have a knowledge of the general principles of the law so that he would almost intuitively know what the law ought to be. I think the law develops a man in an all-around way better than almost any other profes-sion. McKinley was a better president

NDIANAPOLIS,-I have come out | filled his place in the White House all the more faithfully through the train-ing of his law practise." At that time I asked the senator

whether the poor young man of today had as much chance at the bar as in the past. He replied: "He has if he is the right man. Our

law practize has to a certain extent been divided up into specialtics, but Tik to the opportunities areat, if not greater, than they have over been."

I understand that Senator Fairbanks has carried his belinf as to the law into the training of his sons. Two of them have already read law, and a third is now reading it. One of the boys who has studied law is engaged in other

Senator Fairbanks lives at Washington in a big house on the corner of Mussiachusetts avenue and Eighteenth street. The home there was built by Screet. The home there was built by Securior Van Wyck of Nebraska and was recepted, for 'a time after Van Wyck tell Wazhington, by Chief Jus-lice Fuller, after which it came into the hands of Fairbanks. The senator's hume hume is a home two shows and at home here is a large two-story and at-the collage situated on North Meridian street, just acress the way from the residence of Gov. Durbin and within a chert distance of the old home of Ben-lamin Harrison. The house is surround d by magnificent area, which evident-y stood here when Indianapolis was a village cut out of the woods. It has a velvety lown about it, and, as the sena-tor and myself sat upon the porch, we could see the red squirvels running from tree to tree and hear the birds singing. The whole street, in fact, is one suc-cession of lawns. It books like a great park shaded with forest trees and spotted with beautiful houses. The sena-tor owns several large lots above his house and, therefore, has about as much room as though he lived in the

The interior of the house is well built, but simply furnished. It feels homelike and idoks as though people lived there. The library interested me most. It is not large, but it is hung with pictures and walled with books, and both books and pictures breathe forth Fairbanks. The pictures are photographs of his friends and the books are those he likes best and studies most. As you enter you see the Napoleonic features of President McKinley and the sturdy, strenuous face of President Rooseven looking down upon you. At the right of Roosevelt is Abraham Lincoln, taken without the heard, and further over the smooth-shaven kind face of Marcus A. Hanna, Below Hanna on the mantlepiece stands an autograph portrait of John Hay, while further over are simi-lar photos of Tom Platt and Cornelius Bliss. There are photographs here of the Capitol at Washington, of the senate chamber and of the national con-ventions and other great bodies of which Fairbanks has been a part. Everything in the room is connected with the senator and his life' as a statesman.

But let me add the soul of the picturs. I mean Senator Fairbanks himself. He stands before me as I make these notes



, a present a second de la presentação SESATOR FAIRBANKS AT HOME.

#### Photographed for the Descret News by Frank G. Carpenter.

this and just a trille stooped, he is six I be feet four in his patent leather shoes, a big man with a big frame fairly well padded with muscular flesh. His head is large and full at the top. The fore-bead is high and broad and the eyes bright, changing from hazel to black as he grows earnest in his talk. The nose is straight, the mouth and jaws firm and his complexion, rosy with health. He has black hair, a trifle thin at the top, a dars musiache and short black ehin whiskers with a fringe of black on each opeak bast in from of dack on each cheek just in front of the cars. He impresses you as a strong man, a level headed man and an extremely conservative and wary man. And all these he is.

Senator Fairbanks is younger than most people think. He is only a few years older than President Roosevelt. and he tells me that he feela as strong today as when he entered college at the age of 15. Senator Fairbanks' mother mother is still living at 75 or 76, hale and hearty and as bright as in the days of her and as bright as in the days of her youth. His father died at 78, only four years ago, and he thought his life was shortened by hardshin. As I remem-bered these facts I thought of Fair-banks' future, and wondered if the front door of the White House may not

some day open to him. With such an

shape for 20 5 - 78 to come. He has a good record, h- hails from a pivolal state and stands well with the politicions and with the rank and file of his party. Inde d, if I were asked to pick out a man from the middle west with possibilities I could not find one with better prospects than Fairbanks.

Senator Fairbanks will probably be the last of our log-cabin cundidates. The forests have have been so cleaned up that the future great man cannot hepe to start life rocked in a sugar trough and learning his letters by the light of pure knots. The log cabin in which Fairbanks was born was situat-ed not far from Columbus, in the then wilds of Ohio. His father was a wagon taker, who bought 200 acres of virgh crest and turned it into a farm. He uilt a log cabin with his own hands, nd in that eabin the Republican caulidate for vice president was born. nce asked Senator Fairbanks if he emembered the cabin., He replied:

"I am no draughtsman, but I could make a picture of it today. It had but he lage room and a loft over it. There was a stone chimney outside at one end and a fireplace within, where the cooking was done over a crane. There were ancestry, added to his careful habits two beds in the room, and we had two

defended and the second and the seco this prospective vice president's birth-

lace was in ashes I had a chat wih Mr. Fairbanks when he was first elected to the senate about his experiences in those early days. He then told me that his work as a farm-er's bay had been of service to him all Frishing had been of service to the peid his Hfe, and he said he thought it peid a boy to be born on a farm. Said he: "It was mon the farm that I learned how to work, and such success as T have had has came from hard work. It is the farm that will produce the the farm that will produce the

It is the farm that will produce the successful men of the future. The great writers, have're and business men of the next generation are now almong the farmer boys of roday. A few, it is true, may come from the city, but the majority will be from the country." "It is hard knocks and hard work that develop character," continued the senator. "and the boy who has these is better off than he who has them not. The city boy has too few difficulties to contend with, and I doubt whether it is an advantage for a boy to be born fich. I remember once beging a party of famous men telling of their success in life. One offer another described the trials he had had and the steps up

trials he had had and the steps up which he had climbed to fame and fortune. At last spoke the most eminen of them all, saying: "I um entitled to more credit than any of you, for I was hern rich and I have succeeded, in spitof my riches."

HOW FAIREANRS GOT HIS EDU-CATION.

At that same time Senator Fairbanks old me how he got his education, sayng that he had largely worked his way through college, although his fath-er might possibly have been able to have furnished all the money. Said the

senator:

"I was brought up to think that work was a part of the duty of man. Every one in our community worked, and every boy expected to do his share. learned all kinds of farm work and also how to handle tools. Indeed, I was so skillful with tools that I got wages as a carpenter by working Saturdays during my college course. My pay was \$1.25 a day, which was about equal to \$3 now. I felt that Lought to pay as much as I could toward my college expenses, although I suppose my father could have paid all."

"Teli me something about your col-

lege days, senator," I asked. "I went to school at the"Ohio Wesleyan university at Delaware, which was situated about 20 miles from my home. A boy from an adjoining farm went with me and we rode there in a two-horse wagon, carrying some furni-ture, some books and a goodly supply of eatables. When we arrived we look-ed about for a room, and soon found one in a second story of one of the houses of the town, and rented it. It cost us \$1.25 each week. We did our own cooking, a large part of our supplies coming from our homes, being sent in by wagons. We had plenty of bread which our mothers baked, and we learned how to make mush. One of our staples during the winter was buckwheat cakes. We usually had some one start the batter and then by add-

FRANK G. CARPEN

good mental and physical ( for the family until my father had made enough to build a larger house." I asked what became of the cabin und the senator told me that i lestroyed shortly after the larger house vas built. It had been moved asid and turned into a carpenter shop for use in constructing the larger building. It was at this time that Senator Fair banks had the narrowest escape of his life. The work on the new house was

going on in the winter and a fire had been built in the old cabin carpenter shop. The family and workmen had gone to dinner in the new house when the future vice presidential candidate then a little black-haired tot, in black skirt and apron, tried to replenish the fire by putting in some shavings. As he opened the door some coals dropped out, and within a few seconds the cab him and one door, and he tried to force his way out the other door, which was jammed up with lumber. He was burned slightly before he succeeded in getting through. He was, however, more frightened than hurt, and pale iim and one door, and he tried to fore as the snow on the ground he made his way into the room where the family were dining and said: "Mamma, I guess the carpenter shop will burn lown," 1

The men jumped to their feet and for having been a lawyer, and Harrison on the tablet of my brain. Tall and I and easy working mind, he ought to beds also in the attic. These sufficed locked out of the window. The whole ing to it from day to day we could

alive, so that we had fresh buck wheat cakes every morning. This nale it cost us very little and still we

ved furrig well, Senator Fairbanks remained at Dela-ware until he graduated. The expenses for the first college term were \$42, or leas than \$4 per week. One of his own sons has since graduated at Deleware, and another at Princeton and a third at Yale. I venture the last two have each spent more in one year than he did in his wasle college course.

It taiking with Senator Fairbanks I asked him if he did not regret that he had not been able to go to Yale or Har. vard or some other of the more famous otheres. He replied:

"I doubt whether I should have been artered thereby. The small college hottered thereby. hus many advantages over the large ope. Its students come more closely in contact with their professors, the get in knew each other and they stronger friendships, which are of ad-vaniage in after life. There is more arnest work done in the small colleges education is a more serious business there, and upon the whole I doub doubt whether I should have gained by going to one of the large eastern schoolg." "Do you think a college education

"Yes, every boy who even should go to college. The training there will devel-ob, him and make him better able to grappide with the strenuous life and the great rroblems of the day."

## FADUBANKS' ANCESTRY.

Seautor Fuirbanks had a curious ex-Scaulor Fullbanks had a curious ex-perience in Lancaster. Mais, a year or so ago. He had to make a speech there in connection with George Frishie Hoar, Henry Cabot Lodge and other descendants of old New England fum-files. Wher his time came to address the audience he was surprised that the chairman did not introduce him, and he was afterward told that there was he was afterward told that there were so many of his ancestors burled in the cemetery cutside that he needed no in-

troduction to that community. Senator Fairbanks comes originally from Jonathan Fayerbanks, a Puritan from Jonathan Fayerbanks, a Puritan who came to Boston about 16 years af-ter the advent of the Mayflower at Ply-mouth Rock. From Boston old Jona-than went to Dedham and built a home there, which, I am told, has since been acquired by the Massachusetts Histori-cal society. From Dedham some of his descendants work, to Lancaster and descendants went to Lancaster and others moved off to Vermont. Senator Fairbanks' father was born in Vermont and began his lifework as a hand

in a woolen mill at Lowell. When he was 16 he moved west to Ohio and worked there for 37% cents a day. This was when Ohio was just settling. and there was a great demand for wagons. The senator's grand uncle was a wagon maker in Massachusetts, and his father, observing this demand, went back home and learned the wagonmaking trade and then came to Ohio to practice it. Ho there made a part-nership with a wagon maker in Union county and married his daughter, who thereby became Shnator Fairbanks' mother. The wagon business proved good end the family soon got far enough alread to buy land and to amass a competency.

#### CALL FOR DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

A Democratic convention, composed of 27 delegates, to be selected by the several voting districts of Sait Lake County, is hereby called to meet in Sait Lake City, Utah, on Wednesday, September 28, at to clock a. m., for the purpose of nom-nating candidates for the following of-nces, to be voted for at the general elec-tion which will be held on Tuesday, No-vember 8, 1804, to-wit: me County Commissioner, to serve for a term of four years. One County Commissioner, to serve for a term of two years. One County Commissioner, to serve for a term of two years. One County Assessor. One County Asterney, One County Attorney, One County Suryeyor.

One County Surveyor. One County Sheriff. Three State Senators from the Sixth Senatorial District.

Senatorial District. Ten members of the House of Repre-sentatives from the Eighth Representa-tive District. The selection of a Joint City and County Committee, and for the transaction of such other business as may be lawfully breught before it.

such other business as may be lawfully brought before it. Primaries for the election of delegates to this convention are hereby called to meet in the several election districts of Salt Lake County, on Monday evening. September 25, 1904, at 8 o'clock, at such places as may be designated by the dis-trict chairmen and the district commit-trees.

praces as may be designated by the district committees.
The basis of representation is one delegate for every twenty votes, or minority inclion thereof, cast for Hon, William H. King, for Congress in 1902, and under said apportionment the several districts are entitled to representation as follows:
Trist Chy Precinet: District 1, eight delegates; district 5, tend delegates; district 6, tend delegates; district 9, delegates; district 10, eight delegates; district 2, six delegates; district 2, six delegates; district 2, fix delegates; district 2, six delegates; district 2, fix delegates; district 2, fix delegates; district 2, eight delegates; district 2, fix delegates; district 2, eight delegates; district 3, eight delegates; district 3, eight delegates; district 3, eight delegates; district 3, fix delegates; district 3, fix delegates; district 3, fix delegates; district 3, fix delegates; district 3, eight delegates; district 3, fix delegates; district 3, eight delegates; district 3, eight delegates; district 4, eight 4, eigh

Fourth City Precinct: District 27, eleven delegates, district 25, eight delegates, dis-trict 39, nine delegates; district 40, nine delegates; district 41, ten delegates; dis-trict 42, nine delegates; district 43, nine delegates, making a total for the precinct. 6, delegates 6 delegates.

6 delegates. Fitth Cuty Precinct: District 44, six dele-gates; district 55, six delegates; district 46, six delegates; district 47, seven dele-gates; district 48, eight delegates; district 49, six delegates; district 50 six delegates; district 51, six delegates; district 52, seven delegates; total for the precinct, 68 dele-gates.

Tounty Districts: District 53, eight dele-gates, district 54, six delegates; district 53, three delegates, district 66, six delegates; district 57, six delegates; district 58, four delegates; district 54, ton delegates; dis-trict 60, seven delegates; district 56, four delegates; district 65, six nelegates; dis-trict 60, seven delegates; district 66, six delegates; district 65, six nelegates; dis-trict 63, 64 and 55 combined, three dele-gates); district 68, six nelegates; district 6, three delegates; district 68, hve dele-gates; district 69, one delegate; district 72, six delegates; district 64, hve dele-gates; district 69, one delegate; district 74, six delegates; district 75, three delegates; district 76, six delegates; district 75, five delegate; district 75, three delegates; district 78, six delegates; district 80, three delegates; district 75, six dele-gates; district 78, six delegates; district 80, three delegates; district 75, six dele-gates; district 78, six delegates; district 80, three delegates; district 75, six dele-gates; district 82, two delegate; district 80, two delegates; district 81, seven dele-gates; district 82, two delegates; district 80, two delegates; district 81, seven delegates; district 85, six delegates; dis-trict 86, one delegate; district 81, two delegates; district 85, six delegates; dis-trict 86, one delegate; district 81, three delegates; district 85, six delegates; dis-trict 89, two delegates; district 81, three delegates; district 85, six delegates; dis-trict 80, two delegates; district 81, three delegates; district 85, six delegates; dis-trict 80, two delegates; district 81, one delegates; district 85, six delegates; dis-trict 80, two delegates; district 81, one delegates; district 85, six delegates; dis-trict 80, two delegates; district 81, one delegates; district 85, six delegates; dis-trict 80, two delegates; district 81, one delegates; district 85, six delegates; dis-trict 80, two delegates; district 81, one delegates; district 85, six delegates; dis-tr County Districts: District 53, eight dele-

At each primary the voters will select one person to act as chairman of the dis-trict and one person as secretary and three persons as a district comittee, the same being elected for a term of two years

years. The chairman and secretary so elected shall at the close of the primary, forward to the secretary of the county commit-tee, room 103, Atlas Block, Salt Lake City,

a list of the names of the delegates and alternates. If any, elected to the conven-tion and the names of the chalrman, sec-retary and the district committee, on the forms provided.

torms provided. Each voting district in the county will instruct its delegates to attend a pre-cinct primary to be held at such date as may be mutually agreed upon by the several delegations, for the purpose of nominating one can-didate for justice of the peace and one candidate for constable in said precincts, and for the selection of one person to act as chairman of the precinct and one per-son to act as secretary. The following comprise the newly cre-ated precincts of the county in which said persons are to be nominated and selected. Precinct No. 1: Districts 55, 62, 64, 85 and 89.

Precinct No. 2: Disricts, 53, 54 and 87. Precinct No. 3: Districts 56, 57 and 87. Precinct No. 4: Districts 59, 60 and 61. Precinct No. 5; Districts 79, 83, 84, 85, 96

nd 91. Precinct No. 6: Districts 63, 65, 66 and 78, Precinct No. 7: Districts 67, 68, 69 and 70. Precinct No. 8: Districts 71 and 72. Precinct No. 9: Districts No. 73, 74, 75, 76

Previnct No. 10: Districts 80, 81, 82, 90 and 92.

The delegates elected from districts No. I to 52 inclusive will meet at 3:30 a. m., on September 28, for the purpose of nomi-nating a candidate for city justice of the peace and constable in Sait Lake City precinct.

The chairman and secretary of the prethe convention will certain of the per-tent convention will certify inder offit taken before some officer compatent to administer oaths to the nominations in the several precincts and forward such certificates to the secretary for filing with the several certain of the secretary for filing with

By order of the City and County Deme-eratic Committee. M. E. MULVEY, Chairman, C. M. JACKSON, Secretary.

# DEMOURATIC STATE CONVENTION.

A Democratic state convention is here by called to meet at the Salt Lake Theater, Salt Lake City, Utah, on Thursday, September 8th, 1904, at 10:30 o'clock a, m. for the purpose of nominating a stat tickel, to he voted for at the general election to be held on Tuesday, November 8th, 1904, the selection of a state committee and for the transaction of such othe business as may properly come before it Candidates to be placed on the state

licket for the following offices: Three presidential electors, governor, secretary of state, attorney general, state preserver, state auditor, superintendent of public instruction, judge of the su-

or public instruction, judge of the su-preme court, representative to the fifty-ninth congress. The basis of apportionment to be the same as that of the state convention of 1902 which was based upon the Demo-eratic vote in this state in 1900, and in the several counties is as follows:

Beaver . Boxeider 'arbon Grand Morgan Juan intab Weber . Total.

The chairmen of the several counties are requested to make the necessary ar-rangements for the election of delegates in their respective districts to the state convention and to forward at the earliest possible date to the secretary of the state committee 167-8 Atlas Block, Salt Lake City, Fish the names of delegates elected to the state convention.

City, I tah. the names of delegates elected to the state convention. The state committee has arranged for a rate of one fare for the round trip on all railroads within the state. August 4th, 1904. By order of the state committee.

FRANK J. CANNON, Chairman, P. J. DALY, Secretary,

#### Cured of Bright's Disease.

Geo. A. Sherman Lisbon Red Mill Lawrence Co., N. Y., writes: "I had kl Lawrence Co., N. Y., writtes: "I had kid-ney disease for many years and had been treated by physicians for twelve years; had taken a well know kidney medicine and other remedies hat were recommend-ed but got no relief until I began using Foley's Kidney Cure. The first half bot-tle relieved me and four bottles have cured me of this terrible disease. Before I began taking Foley's Kidney Cure I had to make water about every fifteen min-ntes, day and night, and passed a brick-dust substance. I belleve I would have died if I had not taken Foley's Kidney Cure," For sale by F. J. Hill Drug Co. ktd.

# EXCURSION RATES

#### Via Oregon Short Line.

St. Louis and return ......\$42,50 \$47.50 St. Louis and return via Chicago. \$48,75 Through Pullman sleeper every day ia the Union Pacific and Wabash Limit 60 days. Transit limit 10 days

n each direction. Tickets on sale Tuesdays and Fri-days each week. Stop overs allowed.

### **OGDEN EXCURSION**

Next Sunday via Oregon Short Lane. Round frip only \$1.00. Leave 10 a. m.

BINGHAM AND **RETURN**, \$1.00.

Via D. & R. G., Sunday, Sept. 4th.



grocer for it and take no other.

Farmers Utah Coan Association MOSES TRATCHER, PRESIDENT DAVID BOOLES, VICE-PRESIDENT R. E. BATCH, SECRETARY AND THEAS.

# CAPITAL STOCK. \$75,000.00

LOGAN, UTAH. Aug.15th 1904.

The Merchants' Protective Ass'n,

# Salt Lake Gity, Utah.

Dear Sirs: ----

I take pleasure in acknowledging your check for \$793.00, in settlement for the \$885.00 collection made by you from the first account I ever turned to you to collect. In view of the fact that this claim was the result of an old transaction of about twenty years ago, you deserve exceptional credit for having produ-Settlement without the necessity of going to law. I will take pleasure in recomending your Association to those who may be in need of such services. I regret this claim was not placed in your hands years ago, as I am satisfied I would have been money affead and had the use of the money long before had it been placed -800.

.Thanking you, I am,

Yours truly,

Geo G. Hendricken

Does any body owe you? Do you want the money? It so write or call on us. We are Scientific Collectors of Bad Debts. You won't get your money by letting your claims mildew.

# MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION,

Top Floor Commercial Block. FRANCIS G. LUKE, General Manager. "Some People Don't Like Us."

Leave Salt Lake 8:10 a. m. and 3:09 . m. Three trains returning, special saves hingham at midnight. Grand uting of The Eagles

