AN AMERICAN CITIZEN WHO IS A PEER OF BRITAIN



more in the public eye at present in this country than Lord Fairfax of Cameron, better known on this

side the Atlantic as plain Albert Kirby Fairfax, one of the with no superfluous adipose tissue, his Fairfaxes of Virginia. He occupies a position unique in the annals of the house of lords in that he is an American born nobleman whose family has English, and so thin is it that at a had an American citizenship ever since the war of independence. Until a com- an affidavit that the youthful peer is paratively short time ago the present Lord Fairfax had no intention of assuming his titular prerogatives, preferring to remain an everyday American working out his destiny in the land of the free. But circumstances in the form of business conditions conspired to change his views on this most important subject. Being sent from New his seat among the lords. That his York to London as the representative of a banking house, he not illogically decided that his prospects in England step is certain, for it was Dr. Fairfax's would be bettered if he took the step which has since been the subject of

At present Lord Fairfax is being lavishly entertained in England's highest 1627. Even before that time the Fairfax social circles, where he is regarded as family numbered some eminent men ber of the peerage. Popular attention was first directed to him when the inwere issued, for he was the only American out of 80,000,000 to be summoned by worthy jurist, was knighted for dis-Kingdom in order that the royal sum-

the British peerage New York, where he occupied a seat in the window of a banking office

Thirty-three years of age, five generations of American parentage have left the young baron a typical Englishman in appearance, although he has ina Scottish nebleman, herited many of the qualities of his American forbears. He is of medium height, well built and athletic looking. quick, springy walk testifying to the elasticity of his muscles. He cultivates the American habit of being clean shaven, but his light yellow hair is distinctively distance one would be willing to make bald. Like many real Englishmen Lord Fairfax is extremely self conscious, a characteristic most in evidence when he is talking about himself. He also has long been accounted one of the most modest of men, his aversion to publicity being so pronounced that not a few who knew him refused to credit the news that he had decided to take father, the late Dr. John C. Fairfax, would never have countenanced this proudest boast that he would have no British handle to his name.

The present peer is the twelfth Lord Fairfax, the title having been created in undoubtedly the most interesting mem- bers, perhaps the most notable of whom was Sir Guy Fairfax, who during the fax-Thomas-great grandson of this was specifically ordered to send his ad- the civil war broke out and had a comdress to the earl marshal of the United | mand at the battle of Marston Moor, mons might be forwarded to him. At though chiefly remembered as a famous



general, his memory is revered by a army in 1645, in which year he won | the northern part of Virginia, and to | After remaining in Virginia for about great body of English scholars, since the battle of Naseby. Wars of the Roses became lord chief had it not been for his efforts the Bod-

where he defeated the royal army. Al- fighter for Cromwell, being appointed er, a daughter of Lord Culpepper, Lord becoming the home of the first presi-

Virginiahejourneyedin 1735, taking with a year Lord Fairfax returned to Eng- functions, notably the great charity ball But it was around the sixth Lord him his cousin, Sir William Fairfax, as land. There, as the story runs, he met vitations to King Edward's coronation justice of England. The first Lord Fair- leian library at Oxford would have been Fairfax-another Thomas-that the ros manager of his colonial domain. It was with a disappointment in love and rest burned by the Puritans, who wished mance of the family clustered. The for- through Sir William that the Fairfaxes solved to wind up his affairs and live in making Lord Fairfax a success in to destroy it on account of "Its large | tunes of him and his descendants have | became related to the Washingtons, for | permanently in the colonies. Whatever | the land of his ancestors is that he proclamation to attend the great cereproclamation to attend the great cereproclamatio strong force about the library. Thomas, introduced the old nobleman in her lived with her husband at his estate, 5,000,000 acres, embracing the section athletic recreations, his chief pastime the third baron, was another noted "Hearts Courageous." From his moth-Mount Vernon, later immortalized by between the Potomac and the Rappa- is golf, which has even a greater vogue hannock. For a time he lived with in England than on this side of the Sir William at Belvoir, where he met water.

man. Lord Fairfax took a great fancy to the youthful American, and an intimacy sprang up between them that lasted throughout life. The baron engaged young Washington as a surveyor, and it was at the future president's suggestion that he built Greenway Court, near Winchester.

When the war of independence began Lord Fairfax at once ranged himself with the loyalists, organized a troop of horse and was given command of the militia. So popular was he with all classes that his property was not molested during the war. As the fighting progressed and it became more and more evident that victory was ultimately to rest with the colonials the old baron became more and more broken in spirit, finally dying in 1781, in his ninety-second year, grief stricken at the surrender of Cornwallia. It is reported that when he heard the news he called

a servant and said, "Joe, carry me to bed, for it is high time for me to die." Upon the death of the baron the estate and title passed to his brother Robert, from whom it was confiscated by congress owing to the part played by Thomas during the war. The family has never recovered from the financial blow then administered. The present Lord Fairfax certainly cannot be called affluent, although his fortunes may be improved in his new role. He is very popular in England and has recently taken a leading part in many social in London a few weeks ago,

What will also play no small part ARTHUR L. BELTON.

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IN BOOK OF MORMON LANDS.

Utah Student and Traveler Finds Much to Interest Him in Faraway Bogata and Vicinity-A Visit to Some Old Nephite Cities and What He Saw

crowd. There are some very fine stores here with plate glass windows and all

modern conveniences, and just think all their stocks was brought here on mule

back over the same road I came, and I might mention that the street cars, the

rails and cars and engines of the rail-roads all came the same way. The la-

lies here, or a great many of them at least, dress in modern style and seem right up to date. They claim a popula-

tion of 120,000. The city lies around the

base of the eastern cordilleras, which rise abruptly on the east. There are two high points divided by a narrow canyon, on one is some sort of a church edifice and on the other the observatory;

they must be 2,500 feet or more above the city and their white walls form a

striking contrast against the black clouds that usually hang over the

down from straight over head, the cli-mate is like that of perpetual spring.

The thermometer ranges between 55 and

ions made to keep warm. They have brick evens to cook in but the smoke

from these escapes through the roof.

rom these escapes through the roof. I visited the market and saw there every conceivable fruit or vegetable one could desire. And what I saw one can see every day in the year. While they have sort of subdivided the year into seed time and harvest, there are

sort of succeivided the year into seed time and harvest, there are within 25 or 30 miles of the city every variety of climate known on our globe and everything on earth can be constantly grown and constantly on hand. So I think Bogota is one of the most favored of cities. What a nity they can't have a religious to the

pity they can't have a railroad to the

Cartagena in 24 hours, and thousands of Americans would come. Sometimes I fancy Americans are not looked upon with face bere

DON'T LIKE CANAL SCHEME. The Intelligent Colombian will tell

you America is the only nation they fear. They don't look with favor upon the Panama canal scheme. They fear if we get a foothold on the isthmus, it will mean a gradual absorption of the

country by the "States" as they call us. I think the religionists fear more the waning power of the church that would follow an influx of Americans

would follow an influx of Americans than anything else. French influences are the strongest here, and France is patterned after in almost everything. So I don't think we will get what we are asking for, and probably by the time this is in print you will read that Colombia has rejected the canal treaty.

After digressing so far I wish to say that Bogota is quite a city, and with all its fifth is cleaner than New Orleans, and with General Wood here for a year or two would become one of the most desirable places on earth to live.

EARLY ANTIQUITIES. Tunja, April 28 .- We spent several

Tunja, April 28.—we spent several days in Bogota looking about the city and in visiting various persons who are supposed to be authority on the antiquities of the country. Among these I found Mrs. Acosta de Semper

the best posted. Her father was a gen-eral in the war of independence and

afterwards made a survey of the country and mapped it. Her husband was for many years the historian of the country. The lady herself is the most

prominent historical writer in the country. I called at her residence adjoining the palace and spent some time examining her collection of Indian relicand in conversing with her upon the subject. From her I went to Dr. ketratro, who has written a book upon the

antiquities of the country. I also visit-ed in turn several other gentlemen

who have collections of old relics. All of these were of one opinion, i. s., that the Indians whom the Spaniards found here were preceded by a people well advanced in the arts of civiliza-

found in their graves are very superior to anything made by the Chibchas who cupied the country 400 years ago, I w a large number of idols of gold

saw a large number of idols of gold made by the Chibehas. While they were well made there was a crudeness about them that indicated a primitive people. The gold vase found at Autioqui, is on the contrary of very fine workmanship and the hieroglyphics on it are different from anything yet found in South America. The people who produced it were experts in their craft. Cloth samples found in the old graves show that they were experts in weaving. Dr. Retratro thinks the old civilization.

br. Retratro thinks the old civilization

They built cities and temples of the implements and utensits

the sea, and although the sun

Bogota is 8,640 feet above

mountain.

Bogota, Colambia, April 25 .- Facata- | not yet learned. At 9:30 a. m. the | of Colombia was connected with the old tiva is quite a town. They claim 20,000 people. The town is old Spanish style, though here I see many adobe houses. The streets are narrow and dirty. It is market day, and several thousand people are on the plaza, buying and selling. There is a narrow guage railway connects Facatativa with Bogota, which lies across the valley to the which lies across the valley to the southeast 24 miles. I am at the station early for I have learned that even in railroading in South America there is not the bustle and bustle there is with us. I get in line at the ticket window and stand an hour before I get a chance to buy a ticket. It costs me \$25 for one first and one second class ticket to Bogota. The latter, by the way, is for my ludian boy, who is my companion. They charge another \$7 for my baggage and allow me to take the gun in the car. Baggage is way-billed gun in the car. Baggage is way-billed here, and handled just as we handle freight at home. There are six coaches on the train, two first-class, two seclass and two third class. first class coaches are upholstered and would be comfortable were they not jammed so full of people, all of whom, men and women, smoke in the car. We takes us out past two small hills and then straight across the beautiful level valley, nearly all of which is now under cultivation. We can see them with oxen plowing with a bent stick as in Mexico. There are hundreds of men and women in the fields hoeing with hoes made something after the fashion of our adze. There are very few trees on the plains, and what are here are a specles of willow. They grow straight and tall and resemble our California pop-

Just out from Faciliativa I noticed a number of mounds near the creek banks that impressed me as being artificial. Since I reached Bogota I learned that Facatativa was an important Indian center in the early days, and on one of the hills we passed coming out is a clift of granite in which they cut out seats for their priests and where they were acustomed from time immemorial to hold great festivals. A great many old relics are found there.

ARRIVAL AT BOGOTA. We reached Bogota at 5:30 p. m. It

was growing dark and in my anxiety to get my baggage and reach my hotel. I didn't pay the deference to the police officer that he thought his uniform merited. He grew angry and said some-thing awful in Spanish, but I was im-movable. He then rushed off. I heard him whistling for assistance, and in a minute three or four of them appeared with guns and bayonets and for a minute I thought I would be declared in a state of rebellion, especially as I carried a Winchester. They herded us all out of the baggage room and we just sat down and waited an hour. we just sat down and waited an hour

Bogota is quite a city. I walked all over it, and then climbed the hill and took a birdseye view of it. The houses took a birdseye view of it. The houses are all brick or stone with tile roofs. The streets are narrow and paved with stone. I can't say they are exactly clean, not all of them, anyway. There are few closets in the city and as a result you will see the pedestrians on many of the predestrians on many of the predestrians on the pedestrians. many of the principal streets hold their noses and hurry along like they were going to see a fire. There are many sights here, too, that might shock the modesty of some of our Utah people modesty of some of our Utah people, but one soon learns to take every thing here as a matter of course. They have a fair water system. A horse car line that connects the depots with the business center. There is an electric light plant, but it is not used for street lighting nor does it seem to be much patronized by the merchants. Why should it be? All stores close at 5 p. in., and very few of them have show windows. Seventh avenue leading down from the plaza and cable 33 seem to be the principal streets. In the plaza is a little park and a statue of Bolivar. The band plays there in the evening. The south side of the plaza is occupied by the capitol, a large unfinished stone building. The ground slopes and there are steps along its front. Soldiers in uniform are always stationed there. On the east side of the plaza is the cathethe east side of the plaza is the cathedral, a very large and creditable building. It has some beautiful paintings and decrations in gilt and gold. Along the front of the cathedral is a broad promenade. Up the street one block from the capitol is the palace. It is a cather, unpretentious building outside. rather unpretentious building outside, but is richly furnished inside. There are several soldiers always on guard at the entrance. In one of the rear windows is a tablet marking the spot where Bolivar escaped when persued by his ene mies. Opposite the palace is the Grand Opera House. The other public build-ings are ordinary. The postoffice being the best:

A RELIGIOUS COUNTRY.

This is a religious country and Bogota has many churches. There is a custom here, the significance of which I have

church bell tolls slowly and everybody civilization of Peru. In this we agree. uncovers. I was on the capitol steps one morning, there were thousands of people NEPHITE CITIES. hurrying hither and thither, but they On the morning of the 25th I took the all paused and uncovered and a great many kneeled and crossed themselves I felt lonely with my hat on and tilted it to one side—out of respect for the

northern railway for a visit into the northern valleys. It was out this way that a number of Nephite cities were supposed to have been built and I wanted to see the country of Jershon nd Antionum The railroad runs 30 miles from Bo-

gota up through the rich valley to Cipaquira, at which point are located the amous salt mines, I had a letter to he superintendent of the mines, who happened to be on the train, and he told me many interesting things pertaining me many interesting things pertaining to the country and its antiquity. When the Spaniards came into the country 400 years ago they found the Indians working these mines and the Indians working these mines and the Indians working them for many centuries, no one knows how long. Their old tools and implements are still found occasionally. There are indications that there was a large population here in the olden times and the terraces indicate a dense population about the mines.

trip north on foot accompanied by my Indian boy who carries my clothing. ammock, camera, etc. From Cipa-uira our road runs northeast, crossing duira our road runs northeast, crossing the valley, then a ridge on which there are coal mines, then another arm of the valley, then another ridge until we reach Chocanta, 25 miles from Cipacuira. All this distance the valley is divided by mud or adobe fences into fields and pastures in which we see the thermoster ranges between 35 and 65 degrees, and to me coming up from the plains seemed just a little too cool to be comfortable. I felt chilly morning and evening, and went to bed early to get warm. In looking over the city from the hill I could only see three or four chimneys in the whole city. So you can understand there is no provisfields and pastures in which we see trois their lives, soul and body, does of the Rio Sagamoso and Rio Upia and berds of cattle and sheep feeding. There nothing to better their condition, but come in sight of Tunja. Here again

From Cipaquira I am to make the

e mountains except the willow trees entioned. If there were trees on the mountains they disappeared long ago. The ridges of hills in the valley are not very high. I think not over 1,000 feet, and they always run parallel to the eaching Chocanta we passed through a little canyon cut out by the Bogota on its way to the Sabanna. In this corge I noticed an old rock on which vere old heiroglyphics, they were rath r crude and resembled those found where about the valley of which shall speak later. Emerging from the gorge I noticed all of the hills about bore marks that looked very much like terraces. At first I thought they might have been formed by croppings of stone, but a little later I examined one where a gully had cut through it and found that there was no stone but that the earth had been excavated by man. If these terraces were the borrows that the earth had been excavated by man. If these terraces were the homes of a people in the olden times there was a very large population here for they extend from the valley to the summits of the hills on both sides and for several miles up and down the valley. I might add that the hills are not steep but rise in gentle rounding slopes, the most symetrical and beautiful I ever saw. There is no brush on them but only a grassy sod. There are few peoole living in the vicinity of the terraces.

SUNDAY A GREAT DAY.

We ate dinner at Chocanta and went on several miles further to the Indian village of Antavieto to pass the night. It was Sunday and Sunday is always a great day in this country. As we pass dians collected at some hovel where they are brewing chicks, and crouched on the floor you will see them in various stages of intoxication. They usually ten in letters of gold. Eighty year

seems rather to keep them as they are. And yet these are the people cover the hills all about us. Away peaks look down steep slopes into low to the northeast extends the narrow lying valleys. WEATHER WAS COLD From Chocanta we pass over a ridge and leaving the Sabanna behind, skir all day the head of a deep, wide canyon that drains off to the Orinoco. Down in the gorge we can see little village and the hill slopes everywhere are cultivated. The character of the country tivated. The character of the country is now changed. The hills on our left are steep and covered with brush. On the Paramo we are more than 19,000 feet above sea level and still the peaks about us are 2,000 feet or more higher. The wind blows in chilly gusts and the mists from the depths on our right go skudding by. I have on two suits of heavy underwear and a duck hunting coat over my suit and yet I am cold.

coat over my suit and yet I am cold. I notice the Cargerros that pass us draw their ruenas about them and burry by. We reach the gorge of Puente de Boyaca at 5 p. m., tired, footsors and cold. There is a good pasadahere and we stay the night. It was here in this gorge that the last battle in the war of independence was fought Bolivar commanded the Republican forces and Morillo the Spanish forces The fighting was fierce, each side put ting forth all its efforts to win, for or the outcome rested the fate of a co-tinent. The bottom of the gorge wh the fighting was fiercest, was filled with the dead and the little stream ran blood. Victory was with the Republicans and Spain was forced out of South America. They have leveled off a little space at the bottom of the gorge and erected thereon one of the finest monuments I ever saw.

high. On the base are bronze busts Bollvar and Santender, and about

cover the hills all about us. Away to the northeast extends the narrow valley for 100 miles or more, dropping Tunja, April 28, 1903.

Lord

Fairfax

Street

Attire.



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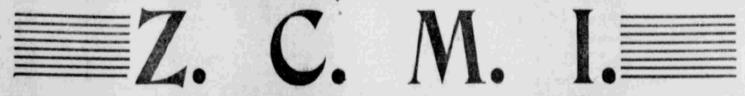
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Next Saturday, the anniversary of the advent of Liberty to our fair land; Liberty which "makes the gloomy face of nature gay, gives beauty to the sun, and pleasure to the day." Are you fully equipped with things necessary to make the day enjoyable? To help you all we can, we will continue our MAMMOTH JUNE CLEARANCE SALE of Ladies' and Children's wear the coming week, and you can buy Fancy Silk Waists, Wash Silk Waists, Tailor Made Suits, Hosiery, Underwear, Corsels, Ribbons, Laces, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Purses, and everything in Dress and Wash Goods.

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