

## NEWSNOTES CONDENSED

A Boiling Down of the More Important Events Here and There

### Foreign.

Edmund Heller, the zoologist of Riverside, Cal., who accompanied Mr. Roosevelt on his African hunting trip, has decided that the sable antelope killed by Kermit Roosevelt is a new species peculiar to the Mombasa region, and not heretofore described. It will be named the Roosevelt.

A telegram from Belgrade reports the death of Colonel Maschin, who, with a band of officers, forced his way into the palace on the night of June 10, 1903, and massacred King Alexander and Queen Draga and those who sought to defend their majesties.

A Bitterfeld (Prussia, Saxonia) dispatch says: The balloon "Delitzsch," which ascended here, fell to the earth with great force near the village of Reichensachsen, about twenty miles northwest of Eisenach, in a thunderstorm. The crew, consisting of four men, were killed. The balloon passed over Eisenach at midnight, and soon drifted into a thunderstorm. It is assumed that it was struck by lightning and that the gas exploded.

Again rumors are current that the health of the emperor of Austria is such as to cause grave fear in the mind of his family and the government. There seems to be, according to information no specific trouble, but merely the feebleness incident to advanced age. The recent trouble over the reception of Mr. Roosevelt at the vatican has, it is understood, worried his majesty greatly.

### General.

Foreigners in the disturbed province of China were obliged to flee to save their lives.

William Randolph Hearst praises President Taft's administration. He says he is doing things that Roosevelt ought to have done.

Denial of any rivalry among the beef packers was made by a witness at the St. Louis hearing.

Believing he has all the evidence needed to begin the ouster proceedings against the meat packing companies, Attorney General Major brought the meat investigation to a close at St. Louis.

The Pickett conservation bill authorizing the president to make withdrawals of public lands for purposes of conservation, was passed by the house.

Senator Hale denied that fear of defeat prompted his announcement of coming retirement from the senate.

More than 5,000 men who receive pensions for service during the civil war live outside of the United States.

There will be no strike on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad. Everything has been amicably arranged.

Judge William H. Upson for years a leading Ohio politician, died at Akron.

Thomas Taggart, former chairman of the Democratic national committee, formally announced that he would be a candidate before the general assembly next year to succeed Albert J. Beveridge in the United States Senate.

Senator Aldrich will retire when his present term expires in 1911. Impaired health determines him from seeking re-election.

was nearly wiped out by fire. Twenty-two buildings, including a church and school house, were destroyed.

Samuel Langhorne Clemens, "Mark Twain," printer, soldier, reporter, miner, lecturer, editor, publisher and author, died at his home, Stormfield, near Redding, Conn., of angina pectoris and cardiac asthma. He was 75 years of age. His last words were to his daughter, "Give me my glasses." He leaves money and estate valued at \$1,000,000. His burial took place beside his wife at Elmira, New York. With his death passes the writer who, more vividly than any other, portrayed the typical American boy, and gave his readers an adequate impression of the homely, large, spontaneous life led by native Americans.

Colonel William H. Bixby, United States engineer corps, will be appointed chief of engineers, succeeding Brigadier General William L. Marshall, who will be retired June 11.

Four of the six convicts who escaped from Leavenworth have been recaptured. Of the two still at large, one of them was engaged in the Union Pacific overload hold-up.

A large increase in the number of casualties on American railroads is shown by the interstate commerce commission report.

The Burlington sustained a loss estimated at \$100,000 in a fire in the Lincoln yards at Lincoln, Neb.

Mr. Bryan, it is stated, will help in the Missouri prohibition campaign when it is fully on.

The late cold weather wrought great damage to fruit prospects.

Though having lost one large fortune, Mark Twain died worth a million dollars.

The China-Japan mail leaving San Francisco over the Southern Pacific was held up by robbers, who cut mail sacks, no express being carried. The engine was then turned loose, making a wild flight, but was switched by telegraph orders before doing damage.

Rev. Dr. James Barton, foreign secretary of the American board of commerce for foreign missions, fears some misfortunes may have befallen those missionaries who have not been reported as arrived at Hankow.

While engaged in collecting data for the federal census, Rev. G. W. Pratt, pastor the Methodist Episcopal church at North Riverside, Ia., dropped dead of heart disease.

Representative Norris of Nebraska gets satisfaction out of the retirement of Hale and Aldrich.

A strong denial was made of reports that Guatemelans are in revolt against the rule of President Cabrera. Both Senators Hale and Aldrich will step out in 1911. Neither of them desires re-election to the upper house.

The attorney general of Missouri has filed his brief in the suit to oust the International Harvester company. Cannon and the insurgents are sure to have another round before the session of congress concludes.

The Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light company announced an increase of pay of practically 2 cents an hour for 1,200 motormen and conductors effective May 1.

Robbers blew the vault of the First National bank of Spring City, Tenn., and escaped with more than \$10,000.

The Philadelphia street car strike has been permanently settled by concessions on both sides.

"I approach the shores of the United States with gladness," said Mr. Bryan. "Each absence increases my appreciation of our nation's wonderful advances and progress."

W. J. Bryan made a call on President Taft, and was closeted with him for an hour.

### Washington.

President Taft informed Senators Brown and Burkett that he would have to defer his decision about accepting their invitation to visit the Commercial club at Lincoln some time between October 6 and 11.

Secretary Ballinger of the department of the interior has withdrawn from entry approximately thirteen and a half million acres of coal lands in southeastern Montana, believed to contain valuable deposits, pending examination and classification as to their values. The secretary also has ordered 400,000 acres of land in Montana into the enlarged homesteads, as not being susceptible of irrigation, from any known source of water supply, and has applied a like order to 28,000 acres in New Mexico.

Under the provisions of an amendment to the rivers and harbors bill introduced by Senator Brown of Nebraska and agreed to unanimously by the senate committee on commerce having the bill in charge the secretary of war is directed to make experiment between Omaha and the mouth of the Platte river with sand bags and brush for the purpose of protecting the banks of the Missouri river.

The United States government is the greatest builder in the country. It owns buildings worth more than \$300,000,000, and spends \$20,000,000 a year on new ones. The government carries no insurance on its property—that is, it acts as its own insurance company. It safeguards itself against loss by erecting buildings that will not burn. If it carried insurance the premiums would amount to \$600,000 a year; as it is, the yearly loss from fire is only \$10,000.

### Personal.

Senator Purcell criticized the president in his maiden speech.

Bryan delivered an address before the Chicago newspaper club.

General Sherman's route from Atlanta to the sea will be followed by twenty-six instructors and students of the army staff college at Ft. Leavenworth for the purpose of studying tactics of the civil war general.

State Senator Aldridge of New York state was beaten for congress in the Rochester district.

Victor E. Berger, the Milwaukee socialist leader, announced the plans and principles of his party.

Woman suffragists descended on members of congress with petitions demanding the right to vote.

Daughters of the American Revolution were addressed by President Taft.

Senator Hale of Maine will probably not be a candidate for re-election. That William J. Baehr, formerly city treasurer of Kansas City, who died recently, was short in his accounts, \$63,480.55 was reported to the mayor by a firm of accountants.

The positive statement is made that Senator Aldrich will retire.

Benjamin Elsworth, founder of one of the largest wholesale dry goods houses in the west, died at his home in St. Louis, 77 years old.

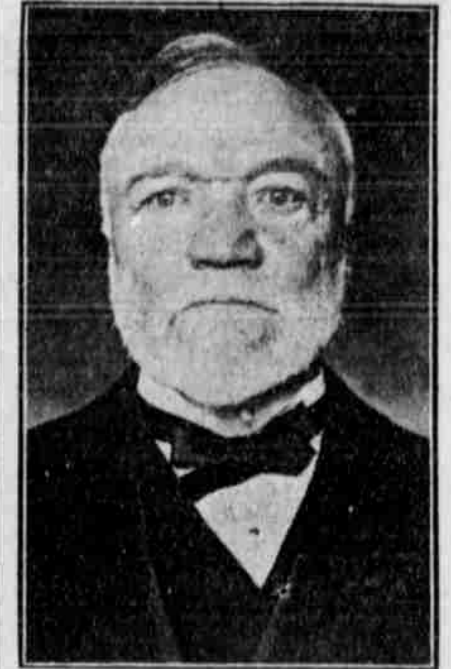
In an address at Rochester Eugene Foss urged republican insurgents to go over to democracy.

## MILLION DOLLAR PALACE OF PEACE FORMALLY OPENED

### Dedication of New Building of International Bureau of the American Republics

Addresses by President Taft, the Mexican Ambassador and Andrew Carnegie, Who Donated \$750,000 for the Erection of the Beautiful Structure—Brilliant Reception in the Evening.

Washington.—The dedication and formal opening on Tuesday of the new building of the International Bureau of the American republics was an event of interest and importance to all countries of the western hemi-



Andrew Carnegie.

sphere. The building is really a palace of peace and progress for the bureau stands for friendly political relations between the countries of America and for close social and trade intercourse between their peoples.

The erection of the building was made possible by Andrew Carnegie, who gave \$750,000 of the million which it and its site have cost, and the ironmaster was one of the chief guests and speakers at the dedicatory ceremony. President Taft delivered a fine address, and speeches were made by Senor de la Barra, the Mexican ambassador; Secretary of State Knox and John Barrett, director of the bureau, who was in charge of the ceremonies. Prayers were delivered by Cardinal Gibbons and by a clergyman of the Protestant faith.

Of course all the members of the diplomatic corps who were in the city were present, and these brilliantly uniformed gentlemen, together with scores of ladies in their beautiful spring costumes, made the scene most picturesque.

### Brilliant Evening Reception.

Nearly everyone in Washington wanted to attend the dedicatory ceremony, but the "hall of ambassadors" seats only 800 people. So Mr. Barrett arranged for a reception in the evening in honor of President and Mrs.

American countries, and elaborate refreshments were served.

The affair was a great credit to Director Barrett and to Francisco J. Yanes, the able secretary of the bureau. These gentlemen and their fellow workers in the bureau have given a vast amount of time and labor to the task of preparing for the event of Tuesday, and it was indeed their red letter day, and a fitting culmination of the two years' work on the new building.

### Meant for Palace of Peace.

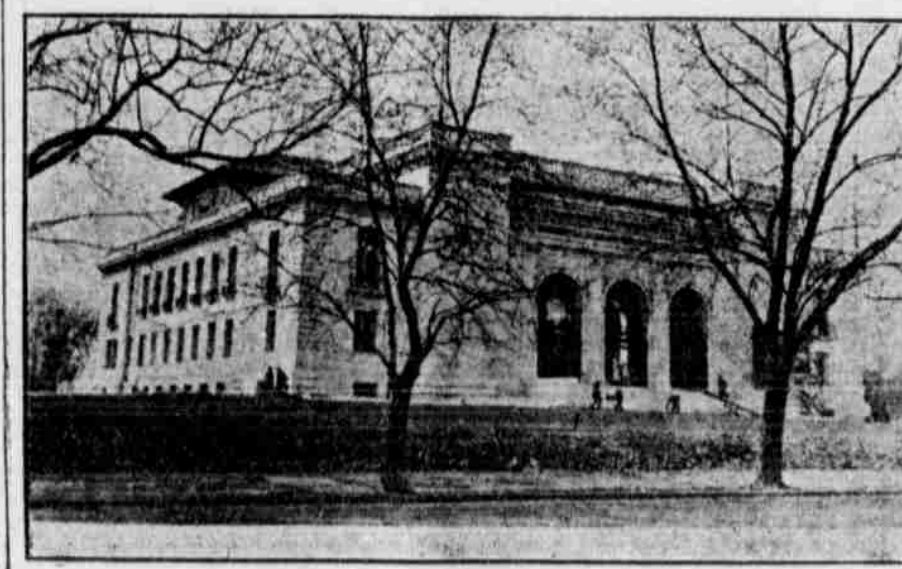
The opening of the new home of the International Bureau of the American Republics not only adds a most important and surpassingly beautiful structure to the public buildings at Uncle Sam's seat of government, but gives added dignity and prominence to an institution of significance throughout the world and specially in the new world. The new building is notable, primarily, as the home of that rapidly developing institution, the Pan-American bureau, but of yet deeper meaning in its avowed function as a center of arbitration on this continent.

It is because of the hope that this new Pan-American palace would serve as such an agency of peace for the various independent nations of North, Central and South America that Andrew Carnegie was induced to make the donation of the sum of \$750,000 which has been expended in the erec-



Director John Barrett.

tion of this monumental structure. Indeed, the famous philanthropist has designated the new building as a "peace palace," and a feature of its in-



New Home of the Pan-American Bureau.

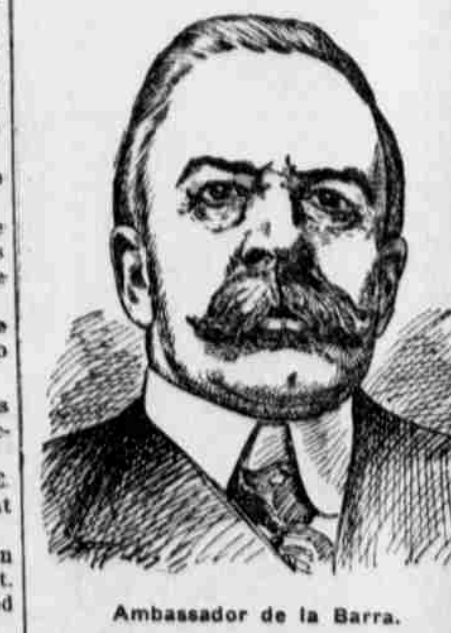
Taft, and Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie. Invitations were sent to members of the diplomatic corps and to official and resident society, and the reception proved to be one of the most brilliant affairs

terior, specially provided with a view to this phrase of the matter, is a great auditorium or "hall of American ambassadors," designed as a meeting place for all sorts of international conferences having as their purpose harmony and co-operation on the part of the republics of the western hemisphere.

### Growth of the Bureau.

As most people are aware, the institution known as the International Bureau of American Republics, or Pan-American bureau, as it is usually called, is a sort of common headquarters and clearing house for information, maintained jointly by all the American nations from the great lakes to Cape Horn. It was the outgrowth of the first Pan-American conference, which was held in Washington in 1889, and it is maintained by a common fund to which all of the independent nations of the three Americas "chip in" in proportion to their population. Inasmuch as the United States by this plan pays more than half of the expenses of the bureau, its headquarters have from the outset been located in Washington.

Some years ago when the rented quarters of the bureau in Washington became manifestly inadequate for its expanding activities, a project was set afoot to erect a permanent home for



Ambassador de la Barra.

of the season. The Marine band was there, playing a repertoire of Latin-American anthems, a fountain outside the building was illuminated with electric designs of the South and Central

It. It was to cost \$125,000, and the different republics were to contribute in proportion to population as they do for the annual expenses of the institution. Several of the South American countries proceeded on this basis, and there was something like \$50,000 on hand when the congress of the United States declared for a more pretentious building and appropriated \$200,000 instead of merely its share of the \$125,000. Soon after Andrew Carnegie came forward and offered to donate the whole sum needed for building—and a much finer building than had previously been thought of. He had previously donated millions of dollars for the famous "peace palace" at The Hague, and it was his idea to have the new edifice in Washington



Old Quarters of the Bureau.

occupy the same relation to the cause of international peace on this continent that The Hague palace does to the cause of international arbitration throughout the world.

### Beauties of the Marble Building.

With three-quarters of a million dollars provided by Mr. Carnegie for a building, the Pan-American bureau was enabled to devote the \$250,000 on hand to the purchase of a site, and a most admirable tract of several acres was secured in an ideal location south of the White House and overlooking the Potomac river. Here a surpassingly beautiful marble palace has been reared from the prize designs submitted in the competition which was entered by architects in all parts of the country—and, indeed, of the continent. There is a distinct touch of the Spanish in the architecture, markedly in the introduction of a tile roof and the provision of a "patio" or inner court such as constitutes the most distinctive feature of the typical Latin-American mansion. The whole architectural policy in the case of this building has been to provide a structure more suggestive of a palatial private residence than a public office structure.

The "patio" or picturesque court yard, is protected from the sun by an overhanging roof and cooled by waters falling from a beautiful marble fountain. On all hands are tropical plants, while the quaint pavement, white stucco walls and low doors suggest the Spanish atmosphere. Much space in the rooms which open from this "patio" is given over to the Columbus Memorial library, the great collection of books on Pan-American subjects which is one of the principal features of the bureau. There are stack rooms for 120,000 volumes; a fireproof vault for valuable documents and a reading room 40 by 100 feet in size.

Offices occupy most of the second floor of the new building, the principal apartments being designed for the use of the director of the bureau, the secretary and the governing board. On this floor also is the beautiful assembly hall or hall of American ambassadors, of which mention has already been made. This imposing auditorium is more than 100 feet in length and 65 feet in width. A total of two dozen ornamental columns support the ceiling which rises 45 feet above the floor. Five large bay windows with balconies overlook the garden in the patio. It may be added in conclusion that this patio has been so arranged that in winter it will be transformed into a winter garden



Secretary F. J. Yanes.

through the aid of a novel sliding roof. This roof is entirely hidden from view during the spring and summer.

## NOW IN THE GRAVE

AUTHOR CLEMENS LAID AWAY AT ELMIRA, NEW YORK.

## BURIAL IN DRENCHING RAIN

Body in State Room Preceding Simple Services Attended Only by Family and Friends.

Elmira, N. Y.—Under a tent on the grassy slope of the Langdon plot in Woodlawn cemetery, with rain beating fiercely against the canvas cover, a little group of mourners silently watched Sunday as the body of Samuel L. Clemens was lowered into an evergreen-lined grave beside the bodies of his wife and children. Rev. Samuel E. Eastman, pastor of Park church and a close friend of the late humorist, conducted a brief and simple service and Mark Twain's final pilgrimage was at an end. At night he lies sleeping under a grave piled high with flowers, the tributes of friends from far and near.

There were present at the grave only members of the family party who came from New York with the body, a former governess of the Clemens family, two of her friends, the sexton and half a dozen newspaper men.

Services had previously been held at the residence of General Charles J. Langdon, where forty years ago Mark Twain, received the general's sister. In keeping with Mr. Clemens' wish, the ceremony was simple. There was no music, no honorary pallbearers—just the brief address of prayer by Dr. Eastman.

The body lay in state in the very parlor where the marriage of forty years ago was held and some of those who attended the wedding were there Sunday to look for the last time upon the face of their friend. Neither Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, nor Rev. Joseph Twichell who performed the wedding ceremony was present, however. Mr. Beecher died several years ago and Mr. Twichell was called to Hartford by the serious illness of his wife who died this morning.

Among the floral gifts was a beautiful wreath bearing this inscription: "From 500 boys of the Louisville Mate High school. In remembrance of Mr. Clemens who has brightened their lives with innocent laughter and taught them squareness and grit and compassion for the weak charge."

The services at the house were public, but the attendance was not large. Beside the funeral party which accompanied the body from Redding, the little gathering included only a few relatives and old friends.

Over Mrs. Clemens' grave, alongside the fresh made one just made stands a stone engraved with this epitaph:

When summer sun  
Shine kindly here,  
Warm southern wind  
Blow softly here,  
Green sod above  
Lie light, lie light,  
Good night, dear heart,  
Good night, good night.

### A NEBRASKA HORROR.

Mother and Five Children Incinerated in Ranch House.

Ponca, Neb.—Enveloped in the flames of burning tar, six members of the family of Jeremiah Miner met agonized deaths Sunday. Mrs. Miner and five children were the victims of the accident, and another death, that of Mr. Curtin, is likely.

A two-gallon kettle of tar cooking on the stove in the kitchen exploded when nearly all the family were present. One little girl, aged 8 years, escaped, owing to her father's heroism. Himself covered with flames, he managed to throw her out of the window. Those who died were these:

MRS. JEREMIAH MINER.  
PHILIP MINER, 13 years old.  
SAMUEL MINER, 13 years old.  
UTLEY MINER, 5 years old.

Two other children are left alive besides the child which the father saved. These are Charles Miner, 21 years old, and Bertha, the eldest daughter who is visiting in Elk Point, S. D.

### Cuba Hails General Wood.

Havana.—Of greater interest to the people of Cuba than any event in the island in many months was the recent brief visit of Major General Leonard Wood. The arrival of the former governor general was hailed with enthusiasm and it was evident his popularity had waned but little.

### Negroes Driven from Town.

Coleman, Tex.—Twelve negroes badly beaten, one white man seriously injured and the entire negro population of Coleman of between 150 and 200 men, women and children driven out of town was the result of race riots.

### W. J. Bryan Ordained Elder.

Lincoln, Neb.—W. J. Bryan was on Sunday ordained as an elder in the Westminster Presbyterian church of Lincoln, and following his ordination was selected as a delegate-at-large to the ecumenical council of the Presbyterian church to be held at Edinburgh, Scotland, in June. The ceremony of installing Mr. Bryan as an elder occupied the entire service at the church. He made an extended address, accepting the place, to which he had been promoted by the church trustees.