

Special Sale of Colored Linen Suitings

Tuesday morning we will place on special sale all our 65c and 50c Colored Linen Suitings (Tuesday only), at, per yard. 25c

Special Sale of White Goods Tuesday Economy Basement

3,000 yards Remnants of all kinds of white goods. Prices range from 15c to 25c. 5c Your choice Tuesday, at, per yard.

July Clearing Sale of Lace Curtains.

COMMENCES TUESDAY, JULY 6th
70c White Lace Curtains, at . . . . .35c a pair
1.00 White Lace Curtains, at . . . . .55c a pair
1.25 White Lace Curtains, at . . . . .85c a pair
1.50 White Lace Curtains, at . . . . .95c a pair
2.25 White Lace Curtains, at . . . . .1.48 a pair
3.50 White Lace Curtains, at . . . . .1.78 a pair
West Basement.

Gloves for Vacation Days.

Nothing better than a nice pair of Fabric Gloves for when you go away.
Long silk Gloves in black, white and colors, per pair \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00.
Short Silk Gloves in black, white and colors, per pair 50c, 75c and \$1.00.
Chamois, too. Are Good Style.
All styles, lengths and sizes in natural and white at lowest possible prices, quality considered.

Our Annual Great Clearing Sale of Wash Goods Commencing Tuesday, July 6th

Linen finished Suitings in stripes and dots, sold at 10c per yard, clearing sale price 5c per yard.
15c Batistes in light grounds, colored figures, at 10c per yard.
25c plain colored light weight materials; Swisses, Batistes, etc., clearing sale price 15c per yard.
48-inch wide Bordered Gingham, fine imported 35c quality, clearing sale price 25c per yard.
50c all Linen Suitings, at 25c per yard.
60c Bordered Gingham, at 35c per yard.
40c Imported Chevron Suitings, clearing sale price 25c per yard.
Remnants of 15c, 18c, 20c Wash Materials, at 5c per yard.
Many other reductions in prices on choice Wash Materials.
East Basement.

We Close at 5 O'clock.

During July and August, except Saturdays when we will be open till 9:30 P. M. Our Store will Be Closed all Day Monday, July 5.

Most Exceptional Value—Handsome Petticoats to Your Special Measure \$1.98.

Perfectly cut, well made, guaranteed to fit, of best quality Heatherbloom Taffeta, any color excepting black or white for \$1.98. This special price is just to advertise our skirts and petticoats which we are making to your special measure. Main floor.

The Corset That Moulds Your Form to Fashion's Latest Mandate.

The W. B. is the only corset which works with nature to make your figure perfect. It supports the parts that need support and moulds any form into a perfect figure.
It enables you to dress in the height of fashion without a sacrifice of either health or comfort.
Prices range from \$1.00 to \$3.00 each.
Second floor.

Announcement.

Watch papers for announcement and particulars of our Great Clearing Sale of Silk Hosiery.

Special Announcement.

Don't miss this! Our sweeping clearing sale of beautiful silk. Regular \$1.00 and \$1.25 qualities one price 35c. See display in show window. Watch for opening date of sale.

Thompson's Pure filtered iced water on the main floor. Help yourself. This is the coolest store in town. Our customers say so.

SENATE MAKING PROGRESS

Maximum and Minimum Tariff Provision is Passed.

INCOME TAX VOTE ON MONDAY

Senator Brown of Nebraska Succeeds in Having Time Fixed—Wants It Acted on Without Delay.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The maximum and minimum provisions of the tariff bill were adopted by the senate today by a vote of 36 to 16. The final action on this amendment came at the close of a day devoted to a lively discussion of the proposed retaliatory measure, that brought out a great variety of views as to the advisability of such legislation. The provisions on this subject were passed at 11 o'clock Monday, and ninety days must elapse before a president's proclamation applying the maximum duty of 25 per cent ad valorem, in addition to other duties provided in the bill, will be operative.

The duty on tea and coffee, as provided in the amendment originally reported by the committee, was stricken out with the assent of the finance committee. The senate also agreed to vote on the submission of an income tax amendment to the several states for ratification, this vote to be taken upon the resolution and all amendments next Monday at 1 o'clock.

Income Tax Monday. The income tax question was brought up promptly in the senate today and an agreement was reached to vote at 1 o'clock Monday afternoon on Senator Brown's resolution providing for the submission to the states of an amendment to the constitution authorizing the imposition of an income tax.

This agreement is equivalent to a declaration that the senate will proceed with its business on the first of July, despite the observance of the holiday ever where else. The senators were slow in gathering today, and much time was consumed in acquiring a quorum. Senator Aldrich was in his seat at the beginning of the session, but he did not press his motion for his corporation tax amendment were not so prompt in attendance. As soon as the routine business permitted, Mr. Aldrich called up the tariff bill, but before any progress could be made, Senator Brown took the floor to press his income tax proposition. He asked that a vote be taken immediately, but encountered opposition from various quarters. Senator McLaughlin being especially antagonistic. After considerable debate, the Nebraska senator agreed to postpone his motion and presented the proposition for a vote on Monday. There was no special objection, and the vote was accordingly ordered.

Brown Urges Haste. Mr. Brown urged immediate action, especially because, as he said, it should reach the house before the tariff bill is taken back to the body. Senator McLaughlin said he saw no necessity for such an amendment, which would defer the enactment of an income tax law. He thought probably one-fourth of the states would decline to ratify this action by congress, and argued that the amendment would be used as an "arguement against it."

As soon as the agreement to vote was made the tariff bill was taken up and Mr. Aldrich presented his maximum and minimum amendment. Mr. Aldrich immediately proceeded to explain the senate's substitute for the original provision of the maximum provision of the bill as it passed the house. The house provides for a specified increase of the rates of duty on purpurous articles fixed by the bill, in case of the failure of the country from which any given article should come to grant to the imports from the United States the same terms given to imports from the most favored nations.

The senate committee, on finance presented a complete substitute providing for an increase of 25 per cent over the rates of the Payne-Aldrich bill against countries which by export bounty or otherwise discriminate against the United States. The amendment provided that the additional rate should be 25 per cent ad valorem on the value of the article at the time of importation, to be levied after March 31, 1910, unless a proclamation that no such discrimination exists.

Contains Discriminative Duty. The amendment also provided a duty of 5 cents a pound on coffee and 10 cents a pound on tea coming from the countries thus discriminating against the products of the United States. The measure was previously reported by the finance committee and was further amended to except the islands of Guam and Tutuila, as well as the Philippines, from its operation. Stating that he regarded this provision as the most important part of the tariff bill, Mr. Aldrich read a statement showing the maximum and minimum laws of other countries. Since that statement was prepared, he said, France had adopted rates that varied on an average of 50 per cent.

Moving to strike from the amendment the maximum tariff on the flour of wheat, Senator Daniel proposed legislation as authorizing the president to make treaties with foreign powers without submitting them to the senate.

"When this amendment is agreed to," he said, "the senate is eliminated as a treaty making power, so far as these commercial matters are concerned. It is becoming more and more common to eliminate the senate from the exercise of its powers."

Senator Nelson, Curtis and Root, speaking in favor of the elimination of the duty on tea and coffee, Mr. Daniel's amendment to strike out that provision was accepted by Mr. Aldrich and agreed to. Senator Aldrich agreed with Mr. Root that there was no necessity to hold a club over the countries that export these articles to the United States.

Senator Culberson offered an amendment to make nonpartisan the appointment of a tariff commission and to pay the members salaries of \$7,500 annually. Mr. Aldrich said experts were to be selected and he did not believe politics would be considered by the president in that connection.

"From the morning papers," said Mr. Bailey, "the director of the census is making his appointments for partisan reasons. If that were the case the first time it has been done in the history of this country." In view of the report he said he would not trust the executive authority to make the appointments without some restriction. Mr. Aldrich said he did not believe census appointments were being made for political reasons.

I know the president of the United States top well," he said, "to believe he would permit anything of that kind." Declaring the trend of the times was toward nonpartisanism, Mr. Root said the very purpose sought by the Texas senator would be defeated by dividing these appointments between republicans and democrats. He pointed to the record of the tariff commission, and declared he would not be influenced by partisan motives.

"We are united in our esteem for the president," said Mr. Money, "but under the dispensation of Providence man like him and we might have a had the presiding officer of the senate and he might make partisan appointments."

Vice President Sherman joined in the smile that became general as the Mississippi senator proceeded to show the temptation of men to make appointments with a partisan bias.

There is the chairman of the finance committee," Mr. Money added. "He has never been charged with being anybody's good Sunday school boy. He has never been shot at as an angel."

Mr. Money further declared that he understood the postmaster general was to appoint the census supervisors, and referring to Mr. Hitchcock he continued: "Whatever that distinguished gentleman may be doing, I have never been able to find him in the Postoffice department. I have called four or five times to see him and I have never been able to find him. My experience is the common experience on this side of the house. I suppose his political cares are so engrossing that he has no time to attend to the duties of the department he is called to preside over."

FOURTH IN FOREIGN LANDS

Celebration of Country's Birthday in European Cities.

IS GREAT BANQUET IN PARIS

Ambassador White Says Tariff Legislation is Not Aimed at France—Observances in London, Berlin and Copenhagen.

PARIS, July 3.—The annual Fourth of July dinner of the American Chamber of Commerce at the Hotel Palais D'Orsay tonight was exceptionally brilliant. Laurence V. Benet, president of the chamber, presided and covers were laid for 400, among whom were many visiting Americans. The guests of honor included the American ambassador, Henry White, M. Barthou, minister of public works; Jacob G. Schurman, president of Cornell university and Patrick Murphy.

Ambassador White, who was given an ovation, delivered the principal speech, his reference to the aid rendered by France in achieving American independence, and the increased American prosperity, under President Taft, calling forth salves of applause. His most important utterances constituted an official assurance, addressed directly to Minister Barthou, that the American tariff revision, contrary to the idea prevailing here, was in no wise aimed at France.

The ambassador explained that the United States, like other countries, in an age of broadmindedness and constantly augmenting exports, needed additional revenue, and, like other popular governments, desired that the increased taxation should fall on those best able to pay it.

He pointed out that France enjoyed almost a monopoly in articles of luxury exported to the United States for the use of the well-to-do, and these people would still purchase regardless of price. On the other hand a slight augmentation in the price of necessities would reduce consumption. As the primary object was the increase of revenue, congress, he said, did not desire to arise the rate of luxuries to a point where importation from France would be arrested or diminished. He further called attention to the immense quantity of French purchases, running into the millions, which did not appear in the statistics. These brought little into the United States' treasury, because they were brought back in the trunks of tourists.

"I do not claim," said the ambassador, "that in revising the tariff our first preoccupation is to safeguard the interests of France or any other foreign country, but I do insist that the contrary is not true."

Commerce Will Adjust Itself. After pointing out that the final rate to be retained would be adjusted in conference, he concluded by saying: "I am convinced that when our revision has been completed the commerce of the two countries will reciprocally adjust itself as it has always done heretofore. In the meantime I hope that the friendship of 121 years, which has been so advantageous to France and to the United States and to the peace of the world, will not be chilled by groundless fears that the forthcoming and pending American revision is hostile to French exportation."

M. Marston, after paying a tribute to the United States and President Taft, recalled former President Roosevelt's words to M. Jusserand, the French ambassador: "I can imagine war with any other country except France," as an eloquent expression of the deep and underlying friendship between the two countries. The minister said that France could only await the consummation of the American tariff with some apprehension, which perhaps must be felt on one side, because both countries are ultra-protectionists.

"There is good ground, however," continued the minister, "for equitable and reciprocal concessions. What we ask is not a sacrifice, but only a conciliation of our interests. We cannot consider the hypothesis of rupture."

Less Enthusiasm for Liberty. President Schurman, in a thoughtful speech, warned his hearers that there was less enthusiasm for liberty and the rights of man in the United States and Europe now than there was a generation ago. Experience had brought disillusion.

"Under popular government, as well as under monarchies," he said, "man must toil and sweat. Poverty stalks abroad, crime flourishes; the discontented clamor for revolution in the hope of the new Elysium. Beneath all lies the force of anarchism and barbarism."

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Nevertheless, President Schurman viewed with great satisfaction the conditions in the United States, which had not escaped the conditions of the age, but remained true to the purposes of the Declaration of Independence. He considered natural conditions in the United States, and the virtue of the people largely responsible for this, but these very conditions, he declared, were the source of the great national danger.

Boasts Big Business. "We have dedicated ourselves," he said, "to the exploitation of our resources with an energy so irresistible that it would not brook the restraints of law and morality. Material prosperity has blinded conscience. The world of high finance and big business became a law unto itself by alliances with political leaders and bosses, and some times controlled legislatures, governors and even

Toy Pistol Kills Boy. HAMILTON, O., July 3.—The first Fourth of July fatality here this year occurred when a boy named George March, 10 years old, died from tetanus. He shot himself in the hand with a toy pistol.

Stars and Stripes. A beer just suited to quaff at home—a night-cap for the sociable evening—a refreshing draught for the late supper—a delightful glass to sip under the evening lamp. Stars and Stripes is a foaming, sparkling beverage for the keen palate—for the connoisseur.

Have a case delivered to your home. Willow Springs Brewing Co. Office, 1407 Karsy St. Phone Doug. 1306.

Green Trading Stamps. \$1.00 in stamps (15) given with each dozen case of small bottles of Green Trading Stamps. \$1.25 in stamps (30) given with each dozen case of large bottles of Green Trading Stamps. \$2.25 in stamps (60) given with each dozen case and town customers add \$1.25 case and bottle.

GAS LAW HELD INVALID. Oklahoma Court Knocks Out Statute Prohibiting Piping of Gas from State. KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 3.—According to advice received by local attorneys in the case, a decision handed down today at Muskogee, Okla., declares invalid the Oklahoma law prohibiting the piping of natural gas from that state. Under this decision, it is stated, foreign corporations can now sell the natural fuel in other states.

Quick Action for Your Money—You get that by using The Bee advertising columns.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY By Dr. Fickes

The above heading smacks strongly of the worst form of Charlatanry and Quackery, for it appears directly to the pet aversion of the human race. None of us like to be hurt. This is doubly true if our teeth are sensitive. All dentists know this and those who are unscrupulous or lacking in ability brazenly promise immunity from pain, only to shamefully hurt the credulous patients and irreparably ruin mouths by their ignorance and unsanitary methods.

New painlessness in dentistry is practicable but it requires science, equipment, time, carefulness and innate sympathy. Given these, painlessness can be attained in every case. In my office it is attained in every case. I give my patients practically no actual pain even in the most sensitive cavities.

A few days ago a lady who came in answer to one of these talks said: "Doctor, I don't believe in going to dentists who advertise, and least of all those who advertise Painlessness, but if you can only remove this nerve without hurting so much . . . . . After it was over, I've worried myself sick over the filling of that tooth and it didn't hurt a bit."

It costs nothing to have your teeth examined by me. Dr. J. B. Fickes 216-217 Beard of Trade 16th & Farnam. Both Phones.

THIS IS THE TRAVELING SEASON. Let us fit you out with field glasses, binoculars, auto goggles, etc. Complete Line at Reasonable Prices. WURN OPTICAL CO. Night on the Southwest Corner 16th and Farnam Sts. Where They Test Eyes for Glasses.

courts, but the nation which recognizes its peril is already immune from the baneful virus and the history of the present decade will be a record of American awakening. For this we owe a debt of gratitude to men like Cleveland, Roosevelt, Hughes, Folk, and, not the least to a much defeated Bryan.

"Today the outlook is fair and promising. President Taft is happily demonstrating the possibility of combining a government of law with a policy of just and sane reform of corporative abuses."

Patrick Francis Murphy gave a characteristically humorous speech. London Fourth of July observance. LONDON, July 3.—The first of a series of Fourth of July celebrations here took the form of a dinner at the Savoy hotel tonight, at which about seventy Americans, mostly business men, were present. C. R. Cotton presided and a number of American musical hall artists entertained the guests. The annual dinner of the American society and the Independence day reception at the embassy will be held Monday.

Ambassador and Mrs. Whiteley Reid are among the week-end house party at Grosvenor Hall, where Mr. and Mrs. Arthur James are entertaining the king. His majesty, seeing the American ambassador and Mrs. Reid at the station, invited them to join him in the royal saloon.

Waitress Killed by Her Husband. Mrs. Maude Henry Called from Mother's House and Shot Twice. Mrs. Maude Henry, a waitress at Hilduff's cafe, was shot to death by her husband, Frank Henry, at 8:30 last night at the home of her mother, Mrs. Inez Nickles, 823 South Fifteenth street. Two shots were fired.

The shooting occurred on the west end of the house on a small porch. Henry called his wife from the house while supper was being served by her mother to two of her brothers and a boarder. Edward Galloway, her brother by her mother's first husband, rushed from the upper table when he heard the two shots, only to find his sister had fallen flat on the little porch at the rear of the house. He saw her slayer fleeing north along Fifteenth street and gave pursuit. Henry ran north as far as the alley between Leavenworth and Jackson and turned west. Galloway chased up this alley, but the murderer turned into the space back of the Panatorium on Jackson street and made his escape.

Henry and his wife had been separated for three months. Mrs. Henry was 23 years old, her birthday having occurred on May 31. Her husband was about the same age. Nobody could be found that saw the shooting. A Dart, living next door, at 1507 Leavenworth street, heard the shooting, but thought it was the result of boys celebrating the Fourth and did not go out doors until a crowd was collected.

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SAYS HOMES ARE TO BLAME

Memphis Schoolmaster Says They Burden Teachers' Lives.

HE CREATES MILD SENSATION

National Council of Education Begins Session in Denver—Indiana Children Present Play of "Hiawatha."

DENVER, Colo., July 3.—Asserting that American homes and society are responsible for the influences that make the teacher's life a burden, and in the end result in the influences which corrupt the morals, and pave the way for criminal careers in children, I. C. McNeill, superintendent of schools of Memphis, Tenn., created a mild sensation before the National Council of Education today.

The meeting was preliminary to the sessions of the National Educational association, which begins Monday evening. The principal subject before the council was care of delinquents, referred to as "exceptional children." This subject, together with the report of the committee on moral training, culture element and economy of time in teaching, industrial teaching, co-operation with other countries and educational progress, were discussed.

The introductory statement in the discussion of delinquents was made by James E. Van Sickle, superintendent of schools of Baltimore, Md., who was followed by Mr. McNeill.

"About 'Spritless' Teaching. Some teaching is so scientific and consequently so spiritless that it would make most any child delinquent," said Mr. McNeill. "Parents and teachers often make delinquents of children by failing to observe the fundamental things and processes incident to growth and development," said the speaker. "They make children hate books by forcing them to read before an interest in reading is aroused. By rushing them into arithmetic or grammatical analysis before their development warrants it they are made to dislike the subject. Permanent aversion to school is the legitimate result of putting children at work on studies they are not mature enough to comprehend. The method of presentation,

however, often counts for as much as maturity." The speaker condemned the attempt to put high school branches into grammar grades or intermediate studies into primary grades, and said that educative agencies must look continuously to the care of the physical and emotional, as well as to the intellectual side of education. "Society suffers from elements which are unstable, erratic, shiftless and inefficient. These elements corrupt morals, lead to irrational modes of living and swell the hosts of the helpless and criminal who become the real burdens of society. Unless delinquent classes have the benefits of the kind of education which is adapted to their peculiar needs they grow up among us and recruit the army of people who never fit anywhere. They fill the poor houses, the prisons, the asylums and almshouses. They produce and reproduce their kind and bring about a feeling of social unrest which is growing in this complex age.

Failure of Home. "A failure on the part of the home to exercise even and forceful discipline is a moral sin which has put the curse of Cain and the stamp of Satan upon many a promising boy or girl. "When we realize the beautiful working of uneven discipline growing out of weak willed, inefficient parental government, we stand in the presence of a great problem. How can we impress father and mothers and teachers with the idea that weak and vacillating government of children blights their lives and makes them candidates for the ranks of the ignominious?"

Miss Olive Jones of New York City was of the opinion that the care of delinquents is a civic duty rather than a school problem. F. C. Bruner of the Chicago schools urged physical training in goodly proportions as an aid to mental training for the "exceptional child."

Carol G. Pearce, superintendent of schools of Milwaukee, Wis., spoke of manual training and care of the deaf in the public schools of Wisconsin City. Wales C. Martindale of Detroit, William Davidson of Omaha, George B. Cook of Little Rock, Ark., also were speakers. John W. Cook of Dekalb, Ill., read the report of the committee on educational progress.

Indian School Play. Tonight there was an unusual feature provided for the visiting teachers. "Hiawatha," dramatized, was produced at the Denver Auditorium, under the auspices of the Haskell Indian school. Every part in the play was enacted by full-blood Indians, forty-five in number. The huge building was filled to overflowing. Tomorrow will be a day of rest for nearly 20,000 teachers, who are in Denver to attend the sessions. The first work of the association will be taken up Monday evening, when a general session will be held in the auditorium.

DEATH RECORD.

Dr. Sullivan Stevenson. AUBURN, Neb., July 3.—(Special.)—Dr. Sullivan Stevenson died this morning at the home of his father, John S. Stevenson. Dr. Stevenson was born in this city forty-five years ago. After graduating at the state university he located in Oklahoma, where he practiced his profession. About one year ago cancer of the face developed. He went to St. Louis to a specialist, but found no relief. About one month ago he came to his father's home to die. He survived by a wife and one child. Interment will take place in Walnut Grove cemetery, Brownville.

WEST POINT, Neb., July 3.—(Special.)

A cablegram conveys the intelligence of the death of Mrs. Joseph Kase, wife of a West Point business man, who went to Omaha, Austria, her old home, for her health about a year ago. A short time after her arrival one of her children died from scarlet fever and now the wife and mother is no more. Mr. Kase was at the bedside of his wife when she died and will bring the remaining child of the family home with him to West Point.

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TAFT HONORS OLD SOLDIER

(Continued from First Page.)

have rendered by their holding high loyalty and patriotism since the war to the present day. "Mr. Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, inasmuch as congress contributed to this monument and provided for its erection, I am here officially to accept at your hands, on behalf of the government of the United States, this fitting memorial of fraternity, charity and loyalty."

Celebration Imposing. All the regular troops in and about Washington participated in conjunction with the Grand Army of the Republic and the ladies' auxiliary. President Taft was the principal speaker and guest of honor. The program was interspersed with musical selections by the Grand States Marine band and vocal solos. Senator William S. Warner of Missouri, past commander-in-chief, presided.

Major Stephenson, who was a surgeon in the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry, was not only the founder of the Grand Army of the Republic, but his first provincial commander-in-chief. The memorial is the first of the kind ever erected, and while the Grand Army of the Republic raised most of the funds, the Woman's Relief corps gave valuable help.

Commander Nevius Talks. Bestowing high praise upon the work done by the members of the Grand Army of the Republic during the civil war, Commander-in-Chief Nevius of the organization expressed the hope in his address that the monument would "ever stand as an enduring memorial to the son and sons of the worthy sires whose monument stands at Bunker Hill."

After reviewing some of the campaigns of the war, Commander Nevius, with arms outstretched toward the street on which the statue of Stephenson stands, exclaimed: "On this very street in front of us, the dashing Early made his raid when he advanced upon the capitol city, the only time the national capitol was in danger and on this same street on the night of July 10, 1864, the 'boys in blue' marched out to Fort Stevens, and there confronted Early. And then the gallant Sheridan hurled him back up the valley with such disastrous results."

He declared that it had been by the suffering, sacrifice and blood of the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic that the flag had been "raised from the dust and mire, smoke-begrimed, powder-stained and bullet-ridden and thrown to the breeze to float forever over a free land."

HENEY IN AUTO ACCIDENT. Graft Prosecutor Saves Himself from Injury by Leaping Out. CASTLE ROCK, Wash., July 3.—An automobile in which Francis J. Henny of San Francisco and former United States Senator Fred Mulkey of Portland were traveling from Portland to Seattle returned near here this afternoon. One member of the party sustained a broken leg. Mr. Henny saved himself from injury by jumping.

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