

DEFICIENCY BILL NOW IN ORDER

Has Been Crowded Out for Some Time by the Tariff.

Whole Session of the Senate Finally Devoted to Its Consideration.

Good Progress Made Until a Snag Is Struck in the Shape of Armor-Plate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8.—The whole session of the Senate to-day was given up to the general deficiency bill, which passed the House on March 19, and which has since been crowded out by the tariff bill.

Before the bill was taken up Berry of Arkansas offered a resolution requiring the President to demand the release of A. Melton, a native-born citizen of the United States, taken prisoner on board the Competitor and now confined in a Spanish prison in Cuba.

Hale of Maine expressed the hope that the Senator would not open the Cuban question this morning.

The resolution was referred to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

The amount appropriated in the deficiency bill as it passed the House is \$8,166,214; as reported to the Senate, \$7,811,465.

The paragraph accepting the invitation of France to take part in the Paris Exposition of 1900 and providing for the appointment of a special commissioner was agreed to.

An amendment having been reached that limits the price of armor-plate for three battleships to \$425 a ton, Butler of North Carolina moved to reduce the limit to \$400 and to give the Secretary of the Navy power, if not able to make contracts at that rate, to establish a Government armor factory and manufacture the armor-plate required.

Several additional amendments were agreed to, including the following: To pay out of the deficiency bill the amount without the question of liability, to the Italian Government as full indemnity to the heir of three Italian subjects taken from jail and lynched in Louisiana in 1892, the sum of \$6000.

Amendments for the payment of private claims were offered by Senators White and Foraker and resisted by Hale, who made the point that such claims were excluded by the Senate rules as amendments to appropriation bills.

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THE LATE SENATOR ISHAM G. HARRIS OF TENNESSEE.

Reed, "the chair must give preference to his own view of the rule. [Laughter.] Lewis then substid, and the order from the Committee on Rules was read. It provides for immediate non-concurrence in the Senate amendments in gross, and agreeing to the conference asked for by the Senate, the conference to be appointed without instruction.

The rule was discussed by Bailey and Swanson of Virginia for the minority, and Dalzell for the majority. Bailey criticized the Republican administration and Congress for its attitude toward Cuba.

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SENATOR HARRIS LIVES NO MORE

The Noted Tennessean Dead at His Post in Washington.

Worked Up From a Shopboy to Wealth and Political Honors.

Served With the Confederacy and Was at Johnston's Side at Shiloh.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8.—Senator Isham G. Harris of Tennessee died at 6 o'clock this evening at the supposed age of 79 years. He had a severe attack of a grippe last year and never recovered from its effects, his death being due to debility coupled with stomach troubles.

He suffered greatly with the heat of the last few days, and his condition yesterday was so feeble that it was feared he would not survive the day. He rallied some with a slight fall in temperature last evening, but to-day he began to sink and slowly passed away.

Isham Green Harris was born near Tullahoma, Tenn., on February 10, 1818. His father, whose name was the same, was the owner of a fertile farm and ten or twelve negroes, and his family grew up without discipline. At 14 years of age he went to Paris, Tenn., and got employment as a shopboy, and the following year he went to school, and before he was 19 years old moved to Tipka County, Miss., where he became a successful merchant.

McFadden's Money Waiting. Guatemala Government Sends the Amount He Was Robbed Of to the Authorities at Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8.—The CALL correspondent received a note from the Secretary of State to-day asking if the whereabouts of J. E. McFadden could be furnished the department. Assistant Secretary Adee was particularly anxious to secure a copy of THE CALL of April 7 last, which contained a two-column interview with McFadden. It appeared from this printed report that McFadden had, on a visit to Guatemala, been thrown into prison for shaking dice for the drinks.

McFadden alleged that he was minus several thousand dollars when he gained his freedom, thirty-six hours later, and that the jail officials tried to relieve him of his jewels and even his gold teeth. He returned to his business at Paris with a rich partner, and in two years had recouped his losses. His nights, meanwhile, had been given to the study of the law, and he was admitted to the bar in 1847.

His legislative district had a small Democratic majority. Two obstinate Democrats insisted on running, and the leaders in caucus nominated Harris as a party ticket. He was elected in 1853, and remained in office until 1856, when he was defeated. He then returned to his business at Paris, and in 1856 he was elected to Congress in 1857, re-elected in 1859 and again in 1861. His last wife was Mrs. E. Edon of Syracuse, N. Y. She is a cultured and educated woman and a member of the Episcopal church.

The Alton's Big Loss. Many Men Narrowly Escape a Fire in Which \$250,000 Worth of Merchandise Is Burned.

CHICAGO, ILL., July 8.—The dock warehouse of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, extending from Van Buren to Harrison streets, on the west bank of the river, burned this morning. Besides the warehouse, which was stored with merchandise, about forty loaded freightcars were also consumed. The loss is estimated at \$200,000 to \$250,000. The steamer Chemung of the Buffalo and Niagara Falls route, which was being unloaded at the docks, was slightly damaged. When the fire communicated to the Chemung a large number of sailors were asleep in their bunks, and several were known to have been escaped. Watchman Gene Suttie of the Alton Company was on the scene when the fire was first discovered. His first thought was for the hundred or more dock laborers who were known to be sleeping in the dockhouse. Hastening into the burning structure Suttie aroused the sleeping men and told them to run for their lives.

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AVENGES WRONG WITH BULLETS

A Kansas City Husband Kills a Prominent Physician.

The Doctor Had Violated the Ethics of the Medical Profession.

Story of the Slayer Corroborated by His Wife—The Victim Leaves a Family.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 8.—Dr. L. A. Berger, one of the best known physicians of Kansas City, was shot this afternoon by John Schlegel, a grocer, of Eighteenth and Oak streets, and died in a few minutes. The shooting was in front of O'Brien's saloon at Twelfth and Walnut streets. Berger was shot in the right groin and underneath the right arm. He was standing in front of the saloon, when Schlegel stepped up and said with an oath: "You wronged my wife. I have tried to get you before, but I'll kill you now."

Schlegel's hand tightly clutched a revolver. Berger shrank back in fear, not distinguishing what he said. A moment later Schlegel was followed quickly by two shots. Berger staggered at the first shot and the blood gushed from his side and stained his shirt bosom. He recovered himself, however, and started toward the door of the saloon, when a second bullet brought him to the sidewalk. He tried to rise, but fell back with a groan and died in a few minutes.

Schlegel made no attempt to escape and surrendered to the first policeman who ran up. Schlegel says the crime with which he charged Berger was committed in Berger's office when his wife went there to have a small tumor removed from her breast. Mrs. Schlegel admits the truth of the story and says he beat her most brutally and cut her throat. She told her husband, who declared he would kill Berger on sight. Rather than have the matter brought out in the papers she wished to endure her shame in silence. Then, too, she says, Berger declared that if she told any one of the deed he would shoot her and himself at the same time.

Berger was a son of Dr. Adolph Berger of Worms, Germany. In 1890 he came to Kansas City and was soon recognized as one of the most eminent members of the profession in the State. He was married twice. His first wife was Mrs. E. Edon of Syracuse, N. Y. She is a cultured and educated woman and a member of the Episcopal church.

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NEW TO-DAY MONEY BACK.

THIS TERM AND THE OFFER TO REFUND MONEY IF GOODS ARE NOT AS REPRESENTED IS BE