### CLOSE OF THE CONFERENCE

Methodist Delegates Pinish the Work of the Eession and Adjourn.

WOMEN WITH THEIR FIGHT FOR PLACE

Question of Their Admission to be Submitted to the vote of the Annual Conferences-Work of the Closing Session.

The general conference of the Mothodist Episcopal church which has been in session in Omana since the 2a day of May closed its denberations yesterday and the delegates are mostly on the way home.

This has been a conservative and as a whole a harmonious conference. At no time has there been awagened anything that might be termed extreme bitterness, even in the elections. The conference seemed to be impressed with the idea that there were only a few things that really needed changing very badly. There were very few rash and

radical members in the body.

DTbe following are some of the most important matters discussed and disposed of during the session: The first decisive step vas the decision of the laymen to demand separate seating from the ministers in the conference hall. This was a new de-parture and marks an era in the lay repre-sentation of the church. Then the conference decided that the constitution of the general conference and the church did not need reconstruction, although a commission which had been appointed four years before was eager to have its report adopted. Next came a decision that no more bishops were needed at present, and none were elected. Later on the conference decided that the time limit on the illnerancy should not be taken off, notwithstanding the urgent de-mand on the part of a great number of the ministers that the limit be removed. One of the most important decisions of the confer-ence was that the church shall receive no more money from the general government for the support of its Indian mission schools, and another vital matter was the recommennation to the annual conferences that the laymen be given equal representation in the

ceneral conferences of the future.
Important resolutions passed by the conference were those which demanded the ing of the gates of the World's fair on Sunday; denouncing outrages on the ne-proes in the south; appointing a commission to consider the advisability of organic union of all the Methodist churches of the United States; opposing certain features in the Chinese exclusion bill recently passed by congress; making the Epworth league a conpections society of the church, and sub-mitting the question of the menning of the word laymen to a vote of the annual confer

Puts the Burden on the Opposition.

The strewdest and most skillfully man aged piece of legislation of the entire conference was that passed at the last session relating to the woman question. Those who have opposed the admission of women as delegates to the general conference have invariably fallen back on the statement that the word laymen did not mean women and therefore women could have no right under the constitution to seats in the general con ference. Taking a unique and cunning advantage of this argument the friends of the women succeeded in getting a proposition submitted to the annual conferences that will undoubtedly give the opposition considarable uneasiness. The substitute adopted in place of the committee report submits to the annual conferences this question: "Does the word inymen, as applied to lay delegates, eas male delegates only !" If this is affirmed by two-thirds of all the annual conferences and two-thirds of the general conference at the next session, then the women will not be entitled to seats in the general conferonce. But the proposition also provides that if this construction of the word laymen is not confirmed by the above vote of the conferences then the word shall mean both men and women. This simply throws the load of

proof upon those who oppose the admission of women. They w. I have to work with great energy to carry the proposition. The advocates of the admission of women seemed to be scarcely a match for the opposi-tion up to the last session, but in the closing hours of the conference they won a victory that more than overbalanced all their apparent defeats during the entire session. It is fair to say that a large share of the credit for this signal victory should be ascribed to Dr. J. W. itamilton of Boston, who introduced the country supplies that the control of the country supplies the country sup duced the cunning substitute and actually managed it so smoothly that some of the opposition advocated it before they discovered

Book Concern Affairs.

"Blessed be the tie that binds" was the morning bymn sung at the opening of the last day of the conference, Bishop Fitzgerald was in the chair. Some of the delegates had already taken their de-parture, for there were several vacant seats

Dr. Hunt of the New York book concern was then given the floor to state several points in the laws governing the book con-cern that needed to be disentancied. The report of the book committee adopted the previous day had run against some previous rules in the discipline that needed to be adjusted harmoniously. The principal point that Dr. Hunt wanted cleared up was the change made in paying the missionary bishops. Dr. Hunt is treasurer of the mis-sionary society and as the conference had coted to take the salary of the missionary bishops out of the missionary fund instead of the episcopal fund Dr. Hunt wanted to have

how much he should remit to the missionary The committee on book concern was in-structed to fix the salary of the missionars bishops and instruct Dr. Hunt as to how the funds should be remitted.

Bishop Taylor has been and is very much averse to taking his salary out of the mis-sionary fund. He holds that this will cripple the work in Africa. It will indicate that the missionary society is obliged to support the missionary bishops rather than the church. He says that this plan will ham-string the self supporting missions of Africa. The committee on the state of the church reported in favor of the appointment of a commission consisting of three bishops, three ministers and three laymen to consider the advisability of the organic union of all the Methodist churches in the United States. The report was adopted.

Western Publications of the Church

The book committee recommended that Bishop Henry W. Warren, ex-Governor Evans and others be appointed as a commis-sion to publish the Rocky Mountain Advo-sate as a semi-official organ, but not to be financially connected with the church in any

Dr. Buckley hit the report a broadside shot by asking whether or not the nublishers pro-posed to pay in a share of the profits to the fund for superannuated ministers. The chairman of the committee answered no. Dr. Buckley thought that this was a very loose way of doing business. It was the eniorsement of private newspapers simply to give them a boost and with no prospect of getting any benefit out of them for the nevolent funds.

similar report with respect to the Nebraska Christian Advocate. The committee recom-mended that Bishop Newman, Rev. J. W. Shank and others be authorized to publish the Nebraska Christian Advocate. Dr. Buckley thought that the Omaha paper

bas just as good a claim for recognition as the Denver paper, but he opposed the whole

Dr. Maxfield of Omaha charged that some of the high officials in the conference who had been elected by the manimous vote of the conference were abusing their high posi-tion by striking a blow at the brothren of Omaha, who had been the willing servants of

the conference for a whole month.

The report favoring the endorsement of the Omaha paper was adopted. Omaha paper was adopted.

The committee also recommended that the

Epworth Berald should be made more juvenile, and that the Sanday, School Advocate be published weekly rather than biweekly.

A heated discussion arose over an effort unde by the book committee to make it more afficult for the independent church papers to get the endorsement of the annual confer-The whole question was finally laid

Of Interest to the Women.

Dr. D. H. Moore then made a desperate effort to get the woman question before the conference. He moved that the rules be suspended to take up the discussion of the admission of women into the general confer-The motion to suspend the rules required a two-thirds voice. It failed to carry. The galleries were filled with women who appeared to be very much disappointed. The oman question had to await the regular

Dr. J. O. Peck prose to a question of privilege. He nanounced that a Nebraska minister had contributed \$1,000 to the deaconess cause and another brother, a very wealthy man, had authorized him to say that be would contribute \$1,000,000 for missions during his life. This statement was received with ap-

#### Polygamy and Church Insurance.

The committee or missions then brought in a report declaring that the church should, under no dircumstances, admit any one who had not entirely abandoned the practice of

polygamy. Adopted.
A long discussion took place over the matter of church insurance. The committee recommended that the matter should be re-ferred to the church extension society, but others favored the organization of a special commission to consider the organization of a church insurance society. A substitute for the report of the committee was presented, recommending the organization of an in-surance society within the church. Dr. Buck-ley and others favored the idea of organizing an insurance society similar to those conducted by the Weslevan church in Eugland. vided for the appointment of a commission on insurance to report a plan of insurance at the

#### Temperance and Judiciary Reports. Some additional resolutions upon the tem-

On motion of Dr. Bristol the conference congratulated the United States congress upon the action taken a few days ago by which the \$5,000,000 appropriation to the World's fair was conditioned upon the pronosition that no intoxicating liquors should be sold on the grounds.

The judiclary committee then brought in

several important reports upon appeals taken by parties who had been tried upon charges and who held that they had not been fairly dealt with in the rulings of the bishops. The bishops were all sustained by the conference in their rulings.

#### Women as Delegates.

Then the woman question got into the conference. The judiciary committee reported that the word "laymen," in the discipline, did not mean both sexes, but that it had reference to men only. The committee did not mean to take the ground that women should not be admitted, but simply that the meaning of the word "laymon" as it was placed in the discipline years ago did not include women. Dr. D. H. Moore, the women's champion,

offered a substitute declaring that the plan of lay delegation was not a constitutional question, but it might be decided by the action of the general conference and there-fore that the general conference might decide the right to admit women to the general conference without a constitutional change. He held further that the word "laymen" did mean women as well as men. The term might have been applied only to men at the time the words were adopted, but by all justice and right the term ought to be applied to both men and women.

Dr. Kynett argued in vigorous language Dr. Queal opposed the idea of making the

word "laymen" include the women. Dr. J. W. Hamilton introduced a unique amendment. He wanted the annual con-ferences to vote upon a proposition to make the word "laymen" mean men only, and if this ameadment was not carried by a two-thirds vote then the word "laymen" should mean both men and women. This amendment was neartily applauded. Dr. J. M. Buckley rolled out a vigorous speech going to snow that the word 'lay-men" never had meant women. He held slso that women had never been ordained by the Methodist church. He wanted the women to come in fairly if they came in at all. Dr. Hamilton and Dr. Moore, he at all Dr. Hamiton and Dr. Moore, he said, were trying to get the women into the church by a trick. If this effort succeeded it would place a stain upon the record of the men who presented such a scheme, and would be a questionable right cennted to the women

There was great applause at the close of his speech, mingled with cries of "No, no" by the friends of the women.

Mr. Field of Philadelphia beld that the admission of women would drive the young men and boys out of the church. He pleaded for the young men, he said, by urg-ing the conference and the women of the church not to insist upon admitting women.

Dr. Bristol was opposed to the scheme proposed by Dr. Hamilton. He held that the women should not come in by juggiery. Let them come in by the vote of the annual conferences or not at all. This, he said, was the only way by which the women could come

tional manner. A motion was made to lay Dr. Hamilton's amendment on the table. It was not tabled. Dr. Hamilton's amendment was adopted by a vote of 284 to 174. The result was tumultuously applauded.

The question was then divided. Dr. Moore's part of the paper was laid on the

into the general conference in a constitu-

Dr. Hamilton's substitute was then adopted by a vote of 241 to 160 to take the place of all other parts of the paper and to be submitted The victory was greeted with a long burst

A resolution was submitted to ask the annual conferences to reduce the ratio of representation from one delegate for each forty-five ministers to one for each ninety ministers in the annual conferences. It was adopted by a vote of 167 to 128. The object of this is to make the general conference a

Clarkson and his assistants and the citizens of Omaha for their kindness during the con-ference. The secretaries of the conference, the railroads, the Daily Advocate and the secular press of Omaha were all tendered thanks.

The roll was then called to see how many of the delegates were present, and who they were, at the last session. The minutes were read and approved, and the conference closed with prayer by Bishop Bowman. Most of the delegates departed last night and the others will go today.

The general conference of the Methodist

Emscopal church adjourned at noon today. This great body of Christian ministers and laymen of 523, inclusive of our bishops, have been entertained by the citizens of Omnha in a most magnificent manner, and return to their bomes with full appreciation of this fact. I therefore exteem it a pleasure and an henor to thank my fellow citizens of Omana henor to thank my fellow citizens of Omaha for the generous hospitality wherewith they have received the delegates of the conference; and especially do I thank the ladies who have so cheerfully and kindly made their stay in our midst a pleasure long to be remembered. From all sides I hear expressions of gratitude on the part of the delegates and of pleasure on the part of those who have been the entertainers. Our city press has done nobly and deserve all praise. It is particularly interesting for me to state that at no other general conference have thore been held such mass meetings as have there been held such mass meetings as are held in Omaha. God bless the homes of Omaha and all who have contributed to the splenged success which has crowned this great gathering in this our beautiful mid-land city of our republic.

JOHN P. NEWNAK, Resident Bishop.

Presbyterian General Assembly Takes Full Charge of the Briggs Heresy Trial.

ARGUMENTS BEFORE THE FULL BODY

Right of the General Body to Hear the Case Denied by Dr. Briggs-Points Raised by Both Sides-Religious News.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 26 .- A whole day has been consumed by the Briggs case and the end is not yet in sight. The appeal of the prosecution committee has been entertained and the assembly has set for itself the task for tomorrow of hearing the appeal as it shall be presented by the appellants, the committee of prosecution, the appellee, Dr. Briggs, the "members of the judicatory," appealed from the presbytery of New York and the members' assembly. A vista of possibilities in the case is too long to be followed out in detail here. Only one thing will act as a par to an indefinite continuation of the case, and that is a growing desire for its close.

The Presbyterian general assembly was slow in getting to work on the order of the day-hearing arguments in the Briggs case, Finally Dr. Birch took the floor to present the case against Dr. Briggs.

In his address Dr. Birch gave some rea sons why the appellants have overleaped the synod of New York. This course is based upon the provision of section 102 of the book of discipline, that appeals shall generally be taken to the next superior judiciary. It was claimed:

#### Dr. Birch's Reasons.

"First. That this course of procedure is a constitutional form of government. Chapter xii., sections 4 and 5, state that the general assembly shall receive and issue all appeals and shall have the power of deciding in all controversies respecting doctrine and discipline. While the appellants have gone around ordinary procedure, they have acted in a constitutional and regular manner.

"Second. The present course is taken in order to get the constitutional advice, which the assembly can give, in order to restore peace in the church. Has then the committee done right to bring this question before this assembly in showing irregularities in the action of the presbytery of New York! The question is one of intense importance,

"Third. The case involves doctrines which are fundamental to the church and of greater importance than any other question which has ever agitated it—the historic controversies have concerned the relations of gentile Christians to Hebrews, the doctrine of the trinity and of justification by faith, "Fourth, A great question is now to be settled—the plea of appellants—is it to be

enforced by presbyteries here represented. which have spoken, to a number of more than four score, in trumpet tones in opposition to the views referred to! "Fifth, The presbytery has committed errors in its administration of law and com-

errors to its administration of the pelied the committee to appeal.
"Sixth, If the prosecutor were an individual some some show of reason might be vidual some some show of procedure should be presented why regular procedure should be followed, but the appellant is the Presbyterian church in the United States of America.

"By implication," said Dr. Birch, "faithlessness to ordination vows was alleged the name of the church, and with abundan precedent, in the name of the administration of the law, your appellants respectfully and surnestly ask the general assembly to enter-

When Dr. Birch took his seat a point of order was made by the appellee in the case as the presbytery of New York. The

moderator decided it not well taken. Dr. Briggs Took the Floor.

Dr. Briggs took the floor to object to the entertainment of the appear. He stated that he is not responsible for the action of his presbytery, and for it he had not asked, yet he is compelled to appear, seemingly, to de-fend the prespytery. He then proceeded to give some account of the history of the case and stated his reasons for appealing. His answer was also based upon the words "generally" quoted above. He a serted that strong reasons must be given why any de-parture from the ordinary methods should be allowed. The exceptions are not always at manding reasons for such a course. In this case there are no exceptional reasons why an appeal should be entertained and there are insuperable reasons why it should not be entertained. The points made by Mr. Briggs

"The reasons presented by the appellants are not such as to justify the general bly in entertaining their appeal. Four rea-

First. Their belief that it is one of the most important questions in the history of the Presbyterian church. It is a valid rea-son why they should appeal to the synod of New York, provided they have a right of appeal, which we do not concede. But it is not a valid reason why they should pass over the synod of New York and appeal to the general assembly, if they think they can sus-tain their charges. The synod of New York is the judicatory before which they go, otherwise they must assign valid reasons for the opinion that the synod of New York may not do them justice. But the importance of the trial is another reason why the synod, as an intermediate judicatory, ought to have its constitutional share in the proceedings. If the assembly could entertain this reason you would wrong the defendant. The defend ant does not think it creditable that this general assembly could do him such a wrong.

Formally Demands Trial.

"The second reason is the desire to secure condemnation of errors of the defendant by the supreme judicatory. But the supreme judicatory cannot condemn the defendant without a trial, for it lacks original jurisdiction in the case and can only act after a verdict has been given in the presbytery. These reasons cannot be entertained without prejudicing the case. The detendant claims that his address is in entire accord with holy scripture and the system of doctrine taught in the Westminster confession. Again and again he has affirmed his adherence to the confession and the holy scriptures. He is entitled to the presumption of innocence until he is proved guilty after trial.

"The third reason is that the general as-sembly has a special responsibility regard-ing the doctrine of the church. This is a general statement, to which no Presbyteria could make any objection, but it is to reason why the presbytery of New York should be ignored when they dismissed the case. If dissatisfied, they should have framed new charges and specifications sufficient in form and legal effect. They might have then had a trial and a verdict during the past winter. But why is speed necessary! The importance of the case calls for the caution of de-liberation. This appeal caunot be entertained because there are no precedents to justify it. It is the established usage of the supreme court to refer appeals back to the synod, and to entertain this appenl is to es-tablish a dangerous precedent. The appeal cannot be entertained because it would deprive the defendant of the right to the con-sideration of his case before his synod.

"Fourth, the appeal cannot be entertained because it might deprive more than 100 min-isters and elders of the presbytery of New York, who have taken action in the case by their complaint to the synod, of their right of complaint. Bights of the New York Synod.

"A complaint against the action under which this committee is acting is now pend-ing in the synod of New York signed by 114 members of the prosbytery. Only by this complaint could the prosbytery act in order to have the question at issue decided. "Fifth. If the question now nere is decided will damage the rights of complaint

under the constitution of the church or place the synod in a strong diamma. The synod of New York has a right to entertain the appeal. That synod has one seventh of the presbyteries and one sixth of the ministers of the whole church and assuredly, is large enough to be considered capable of deciding a case and too large to be passed over by any

committee.

"Sixth, The appeal cannot be properly entertained, because it should be consolidated with a complaint from some of the parties before the synod. The complaint is in order before the synod, but not before the assembly. The appeal and complaint being practically identical, should be consolidated and this result is controlled.

tically identical, should be consolidated and this can only occur in systed.

"Seventh. The appeal is tregular sbecause notice was given to the prosbytery of the appeal to the systed of New York. The appeal to the assembly seems to have been an after thought. The committee had exhausted its rights by that notice.

"Eighth, The appeal cannot be entertained because the compilaint to the synods acts as a stay until the synod decides whether the committee has the right to exist and therefore the right of appeal."

fore the right of appeal."

Dr. Briggs Closes His Argument. Dr. Briggs Closes His Argument.

In conclusion, Fr. Briggs said: "Mr. Moderator, ministers and cliggs. I have limited my argument to one simple point, that is, the appellants, if they are appellants, which we do not concede. If they have the right to appeal, under any circumstances, of which there is a grave doubt, they ought to go to the synod of New York. The reasons they present why you should entertain their appeal are invalid. You could not admit them without prejudicing the cause of the defendant, usurping the authority which belongs to the lower court and acting in a hasty, illegal and revolutionary manner."

manner,"

Dr. Briggs then summed up the further points he had made in the argument and convenerable body with the request that you will do justice to the appellee, that you will do justice to the appellee, that you will recognize the right of his copres-bytery, that you will credit the presbytery of New York and that you will trust the synod of New York and that you will trust the synod of New York. and that you will trust the synod of New York, all of which you can do only by dismissing the appeal and referring the appellants to the synod of New York, where they must appear in any case to maintain their own complaint before that judiciary and to resist the complaint of others in the presbytery of New York."

The reading of this paper took just one

the reading of this paper took just one hour and twenty-two minutes. At twenty-five minutes before the hour of adjournment the floor was given to Colonel McCook of New York, on behalf of the appellants. He continued until the hour set by the order of the day for recess.

The moderator then stated that the ques

on was upon the motion to enter the appeal, The motion carried.
The question was then upon the report of the minority, recommending that the case be sent back to the synod of New York. Upon motion the report was laid on the table by a vote of 335 to 162. The majority report was then adopted without division.

Then arose the question over "records of Then arose the question over "records of the case." The moderator stated that there was a book in the house bearing that title, containing the minutes of the pressystery of New York, with stenographic reports of the Briggs trial on charges of heresy. The ques-tion was whether the books contained the

true records.

Dr. Briggs objected to this book. He stated it was inaccurate, contained things which did not belong in the record and that it changed the order of proceedings. After much discussion it was finally decided that the records in the case consist of minutes as written and from stenographic report.

Judge Crowell of Montana gave notice of protest, because of the belief that the constitutional rights of Dr. Eriggs and been invaded by the assembly.

### BAPTIST - P SONARY UNION. Rev. Waviand Makes a Sensational Talk or

of the eighteenth anniversary of the American Bantist Missionary union was held here to lav.

Rev. Dr. Wayland presented resolutions de nouncing the Chinese exclusion act. They were adopted.

Speaking of the resolution, Rev. Thomas Dixon of New York employed these terms "We nave broken our treaty with a nation that is incapable of retaliation. Oh, I pray to God that He will wipe the stain of the nation's disgrace. I remember some years ago that there was a large soum vote on the Pacific coast controlled by a fellow named Dennis Kearney. The general impression of respectable men was that he should be hung. The democrats have descried their Jefferson and gone after a false god—and his name is Dennis. The republicans have also gone after a false god—and his name is Dennis. I want the Eaptists to sheak in no uncertain language to the people who have disgraced us and let them know what we think of them. I would like to stuff this document down the throat of the president down the throats of these lawmakers who framed such a paper. As a young man, call upon the young men to refute the dis grace at the ballot box."

the centenary committee was presented by Rev. E. C. Mabie of Boston. Sunday, June 26, is set apart to be celebrated as centenary day. An earnest appeal was made in the re port to the ciergy, issumen and the various Baptist societies to use their best endeavors to raise as quickly as possible the \$1,000,000 centenary fund to be used in siding foreign missions. The following apportionment in raising the funds was made to the committee: Churches, \$400,000; Sun-day schools, \$150,000; individuals, \$300,000,

and women's societies, \$250,000.

Before the meeting adjourned \$47,000 had been pledged toward the fund. business of the union closed with the

afternoon meeting. This evening the academy was filled and addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Richard Storrs, Rev. Dr. A. J. Gordon and others.

## ANOTHER LETTER FROM ROME.

System. Rome, May 26. - The sacred congregation of the holy see has addressed a letter to each of the Roman Catholic bishops in the United States concerning the arrangement made by the archbishop of St. Paul regardmade by the archbistop of St. Paul regard-ing the two parochial schools at Faribault and Stillwater. The letter states that the holy see, in view of the bitter discussion over the matter, has made a definite declara-tion on the subject, judging it opportune to reserve to itself the examination of the affair and to put an end to all discussion by its de-cision.

The letter says the examination was in-trusted to several of the reverend fathers of the sacred congregation of the propaganda at their meeting on April 21, who now give out Robert Patrick's Story. their decree approved this day by the sover-eign pontiff. The decree in substance save:
"While firmly maintaining in force the de-crees of the councils of Haltimore regarding parochial schools, the convention concluded that the arrangements under by the Reverence Father John Ireland relating in the schools of Faribault and Stillwater be tolerated Taking advantage of this opportunity, the reverend fathers carpeatly recommend to the venerable bishops of the United States to continue to do as they have done heretofore. to work with accord for the salvation of the souls intrusted to their care. The reverend fathers also make their desire that, on the first occasion the archbishops of the United States shall meet together, thay shall diligently inquire as to what means are necessary to provide for the voung Catholic children who, according to the trustworthy statistics, attend the public schools in preference to parochial schools. The sacred congregation does not entertain the flightest both that is their fillal veneration of the apostolic see, they will put an end to all discorn in order to work constantly together of one accord and fathers also make their desire that, on the was just inside the during room door and was separated from Montgomery only by the width of the table at which Montgomery was seated.

work constantly together of one accord and in mutual understanding, to accoure the end in view, the safeguard and progress of the Southern Presbyterians. Hor Sraines, Ark., May 26.—in the CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.

# AWFUL RETRIBUTION

President Montgomery of the German National Bank of Lincoln Shot Dead.

W. H. IRVINE OF SALT LAKE HIS SLAYER

Fearful Tragedy Enacted in the Dining Room of the Lincoln Hotel,

TWO BULLETS THROUGH HIS HEART

at the Breakfast Table. MURDERER SURRENDERS TO THE POLICE

Horrified Guests Witness the Bloody Affair

Had Been Ruined by His Victim-Omaha People Eyewitnesses of the Crime.

Lincoln, Neb., May 26 .- Special Telegram to THE BEE. ]-C. E. Montgomery, president of the German National bank of this city, was shot and almost instantly killed in the dining room of the Hotel Lincoln a few minutes before 8 o'clock this morning by W. H. Irvine,a wealthy business man of Salt Lake City. The shooting, together with the incidents leading up to it, form one of the greatest tragedies in the criminal annals of Lincoln. The prominence of the parties, the scene of the tragedy and its enactment in the presence of so many distinguished citizens of Nebraska on the occasion of one of the greatest celebrations in the history of the state, mark it as one of the most sensational affairs of the kind that ever occurred in the state.

Mr. Montgomery was seated at the break fast table in the Hotel Lincoln. He sat at the first table to the right of and half facing the door. He was quietly chatting with B. S. Smith. Mr. Irvine walked up the stairway, and pausing in the entrance of the dining room glanced over the room, evidently in search of his victim. His eyes rested upon Mr. Montgomery and then he walked toward him, approaching him from the opposite side of the table.

Cursed Him and Then Fired. Montgomery started to rise, and as he did so Irvine drew a revolver from his right hip pocket and shouting, "D- you, you've ruined my wife and daughter," fired two shots point blank at his defenseless and sur-

prised victim. Both shots took effect in the region of the neart. The wounded man staggered around the table toward his murderer, out of the dining room door, and fell with a gasp to the loor. He was at once picked up and carried into parlor C on the same floor, but life was already extinct. He did not speak after he and been shot.

When the reports from Irvine's revolver rang through the room the people at the tables sprang to their feet in excitement, and everal rushed to the assistance of the murdered man, while others seized Irvine, who beld the still smoking weapon in his hand.

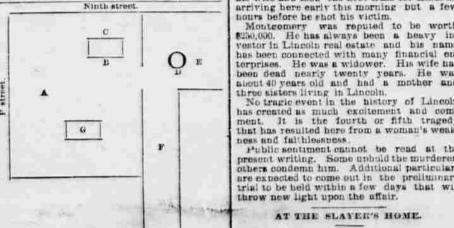
Irvine's Awful Charge. As the people crowded around him Irvine almost shouted, "That man outraged my wife at the Curtis hotel in Chicago on the 6th of last February. I've got the papers here to prove it, and I want to give myseli

As he spoke he held aloft in his hand

number of papers and telegrams. Immediately after the shooting Irvine completely collapsed. Even as he spoke his head rolled from side to side, as if he was sufferng from some intense pervous shook. Then he broke down and sobbed like a child. It this condition he was conveyed to the police station. Soon afterwards he was placed in a back and taken to the penitentiary for safer keeping. No one is admitted to see him except his attorneys.

In the papers which Irvine surrendered to the police is a confession of Mrs. Irvine of her forced intimacy with Montgomery. Dingram of the Scene.

The accompanying diagram gives a clear idea of the position of the principals and witnesses at the time the crime was committed



A represents the dining room of the Lincoln hotel in the second floor. B shows where Irvine stood and leaned over the

able to shoot.

C is where Montgomery sat.
D shows where Montgomery fell against the divan
for running from the table.

E is the Indexes leading from the dining room
and overlooking the office. and overlooking the office.

Fis the grand stategase leading from the office to
the second floor.

G is the blace where Messas. Robert Patrick, G.
M. Hitchcock and Augustus Kountze of Omaha
were sitting at the time of the shooting.

Attorney Robert W. Patrick of Omaha was an evewitness of the tragedy. "I was at preakfast and was sitting at a table with Augustus Kountze and G. M. Hitchcook near the center of the dining room, and Montgomery was at a table close to the dining room door at the right as you enter sitting with his face toward the door. I heard a report like a pistol shot, but supposed that some one had thrown a torpedo on the floor as a joke. Before I could turn around, another shot was fired. I then saw Montgomery wilt down and fall forward, holding his hand to his heart. I supposed at first that be had accidentally shot himself until I turned toward the door and saw Irvine standing there holding his revolver in his hand and pointing it toward Montgomery. Irvine

staggered back with his hand over his heart, exclaiming, 'My God, I've been shot,' He turned from the door and then around into the nisle, between the tables and out into the hallway and fell dead almost at Irvine's feet. "Every one in the dining room was so shocked and surprised that not a movement

was made by any of the gu = or attendants until Montgomery had find dead at his sinyer's feet. Then the position of the hotel and some of the guests were living. He simply handed his revolve one of the attendants and said: 'I su dor, gentlemen. That man saduced my

and daughter and here are the ofs.' With that he shook a packs of papers in the air toward the bystand but none of them touched them, except some one picked up a fallen paper and returned it to Irvine. The botel porter led Irvine down the hallway toward the parlor, while the guilty

man sobbed and cried and mouned as though be had been the assailed and not the asspilnet." Causes Leading to the Shooting.

The cause of the shooting was undoubtedly Irvine's belief that his wife had been debauched by Montgomery. Irvine claims to have positive proofs of the fact. Gossip is fiving thick and fast and a great many sensational developments may be expected Irvine arrived from the west on an early train this morning and lost no time in seek ing his victim. Mrs. Irvine, whose name has been so prominently mentioned in the affair, visited her friends in this city last winter and then went to Illinous to visit her mother. Mr. and Mrs. Irvine have been married about twelve years and bave a bright little daughter 10 years of age.

Sketches of the Principals. C. E. Montgomery, the murdered man, was a bachelor about 40 years of age and was one of the wealthiest men in Lincoln. He was the owner of the Montgomery block and was president of the German Nablock and was president of the German Na-tional bank. He had large real estate inter-ests in Lincoln and Sait Lake, in which lat-ter city he and Irvine were jointly interested in some large investments. He was a brother of Mrs. Colonel Polk of Lincoln. He had just returned from La Ports, Tex., where he was interested with General Thayer. Auditor Benton and others in the Townsite and Har-bor segment.

bor company.
William H. Irvine came to Lincoln about six years ago from Mount Vernon, O., with considerable money and invested it in Lin-coln real estate. He laid out a number of additions to the city, one of which bears his name, and made money rapidly. He re-moved to Salt Lake several years ago and was interested with Montromery and others in large property investments in that city.

Work of the Coroner's Jury.

Coroner Crim impaneled a jury composed of N. C. Brock, F. J. Kelly, M. W. F. Folsom, Charles Damrow, C. W. Fisherdeck and W. B. McArthur. On examining the body of the murdered man it was found that one of the balls had entered the left nipple and, passing through the left side of the heart, had lodged near the spinal column. The other bullet also entered near the left nipple and, coming in contact with a rib, was deflected from its course and longed in the right side

of the breast. Coleman of Omana testified that he was sit ting at the table with the deceased, reading a newspaper, when he heard the first shot fired. Looking up, hurriedly, he saw Irvine fire the second abot and afterwards say: "Gentlemon, I did it. That man has rulned my family and I have the papers to prove

Witness stated that he saw Irvine walk without stated that he saw living water into the room with his overcoat and hat on. Charles E. Tague testified that he was well acquainted with Mr. Montgomery. He saw living standing at the clining room door looking into the room before Montgomery came in. He was in another part of the room when he heard the shots fired. He recog-nized the man who fired the shots as the same man he saw looking into the room be-fore. The coroner then adjourned the in-quest until tomorrow morning, in order to secure the attendance of important wit-

All day since the shooting there has bee many rumors affoat in regard to the cause of the shooting. Many of them are worthless and others doubtless founded on facts. Irvine has always borne an excellent rep coln. His personal or business integrity has never been questioned. Moreover he was a man of temperate habits and his friends

## claim that he was the last man in the world to take up a groundless quarrel.

Reputation of Mrs. Irvine. His wife had a good reputation while liv-ing here, but rumor has lately bandled her name back and forth. Much curiosity has been aroused as to the nature of the papers taken from Irvine immediately after the shooting. They consisted of letters and telegrams and were immediately turned over to the chief of police and afterwards given to Irvine's attorneys, who emphatically refused

o give them publicity.
The only definite information to be gleane from the attorneys is the statement that the package of appers contained a statement of confession from Mrs. Irvine in which she admitted her guilty conduct with Montgom-ery. Mr. Irvine arrived in Lincoin from Salt Lake last Sunday and left for Chicago two hours later. It was not until after he reached Chicago that he learned of his wife's intimacy with Montgomery. The wronged husband secured the written confession from his wife and took the first train for Lincoln. arriving here early this morning but a few

hours before he shot his victim.

Montgomery was reputed to be worth \$250,000. He has always been a heavy in vestor in Lincoln real estate and his name has been connected with many financial en terprises. He was a widower. His wife has been dead nearly twenty years. He was about 40 years old and had a mother and three sisters living in Lincoln. No tragic event in the history of Lincoln has created as much excitement and com-ment. It is the fourth or fifth traged

pess and faithlessness.
Public sentiment cannot be read at th present writing. Some uphold the murderer others condemn him. Additional particulars are expected to come out in the preliminary trial to be held within a few days that wil throw new light upon the affair.

# AT THE SLAYER'S HOME.

Many Uncomplimentary Rumors Concern ing His Wife-How the Case is Viewed.

SALT LAKE, U. T., May 26. - | Special Tele-

gram to THE BEE. !- Charles E. Montgomery

was at one time a resident of Salt Lake and was engaged in the real estate business here He was very popular among the ladies. At one time he made a big emount of money by purchasing what is known at Highland place.

W. H. Irvine, the slayer, is one of the fore most young men in Sult Lake. Last full he was selected by the liberal party as a member of the lower house. He has always bothe a good reputation and was highly esteemed by every one. His business has been principally roal estate. Among his friends irvine, or "Billy," as he was familiarly known, was regarded as a prince of good fellows, open hearted, honest, and a man against whose character nothing could be said.

He is one of the neavy stockholders of the Commercial National back and a director in purchasing what is known at Highland place Commercial National bank and a director is the Rapid Transit Street Car company. The tragedy is beyond doubt the result of a woman's perfidy. Whisperings have been heard for months that the wife of the slayer was not true to the vows she made at the after and that Montgomery was the men upon whom she lavished the favors which only a husband should enjoy. The unboly maison is said to have begun while Montgomery was in the city and has been carried on ever since. Last January Mrs. Irvine went cast. Irvine left a few days ago, being called to at tend to some business. A counter of letter sent by him here show that he intended vis sent by him here show that he intended vis-ting Chicago at the time of the democratic convention and it is believed here that he had no intention of visiting Lincoln. It is safe to assert that he will not be lacking for counsed. Judge O. W. Powers, the leading criminal lawyer, will go to Lincoln to defend him, as well as other leading members of the

Hundreds of telegrams of sympathy and profering aid were sent him from here and it is expected that a delegation of fifty of the most prominent citizens will go from here to

# FORCED TO GO ON RECORD

Senators Given a Chance to Vote on the Silver Issue.

HILL LEFT BEFORE A VOTE WAS TAKEN

Mr. Morgan's Adroit Manipulation in the Senate-Sundry Civil Bill in the House-Sunday Closing of the World's Fair.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26 .- At the beginning of the present week probably not one of the most sanguine friends of the free silver coinage proposition had the smallest measure of hope or expectation that anything in the semblance of such a bill could be gotten before congress again this session. Today, as the result of an adroit move on the part of Mr. Morgan, the senate was suddenly obliged to record itself on what the free

coluage senators call "the square issue." The details of today's proceedings are interesting from two points of view: First, as a signal manifestation of the desire of the majority of the senale to at last hear arguments upon and give consideration to the free silver coinage bill; and, second, as an exhibition of successful parliamentary management in forcing the senate to record itself upon an important question, notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts of a targe number of the leading spirits to avoid the issue. As a result of the day's proceedings the Stewart free gilver coinage bill is before the senate as unfinished business. It has displaced the alien bill and can be gotten rid of only by voting upon its passage or by an affirmative vote to take up another measure when the morning hour expires. The outcome cannot be predicted; the antisilver men say this action means only profitless discussion; the silver men say it means the speedy passage of a free sliver bill.

One of Peffer's Schemes. Peffer introduced a bill to increase the currency in circulation, reduce the rates of interest and establish a bureau of loans. It provides for a bureau of loans within the Preasory department, to be conducted by three commissioners of the bureau; to establish loan agencies at the capital of every state and territory. The business of these agencies to be to lend money to the people; no lonn to be less than \$100 nor more than \$2,500 to any person or family, and no loan to be granted except to buy or save a home, The funds to carry out the act to be provided for by the issue of treasury notes to the amount of \$1.50 for every dollar's worth of gold and sliver coin and buillion belonging to the United States. The bill prohibits banks or corporations from taking more than 5 per cent interest, or 4 per cent where the loan extends over five years.

Morgan then resumed his argument on his silver resolution. At the conclusion of Mor-gan's address Sherman took the floor to reply and continued until the morning hour expired, when the resolution went over with-

out action Stewart moved, in order to afford the sena tors an opportunity to have a test vote, to take up the bill introduced by him—and reported adversely by the committee on finance—"to provide for the free coinage of gold and silver." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 28 to 20. Hill was not in the chamber.

### Sherman's Statements Denied.

The debate on the bill was opened by Mr. ewart, who was followed by The latter contradicted most positively statement quoted by Mr. Sherman to the effect that if the silver went up to \$1.29 per ounce the product of silver in this county would be quintupled. "Such a statement would be quintupled. "Such a statement," he said, "was made in the grossest ignorance or in the most malicious mischief. There was no possible excuse for such a statement; and yet the senator from Ohio had given to it the sanction of his authority. The States delegates to the international bi metallic conference would be met with that statement at the first meeting of the confer-ence. What the silver men complained of was that the act of 1878, in the demonstration of silver had appreciated gold at least 40 per cent. It has reduced the price of agricultural products and the value of farms, houses and lands, and it has reduced the wages of the people of the country." The question, he said, was big enough for discussion, and he hoped that senators on the opposite side of the question would find time to give to the American people some

arguments on the subject. No senator took the floor to continue the nebate when Mr. Teller concluded. During the first part of his speech Mr. Hill came into the chamber and took his sest, where he was engaged for some time in conversation. with Mr. Stewart. He did not seem at all interested in the speech and left before it ended. The senate went into executive

## SUNDAY AND THE FAIR.

The House Says Government Exhibits Must Be Closed on the Subbath.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.-The house went into committee of the whole on the sundry civil bill, the pending question being the Sunday closing of the World's fair. After various amendments and substitutes looking to the exclusion of the sale of liquor on the grounds, the exhibition of nude or partially nude pictures or statuary, or allowing games or lotteries within a mile of the grounds, or the sale of cards, dice, etc., had been lost, the following was adopted: "Provided, that the government exhibits at the world Columbian exposition shall not

be open to the public on Sunday."

The committee then took up the clause appropriating \$50,000 for the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act, the pending the Chinese exclusion act, the pending amendment being to make it \$160,000. The appropriation was finally increased to \$60,000

An amendment offered by Mr. Sayres led to a discussion of the political methods of John I. Davenport in New York City elections. He was attacked by some of the democratic members and defended by reputrose and the house adjourned.

## BRITISH INJUSTICE.

Claims Against England Which Wid Be Pushed by the United States. WASHINGTON, D. C. May 26 .- The senate in executive session has taken action on a case that has figured in many administrations and which, in the language of the senate foreign relations committee, presents such repented instances of injustice and of delay and denial of justice by the action of the government of Great Britain as to warrant the interposition of the United States. This is the case of William Wobster, who seeks com-pensation from the government of Great Britain for 500,000 acres of land in New Zea-land, acquired by him from the native chiefs and afterwards seized by the government of Great Britain. The senate today, having ready been informed as to the details of case, adopted the resolution submitted by the committee declaring that the senate considers that the claim is founded in justice and deserves the support of the United States, and requesting the president to submit it to ar-

Washington Notes.

Washington, D. C., May 26.—Commis-

sioner Raum today asked the appropriations committee of the house for a deficiency appropriation of \$7,000,000 on account of sion payments for the balance of the fiscal Postmasters were nominated by the presi-

dent as follows: Iowa-John Ladwich,
Avoca Colorado-Willard B. Felton, Canox
Otty; Solomon J. Kroussin, Loveland.
The unexpended balance of public moneys