

ASSASSINATED!

President McKinley Is Shot Twice by an Anarchist.

WOUNDS ARE NOT FATAL

One Bullet Entered the Stomach and Probes Failed to Locate It.

The Other Bullet Struck the Breast Bone and was Soon Extracted.

The Crime was Committed in the Temple of Music, at the Pan-American Exposition.

The Criminal was Soon Overpowered and Arrested.

The Assassin's Name Is Leon Czolgosz and He Is About 28 Years of Age.

He Makes a Long Confession, Stating that He Is an Anarchist.

The Criminal Denies Having Any Confederate and Says He Became an Anarchist by Listening to the Harangues Delivered by Emma Goldman.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 7.—President McKinley was shot and seriously wounded by a would-be assassin while holding a reception in the Temple of Music at the Pan-American exposition Friday afternoon.

Standing in the midst of crowds numbering thousands, surrounded by every evidence of good will, pressed by a motley throng of people, showered with expressions of love and loyalty, besieged by multitudes all eager to clasp his hand, amid these surroundings, plaudits of an admiring army of sightseers ringing in his ears, the blow of the assassin fell and in an instant pleasure gave way to pain, admiration to agony and pandemonium followed.

It was just after the daily organ recital in the splendid Temple of Music that the dastardly attempt was made.

The president, though well guarded by United States secret service detectives, was fully exposed to such an attack as occurred. He stood at the edge of the raised dais upon which stands the great pipe organ at the east side of the magnificent structure. Thronged of people crowded in at the various entrances, to gaze upon their executive, perchance to clasp his hand. The president was in a cheerful mood and was enjoying to the full the hearty evidence of good will which everywhere met his gaze.

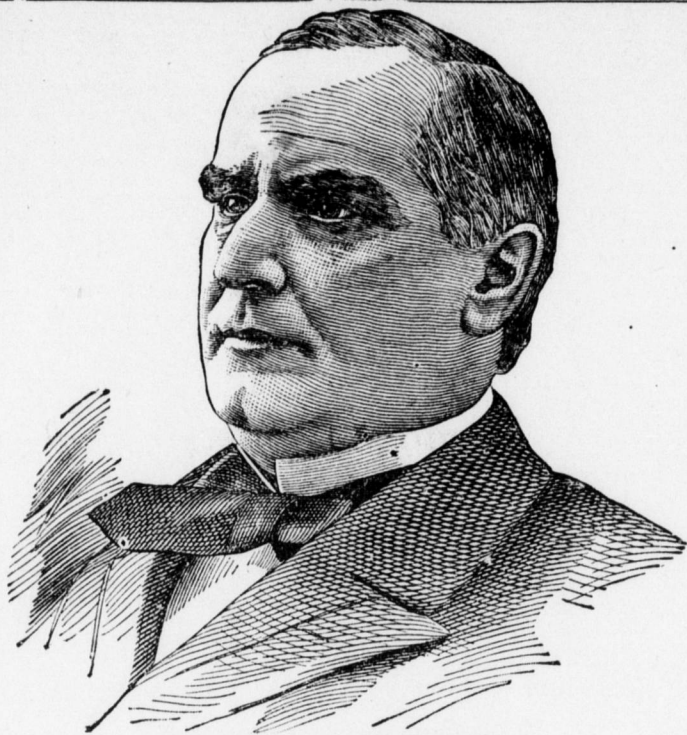
It was shortly after 4 p. m. when one of the throng which surrounded the presidential party, a medium sized man of ordinary appearance and plainly dressed in black, approached as if to greet the president.

President McKinley smiled, bowed and extended his hand in the spirit of geniality so well known when the sharp crack of a revolver rang out loud and clear above the hum of voices, the shuffling of myriad feet and vibrating waves of applause that swept here and there over the assemblage.

There was an instant of almost complete silence. The president stood still, a look of hesitancy, almost of bewilderment on his face. Then he retreated a step while a pallor began to spread over his features.

Then came a commotion. Three men sprung toward the would-be assassin. Two of them were United States secret service men who were on the lookout and whose duty it was to guard against just such a calamity as had here befallen the president and the nation.

The crowds that a moment before had stood motionless as in bewildered ignorance of the enormity of the thing, now surged forward toward the stage, while a hoarse cry



PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.

welled up from a thousand throats and a thousand men charged forward to lay hands upon the perpetrator of the dastardly crime.

For a moment the confusion was terrible. Men shouted and fought, women screamed and children cried. Some of those nearest the doors fled from the edifice in fear of a stampede, while hundreds of others from the outside struggled blindly forward in the effort to penetrate the crowded building and solve the mystery.

But of the throng which witnessed or bore a part in the scene of turmoil and turbulence there was but one mind which seemed to retain its equilibrium, one hand which remained steady, one eye which gazed with unflinching calmness and one voice which retained its even tenor and faltered not at the most critical juncture.

They were the mind, the hand, the eye and the voice of President McKinley.

After the first shock of the assassin's shots, he retreated a step; then as the detectives leaped upon his assailant he turned, walked steadily to a chair and seated himself, at the same time removing his hat and bowing his head in his hands.

In an instant Secretary Cortelyou and President Milburn were at his side. His waistcoat was hurriedly opened, the president meanwhile admonishing them to remain calm and telling them not to be alarmed.

"But you are wounded," cried his secretary, "let me examine."

"No, I think not," answered the president, "I am not badly hurt, I assure you."

Nevertheless his outer garments were hastily loosened and when a stream of crimson was seen to wind its way down his breast, spreading its telltale stain over the white linen, their worst fears were confirmed.

The president's assailant in the meantime had been hustled to the rear of the building by exposition guards, where he was held while the building was cleared, and later he was turned over to Superintendent Bull, of the Buffalo police department, who took the prisoner to police station No. 13 and afterwards to police headquarters.

As soon as the crowd in the Temple of Music had been dispersed sufficiently the president was removed in the automobile ambulance and taken to the exposition hospital, where an examination was made. The best medical skill was summoned and within a brief period several of Buffalo's best known doctors were at the patient's side.

The president retained the full exercise of his faculties until placed on the operating table and subjected to an anesthetic. Under the first examination it was ascertained that one bullet had taken effect in the right breast, just below the nipple, causing a comparatively harmless wound.

The other took effect in the abdomen, about four inches below the left nipple, four inches to the left of the navel and about on a level with it.

Upon arrival at the exposition hospital the second bullet wound was probed for. The walls of the abdomen were opened, but the ball was not located. The incision was closed and after a consultation it was decided to remove the patient to the home of President Milburn.

This was done, the automobile ambulance being used for the purpose. Arriving at the Milburn residence all persons outside the medical attendants, nurses and the officials immediately concerned were excluded and the task of probing for the bullet which had lodged in the abdomen was begun by Dr. Roswell Parke.

When the news of the crime was telephoned to the home of President Milburn, where Mrs. McKinley was resting, immediately steps were taken to spare her the shock of a premature statement of the occurrence before the true condition of the president should be ascertained. Guards were stationed and no one was permitted to approach the house.

When it was decided to remove the president from the exposition to the Milburn residence the news was gently broken to Mrs. McKinley by members of the Milburn family. She bore the shock remarkably well and displayed the utmost fortitude.

Secretary Cortelyou said that a telegraph office would be established at the Milburn residence and the public would be given the fullest information possible. Telegrams poured in by the hundreds and Secretary Cortelyou was kept busy replying to them.

nessed along the route of his assailant's journey from the scene of his crime to police headquarters. The trip was made so quickly that the prisoner was safely landed within the police station before anyone was aware of his presence.

The news of the attempted assassination had in the meanwhile been spread broadcast by the newspapers. Like wildfire it spread from mouth to mouth. Then bulletins began to appear on the boards along Newspaper Row and when the announcement was made that the prisoner had been taken to police headquarters, only two blocks distant from the newspaper section, the crowds surged down toward the Terrace, eager to gaze at the prisoner.

At police headquarters they were met by a strong cordon of police, which was drawn across the pavement on Pearl street and admittance was denied to any but officials authorized to take part in the examination of the prisoner. In a few minutes the crowd had grown from tens to hundreds and these in turn quickly swelled to thousands until the street was completely blocked with a mass of humanity. It was at this juncture that some one raised the cry of "lynch him."

Like a flash the cry was taken up and the whole crowd as if ignited by the single match thus applied re-echoed the cry: "lynch him," "Hang him." The situation was becoming critical when suddenly the big doors were flung open and a squad of reserves advanced, drove the crowd back from the curb to across the street and gradually succeeded in dispersing them from about the entrance to the station.

By this time there were probably 50,000 people assembled in the vicinity. The crowd was so great that it became necessary to rope off the entire street in front of police headquarters.

The prisoner at first proved quite communicative, so much so in fact that little dependence could be placed on what he said. He first gave his name as Fred Nieman, said his home was in Detroit, and that he had been in Buffalo a week. Later he had been boarding at a place on Broadway.

Later this place was located as John Nowak's saloon, a Raines law hotel, No. 1078 Broadway. Nowak, the proprietor, says he knew very little about his guest.

He arrived here last Saturday, saying he had come to see the Pan-American and that his home was in Toledo. In his room was found a small traveling bag, it contained an empty cartridge box and a few clothes. With these facts in hand the police went at the prisoner with the utmost vigor to secure a full confession or a straight story as to his identification.

He admitted that he was an anarchist in sympathy, at least, but denied strenuously that the attempt on the life of the president was a result of a plot on the part of any anarchist society. At times he was defiant and again indifferent. But at no time did he betray the remotest sign of remorse.

After long questioning it was announced at police headquarters that the prisoner had made a partial confession, which he had signed.

As near as can be learned the facts contained in the confession are as follows: The man's name is Leon Czolgosz. He is of Polish-German extraction. His home is in Cleveland, where he has several brothers and sisters. He is an avowed anarchist and an ardent disciple of Emma Goldman, whose teachings, he alleges, are responsible for the attack on the president. He is about 28 years old.

He denies steadfastly that he is the instrument of any body of anarchists or the tool of any coterie of plotters. He declares that he did not even have a confederate. His only reason for the deed, he declares, is that he believed the present form of government in the United States was unjust and he concluded the most effective way to remove it was to kill the president. These conclusions, he declares, he reached through the teachings of Emma Goldman.

At 3 a. m. the following bulletin was issued: "The president continues to rest well. Temperature 101.5; pulse 110; respiration 34."

Must Wait for Swenson. Washington, Sept. 7.—Owing to the fact that Mr. Swenson, our minister to Denmark, is at present on a leave of absence from his post, at his home in Minnesota, it has not been possible for the governments of the United States and Denmark to make final arrangements for the transfer of the Danish West Indian islands to the United States, but when he returns to Copenhagen, a treaty will be drafted.

WON THE PALMA TROPHY.

Canadian Riflemen Score a Victory Over the American Team in the Match at Sea Girt, N. J.

New York, Sept. 6.—The Canadian and American riflemen held a long session Thursday on the state rifle range at Sea Girt, N. J., in the contest for the American centennial Palma trophy, emblematic of the world's championship, and the Canadians won by a margin of 28 points. The utmost good fellowship prevailed during the match, which was very close up to the last stage. Two of the members of the Ulster Rifle association, of Belfast, Ireland—W. T. Braithwaite and Thomas Robertson—acted as coaches for the Dominion representatives and the Americans had Gen. B. W. Spencer with some of his officers attending them in a similar capacity. The conditions of the contest called for the use of the national arm of the country represented by the team, so that it was practically a duel between the American Krag and the English Lee-Enfield weapons.

The shooting done by at least one of the American team was a revelation to their opponents. Many of the Ulster men who saw it had nothing but the highest praise for the exhibition given by Lieut. Leizear, of Washington, who made the highest collective and best individual score in the match, which was shot in three stages, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards.

Each of the teams of eight men had 15 shots at each of these distances, beginning on the shortest range.

In the first stage the visiting team led by a margin of seven points, their scores aggregating 532 as against 525 for the home team. On the 900 yards ranges each team made 519 points, the Canadians still leading by seven points as they went back to the 1,000 yard marks.

It was nearly dusk when the final scores—Canadian 1522, America 1494—were put on the blackboard, and then Gen. Spencer, gathering his men about him, cheered the winners heartily. Maj. Mason, captain of the Canadian team, and his men responded with "three times three." The next contest for the Palma trophy will take place in Canada, in accordance with the rules governing the disposition of the prize.

The carbine team match was won by the men from the First troop of the national guard of New Jersey, which is known as the Essex troop.

The special challenge match at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards between teams of eight men each for the Ulster Rifle association, of Belfast, Ireland, and the New Jersey Rifle association will be the big attraction to-day.

PUNISHED THE NATIVES.

Crew of a German Warship Slaughtered the Murderers of a Party of Scientists.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 6.—Information regarding the operations of the German warship Cormorant, which was recently sent to the Marthas islands to punish the natives for the massacre of Herr Mencker and three or four others forming a party of German scientists, is received from Brisbane through the arrival of the steamer Miowera. The massacre of the little party occurred some six or seven months ago, particulars of the cruel manner in which they were killed being published soon after.

The Cormorant when sent to investigate the affair met with strong opposition. Her crew was compelled to fight a pitched battle and the result was most disastrous, the natives sustaining a loss of 80 killed and 17 captured after they had been thoroughly subdued the captured were taken to Herbertsho, German New Guinea.

The Miowera brings news of a serious accident occurring at Quirinda. The Imperial hotel balcony on that city collapsed with 150 people on it. It is estimated that 18 persons sustained broken legs and 49 were seriously injured, while a large number suffered from minor injuries.

BURNED LIKE TINDER.

The Steamer Gold Dust Is Destroyed by Fire.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 6.—Forty members of the crew and 15 passengers from the steamer Gold Dust, that burned at Cartey's Landing, four miles below Alton, Ind., Wednesday afternoon, arrived in Louisville yesterday.

Joe Parish, the pilot, said: "There was absolutely no chance of saving the boat. I was in the pilot house about 4:30 o'clock when the cry of 'fire' coming from the deck below startled everybody. The stove in the laundry room had broken and this caused the blaze. The boat was driven to the Indiana shore as quickly as possible. So fast did the flames spread that in a few minutes it was absolutely impossible to get into the cabin. Not a man had to swim, however, and all got off in safety."

A Tailor Started the Blaze.

Chicago, Sept. 6.—The fire which on Tuesday night threatened to destroy the building in which the Orpheum theater is located was started by Anton J. Kalkus, proprietor of a tailor shop in the building. Kalkus has made a confession that he set the building on fire to defraud the Agricultural Insurance Co., of Watertown, N. Y., out of insurance which he carried. According to the officers to whom the confession was made, Kalkus hoped to take advantage of a legal fight over possession of the theater to ward off suspicion from himself.

Ecuador's Warlike Move.

Washington, Sept. 6.—A cablegram was received here Thursday from an authoritative source in Cali, Colombia, near the Ecuadoran border, stating that Ecuador had intervened against Colombia with an army well equipped and with vessels of war. The cablegram states that it will be necessary to meet the move of Ecuador by having Colombian war vessels in Pacific waters near the Colombian-Ecuador frontier. The information in the cablegram is considered clear evidence of Ecuador's intention to join forces with the rebellious element on the isthmus of Panama.

A FIGHT IN A JAIL.

James Howard Assaults Caleb Powers With an Iron Inkstand.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 5.—James Howard and ex-Secretary of State Caleb Powers, convicted as Goebel murder conspirators, quarrelled in jail here yesterday. Howard threw a heavy inkstand at Powers, striking him in the head, Powers was knocked down and bled profusely. Howard's new trial will begin here next Monday.

Powers was unconscious for 35 minutes, and it was at first thought his skull had been fractured, but Dr. Demare said late last night that he could find no evidence of a fracture. He remained with the patient till a late hour. Symptoms of concussion developed and a slight paralysis of the left arm and side appeared. Dr. Demare would not state how serious he thought the wound might prove, but intimated that he considered his condition serious.

Col. J. K. Dixon, assistant adjutant general under the administration of ex-Gov Taylor, who had just returned from eastern Kentucky, where he collected considerable money for the defense of both Powers and Howard, was in the room with the men at the time of the trouble.

A controversy between the two men arose as to a division of the money. Both grew angry and Howard seized an iron inkstand and hurled it at Powers with terrific force. Powers was struck on the side of the head. A branch of the temple artery was severed and a gash of four inches laid open.

Both men have been in jail more than a year and apparently have been the best of friends. Howard, in talking to Col. Dixon afterward, expressed deep regret that the affair had occurred.

RECIPROCITY.

Manufacturers Association Will Call a Convention to Discuss the Question.

Philadelphia, Sept. 5.—The executive committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, after a session lasting nearly five hours, on Wednesday decided to hold a reciprocity convention at a date to be later named. In pursuance of this decision, the committee adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, For purposes of clear comprehension and expression of public sentiment respecting the reciprocal and trade relations with foreign powers;

"That this committee deems it expedient that there be held under the auspices of the National Association of Manufacturers a national conference on reciprocity."

The trade relations with Cuba were also discussed and the date for the next convention of the National Association of Manufacturers fixed for the third week in April, at Indianapolis.

The question of calling a national reciprocity convention was referred to this committee at the convention of the National Association of Manufacturers held in Detroit last June. It is probable that some western city will be chosen as the place of meeting of the reciprocity convention.

AN AMERICAN DESERTER.

He was Leading Insurgents and Is to be Court-Martialed.

Manila, Sept. 5.—Lieut. Hazzard, of the Third cavalry, has brought in Arthur Howard, the American deserter who was recently captured by the lieutenant while in command of Maccabe scouts in the island of Mindoro. He was placed in jail and will shortly be court-martialed. Howard denies that he was ever an American soldier. He claims he was born in Spain, that his father was English and his mother Spanish, but that he espoused the cause of the Filipinos. In 1896, after peace was declared, he says, he went to Hong Kong and returned in 1898, as Aguinardo's chief of artillery.

He cast his lot with Aguinardo at the time of the rupture with the Americans and he says that he brought in 16 American prisoners, under a flag of truce, at Angeles, in September, 1899. Howard denies that he commanded the force at San Mateo, which killed Gen. Lawton. He speaks like an educated Englishman. Lieut. Hazzard says he saw Howard at Angeles in 1899. Two former California volunteers have identified Howard as a deserter from their regiment, named Welley, of Company A, who deserted in 1899.

ATE HUMBLE PIE.

Prince Chun Apologizes to the Kaiser for the Murder of Von Ketteler.

Potsdam, Sept. 5.—Emperor William received Prince Chun yesterday in the presence of the royal princes, Baron Von Rikthofen, the foreign secretary, the principal ministers and generals and the court dignitaries. The prince read a letter, written in yellow ink, to the emperor.

The Chinese emperor's letter to Emperor William confessed "penitence and shame" for the crime (the murder of Baron Von Ketteler, the German minister at Peking), which he had been unable to prevent.

Emperor William's reply was that while he was ready to believe that the emperor of China stood aloof from the murder, all the heavier guilt resting on his advisers and the government, the latter must not delude themselves with the belief that they are able to obtain pardon for their guilt by the expiatory mission alone, but will be judged by their future conduct, in accordance with the laws of nations.

Clark Will Buy a Big Farm.

Butte, Mont., Sept. 5.—The announcement is made that Senator W. A. Clark is about to become the owner of the Bitter Root stock farm, founded by the late Marcus Daly. Mrs. Daly is anxious to dispose of the property and Senator Clark has sent a representative to examine the property. The ranch is famous as having been the former home of such noted horses as Hamburg, Tammany and Montana. It consists of 123,000 acres. Mr. Daly spent millions in improvements on the property. Senator Clark's intention is to cultivate sugar beets on the ranch.

HUGE COAL TRUST.

Will Embrace the Soft Coal Mines in Six States.

The J. P. Morgan Syndicate Is Said to Plan a Combine that Will be the Equal of the United States Steel Corporation in Point of Magnitude.

Pittsburg, Sept. 4.—The Post says: All the bituminous coal mining companies of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, West Virginia and Kentucky are to be consolidated into one great corporation by the J. P. Morgan syndicate. The enormous proportions of this corporation can hardly be realized. The fact that the Pittsburg Coal Co., with its capital of \$64,000,000, and the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Co., with its capital of \$30,000,000, are to be included in the greater consolidation brings the matter strongly before Pittsburg coal operators.

The railroads are taking a keen interest in the project and owing to the Morgan interests predominating in that field, the consolidation is looked upon as being unusually strong. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. and western roads under the Morgan influence are associated, it is said, in the great movement which promises to rival in its importance the recent organization of the United States Steel Corporation.

The Indiana fields and those in Illinois are in form for the final move. In Kentucky the plan is still in an embryonic state, but a company has been planned with a capital of \$10,000,000 to take up all the coal mines there. The West Virginia fields are perhaps the most difficult to handle, owing to their location and varied ownerships. It is said that the promoters have practically abandoned the plan of including the Pocahontas field in the general plan for the greater trust.

Mr. Bacon, one of the partners of Mr. Morgan, has been spending several weeks in West Virginia during the past summer and early last spring, getting options on much coal property, and included in this was much undeveloped coal land in that state. The total holdings in that state are said to be very large, and aside from the Pocahontas fields and that portion in the Flat Top region embrace about all the available lands and much that will be held in reserve for years.

The completion of this great project will mean the consolidation of from \$200,000,000 to \$300,000,000 of invested capital. This will represent not only the undeveloped properties in the six states, but also the actual coal properties under development. There are millions of acres of coal lands that the trust will hold in reserve for future use, while its present working properties will be sufficient for a vast increase in the development of the coal trade, not only in this country but in South American countries and in Europe.

KILLED AT A CROSSING.

Two Women, One the Wife of a Congressman, are Struck by a Train.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 4.—Mrs. S. S. Barney, of West Bend, wife of Congressman S. S. Barney, of the Fifth district, and Mrs. W. H. Ramsey, sr., of Port Washington, wife of a former state bank comptroller, were killed by a Northwestern train yesterday, one mile south of Port Washington station. They were driving across the track and the train struck them.

For over two hours the remains laid at the station at Port Washington, where they were taken by the train which struck them, no one being able to identify them. Their identification proved a tragic affair. After many had viewed the remains, W. H. Ramsey, jr., who was about to take a train from Port Washington, was asked to see if he could recognize the bodies.

Mr. Ramsey picked up the covering upon the body of Mrs. Barney but the remains were so mangled he could not make out the features. He lifted the cover from the other body and fell back trembling with blanched face. He had looked upon the dead face of his mother.

Will Use Electricity Instead of Steam.

New York, Sept. 2.—President J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern railroad, it is said has ordered that steam locomotives be superseded by electric motors on the Cascade division of the Great Northern. It is understood that if this change works satisfactorily, electric motors will be introduced on the other divisions of the road.

Struck Nine Gushers in One Week.

Beaumont, Tex., Sept. 2.—During the week just closed nine gushers were brought in. This is the biggest week in the history of the field. During August 19 spouting wells were completed. The bringing in of wells does not constitute all the development, however, for several miles of pipe line have been laid, a dozen large storage tanks completed and several more begun.

Slave Traders Defeated.

Brussels, Sept. 5.—Advices from Katanga, Central Africa, report a pitched battle between 25 troops of the Congo Free State and 200 slave traders, well armed, resulting in the defeat of the slave traders and the capture of 150 rifles and an immense quantity of merchandise.

McKinley Offers to Intervene.

Washington, Sept. 4.—It is ascertained that on August 24, during Secretary Hay's recent visit to Washington, a message was sent to the ministers at Caracas and Bogota, directing them to inform the foreign secretaries of Venezuela and Colombia of a disturbance of the relations between those two republics and offering them the good offices of this government in trying to settle the points in dispute. The reply of Venezuela is friendly, but rather evasive.