

ALL SEEMS GOING WELL

Dr. DeBurney So Declares After Examining President McKinley's Wounds.

THE FUTURE APPEARS SECURE

And if the Distinguished Patient Survives at All, Recovery Will Be Quick—Patient Takes Nourishment, Has Callers and Passes a Good Day.

MILBURN HOUSE, BUFFALO, Sept. 10.—It was with smiling faces that the physicians emerged from President McKinley's bed chamber last night and to the reporters they passed in leaving the house, remarked: "Nothing new, gentlemen. The examination was perfectly satisfactory and the patient is improving."

Dr. DeBurney said to an Associated Press reporter, after the issue of the 3 o'clock bulletin, that all the indications continued favorable.

"No bad symptoms have appeared," said he. "No one can say now that the president is out of danger, however, and for a week the possibility of complications may exist. At the end of that time, if all goes well, we may be able to say that he is convalescent."

"I have known cases," put in Dr. Mann, who was with the noted surgeon, "to go well for ten days and then change for the worse."

"That is true, perhaps," said Dr. DeBurney, somewhat deprecatingly, "but it is entirely unusual. If the president continues to improve for a week we may safely say he is a convalescent. It will probably be three weeks before it will be safe to move him. We must wait until the outer wound is healed and strong. The inner wounds through the stomach proper will be strong before the exterior wound is. How long it will be before he will be able to sit up will depend on the rapidity of his improvement, and I may say to you further that his improvement, if it continues, promises to be rapid."

Dr. DeBurney was asked to compare the Garfield case and its treatment with that of President McKinley. He smiled as he replied that to do so would be to give the whole history of the progress of surgery during the last twenty years. "Besides," said he, "the cases are utterly different. Garfield's wound was an extremely unfortunate one in every way. It was difficult to handle, it was impossible to get at the bullet, while the wounds of President McKinley is in many respects a lucky one. No comparison is possible."

Turning to the Associated Press reporter, Dr. DeBurney said: "You can assure your clientele that all goes well. President McKinley's condition could hardly be more satisfactory. Furthermore you can impress and emphasize the fact that the bulletins issued state the truth."

Dr. Mann said the president was not out of danger. He said some nourishment was administered yesterday in the form of enema, and he had taken some water into his stomach. It was found that cold water did not agree with him, and, instead, water as hot as the president can bear it is now administered. The president's bowels have moved freely today and this is considered an excellent symptom.

"God's contribution to the American people will be the sparing of the president's life." As the evening shadows were falling tonight John G. Milburn, president of the Pan-American exposition, reverently uttered these words as he stood before the house in which the nation's patient was fighting so bravely with death, and all who have been at the Milburn residence today reflect the view that the battle will be won and that the prayers of the world will be answered.

Since last night not an unfavorable symptom has appeared. Confidence in the outcome grows stronger and stronger and hope mounts higher and higher, until, in the minds of some, the danger of all future complications is brushed aside and with hope comes conviction.

Filipinos bend sympathy. LONDON, Sept. 10.—Antonio Regidor Y. Jurado, European representative of the Filipinos, has sent the following message: "In behalf of the Filipinos we wish to express our horror and detestation on the dastardly attempt on the president's life and to assure him and his courageous wife of our sympathy and prayers. May he soon recover to adjust the difficulties between the Filipinos and America."

Boers busy farming. WINBURG, Orange River Colony, Sept. 10.—Barker's column has returned here from a 160-mile march through the Senekal district. The soldiers were astonished to find green fields everywhere, no troops having visited that region since December, so the Boers had time to plow and sow. They retreated to the mountains on the approach of the British, who captured 100 men, women and children, large quantities of grain and cattle.

MAKES NO MORE ADMISSIONS.

Czoizgoz Still Insists He Plotted and Executed the Crime Alone.

BUFFALO, Sept. 10.—Czoizgoz has made no additional admissions to the police officials and nothing that they have learned from him has aided toward a solution of the criminal side of the case. He still insists that he alone conceived, planned and carried out the crime and that he alone must answer for it. He admits that he attended meetings at which Emma Goldman spoke and where he and his fellow anarchists discussed their propaganda of murder, but steadfastly denies that any of them had a part in his plan. His talks with them were fairly general, he says, and he did not divulge to them any feature of his scheme to come here and kill the president. His statement on that feature made on Saturday created the impression that he acknowledged a general talk with his associates on this particular crime, but he now says there was no justification for that impression.

The stories that the prisoner is wearing out physically and mentally under the strain of his crime, imprisonment and the ordeal of questioning are denied by the police, who say that there is no appreciable change in his general condition. They admit that he was clever enough to avoid admissions of a damaging character outside of his general confession.

The developments of last night and today were dreaded, but hour after hour passed and the distinguished patient, struggling there beneath the watchful eyes of physicians and trained nurses, showed not an unfavorable symptom. Five times during the day the eminent doctors and surgeons assembled for consultation and each time the verdict was unanimous that what change had occurred was for the better. Not the slightest premonitory symptom of peritonitis appeared and the fresh hope born with the morning grew stronger and stronger as the day advanced until toward evening the confidence expressed in the president's recovery seemed almost too sanguine.

Dr. Charles DeBurney, the famous New York surgeon, who had been summoned in consultation, after a thorough examination in which he said he had found not a single unfavorable symptom, joined in the last afternoon bulletin, which declared that the president's condition was satisfactory to all the physicians present. It is not strange, therefore, that the vice president, the members of the cabinet and the other distinguished visitors who called came away with lighter hearts and buoyant tread and gave expression to the most optimistic sentiments. The encouraging news spread over the exposition city with great rapidity and thousands came in carriages, in street cars and afoot to learn for themselves of the faith and confidence that existed about the Milburn house. The brightness of the day, with its cool, bracing atmosphere, only added to the general cheerfulness and when a score of newboys darted into the crowd about 6 o'clock shouting "Extra! The president will live," it was with difficulty that they could suppress the shouts of thanksgiving that rose in their throats.

FEARS FOR THE OLD TREATY

London Papers Think McKinley Threatens Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Vast ambitions of the United States, as deduced from what the St. James Gazette calls President McKinley's sensational speech at Buffalo, continue to be the theme of the London editorial writers. "As military power and commercial enterprise must go hand in hand," says the St. James Gazette, "the importance of the statements upon the world of politics as revealing the new epoch upon which America is entering must be immense."

The Evening Standard inquires if the reference to the isthmian canal is a "hint to England that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty will have to go. It looks like it." The paper considers that the "determination of the United States to be uppermost in Central and South America, both commercially and politically, is one of the hardest facts of our times."

The Globe thinks President McKinley's program forecasts the severe rivalry which Great Britain must expect from the United States, amounting, as the paper believes, to a definite abandonment of extreme protection.

BOER FORCE MADE PRISONERS.

Gen. Kitchener Sends Some Encouraging News to War Office.

MIDDLEBURGH, Cape Colony, Sept. 10.—Lotter's commando has been taken by Major Scobell south of Petersburg. One hundred and three prisoners were captured, twelve Boers were killed and forty-six wounded. Two hundred horses also were captured.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Lord Kitchener's report from Pretoria to the war office covering the capture of Lotter's commando gives the figures as nineteen killed, fifty-two wounded and sixty-two captured unwounded. The prisoners include Commandants Lotter and Breedt, Field Cornet Kruger and Lieutenants W. Kruger and Shoeman. Among the killed were the two Vasters, notable rebels.

The British casualties were ten killed and eight wounded.

PLENTY OF FORCE AT PANAMA

Iowa and Ranger Able to Care for Interests of United States.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The Colombian charge d'affaires, Mr. Thomas Herran, called at the state department today and had an extended conference with Acting Secretary Adee over the Venezuela-Colombian situation.

On the part of the United States the presence of the Iowa and Ranger will give a large available force. Colombia also has some small craft at Panama and it is expected that as a result of the new developments there will be moved south toward the Ecuadorian border. On the Atlantic side Bocas del Terro continues to be a critical point, and the navy department is preparing to have a vessel there on short notice.

Lutheran Synod Meeting.

WEST POINT, Neb., Sept. 10.—The annual meeting of the Evangelical Lutheran synod and the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary society of Nebraska will meet in Grace Lutheran church September 15 to 22.

Democrats Show Courtesy.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—The Cook County Democracy has voted to abandon its trip to the Pan-American exposition giving as a reason that it would be indelicate for a political club to march and enjoy itself in the streets of Buffalo at a time when the president of the United States was in distress near by. The club also adopted resolutions "expressing sincere regret and sorrow at the attempted assassination of the president."

HOPE GETTING HIGHER

Word From the Bedside of the President Continues Encouraging.

DOCTORS SEE GOOD SYMPTOMS

Declare Their Patient's Condition to Be Satisfactory to All—Bulletins Issued From Time to Time Do Not Show Alarming Indications.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Through this quiet, peaceful Sabbath every word that came from the big vine-clad house on Delaware avenue in which the stricken chief magistrate of the nation lies battling for life was reassuring and tonight the chances for his recovery are so greatly improved that all of those who have kept the patient vigil at his bedside feel strongly that his life will be spared.

The developments of last night and today were dreaded, but hour after hour passed and the distinguished patient, struggling there beneath the watchful eyes of physicians and trained nurses, showed not an unfavorable symptom. Five times during the day the eminent doctors and surgeons assembled for consultation and each time the verdict was unanimous that what change had occurred was for the better. Not the slightest premonitory symptom of peritonitis appeared and the fresh hope born with the morning grew stronger and stronger as the day advanced until toward evening the confidence expressed in the president's recovery seemed almost too sanguine.

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It is not strange, therefore, that the vice president, the members of the cabinet and the other distinguished visitors who called came away with lighter hearts and buoyant tread and gave expression to the most optimistic sentiments. The encouraging news spread over the exposition city with great rapidity and thousands came in carriages, in street cars and afoot to learn for themselves of the faith and confidence that existed about the Milburn house. The brightness of the day, with its cool, bracing atmosphere, only added to the general cheerfulness and when a score of newboys darted into the crowd about 6 o'clock shouting "Extra! The president will live," it was with difficulty that they could suppress the shouts of thanksgiving that rose in their throats.

And yet, despite all this optimism, the president is by no means out of danger. Not one of his physicians, not one of his advisers who is admitted to the inner councils, has the temerity to declare that he is. But if he continues to improve for one more day the danger of peritonitis, which is most dreaded, will have practically disappeared. Yesterday one of the doctors thought forty-eight hours would be the limit of the danger from that source, but his more conservative colleagues believe that at least twenty-four, possibly thirty-six, from this time must elapse before the possibility of peritonitis shall have vanished.

That disposed of, still other complications may arise. Blood poisoning may set in or an abscess form where the bullet is imbedded in the muscles of the back. Thus far the ball, which is still in the body, gives the physicians no anxiety. But if the slightest inflammation appears in the vicinity of the lead it will be immediately extracted. No difficulty is anticipated in this regard.

The following bulletin was issued by the president's physicians at 9 p. m.: "The president is resting comfortably and there is no special change since last bulletin. Pulse, 130; temperature, 101.6; respiration, 30."

MILBURN HOUSE, BUFFALO, Sept. 9.—1:30 a. m.—No additional bulletin has been issued by the president's physicians and none is expected until after 3 o'clock. The condition of the president is unchanged.

First Nourishment Injected.

BUFFALO, Sept. 9.—Today noon for the first time nourishment was administered to the president. It was in liquid form and was injected hypodermically to avoid the possibility of irritating the walls of the stomach.

Childs Emperor for Yielding.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The Berlin correspondent of the London Times says: Great surprise is felt here that the semi-official press has not thought it necessary to give an account of the negotiations at Basel from the German point of view. All the information about them has come from Chinese sources. The German minister at Pekin sticks to the assertion that the delay was caused by the protocol not being signed.

ASSASSIN TELLS HIS STORY.

How He Conceived the Terrible Crime of Shooting the President.

BUFFALO, Sept. 9.—The statement of Leon Czoizgoz, made to the police and transcribed and signed by the prisoner, is as follows:

"I was born in Detroit nearly twenty-nine years ago. My parents were Russian Poles. They came here thirty-four years ago. I got my education in the public schools of Detroit and then went to Cleveland, where I got work. In Cleveland I read books on socialism and met a great many socialists. I was pretty well known as a socialist in the west.

"After being in Cleveland for several years I went to Chicago, where I remained seven months, after which I went to work in the Newburg wire mills.

"During the last five years I have had as friends anarchists in Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit and other western cities, and I suppose I became more or less bitter. Yes, I know I was bitter.

"I never had much luck at anything and this preyed upon me. It made me morose and envious, but what started the craze to kill was a lecture I heard some little time ago by Emma Goldman. She was in Cleveland and I and other anarchists went to hear her. She set me on fire.

"Her doctrine that all rulers should be exterminated was what set me to thinking, so that my head nearly split with the pain. Miss Goldman's words went right through me and when I left the lecture I had made up my mind that I would have to do something heroic for the cause I loved.

"Eight days ago, while I was in Chicago, I read in a Chicago newspaper of President McKinley's visit to the Pan-American at Buffalo. That day I bought a ticket for Buffalo and got here with the determination to do something, but I did not know just what. I thought of shooting the president, but I had not formed a plan.

"I went to live at 1078 Broadway, which is a saloon and hotel. John Nowak, a Pole, a sort of politician, who has led his people for years, owns it. I told Nowak that I came to see the fair. He knew nothing about what was setting me crazy. I went to the exposition grounds a couple of times a day.

"On Tuesday night I went to the fair grounds and was near the gate when the presidential party arrived. I tried to get near him, but the police forced me back. They forced every one back so the ruler could pass. I was close to the president when he got into the grounds, but was afraid to attempt the assassination because there were so many men in the guard that watched him. I was not afraid of them or that I should get hurt, but afraid I might be seized and that my chance would be gone forever.

"Well, he went away that time and I went home. On Wednesday I went to the grounds and stood right near the president, right under him near the stand from which he spoke.

"I thought half a dozen times of shooting while he was speaking, but I could not get close enough. I was afraid I might miss, as the crowd was always jostling and I was afraid I might aim fail. I waited Wednesday and the president got into his carriage again and a lot of men were about him and formed a cordon that I could not get through. I was tossed about by the crowd and my spirits were getting pretty low. I was almost hopeless that night as I went home.

"Yesterday morning I went again to the exposition grounds. Emma Goldman's speech was still burning me up. I waited near the central entrance for the president, who was to board his special from that gate, but the police allowed nobody but the president's party to pass where the train waited, so I stayed at the grounds all day waiting.

"I first thought of hiding my pistol under my handkerchief. I was afraid if I had to draw it from my pocket I would be seen and seized by the guards. I got to the Temple of Music the first one and waited at the spot where the reception was to be held.

"Then he came, the president—the ruler—and I got in line and trembled and trembled until I got right up to him, and then I shot him twice through my white handkerchief. I would have fired more, but I was stunned by a blow in the face—a frightful blow that knocked me down, and then everybody jumped on me. I thought I would be killed and was depressed at the way they treated me."

Brigands have carried off and American lady engaged in missionary work and a lady companion in the District of Djumabala, Vilayet of Salonika.

Bill to Make It Treason.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Sept. 9.—In discussing the attempted assassination of President McKinley, Congressman George A. Perre of Maryland said: "I will offer a bill in the next congress of the United States amending the constitution so as to make even an unsuccessful attempt upon the life of a president of the United States treason and the penalty death. The man who strikes at the nation's head is a public enemy."

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Latest Quotations From South Omaha and Kansas City.

SOUTH OMAHA.

CATTLE—There was a light run of cattle. The big end of the receipts was corn-fed steers, comparatively few westerns being on sale. Packers all seemed to want the cattle and as a result trade was active and fully steady all around. There were quite a few corn-fed steers and the quality was exceptionally good, as high as \$5.75 being paid for a number of bunches. The demand on the part of all the packers was active, so that steady to stronger prices were easily obtained and the yards were cleared at an early hour. Even the less desirable grades sold without difficulty at fully steady prices. There was by no means an over-supply of cows, so the market was fully steady. As compared with yesterday's close, it was perhaps a little stronger. Buyers were all anxious for supplies, so that anything at all good was disposed of at an early hour. There was no particular change noticeable in the prices paid for bulls, calves and stags, though the better grades sold readily at very satisfactory prices. There were only a few stockers and feeders on sale, and what few were offered were mostly of rather common quality.

HOGS—There was a very light run of hogs, and as packers were all anxious for supplies the market opened active and 100 lbs. higher. The general run of hogs sold at \$6.25 and \$6.27 1/2, with the choicer grades going largely at \$6.30. At those prices the hogs changed hands rapidly and it was not long before the bulk of the receipts was out of first hands. Along towards the last, however, packers seemed to weaken a little on the late arrivals, as they thought they were paying too much for their hogs as compared with Chicago. At that point the advance was reported as only 50 lbs.

SHEEP—There were very few sheep on sale and hardly enough to test the market. Buyers seemed to want a few, and from the way they acted it was evident that they would have bought good stuff at strong prices. Lambs were also scarce and there was practically nothing offered to make a fair test of the market. Feeder sheep and lambs were in fairly good demand and sold at steady prices. There has been a good trade all the week on feeders, and that fact has prevented the market from breaking a great deal worse than it has.

KANSAS CITY. CATTLE—Corn-fed cattle, 10-15c higher; cows and heifers, steady to 10c lower; heavy feeders strong, others slow; choice export and dressed beef steers, \$5.90 to 6.10; fair to good, \$4.80 to 5.40; stockers and feeders, \$2.60 to 3.85; western-fed steers, \$4.50 to 5.75; western range steers, \$3.25 to 4.25; Texas and Indians, \$2.75 to 3.85; Texas cows, \$2.50 to 2.90; native cows, \$2.50 to 4.00; heifers, \$2.75 to 3.25; canners, \$1.50 to 2.40; bulls, \$2.10 to 4.50; calves, \$3.50 to 5.25.

Under the Constitution Duties of the President Devolve Upon Him. WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Steps are being taken to provide for the future of the executive branch of the government. It is realized that even under most favorable conditions the president's injuries are of such a character as to make it almost certain that he cannot undertake for a long time to discharge the duties of chief executive even in the most formal way.

Every member of the cabinet able to travel is expected to speed at once to Buffalo and there a cabinet council will be held to decide upon the course to be followed by the executive branch. Vice President Roosevelt is said to be in Vermont, this being the information furnished by his relatives here, and of course will hold himself in readiness to do whatever is necessary and to meet the obligations imposed upon the vice president by the constitution of the United States. These are contained in paragraph 6, section 1, article II, in the following words:

6. In case of the removal of the president from office, or his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice president, etc.

Under the terms of this article as soon as Mr. Roosevelt is assured by proper authority, probably in this case by the senior member of the cabinet, Secretary Hay, who will doubtless be in Buffalo by tomorrow evening, he will undertake at once in a provisional way to discharge such duties as may devolve upon him. Much will depend upon the character of the president's injuries as to the extent to which Mr. Roosevelt will discharge the presidential duties, if he undertakes them at all, and it is almost certain that in the absence of great emergency in public affairs, even if called to assume these obligations, the vice president will confine himself in the exercise of his powers to the discharge of the most routine and indispensable functions.

President Shaffer Moved. PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 7.—President Shaffer of the Amalgamated association, when told of the attempted assassination of President McKinley, said he was much shocked at the report and could say nothing of strike matters under the existing circumstances.

Chun to See the Army. BERLIN, Sept. 7.—A special dispatch to the Anzeiger Zeitung from Dantzig says Emperor William invited Prince Chun to witness the autumn maneuvers.

Would Settle Out of Court. CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 7.—The porte, it is said, is endeavoring to come to a direct understanding with the French claimants against the Ottoman government.