

# LOUP CITY NORTHWESTERN.

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## 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.

Dr. Charles McBurney, 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.

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 bullet, 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, 120; temperature, 101.6; respiration, 20."

"P. M. RIXEY."

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.

## ASSASSIN TELLS HIS STORY.

How He Concealed the Terrible Crime of Shooting the President.

BUFFALO, Sept. 9.—The statement of Leon Czolgosz, 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 lest my 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 Diumabala. Villayet of Salonika.

## SHOT BY AN ANARCHIST

President McKinley Falls Before the Bullets of an Assassin.

## UNCERTAINTY AS TO THE OUTCOME

Doctors Are Fuzzled to Trace the Course of One Ball Through the Body—The Assassin Carries His Revolver Under Cover of a Handkerchief.

BUFFALO, Sept. 7.—President McKinley was shot and seriously wounded by a would-be assassin while holding a reception at the Temple of Music at the Pan-American grounds a few minutes after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

One shot took effect in the right breast, the other in the abdomen. The first wound is not of a serious nature, and the bullet has been extracted. The second bullet pierced the abdominal wall and has not been located.

Just a brief twenty-four hours ago the newspapers of the city blazoned in all the pomp of headline type, "The Proudest Day in Buffalo's History."

Tonight in sackcloth and ashes, in amber type, surrounded by gruesome borders of black, the same newspapers are telling in funeral tales to a horrified populace the deplorable details of "The Blackest Day in the History of Buffalo."

It was a few moments after 4 p. m., while President McKinley was holding a public reception in the great Temple of Music on the Pan-American grounds, that the cowardly attack was made, with what success time alone can tell.

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 eager to clasp his hands—amid these surroundings and with the ever-recurring plaudits of an army of sight-seers ringing in his ears, the blow of the assassin fell and in an instant pleasure gave way to pain, admiration to agony, folly turned to fury and pandemonium followed.

Down at police headquarters, surrounded by stern-faced inquisitors of the law, is a medium-sized man of commonplace appearance, with his fixed gaze directed to the floor, who presses his lips firmly together and listens with an air of assumed indifference to the persistent stream of questions, arguments, objections and admonitions with which his captors seek to induce or compel him to talk.

It has been learned that the real name of the would-be assassin is Leon Czolgosz. He was born in Detroit and came here from Cleveland.

Official Bulletin. The following bulletin was issued by the physicians at 7 o'clock:

The president was shot about 4 o'clock. One bullet struck him on the upper portion of the breastbone, glancing and not penetrating; the second bullet penetrated the abdomen five inches below the left nipple and one and one-half inches to the left of the median line. The abdomen was opened through the line of the bullet wound. It was found that the bullet had penetrated the stomach. The opening in the front wall of the stomach was carefully closed with silk stitches, after which a search was made for a hole in the back wall of the stomach. This was found, and also closed in the same way. The further course of the bullet could not be discovered, although careful search was made. The abdominal wound was closed without drainage. No wound to the intestines or other abdominal organs was discovered. The patient stood the operation well—pulse of good quality, rate of 130. Condition at the conclusion of the operation was gratifying. The result cannot be foretold. His condition at present justifies hope of recovery.

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Secretary to the President.

At 1 o'clock this morning the president's physicians issued the following bulletin: "The president is free from pain and resting well. Temperature, 100.2; pulse, 120, respiration, 24."

3 a. m.—Inquiries at the home of President Milburn at this hour (3 a. m.) are fruitless, the street in the immediate vicinity of the house where the president lies is roped off and guarded by police, who will admit nobody. It was announced earlier in the evening that official bulletins would be issued at regular intervals, and upon these the public must wait, as the physicians and officials refuse absolutely to give out any information.

## PRESIDENT DRAWS A CROWD.

Record-Breaking Attendance at the Pan-American Exposition.

BUFFALO, Sept. 6.—What is probably the greatest crowd that ever gathered on the Esplanade at the Pan-American exposition grounds greeted the president as he entered the stand erected there. The Esplanade was crowded to suffocation and the vast assemblage overflowed to the Court of Fountains. President Milburn introduced the president, who spoke at some length, saying, among other things:

"President Milburn, Director General Buchanan, Commissioners, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am glad to be again in the city of Buffalo and exchange greetings with her people, to whose generous hospitality I am not a stranger and with whose good will I have been repeatedly and signally honored. Today I have additional satisfaction in meeting and giving welcome to the foreign representatives assembled here, whose presence and participation in this exposition have contributed in so marked a degree to its interests and success. To the commissioners of the Dominion of Canada and the British colonies, the French colonies, the republics of Mexico and of Central and South America and the commissioners of Cuba and Porto Rico, who share with us in this undertaking, we give the hand of fellowship and felicitate them upon the triumphs of art, science, education and manufacture which the old world has bequeathed to the new century.

"Expositions are the timekeepers of progress. They record the world's advancement. They stimulate the energy, enterprise and intellect of the people. They go into the home. They broaden and brighten the daily life of the people. They open mighty storehouses of information to the student. Every exposition, great or small, has helped to some onward step. Comparison of ideas is always educational, and as such instructs the brain and hand of man. Friendly rivalry follows, which is the spur to industrial improvement, the inspiration to useful invention and to high endeavor in all departments of human activity. It extracts a study of the wants, comforts and even the whims of the people. The question of trade is an incentive to men of business to devise, invent and economize in the cost of production. Business life, whether among ourselves or with other people, is ever a sharp struggle for success. It will be none the less effective in the future. Without competition we would be clinging to the clumsy and antiquated processes of farming and manufacture and the methods of business of long ago and the twentieth century would be no further advanced than the eighteenth century. But though commercial competitors we are, commercial enemies we must not be.

"The Pan-American exposition has done its work thoroughly, presenting in its exhibits the highest skill and illustrating the progress of the human family in the western hemisphere. This portion of the earth has no cause for humiliation for the part it has performed in the march of civilization. It has not accomplished everything; far from it. It has simply done its best and without vanity or boastfulness, and recognizing the manifold achievements of others, it invites the friendly rivalry of all the powers in the peaceful pursuits of trade and commerce and will cooperate with all in advancing the highest and best interests of humanity. The wisdom and energy of all the nations are none too great for the world's work. The success of art, science, industry and invention is an international asset and a common glory."

Mr. Bryan Buys a Newspaper.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The National Watchman Publishing company today filed a bill of sale transferring to William Jennings Bryan the plant and newspaper known as the National Watchman, successor to the Silver Knight Watchman. The consideration was \$5.

Boer Barbarity, Say the British.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The colonial office published today a dispatch from the governor of Cape Colony, Sir Walter Hely-Hutchinson, received September 1, announcing that the Boers, August 25, captured two unarmed British scouts near Haarekloof and shot them in cold blood.

British Buy More Mules.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 6.—The purchase of mules for the British army in South Africa was resumed after an interval of three months. Several hundred were selected.

## APOLOGY NOT ENOUGH

Kaiser Sends Word to Chinese Emperor that More is Expected.

## FUTURE CONDUCT TO INFLUENCE

Von Ketteler's Murder to Be Explicated by Good Behavior—Emperor William Impresses Chun With the Solemnity of the Occasion.

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—Emperor William's reception of the Chinese mission of expiation headed by Prince Chuan, which took place today at Potsdam, was marked with all the severity consistent with an audience nominally friendly.

The Chinese imperial envoy on entering the palace was not accorded a salute by the Garde du Corps. The emperor received him seated. The buttons and epaulettes of his majesty's white uniform were enveloped in crape. Prince Chun bowed thrice on entering and leaving. Emperor William remained seated during the reading of the Chinese address. Afterward, however, he relaxed his stern demeanor and welcomed the envoy courteously and subsequently, accompanied by his adjutant, he called upon Prince Chun at the Orangerie. Later in the evening the emperor, Prince Chun and a dozen members of the expiatory mission took tea on an island in the Spree.

The emperor had evidently arranged the entire ceremony with the view of impressing Prince Chun that the ceremony meant expiation for a foul crime and only through expiation had Prince Chun acquired the right to be treated with princely honors. Not until after the ceremony did the atmosphere change. Then the troops outside saluted, the bands played and the Huns escorted Prince Chun back to the Orangerie.

The imperial envoy seemed deeply impressed with the solemnity of the occasion and when summoned to the throne room he showed visible embarrassment. He bowed repeatedly while approaching the throne and his voice was agitated while he was reading the imperial address.

The entire manner of Emperor William was calculated to impress Prince Chun with the solemnity of the ceremony. He spoke emphatically and seriously, emphasizing particularly the word "civilized."

The ceremony lasted only ten minutes. In the meantime six Chinese dignitaries of the highest rank who were halted in the anteroom remained there perfectly motionless and speechless, awaiting Prince Chun's return with evident anxiety. Prince Chun retired backwards from the throne room, bowing profusely.

According to the Lokal Anzeiger, the Chinese envoy will breakfast tomorrow with the emperor and empress.

There was apparently but little public interest in the mission among the people of Berlin. A small but demonstrative crowd watched Prince Chun driving in the park.

## END OF STRIKE MAY BE NEAR.

Conference of Labor Leaders and Steel Officials in Session in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—A conference at which conditions of peace in the great steel strike are being discussed is in progress at the office of the United States Steel corporation. The participants in the discussion include Charles M. Schwab of the United States Steel corporation, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers' association; Prof. Jenks of the Industrial commission, Secretary R. M. Easley of the Civic Federation, and Harry White, secretary of the Garment Workers' association. The conference was arranged this morning and was asked for by Samuel Gompers and John Mitchell, who are believed to be acting in behalf of President Theodore J. Shaffer and the Amalgamated association. They reached here early this morning and were joined by Messrs. Jenks, Easley and White. The entire party came down town at 12 o'clock and at 12:15 o'clock entered the office of the United States Steel corporation. They were received by Mr. Schwab and shown to the consulting room.

Shortly after their arrival Verly Preston and some of the officials of the subsidiary companies entered Mr. Schwab's office and joined the conference. None of the participants in the conference could be seen and the basis of the discussion could not be learned.

## 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 \$5.50 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 \$6.27½, 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, 14½ lbs. higher; cows and heifers, steady to 10c lower; heavy feeders strong, others slow; choice export and dressed beef steers, \$5.00@5.10; fair to good, \$4.90@5.40; stockers and feeders, \$2.00@3.25; western-fed steers, \$4.50@5.25; western range steers, \$3.25@4.25; Texans and Indians, \$2.70@3.85; Texas cows, \$2.25@2.80; native cows, \$2.50@4.00; heifers, \$2.75@3.25; canners, \$1.50@2.40; bulls, \$2.10@4.50; calves, \$2.50@5.25.

## ROOSEVELT AT HELM.

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.