

# PRESIDENT MCKINLEY SHOT

## By a Polish Jew Anarchist While Holding Reception on Buffalo Exposition Grounds—Two Balls Enter Body—Physicians Say Wounds Are Not Fatal—Assassin Taken Into Custody at Once—Threats of Lynching—President Remained Cool—Passed Good Night.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 6, via Skagway, Sept. 11.—President McKinley was shot by an anarchist at 9 o'clock yesterday while holding a reception in the Masonic Hall on the Exposition grounds.

The assassin pressed forward with the crowd to shake the president's hand. While so doing he pulled a revolver from his pocket and fired twice, the first shot entering in the breast and producing a slight wound; the second entered the abdomen just above the naval.

A wild scene ensued. Secret service men grappled the assassin. The crowd soon realized the awful situation.

From Wednesday and Thursday's Daily.

The president seemed among the vast crowd to be the only cool person. He did not fall, but turned around, took off his hat and sat down and held his head, insisting that he was not badly hurt.

His waistcoat was opened and a trickling stream of scarlet told the story. He was once removed to the home of President Melbourne of the exposition.

An examination showed that the first ball had struck the sternum, glancing off. The second ball perforated both walls of the stomach and was not found by the physicians.

President McKinley was conscious until an opiate was administered. The physicians say the wounds are not necessarily fatal.

The assassin is a Polish Jew anarchist of Detroit and his name is Leon Czolgoose.

Threats of lynching were made but no attempts were made to carry out the threats.

The news was broken quietly to Mrs. McKinley who is bearing up bravely under the strain.

Buffalo—5 a. m., Sept. 7.—The president passed a good night. His temperature is 102, pulse 110, respiration 24.

### MORE ABOUT HUBRICK CABLE

#### Active Work Has Now Begun for Foundation.

Will Be Most Ponderous Structure in the Yukon—To Be Ready for Operation Next Spring.

Work was begun yesterday on the tower which will support the east side of the Hubrick cable ferry across the Yukon, and one has to but glance at the massive timbers now on the ground to gain a faint idea of the extent of the stupendous undertaking. The base of the tower will cover 2500 square feet, each of the four legs being 50 feet apart, the Colossus standing astride front street in front of the Madden house and Townsend & Rose cigar store. The mud sills upon which the legs will stand are hewn sticks a foot thick, foot and a half wide and twelve feet long. They are being sunk in trenches ten feet in the ground and in addition to the mortice binding the leg to each other there will be massive bolts and bands of steel making it still more secure. As the depth at which the sills are being placed is way below the frost line, by the end of next winter the whole mass will be frozen as hard as granite and as immovable as a mountain. The legs of the tower are 76 inches square at the butt and taper to 12 inches at the top, reaching to a height of 125 feet above the street. By reason of their great height several splices are necessary and these will be strengthened by bolts and heavy bands of steel. The tower will be entirely open to height of 24 feet, thus not obstructing the view from any point. Above that there will be sway braces extending to the top.

The cable, which will rest in a steel saddle on top of the tower, will extend entirely across two blocks, over the roofs of intervening houses to Third avenue where it will be anchored in a manner to stand for all time. On the eastern side of Third avenue a huge trench will be sunk to bedrock, which is from 16 to 20 feet. The deadman to which the cable will be anchored will be, in fact, several deadmen together, a pile of the largest logs procurable aggregating six feet in diameter. Another smaller shaft will be sunk on the west side of the street and the two opening will be connected by a narrow tunnel driven at a slight angle to correspond with that naturally taken by the cable when stretched and in position. The deadman of logs will be bound together by a massive chain 180 feet long whose links are seven-eighths of an inch in diameter. After passing twice around the anchorage the chain is brought out through the tunnel doubled and at the western shaft the cable will be attached to it. With the anchorage frozen in situ it can thus be seen that in order for it to give in any manner the entire width of the street and probably 50 feet of solidly frozen ground would have to give also.

On the opposite side of the river the same steps will be taken to secure absolute solidity. A narrow tunnel will be driven in the mountain at the same height above the river that the tower

stands and as soon as a solid formation is encountered a large number of two-inch holes will be drilled deep into the face. Into these eye-bolts will be leaded from which chains will lead in a cluster, the strain and weight of the cable being borne equally by each. Should the mountain be found to be in the least shattered, the tunnel referred to will be driven in 30 or 40 feet and at the end a crosscut will be run for 10 feet on each side of the face. This will be filled with heavy logs and employed as a deadman similar to the third avenue anchorage.

The shives, or travellers as they are sometimes called, which run over the cable as the ferry moves back and forth, are made of solid copper, weighing 65 pounds to the pair, have ball bearings and are enclosed in a solid steel case. The use of copper shives has been found to reduce the wear on a cable to a minimum. A pair will last about six months. The cable is made of ploughshare steel, seven-eighths of an inch in diameter, and has a guaranteed breaking strain of 175 tons to the square inch. Allowing for a 35-foot sag in a 2000-foot span and the weight of the cable in addition there is still a breaking strain left of over 130 tons to the inch. The landing place of the ferry will be at the foot of Second street, adjoining the bank of Commerce. On the opposite side of the river a piece of road 300 feet long will have to be constructed along the bluff leading to West Dawson. Mr. Hubrick made a novel offer to the city. He has tendered the free use of the two upper stories of his tower for the use of the fire department, the upper story to be for the fire bell and the one beneath as a watch tower. As they will be 115 feet above the ground an unobstructed view of the entire city can be had.

"I have found but little or no opposition to my scheme," said Mr. Hubrick. "In fact, nearly all the property owners in the immediate vicinity of the tower signed my petition to the council. As for the wear of the cable and its probable life, there is practically no end to the latter. By using copper shives the wear comes on them instead of the cable, they being of the softer metal. Then, too, a cable is thoroughly greased at least once a year with a lubricant made expressly for the purpose, and it tends to prolong its life. While I was outside last winter I made a thorough examination of a cable crossing the Columbia river near the mouth of the Yakima which I put up 12 years ago, and I found not the slightest evidence of any wear or tear."

Mr. Hubrick states that the tower will be finished within 30 days and that everything pertaining to the ferry and its operation will be completed by the time the river freezes.

#### Carl Was Captured.

Carl Larsen was captured this afternoon just as he was stepping into a small boat preparatory to leaving for the lower river. Wm. Greenland is the plaintiff who alleges that Larsen is his debtor in the sum of \$165. In default of bail or a willingness to settle he was sent to jail.

#### The Clifford Sifton.

The steamer Sifton advertised to sail tomorrow, is all that her agents claim for her, the trip up the river being invariably one of pleasure. Her officers and crew are a palatial, jolly, social set and each passenger is made to feel that he or she is the guest of honor. Those who travel by the Sifton never regret it.

### AMERICA'S NEW POSSESSION

#### Embraces Much Territory Unknown to Spaniards.

#### Sections Penetrated Only by Jesuit Priests and People With Barbarians—Must Be Educated.

A late Washington dispatch says: The difficulties to be overcome in seeking to civilize the inhabitants of the Philippine archipelago were and still are sufficient to discourage men of iron constitution and the most determined will. First we have to take into account the configuration of the country. On this point the second Philippine commission has gone into the details with considerable industry.

The most serious hindrance to rapid and effective movements by the American military forces has been the inaccessibility of the country in which the insurgents have hidden themselves. The difficulty has been not to overcome but to get at them. There are extensive areas of territory in the interior of Luzon and Mindanao having very considerable population, which are wholly without means of communication of any kind with the outside world. There are still other portions of the interior of these islands which are now inhabited, sparsely, and in the main by savage tribes. A large portion of this territory is mountainous and was only to a limited extent under the control of the Spanish authorities. The mountainous region in Luzon alone covers several thousand square miles. These mountains, says the report, seem to have been largely terra incognita to the Spaniards.

In Mindanao the Spaniards made a few settlements along the coast. The Jesuit missionaries penetrated the interior, and from their reports are obtained the principal information extant.

There are few natives of the interior who have been beyond the boundaries of towns in which they live. Besides, the different tribes of Luzon speak different dialects, and it was only here and there a community that one could be found who spoke Spanish.

Wild tribes, some regular head-hunting fellows, others fanatical followers of Mahomet, others still sunk in all the debasement of heathenism; a country almost inaccessible, with a climate that few Europeans could face successfully for any extended length of time; a conglomeration of different tribes, each speaking its own peculiar dialect, some of them at war with each other—such was the problem confronting Spain in the old days, and its solution was marked by simplicity rather than effectiveness, in so far as extending the sway of Spanish governmental authority over such heterogeneous elements of population.

The Spanish solution of the problem was simply the establishment of the paternal system of government at the head of which was the friar, who was notary, minister, teacher, lawyer, and doctor to the converted Filipino; also in many cases the intermediary between him and the Spanish vengeance, not infrequently his protector against the widespread corruption and maladministration in the collecting of taxes.

The second Philippine commission

proposes to begin, of course, with a system of education, that always comes first in any wise scheme for civilization under American auspices. The question of what kind of examination or what kind of a system shall be used for school teachers has not yet been decided, and the commission awaits the recommendation on this head of Mr. Atkinson, the general superintendent of public instruction. On the arrival of the commission in Manila, the president gave out the following statement as to the plan for the establishment of the new school system: "We mean to inaugurate a comprehensive school system throughout the islands as circumstances will permit, and we have already invited Mr. Fred W. Atkinson of Springfield, Mass., a gentleman of high professional standing as an educator, to come to the islands to become the general superintendent of education in the Philippines. We hope that he will reach here by the 1st of August. He is highly recommended to us by the leading educators of the country."

The commission recommends that the Friars' land be seized, if need be, by condemnation proceedings—these lands, which would sell readily, to constitute the beginning of a school fund. In view of the great burden which will be placed upon the public civil funds the moment a satisfactory school system is inaugurated and the needs for internal improvements are supplied, the revenue, unless materially increased will be insufficient.

In any event, the commission thinks, they must expend the amount accruing from a tax of at least one-fourth of one per cent on free public schools. Education is the crying need of the inhabitants, and it is hoped and believed that the funds resulting from the land tax will be sufficient to enable the commission to establish an adequate primary school system.

In Manila, at the beginning of the next school year, a normal school, founded on the American plan, will be opened. Later other normal schools in three or four centers of population will be needed. All of this applies to the population other than the Igorrotes and Moros. The first of these are Pagans; the second Mahomedans. It is doubtful if these two classes will give much trouble, so long as their peculiar customs are not interfered with. The Moros may possibly have been misinformed as to how far this non-interference is to extend. Attention was recently called to the announcement made in a proclamation by the sultan of Jolo "that there was no good reason why Moros should kill Americans, for the latter were not really Christians."

The commission says the Igorrotes should be gradually accustomed to the ways of civilized people, which, it is believed, they will readily adopt. They should also be given an opportunity for elementary instruction, which they earnestly desire, if they can have it without being forced to change their religious beliefs.

Of the Moros the commission has little to say that is of practical value. The question as to the methods of dealing with the non-Christian tribes are very far from forming an insignificant element of the population. They differ from each other widely, both in their present social, moral and intellectual state in the readiness with which they adapt themselves to the demands of modern civilization.

The new report of the second Philippine commission gives a clear statement of the situation out there, and leaves nothing to be inferred or misunderstood as to the course of action the commission intends to follow. A striking feature of the policy outlined is that the Christian Filipinos are to be brought up to modern requirements by a vigorous administration of American plans and methods of education. Igorrotes and Moros seem to be left largely to the possible development they may pass through between now and some future time when they, too, will be Americanized.

The establishment of the pioneer American schools in the back provinces promises to be a work in which the great American pioneer hardihood and bravery in face of difficulties will have a field for their noble exploitation. There is some fun ahead for the adventurous normal school graduates. Superintendent Atkinson must be needing some young men about now.

There is little doubt that the Philippines are to be, as a new possession, fully up to the standard in point of romantic interest and possible stirring adventure, as well as a subject of hot discussion for those who busy themselves with methods of administrations, educational interests, civil and religious liberty and all the rest of it.

#### Contest Tonight.

Caribon Sinclair and Young Donovan are to meet tonight at the Orpheum in a ten-round go. The sport will commence at 8 o'clock and it can be safely said that Caribon will make a swift and dangerous battle with his man. The general impression prevails that Donovan is up against it and that he will not last longer than six rounds at the outside.

Elegantly furnished rooms with electric lights at the Regius Club hotel. Kodaks \$2.50; fresh films 50c. Goetzman. We fit glasses. Pioneer drug store.

## BODY BLOW WAS STRUCK

### At One of Klondike's Most Cherished Institutions Yesterday

### WHEN A COOK IN DRUNKEN RAGE

### Threw 30 Pounds of Sour Dough Into Swill Barrel

### FOR WHICH HE WAS PULLED

### And Given a Hearing in Police Court This Morning—Two Other Mild-Mannered Offenders.

From Wednesday and Thursday's Daily.

It was a full house that greeted Magistrate McCauley in police court this morning, many of those present being horny-handed sons of toil who have been driven to the court for the purpose of collecting money due for labor performed, and it was for the purpose of filing complaint that many men were present at the opening of court this morning. Others had previously filed informations and were there for conducting the trials.

But there were others.

Mike Donald had poured deeply of the brand that causes the hair to kink; and then in order that the dew of heaven might not interfere with the kinking process, "Melke" had sought the stairway leading to the Dawson Dental Parlors and essayed to work there his sweet restorer. Being a large man he had completely filled the stairway, thereby impeding traffic and at the same time laying himself liable to be trampled under foot and possibly badly bruised and skinned by someone who, blinded by toothache, was rushing to the "teeth extracted without pain" emporium. When asked what he had to say for himself, Mike turned his dark brown face over a couple of times and then said it was the first time it ever happened; that he was, oh, so sorry, and it would not happen again. His honor tempered justice with mercy and imposed a fine of \$5 and costs or ten days in the fuel refinery. The last seen of Mike he was transposing the town in the company of a policeman attempting to dig up the amount of the fine and costs.

Harry Brandt did not, to use a pugilistic phrase, attempt to "mix it up" with the court. He acknowledged the corn as readily as he had "acknowledged" the eye that caused the charge of "d and d" to be preferred against him. He said he was from Canada and had been here four years and that this was his first appearance in the lonesome box. He paid \$5 and costs in preference to bucking a royal saw for ten days.

If any one was to ask the question: "What one thing is chiefly responsible for the development of this country?" the answer would necessarily, if true, be the two words, "Sour dough." Pickle, morris and that dejection known as "hootchiness" have each and all been accorded a place in the history of the country, but sour dough stands pre-eminently at the head and a blow struck at sour dough is a blow, so to speak, at our body politic, a shock at the underpinning of our most sacred and highly cherished institutions. Without sour dough the man who supplies us with history of the country back as far as 1867, and for whom Lincoln's Grossen mors away her life and finally died, would not be with us now. His spark would have flickered and gone out, quenched by blue snow, more than 30 years ago. Sour dough stood by the country when it was being rocked in the cradle of infancy and now that Messrs. Royal, Price and Shilling have flooded it with their poisonous alums, sour dough must be protected even if the aid of the strong arm of the law must be invoked.

Mike McHale, until yesterday cook at the Flannery hotel, was in the police court this morning on the charge of having on yesterday "wantonly destroyed 30 pounds of dough and 25 pounds of meat, the whole being valued at \$45. The evidence went to show that the knight of the kitchen laid aside his cap and apron yesterday and went out sufficiently long to cultivate a lurid, and it was on his return to the kitchen that the blow at the Klondike's most sacred institution was struck—struck in cold blood by dumping the cherished contents of the bread tray into the swill barrel. (Stop reading for four minutes while you weep.)

Oaths and profane language were alleged to have accompanied the consigning of the dough and meat to the swill

barrel (what deplorable sacrifice) and McHale was also charged with this offense. The magistrate heard the case through patiently and in the end imposed a fine of \$5 on the prisoner for using profane and abusive language. As nothing less than 12 years' imprisonment would be commensurate with the offense of destroying sour dough, and as six months is the maximum in the police court, the wanton destruction charge was dismissed. But the cold fact remains that a hallowed Klondike institution was ruthlessly assailed.

### Just an Ordinary Steak.

"When in Hamburg, we supposed we must do as the Hamburgers did, so at our first meal there we asked for Hamburg steak," said the woman. "Besides, we wanted to see how that vind would taste upon its native heath, anyway. But to all our requests, couched in our best scholastic German, the waiter shook his head. Like many another prophet, the Hamburg steak was apparently without honor in its own country. At all events, our waiter hadn't heard of it. 'Oh, well,' we said, 'just bring us an ordinary beef steak. But, lo and behold, when the meat was served there it was all chopped up and made into small cakes—what Americans call, in fact, 'Hamburg steak.' To Hamburgers a Hamburg steak was an 'ordinary steak.'—New York Sun.

### Big Gold Shipment.

Another half million in gold dust left for Seattle this afternoon on the Victorian in care of the Alaska Express Company. Four boxes were from the Bank of Commerce and there were several undivided pokes of over 500 ounces each.

### COMING AND GOING.

Mr. Chas. Hill and his sister, Miss Hill, left today for Porterville where they will spend the winter. Mr. Hill is the agent for the N. C. Co. at Porterville.

Chas. Hall who for the past four years has represented the A. C. Co. at Porterville will spend the winter in California. Mr. Hall has not been outside since the winter of 1897.

### HOTEL ARRIVALS.

FLANNERY.  
H. C. Brown, Mrs. Riehart, Ed C. Gerow, Dawson; J. M. Partridge, Parks; F. A. McGregor, Thomas Flaherty, F. W. Kelley, Dominion; D. Sharp, Bonanza; G. Sigwell, Selphur; A. B. McDonald, Bonanza; Kca-Flaherty, Calder; N. Nelson, Dominion; H. Baird, Parks; Mr. Leslie, Dawson.

Any kind of wine \$5 per bottle at the Regius Club hotel.

### Get Prices Call and

Special Centrifugal Pumps  
Iron Works Co.  
McDonald  
Op. New Cambodge  
Phone No. 2

### Tin Shop

all the demands  
Call and get

### ware Co.

Dept. 4th St. & 3rd Ave.

Joe, at such treatment was following words, some hot stuff bugged, the affair finally culminated in the Dutchman making a th carving knife something in a yard in length. Both Billy and a hotfoot for several the Dutchman coming in a close Tom Chisholm happened that time with a \$5 William slaughter of the Irish by the was trapped into the wedding slaughter and the beefsteak.

### Gold Dust Sold.

6 o'clock this afternoon Sheriff sold 125 ounces of gold dust, property of C. M. Woodworth, had been school under an executing out of the case of Jerome and C. M. Woodworth vs. W. H. and H. G. Torrence, judgment having been rendered in favor of the latter in the case.

and after Monday, Sept. 17, Bonanza stage will leave from Hotel Grand at 2 p. m. and at 7:30 p. m. Good stage times.

### FREIGHTERS

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### Inspector

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### RIVER

need Later.

Rates Apply to  
**Aurora Dock.**

REDUCED TO  
\$2.50..

dealers

### Yukon Route

Using Fine Passenger Steamers between Dawson and White Horse  
Lumber "Gardner" "Whitehorse"  
"Dawson" "Yukon" "Bulley"  
"Yukon" and The Freight Steamers  
with way connecting with passenger trails through Yukon to all right points. Tickets and fares in advance.

Illustration Made on application  
J. P. LEE Traffic Agent. I. N. BAKER Agent.