

Shooting of the president steps were taken to call the meeting to order...

TAKES NO NOURISHMENT.

Has Plenty of Reserve Strength—No Medicine But Digitalis.

Buffalo, N.Y. Sept. 7.—President McKinley's condition is extremely grave. The crisis will probably come within 24 hours...

For the time being the bullet still in the body is a secondary consideration. While it has not been located with certainty all agree that after passing through the abdominal cavity...

The president has had no nourishment since he was shot. Water is given at intervals, but no food of any kind.

His physicians say he has plenty of reserve strength to draw upon and for the present neither medicine nor stimulants are necessary.

While he was still more or less under the influence of the anesthetic his slumber was restless and disturbed and he little real good, but today between 9 and 4 o'clock he slept naturally for about four hours...

Today also for the first time nourishment was administered. It was in liquid form and was injected hypodermically to avoid the possibility of irritating the walls of the stomach...

Later, Secretary Cortelyou took occasion to emphasize this very point by issuing an official statement assuring the public of the complete trustworthiness of the bulletins sent out by the physicians.

MRS. MCKINLEY WITH HIM.

Physicians Had Not Heart to Refuse President's Request to See His Wife.

With the exception of the physicians and attendants, Mrs. McKinley was the only person who crossed the threshold. The president asked to see her and his physicians did not have the heart to refuse his request.

When the president was discharged against his breast and has been so today in his semi-consciousness. When Dr. Rixey told Mrs. McKinley today of the extreme gravity of the case she did not break down. On the contrary, she seemed to her very grief seemed to lend her strength.

TODAY AN ANXIOUS ONE.

Continued Improvement for This One Day Means Practically That Danger of Peritonitis is Over.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Throughout this quiet Sabbath every word that came from the Millburn residence where President McKinley lies battling for life, was reassuring and tonight chances of his recovery are greatly increased.

The news spread over the exposition city with lightning rapidity and thousands came to learn for themselves of the faith and confidence that existed about the Millburn House. When extra editions of the newspapers containing the announcement "The president will live" appeared on the streets, the waiting crowds expressed shouts of thanksgiving only out of con-

sideration for the patient. And yet, despite all this optimism, the president is by no means out of danger.

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 48 hours would be the limit of the danger from that source but his more conservative colleagues believe at least 24 hours, possibly 36 from this time, must elapse before the possibility of peritonitis shall have vanished.

They do not deem it advisable to sap any of the president's reserve strength at this time. All the president's reserve force is needed now to resist the danger of peritonitis and septic poisoning.

FOUR HOURS' NATURAL SLEEP.

President Helped by Quiet and Restful Slumber—Some Nourishment Injected.

While he was still more or less under the influence of the anesthetic his slumber was restless and disturbed and he little real good, but today between 9 and 4 o'clock he slept naturally for about four hours and the physicians stated unofficially that his sleep had been "quiet and restful" and had helped the sufferer a great deal.

Today also for the first time nourishment was administered. It was in liquid form and was injected hypodermically to avoid the possibility of irritating the walls of the stomach where the sutures are healing.

The exterior wound was dressed this morning and is progressing satisfactorily. All day the members of the cabinet and others associated with the president in public life, came solicitously and went away almost jubilantly, all reflecting the hopeful outlook at the Millburn house.

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CONFIDENCE IN SECRETARY.

President Content as to Surgeons on Recommendation of the Faithful Cortelyou.

Secretary Cortelyou, in whose hands the management of everything seems to be, was able to take some rest this morning for the first time since the tragedy. The great confidence the president has in his faithful secretary could not have been more strikingly illustrated than at the exposition hospital when he was about to be placed upon the operating table.

The president realized that the sooner the operation was performed the better and he was perfectly willing to submit himself to the knife. Just before he was placed upon the table he called Secretary Cortelyou to him and asked whether the surgeons were all right.

Dr. McKimley, the most eminent physician in attendance, expresses the opinion that if the improvement continues, it will be a week yet before the president can be pronounced out of danger and convalescent. And some of his colleagues, like Dr. Mann, place the limit of danger still further away.

The fear of peritonitis, it can be said, positively, has well nigh completely disappeared. With the expiration of the 72 hours period at 4 o'clock this afternoon, danger from that source was almost gone.

WILL BE NO CRISIS.

Physicians Give Opinions and They Express Hope.

Millburn House, Buffalo, Sept. 9.—"God's contribution to the American people will be the sparing of the president's life," John G. Millburn, president of the Pan-American exposition, reverently uttered these words tonight, all who have been at the Millburn residence today reflect the view that the battle will be won and the prayers of the world will be answered.

Since last night not an unfavorable symptom has appeared. Every hour has been a victory. Faith 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 hope has become conviction. Indeed many of

CONFESSES HIS AWFUL CRIME.

Czolgosz Makes Full Statement of What Led to Attempted Assassination and How He Carried It Out—Who and What He Is.

Chicago, Sept. 7.—A special to the Daily News from Buffalo says: The statement of Leon Czolgosz, made to the police, transcribed and signed by the prisoner, is as follows:

"I was born in Detroit nearly 29 years ago. My parents were Russian Poles. They came here 42 years ago. I got my education in the public schools of Detroit and then to Cleveland, where I got work. In Cleveland I received 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 several months, after which I went to Newburg on the outskirts of Cleveland, and 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 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 paper of President McKinley's visit to the Pan American exposition 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.

"Not until Tuesday morning did the resolution to shoot the president take hold of me. It was in my heart; there was no escape for me. I could not have conquered it, had my life been at stake. There were thousands of people in town on Tuesday. I heard it was president's day. All those people seemed to be bowing to the great ruler. I made up my mind to kill that ruler. I bought a .32 calibre revolver and loaded it.

"On Tuesday night I went to the fair grounds and was near the railroad gate when the presidential party arrived. I tried to get near him, but the police forced me back. They forced everybody back so that the great 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 in the bodyguard 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 for ever.

"Well, he went away that time and I went home. On Wednesday I went to the grounds and stood right near the president, right in front of 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 and then the great crowd was always jostling and I was afraid lest my aim fail. I waited until Wednesday, but a lot of men were about him and formed a cordon. 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 train from that gate, but the police allowed nobody but the president's party to pass out while the train waited. So I stayed on the grounds all day waiting.

"During yesterday 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 seized by the police. I got to 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 up to him, and then I shot him twice through my 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 surprised at the way they treated me.

Czolgosz ended his story in utter exhaustion. When he had about concluded he was asked: "Did you really mean to kill the president?" "I did," was the cold-blooded reply.

"What was your motive; what good could it do?" he was asked. "I am an anarchist. I am a disciple of Emma Goldman. Her words set me on fire," he replied with not the slightest tremor.

"I deny that I have had an accomplice at any time," he told District Attorney Panny. "I don't regret my act, because I was doing what I could for the great cause. I am not connected with the Paterson group, or with those anarchists who sent Bresci to Italy to kill Humbert. I had no confidants; no one to help me. I was alone absolutely."

tofore could did not seem to agree with him and since last night very hot water has been taken into the stomach through the mouth with splendid results. If he continues to improve it will be gradually. If he could grow worse the president's life, and those intimately associated with the president are warmest in their expressions of the manner in which the vice-president has met every requirement of the situation. Not for a moment has he permitted the idea to be entertained that there was need for considering the constitutional disability of the President and the exercise of executive functions which this would impose on him. On the contrary Mr. Roosevelt has been one of the most positive in the conviction that the president would recover. Twice during the day and again this evening the vice-president has called at the Millburn house to enquire as to the president's condition. During the afternoon call he met several of the cabinet officers and Senator Hanna and spent a short time with them in a formal discussion.

ministration expect to depart tomorrow or Wednesday if the improvement continues. Vice-President Roosevelt has occupied a peculiarly delicate and trying position since the event which threatened the president's life, and those intimately associated with the president are warmest in their expressions of the manner in which the vice-president has met every requirement of the situation. Not for a moment has he permitted the idea to be entertained that there was need for considering the constitutional disability of the President and the exercise of executive functions which this would impose on him. On the contrary Mr. Roosevelt has been one of the most positive in the conviction that the president would recover. Twice during the day and again this evening the vice-president has called at the Millburn house to enquire as to the president's condition. During the afternoon call he met several of the cabinet officers and Senator Hanna and spent a short time with them in a formal discussion.

JOYFUL CONFIDENCE.

A Marked Change in the Bearing of Everybody About Millburn House—Relatives Leave for Home.

After the 9.30 p. m. bulletin had been issued from the Millburn residence tonight, announcing a continuance of the favorable conditions of the president, there were many indications that the bulletins were but meagre indications of the real improvement of the distinguished patient. At 9.45 o'clock Miss McKinley, a sister of the president; Dr. and Mrs. Herman Baer, the latter a niece of the president, and the Misses Barber, nieces of the president, left the house and, taking carriages, announced their intention of returning to their homes tonight.

Abner McKinley, accompanied them to the station and to The Associated Press said: "The nearest relatives of the president are so confident of his recovery that they have not hesitated in leaving."

Postmaster Prease, of Canton, a warm

personal friend of the president, who came today filled with anxiety, said tonight:

"I go back tonight because I have the most positive assurance that the president is going to make a rapid recovery." In fact by 10.30 o'clock tonight the entire temper of everybody about the Millburn residence seemed to have undergone a radical change. The police did not stop wagons from going by the nearest corner at high speed. The regular army guard was not so particular about those who passed up the guarded street. The newspaper men scowled, but did not maintain the quiet that has prevailed for the past three days. Even those who came from the mansion where the o'clock peaceful quiet reigned about the corner to laugh and chat. From sombre foreboding the feeling has suddenly turned to joyful confidence that the nation's ruler was to be spared.

At 10.50 tonight the lights in the mansion, except those dimly shining in the sick room, were extinguished and by 11 o'clock peaceful quiet reigned about the home distinguished by the nation's idol worshiped. On the dark corner opposite the house soldiers, policemen and newspaper men kept vigil, however, sheltered beneath tents provided for them by the city and military authorities.

The 9.30 bulletin, as was promised, was to be the last of the night, and while it was brief attention was called to the fact that the pulse was exactly the same as this morning, 112, and that the temperature was eight-tenths of a degree lower, highly favorable symptoms.

Senator Hanna was the last official caller at the house. He stayed only a few minutes, but during that time had a short interview with Dr. McBurney. When he came out he declined to talk further than to say: "Everything is all right and if the improvement continues I may go home tomorrow."

"ALL GOES WELL."

No Bad Symptoms, But Patient Not Out of Danger—Cheerful Anticipation.

Millburn House, Buffalo, Sept. 9.—Dr. McBurney, the famous New York surgeon, said to an Associated Press reporter after the issue of the 3 o'clock bulletin today 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 and for a week yet 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."

"But I have known cases," put in Dr. Mann, who was with the noted surgeon, "to go well for 10 days and then change for the worse."

"That is true, perhaps," said Mr. McBurney, somewhat deprecatingly, "but it is entirely unusual. If the president continues to improve for a week, he adds, "we may safely say that he is convalescent. It will 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 upon the rapidity of his improvement and I may say to you further that his improvement, if it continues, promises to be rapid."

"You can assure your clientele that all goes well."

"Furthermore you can impress and emphasize the fact that the bulletins issued state the truth."

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

SYMPATHY FROM ALL SIDES.

From King Edward, the British Army, Russia, Germany, and Other Sources Come Kindly Words.

The messages of sympathy from all over the United States and all over the world in fact have fairly overwhelmed Secretary Cortelyou. One of the most touching messages thus far received was from Madame Labori, the wife of Maitre Labori, who defended Dreyfus in his famous trial.

Lord Roberts.

London, Sept. 7.—Lord Roberts today sent the following message to U. S. Ambassador Choate: "Please convey to President and Mrs. McKinley on behalf of myself and the British army our profound regret at what has occurred and our earnest hope that the president's valuable life may be spared."

The Colonial Secretary.

Mr. Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, wired from Birmingham: "I have heard with sorrow and detestation of the atrocious cowardly act of which the president of the United States is a victim. Every Englishman deeply sympathizes with the people of America and with the family of the president, whose high character is well appreciated on this side."

Messages of King and Kaiser.

Millburn House, Buffalo, Sept. 8.—The following are the messages from King Edward and Emperor William: "King, Sept. 7, 1901. "To the President of the United States, Buffalo, N. Y.: "Am horrified beyond words at that dastardly attempt on your life. My best and warmest good wishes and most earnest hopes for your recovery. (Sgd.) EDWARD."

"To the President of the United States of America, Buffalo: "Deeply distressed by the news of the dastardly attempt on your life. I express to you how I and the whole of the German people feel for you and of the anguish through which your country has to pass. May the Lord grant you a sure and speedy recovery. (Sgd.) WILLIAM I. R."

CANADA'S EXPRESSION.

Premier Forwarded Telegram to British Ambassador at Washington—The Capital's Message.

Ottawa, Sept. 8.—(Special)—Sir Wilfrid Laurier has forwarded the following telegram to Lord Panmouthe, British ambassador at Washington: "Ottawa, Sept. 7.—I have the command of His excellency the governor general to

ask your lordship to convey to Mr. Hay, the secretary of state, the expression of the sense of horror with which the government and people of Canada have learned of the fiendish attempt upon the life of the president of the United States, and the deep sympathy which they feel in the distress of the American nation and Mr. McKinley's family. They fervently hope and pray that it may please Providence to foil the hand of the assassin and to preserve a life held in such high reverence, not only by the people of the United States, but of all other nations and particularly by the people of the Dominion of Canada. "WILFRID LAURIER, (Sgd.) "Prime Minister."

The mayor of Ottawa has sent the following telegram to secretary for President McKinley: "Ottawa, Sept. 8.—I hasten to express on behalf of the citizens of the Canadian capital the profound gratification with which they have received today, if the reports of the president's improved condition. Our people have deeply shared in the universal abhorrence of the crime which has befallen the great and distinguished citizen and wise ruler. They are in deep sympathy with his family and nation in their sore trial and pray that the same Providence which has graciously condescended to execute the high trust committed to him. (Sgd.) "W. D. MORRIS, Mayor."

Prayers were offered up in all the churches in this city for the president and bulletins were read announcing his condition.

BRYAN'S STRONG OPINION.

Punishment Should Be Such as to Warn All Inclined to Anarchy.

Buffalo, Sept. 9.—Wm. J. Bryan today telegraphed the Times as follows: "Free governments may be overthrown, but they cannot be reformed by those who violate the commandment 'Thou shalt not kill.' Under a government like ours every wrong can be remedied by laws and the laws are in the hands of the people themselves. Anarchy can neither be executed nor tolerated here. The man who proposes to right a public wrong by taking the life of a human being makes himself an outlaw and cannot consistently appeal to the protection of the government which he repudiates. He invites a return to a state of barbarism in which each one must at his own risk defend his own rights and avenge his own wrongs. The punishment administered to the would-be assassin and to his co-conspirators, if he has any, should be such as to warn all inclined to anarchy that while this is an asylum for those who love liberty, it is an inhospitable place for those who raise their hands against all forms of government. (Sgd.) "W. J. BRYAN."

PRAYED AND SYMPATHIZED.

In City Churches References Made to the Attempt on President McKinley's Life.

In most of the churches Sunday, references were made from the pulpits respecting the attempt to assassinate the president of the United States. Tributes were paid to the stricken ruler and prayers for his recovery were asked from the congregations. The Canadian Pacific Telegraph Company sent bulletins of the president's condition, morning and evening, to 27 churches and these were read to the congregations at both services. Prayers in New York. New York, Sept. 8.—Prayers were offered for the recovery of President McKinley in all the churches of Greater New York today. Coupled with the supplications were thanksgivings for the receipt of the despatches from Buffalo were encouraging. In all the Roman Catholic churches special prayer was offered at every mass.

The Assassini's Family.

The Czolgosz live in Fleet street, Cleveland. The father of the assassin maintains that the young man should be punished for what he has done, and it is evident that he has no sympathy with him! The other members of the family appear to be indifferent from Leon in sentiment. They are thirty, while he was forty, and all save the small children are workers. Their home is poorly furnished, but it is clean. Leon seems to have been the black sheep of the flock. Paul Czolgosz, the father, is an industrial man. He also has some means. More than 20 years ago he came to this country with his wife, found his way to Detroit, where he secured a position as laborer and managed to make a comfortable living for himself and family. In the meantime he had accumulated some money and when he came to Ohio, 14 or 15 years ago, he purchased a 40-acre tract in Warrensville, eight miles from Cleveland. There the family lived until last spring when the farm was sold for \$4,700 and the family moved into the city, where they have since been employed in manufacturing establishments.

Leon would not work. He disappeared several months ago, and the family knew nothing of his whereabouts until he shot the president at Buffalo. This is the story the father told through an interpreter today: "Leon was not like the rest of the family. He did not associate with them. He preferred to be alone. He came home nights to sleep. All day he was away fishing or riding. He said he was not well and could not work. He had no friends or associates. He hated women."

General Notes.

Denver, Col., Sept. 9.—A special from Silver City, N. H., says: Antonio Maggio, musician, who is said to have predicted the assassination of President McKinley, was arrested at San Rita this evening. Chicago, Sept. 9.—Chief O'Neill announced that Emma Goldman was under surveillance not far from Chicago, although not in this city. He insisted that she had been located and intimated that she would be arrested soon. Baltimore, Md., Sept. 9.—All the municipal and state buildings will be closed throughout the city and state from 11 to 12 tomorrow, pursuant to the proclamation of Governor Smith, and the request of Mayor Hayes, that the day be observed, either in whole or in part, by a day of prayer for the speedy recovery of President McKinley. London, Sept. 9.—The pope has been impressed by the attack on President McKinley. He says the Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail, that he intends to take the initiative in joint action by the Christian powers against anarchism. He is writing an important encyclical on the subject which will be published next month.