

# THE ENTERPRISE.

True to Ourselves, Our Neighbors, Our Country and Our God.

VOL. II.

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NO. 51.

## PRESIDENT M'KINLEY SHOT

### A Cowardly Attempt to Assassinate Him At Buffalo, New York.

#### AN ANARCHIST'S BLOODY DEED.

The President was holding a reception when his assailant advanced with covered weapon and fired two shots, both taking effect. Mr. McKinley's condition thought to be favorable for recovery.

Buffalo, N. Y., Special.—President McKinley was shot and seriously wounded by a would-be assassin while holding a reception in the Temple of Music at the Pan-American Exposition a few minutes after 4 o'clock Friday. One shot took effect in the right breast the other in the abdomen. The first is not of a serious nature and the bullet has been extracted. The latter pierced the abdominal wall and has not been located.

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 a crowd numbering thousands, surrounded by every evidence of good will presided by a motley throng of people, showered with expressions of love and loyalty, besieged by multitudes all eager to clasp his hand, amid these surroundings and with the ever-recurring plaudits of an admiring 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 to fury and pandemonium followed.

Down at police headquarters, surrounded by stern-faced inquisitors of the law, sits a medium-sized man of common-place appearance with his gaze fixed on the floor, 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. The daily organ recital in the Temple of Music witnessed the dastardly attempt.

Planned with the diabolical ingenuity and finesse of which anarchy or nihilism is capable, the would-be assassin carried out the work without a hitch and should his designs fall and the President survive, only to Divine Providence can be attributed that beneficial result.

The President, though well-guarded by United States Secret Service detectives, was fully exposed to such an attack as occurred. He stood at the edge of the raised dais upon which stands the great pipe organ at the east side of the magnificent structure. Throngs of people crowded in, to gaze upon their executive, perchance to clasp his hands, and then fight their way out in the good-natured mob that every minute swelled and multiplied at the points of ingress and egress to the building. The President was in a cheerful mood and was enjoying to the full the hearty evidences of good will which everywhere met his gaze. Upon his right stood Mrs. G. Milburn, of Buffalo, president of the Pan-American Exposition, chatting with the President and introducing to him es-

pecially persons of note who approached. Upon the President's left stood Mr. Cortelyou.

Then the multitude which thronged the edifice began to come to a realizing sense of the awfulness of the scene of which they had been unwilling witnesses. A murmur arose, spread and swelled to a hum of sounds and then grew to a babel of confusion and later to a pandemonium of noises. The crowds that a moment before had stood mute and motionless as in bewildered ignorance of the enormity of the thing, now with a single impulse surged forward toward the stage of the horrid drama, while a hoarse cry welled up from a thousand throats and a thousand men charged forward to lay hands upon the perpetrator of the dastardly crime.

A SCENE OF WILD CONFUSION. For a moment confusion was terrible. The crowds surged forward regardless of consequences. Men shouted and fought, women screamed and children cried. Some of those nearest the doors fled from the edifice in fear of a stampede, while hundreds of others from the outside struggled blindly forward in the effort to penetrate the crowded building and solve the mys-

tery of excitement and panic which every moment grew and swelled within the congested interior of the edifice.

A DRAMATIC TRAGEDY. Inside on the slightly raised dais was enacted within those few feverish moments a tragedy, so dramatic in character, so thrilling in its intensity that few who looked on will ever be able to give a succinct account of what really did transpire. Even the actors who were playing the principal roles came out of it with blanched faces, trembling limbs and beating hearts while their brains throbbled with a tumult of conflicting emotions which could not be clarified into a lucid narrative of the events as they really transpired.

PRESIDENT REMAINED CALM. But of the multitude which witnessed or bore a part in the scene of turmoil and turbulence there was but one mind which seemed to retain its equilibrium, one hand which remained steady, one eye which gazed with unflinching calmness and one voice which retained its even tenor and faltered not at the most critical juncture. They were the mind and the hand and the eye and the voice of President McKinley. After the first shock of the assassin's shots, he retreated a step. Then as the detectives leaped upon his assailant, he turned, walked steadily to a chair and seated himself at the same time removing his hat and bowing his head in his hands. In an instant Secretary Cortelyou and President Milburn were at his side. His waistcoat was hurriedly opened, the President meanwhile admonishing those about him to remain calm and telling them not to be alarmed.

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

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

PRESIDENT'S ASSAILANT TAKEN TO PRISON. The President's assailant in the meantime had been hustled to the rear of the building by the exposition guards, where he was held while the building was cleared and later he was turned over to Superintendent Bull, of the Buffalo department, who took the prisoner to No. 13 police station and afterwards to police headquar-

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

MR. M'KINLEY'S INJURIES. The President retained the full exercise of his faculties until placed on the operating table and subjected to an anesthetic. Upon the first examination it was ascertained that one bullet had taken effect in the right breast just below the nipple, causing a comparatively harmless wound. The other took effect in the abdomen about four inches below the left nipple, four inches to the left of the navel, and about on a level with it. Upon arrival at the exposition hospital the second bullet wound was probed. The walls of the abdomen were opened, but the ball was not located. The incision was hastily closed and after a hasty consultation, it was decided to remove the patient to the home of President Milburn.

The Assailant. Leon Czolgoz, the would-be assassin has signed a confession covering six pages of foolscap, which states that he is an anarchist and that he became an enthusiastic member of that body through the influence of Emma Goldman, whose writings he had read and whose lectures he had listened to. He denies having any confederate and says he decided on the act three days ago and bought the revolver with which the act was committed in Buffalo. He had seven brothers and sisters in Cleveland, and the Cleveland directory has the names of about that number living on Hosmer street and Ackland avenue, which adjoin. Some of them are butchers and others in different trades. He is now detained at police headquarters pending the result of the President's injuries.

Czolgoz does not appear in the least degree uneasy or penitent for his action. He says he was induced by his attention to Emma Goldman's lectures and writings to decide that the present form of government in this country was all wrong and he thought the best way to end it was by killing the President. He shows no sign of insanity, but is very reticent about much of his career. While acknowledging himself an anarchist, he does not state to what branch of the organization he belongs.

Sympathetic Resolutions. The announcement of the attempted assassination of President McKinley brought feelings of sadness and horror to all sections of the country. Resolutions of sympathy have been passed in all the leading cities of the South, and at Columbia, S. C., Camp Hampton, of Confederate veterans, passed strong resolutions condemning the crime and praying for the President's recovery. The would-be assassin belongs to a dangerous class of foreigners, and his act comes without any assignable reason.

The News in London. London, By Cable.—The news of the attempt upon the life of President McKinley spread slowly in London. The first ticker reports were discredited; then, with the confirmation and general dissemination of the news, arose a far-reaching feeling of sorrow and indignation which, wherever Americans gathered, almost gained the proportions of a panic, accompanied by feverish anxiety for further details. The thousands of Americans now in London were mostly at the theatres when the news arrived; and returning to their hotels found anxious groups of Englishmen and Americans discussing what, without distinction of race, is regarded as a national calamity. The announcement of the attempted assassination was received too late for extra editions of the papers to announce the news to the mass of the English people and they will not learn until they take up their morning papers of the President's injuries.

Conditions Satisfactory. Buffalo, Special.—The following bulletin was issued by the President's physicians at 10:40 p. m.: "The President is rallying satisfactorily and is resting comfortably; 10:50 p. m., temperature 100.4 degrees, pulse 124, respiration 24."

At 1 a. m. Saturday the physicians issued a bulletin saying that the President suffered no pain.

The News in Washington. Washington, D. C., Special.—The streets are thronged with people who are eagerly seeking the latest news from the President. Announcements through the megaphones at The Post and Star buildings that the wounds are not necessarily fatal were cheered loud and long. The crime is contemplated with horror. Much sentiment is expressed against foreigners and anarchists, but more especially the latter.

Brief Mention. At Lexington, Miss., Monroe Hitchford and Spencer Wright, colored fought a duel with shotguns, and both were killed.

Robert T. Wilcox, postmaster at Jacksonville, Ga., has been arrested on the charge of using official envelopes for private purposes.

The purchase of mules for the British army in South Africa has been resumed at Kansas City, Mo., after an interval of three months.

## FORMER ASSASSINATIONS.

Review of the Killing of Lincoln and Garfield.

Three times in the history of the country has an assassin attacked its chief officer.

In the first two instances the murderer succeeded in compassing the death of his victim. In the third instance the President has been seriously wounded and his life now trembles in the balance.

The first assassin was an American whose mind had been unbalanced by the events and results of the Civil War. The second assassin was a Frenchman who was crazed by the desire for office, and the third is a Pole, who claims to be an anarchist.

Mr. Lincoln Assassinated. The first Presidential assassination occurred just after the close of the Civil War, when President Abraham Lincoln was shot and almost instantly killed in a Washington theatre by John Wilkes Booth, an obscure actor.

President Lincoln had been frequently warned of the danger of assassination, as well as threatened with it in anonymous letters, but had never taken any precaution against it, believing on the one hand that it was not likely to be attempted, and on the other that if it were contemplated no precaution could protect one who was so accessible as the President of the United States.

On the evening of Good Friday, April 14th, 1865, President Lincoln visited Ford's theatre, accompanied by Mrs. Lincoln and two or three personal friends. The play was "Our American Cousin." A few minutes after 10 o'clock an actor, John Wilkes Booth entered the box, having first barred the passage leading to it, approached the President from behind, placed a pistol close to his head and fired. He then leaped from the front of the box upon the stage, and brandishing a dagger shouted, "Sic semper tyrannis," disappeared behind the scenes, passed out at the stage door and escaped on horseback. As he jumped upon the stage his leg was broken, and he was recognized by the actors.

The President's head fell slightly forward, his eyes closed and consciousness never returned. He was removed to a private house on the opposite side of the street, where he died 22 minutes past 7 o'clock the next morning.

Shooting of President Garfield. The next Presidential assassination was the killing of James A. Garfield by Charles J. Guiteau, a disappointed and mentally unbalanced office-seeker. It was on July 2, 1881 that Guiteau shot at Garfield twice in the ladies' waiting room of the Baltimore and Potomac railroad in Washington, as he was about leaving the city to join his wife on a New England pleasure trip. One of the balls took effect in his back and he sank unconscious to the floor. He was at once conveyed to the White House and there attended by the best medical skill till September 6th, when he was removed to the seashore at Elberton, N. J. Blood-poisoning appeared on the 15th and four days later he died.

Guiteau was promptly arrested, indicted and after one of the most sensational trials on record, was convicted and executed on June 30, 1882. Guiteau's lawyers set up the plea of insanity. He had been a persistent candidate for appointment, first as minister to Austria and then as consul general to Paris. He is reported as having said, when arrested, "All right, I did it, and will go to jail for it." A letter was also found on his person in which he spoke of the President's assassination as "a sad necessity" that would "unite the Republican party and save the Republic."

President Garfield made a brave fight for life. His death did not occur until some two months after he was shot and several times during that period he was pronounced by his physicians as almost out of danger.

A description of his wound may not be uninteresting just here, as it bears, in some respects, a resemblance to one of the wounds from which President McKinley is now suffering.

The assassin stood about six feet behind and a little to the right of Mr. Garfield. An examination of the wound showed that the bullet had entered behind the eleventh and twelfth ribs, about 4 inches to the right of the spinal column, and the physicians were of the opinion that it had grazed the liver and lodged in the front wall of the abdomen. They deemed the injury not necessarily fatal, but concluded that it was not advisable to attempt removal of the ball.

Later, however, it was discovered that neither the liver nor any other vital organ was affected by the bullet. For several days immediately following the shooting the President's recovery was confidently predicted by his doctors. The first check to the favorable symptoms occurred on the 15th-

## THE PRESIDENT IMPROVING.

Latest Bulletin Report His Condition As Favorable.

Buffalo, N. Y., Special.—Harry Hawlin, who left the Milburn House at 2:30 Monday morning says: "There is no change from the improved conditions reported by the earlier bulletins."

Buffalo, Special.—Through the quiet, peaceful Sabbath every word that came from the Milburn house, in which the stricken Chief Magistrate of the nation lies, was reassuring, and at night the chances of 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 Saturday night and Sunday were dreary, 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 preliminary symptoms 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. Chas. 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 symptom, joined in the last afternoon bulletin which stated 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 other distinguished visitors who called came away with lighter hearts and gave expression to the most optimistic sentiments.

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 go so far as to declare that he is. But if his condition continues to improve for one more day the danger from peritonitis will have practically disappeared.

Sunday for the first time he enjoyed natural sleep. While he was still more or less under the influence of an anesthetic, his slumber was restless and disturbed and did him little real good, between 9 and 4 o'clock he had the solace of natural slumber for about four hours and the physicians stated unofficially that his sleep had been "quiet and reposeful," and that it had helped the sufferer a great deal. Sunday 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. The exterior wound was dressed this morning and is progressing satisfactorily.

Buffalo, Special.—A member of the firm of Wallbridge and Co. is said to have identified the box in which the revolver with which Czolgoz shot President McKinley as having the price marks of that firm. It is supposed the weapon was sold on Tuesday last. It is not known whether it was personally purchased by Czolgoz, but the empty box was found in Czolgoz's car. Czolgoz still continues to eat well and sleep well and seems absolutely indifferent to his fate. He makes no inquiries as to the condition of the President and apparently cares nothing at all as to the outcome of his injuries.

The Public to Be Told the Truth. Buffalo, Special.—Secretary Cortelyou gave out this statement: "The public will be kept fully advised of the actual condition of the President. Each bulletin is carefully and conscientiously prepared and is an authoritative statement of the most important features of the case at the hour it is issued. The people are entitled to the facts and shall have them." This statement is intended to put at rest any idea that the official bulletins underestimate the conditions and at the same time to give assurance that those with the President intend to furnish all the facts.

KING EDWARD REJOICES. London, Special.—The following telegram from King Edward, at Fredericksburg, to United States Ambassador Choate was received at 1 o'clock Monday morning:

"I rejoice to hear of the favorable account of the President's health. God grant that his life be preserved."

EDWARD, Rex.

Mobile, Ala., Special.—The following letter of sympathy was telegraphed to Mrs. McKinley at Buffalo:

"Headquarters, United Confederate Veterans."

Dallas, Texas, Sept. 8.

"To Mrs. Wm. McKinley, Buffalo, N. Y."

"The Confederate Veterans of the Trans-Mississippi Department in common with all good citizens of the South are indignant at the cowardly attempt to assassinate President McKinley. We all hope that he will soon recover and be spared to his country."

"W. L. CABELL, "Lieut. Gen. Commanding U. C. V., Soldiers Poisoned."

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—Two hundred and seventy-five soldiers of the twenty-seventh Infantry are in the hospital at Fort McPherson, near here, as a result of poisoning, thought to be from eating a stew which was cooked all night. Four of them, Sergeant Weinberg, Privates Coe, Gravelly and Beck, may die. Col. French, in command, has ordered a rigid investigation and the mess sergeant and others supposed to be responsible will be court-martialed.

The movement to end the great strike of steel workers is regarded as practically dead, and the strikers seemed to lose ground.

James Fleming was hanged at Deer Lodge, Mont., for the murder of an old man whose estate he hoped to get.

Lena Schilling, 18 years old, was married to Frederick Smith, aged 50 years, at Meyersdale, Pa.

The York County Traction Company has decided to change its route to skip Red Lion.

Briefs By Wire.

Emma Goldman to Be Arrested. Buffalo, Special.—It is reported here that Emma Goldman, anarchist leader, was here last Monday, and that she occupied a house a few doors from where Czolgoz lived. Superintendent Bull is said to have asked New York to arrest her. The police are said to be investigating the case at the request of Governor Odell.

## IS STILL IMPROVING.

The Wounded President's Condition Grows More Hopeful.

STIFEL STRIKE STILL NOT SETTLED. No Compromise Seemed Possible at The Conference—All in the Hands of President Shaffer.

Milburn House, Special.—After the 9:30 p. m. bulletin had been issued from the Milburn residence Monday night 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 Mrs. McKinley, a sister of the President; Dr. and Mrs. Harman 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. Abner McKinley accompanied them to the station and to the Associated Press correspondent said: "The nearest relatives of the President are so confident of his recovery that they have no hesitation in leaving."

Postmaster Frosae, of Canton, a warm personal friend of the President, who came Monday, said: "I go back because I have the most positive assurance that the President is going to make a rapid recovery." In fact by 10:20 o'clock the entire temper of everybody about the Milburn 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 street. The newspaper men did not maintain the quiet that has prevailed for the past three days. Even those who came from the mansion, where the wounded man lay, stepped on the corner to laugh and chat. From sombre forebodings, the feeling has suddenly turned to joyful confidence that the nation's ruler is to be spared.

At 10:50 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 Milburn home. On the dark corner opposite the house soldiers, police men and newspaper men kept vigil, however, sheltered beneath their tents. 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 in the morning—112, and that the temperature was eight-tenths of a degree lower, as highly favorable symptoms.

The President is Hopeful. At 11:40 Monday morning Dr. McBurney, the noted surgeon, left the President's bedside. He informed Mr. McKinley that he had a good fighting chance. To this the President replied: "Then I will recover."

Steel Strike Not Settled. Pittsburgh, Special.—The last effort to settle the steel strike has failed. The general executive board of the Amalgamated Association adjourned Monday evening without date and without either accepting any of the peace propositions, which have come indirectly from the United States Steel Corporation, or making counter propositions, according to the official statement. The semi-official report is that the proposition, secured for the Amalgamated Association through the intervention of the representatives of the National Civic Federation was unsatisfactory and that the entire matter of arranging for a settlement was left with President Theodore J. Shaffer.

The board's discussions of three days have been clamorous for a settlement, but satisfactory terms and means were not at hand and the sessions resolved themselves into an informal discussion of the situation.

The Cziz Congratulates. Milburn House, Buffalo, Special.—The following message has been received from the Czar of Russia:

"Fredensborg, Sept. 9. "To President McKinley, Buffalo: "I am very happy to hear you are feeling better after the ignominious attempt on your life. I join the American people in the universal world in hope for your speedy recovery."

"NICHOLAS."

To Reward Parker. Savannah, Ga., Special.—There is a movement afoot among the colored population to present a substantial testimonial to James B. Parker, the negro who caught and bore down Czolgoz, the assassin of the President, thus preventing further shooting. It is believed Parker saved the President's life. Parker's mother was born and raised here, and he was himself a magistrate's constable in this city for several years. He is well remembered as a faithful officer by Collector of the Port Devereux, Superintendent of Fire Department McGilroy and others. Many of his relatives still reside here. It has not yet been decided what form the testimonial shall take.

The Dry Goods Market. New York, Special.—Print cloth continues strong and regular, have sold at 2 7/8, an advance of 1/8 yard. Wide grey goods are firm but prices are in "browns" —shootings— and drills and in bleached cottons prices are firm with steady demand for immediate requirements but not much doing for forward deliveries. There are occasional advances in plaids and cotton chevylots and coarse colored goods are generally firm. Prints are

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