

Morning Oregonian

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PORTLAND, OREGON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1901.

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"FORBID A FOOL A THING AND THAT HE WILL DO." DON'T USE
SAPOLIO

HE STILL IMPROVES

President McKinley Passed Another Good Day.

NO UNFAVORABLE SYMPTOMS

Physicians Express Confidence That He Will Recover—Dr. McBurney Says It Will Be a Week Before He Is Out of Danger.

MILBURN HOUSE, BUFFALO, Sept. 9. A. M.—President McKinley is resting easier. His condition continues to improve. His physicians express the utmost confidence that he will recover, though there is still a possibility that complications may set in. Up to this time there have been no symptoms of peritonitis, and the danger of this setting in decreases every hour. Dr. McBurney, however, says that if the improvement continues it will be a week before the President can be pronounced out of danger and convalescent. The President himself is cheerful, and was given light nourishment yesterday. Everything is quiet at the Milburn house, and the vigilance of the guards is not as strict as it has been heretofore.

MILBURN HOUSE, BUFFALO, Sept. 9. 6:35 A. M.—Up to this hour no bulletin of the President's exact condition has been issued, but it is learned that the patient passed a good night and at this hour is quietly sleeping.

The following bulletin was issued by the physicians at 9:30 A. M. yesterday:

"The President's condition is becoming more and more satisfactory. Untoward incidents are less likely to occur. Pulse, 122; temperature, 100.5 degrees; respiration, 25."

"P. M. RIXEY, 'M. D. MANN, 'ROSWELL PARKE, 'HERMAN MYNTER, 'EUGENE WADSWORTH, 'CHARLES MCBURNEY, 'GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, 'Secretary to the President."

The following bulletin was issued by the physicians at 9:30 last night:

"The President's condition continues favorable. Pulse, 112; temperature, 101; respiration, 27."

"P. M. RIXEY, 'M. D. MANN, 'ROSWELL PARKE, 'HERMAN MYNTER, 'EUGENE WADSWORTH, 'CHARLES MCBURNEY, 'GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, 'Secretary to the President."

BULLETINS DON'T TELL ALL.
But Meager Indications of the Improvement of the Patient.

MILBURN HOUSE, Buffalo, Sept. 9.—After the 9:30 bulletin had been issued from the Milburn residence tonight announcing a continuance of the favorable condition of the President, there were many indications that the bulletins were but meager indications of the real improvement of the distinguished patient. At 9:45 P. M. Miss McKinley, a sister of the President, Dr. and Mrs. Herman Mynter, 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 in New York. Mr. 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 no hesitancy in leaving."
Postmaster Pease, of Canton, a warm personal friend of the President, who came tonight filled with anxiety, said to-night: "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 tenor 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 was not so particular about those who passed up the guarded 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 lies stopped on the corner to laugh and chat. From some forbidding the feeling has suddenly turned to joyful confidence that the Nation's ruler is to be spared.

At 10:50 tonight the lights in the mansion, except those dimly shining in the sickroom, were extinguished, and by 11 o'clock peaceful quiet reigned about the Milburn home. On the dark corner opposite the house, soldiers, policemen and newspaper men kept vigil, however, beneath their lamps by the door. No one was promised, was to be the last for the night, and while it was brief, attention was called to the fact that the pulse was exactly the same this morning, 112, and that the temperature was eight-tenths of a degree lower, highly favorable symptoms.

THE DAY'S VIGIL.
All Are Confident President McKinley Will Recover.

MILBURN HOUSE, BUFFALO, Sept. 9.—"God's contribution to the American people will be the sparing of the President's life." As the evening shadows were falling tonight, John G. Milburn, president of the Pan-American Exposition, recently uttered these words, as he stood before the house in which the Nation's patient was fighting so bravely with death. And all who have been at the Milburn residence today reflect the view

that the battle will be won, and the world's prayers answered. Since last night, no unfavorable symptom has appeared. Every hour has been a victory. Faith in the outcome grows stronger and stronger, and hope mounts until in the minds of some the danger of all future complications has vanished, and hope has become conviction. Indeed, many of the President's friends seem possessed with a sort of a superstitious confidence in the President's recovery, which nothing but an absolute change for the worse can shake.

The basis for the confidence is expressed as solid. There has been nothing but improvement, gradual, but sure. Every bulletin, every private and public word of the physicians in attendance, breathes encouragement. The reports which the physicians have given out are facts as they exist from a recent conference standpoint, unaltered with sentiment. Nevertheless, that the President is not out of danger is the verdict of all of them. Neither of them would risk his professional reputation with a statement that the President will live. All they will say is that with every hour the danger of complications from peritonitis or blood poisoning decreases. Dr. McBurney, the most eminent of the physicians in attendance, expressed his confidence in the improvement continues it will be a week before the President can be pronounced out of danger and convalescent. And some of his colleagues, like Dr. Mann, place a limit of danger still further away. The fear of peritonitis, it can be said positively, has well nigh disappeared. At the expiration of the 72-hour period, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, danger from that source was almost gone.

President Is Cheerful.
The President himself has been cheerful today, and has expressed confidence in his recovery. Today he asked for a morning paper, and, of course, had to be denied him. It is only with some difficulty that he can be restrained from talking, and Colonel Myron T. Herrick, of Cleveland, quoted as an authority for his statement that he has spoken at intervals of several things he proposes to do in the future. This morning he asked to be allowed to change his position, and when permission was refused he expressed his annoyance. He has been moved from the position he desired to assume without difficulty or pain. This speaks much for his general strength and spirits. Mrs. McKinley saw him again today for a brief visit, and Secretary Cortelyou was admitted for the first time. No one else was admitted to see him, although he inquired several times who were below stairs.

He was given nourishment in the form of eggs beaten in milk, administered through the rectum. The water which has been given him, cold, did not appear to agree with him, and since last night very hot water has been taken into the stomach through the mouth with splendid results. The food moved forward by today, which was considered an excellent symptom. If he continues to improve, it will be gradually. If he should grow worse, the change in that direction could not be probably reversed. This is the opinion of Dr. Mann. There will be no crisis. If he arrives at convalescence, Dr. Park expresses his opinion that it will take several weeks before he will be able to move him. It is expected that the interior wounds will heal first. The sutures of the lacerated tissues were made so soon after the bullet passed, that they are probably healing rapidly. The exterior wound it is a slower process. The extreme optimism of the Vice-President and the members of the Cabinet would be difficult to overstate.

Roosevelt Is Confident.
"I am absolutely confident everything will turn out all right," declared the Vice-President, and he said he based his confidence on information behind the public expressions of the physicians. He is confident are Secretary Gage and Attorney General Knox at the steady improvement that they returned to Washington tonight, feeling confident that their chief will recover. The President's recovery is the assurance that if a change for the worse should come it would be gradual, and they would have ample time to return. In the case of Secretary Gage, there was also a public reason why he should be at his post. New York financiers have appealed to him to relieve the situation in the money market by increasing deposits in National banks, and he felt that he could hardly act at this distance from the scene if he finds that action is desirable.

Secretary of State Hay is due to arrive tonight, and will remain with the other members of the Cabinet at least for a day or two. The devotion of the members of the Cabinet to their chief is touching. All would desire to remain near him until the crisis period is passed, and Secretary Hitchcock and Secretary Wilson avow that only absolute and imperative public business will induce them to depart before the President is pronounced convalescent. Secretary Gage, however, remains until the physicians give absolute assurance that Mr. McKinley will live. Controller Dawes, and some of the other eminent men connected with the Administration expect to depart tomorrow or Wednesday if the improvement continues.

Roosevelt Wins Admiration.
Vice-President Roosevelt has occupied a peculiarly delicate and trying position since the event which threatened the President's life, but he has borne himself through it in a manner to the admiration and respect of all. It has, moreover, added a new bond between the Vice-President and the President, and has won for the latter the admiration and respect of all. The devotion of the members of the Cabinet to their chief is touching. All would desire to remain near him until the crisis period is passed, and Secretary Hitchcock and Secretary Wilson avow that only absolute and imperative public business will induce them to depart before the President is pronounced convalescent. Secretary Gage, however, remains until the physicians give absolute assurance that Mr. McKinley will live. Controller Dawes, and some of the other eminent men connected with the Administration expect to depart tomorrow or Wednesday if the improvement continues.

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NEEDS OF OREGON

Presented at Mass Meeting in Marquam Theater.

THREE PERTINENT ADDRESSES

Fuel Problem, Columbia River Seaport and Drydock, the Oriental Fair of 1905, Governor Geer's Ideas on Population.

Marquam Grand Opera-House was comfortably filled last evening with people interested in the needs of Oregon.

ANOTHER TRIBUTE TO PORTLAND'S CENTENNIAL

(From the Chicago Inter Ocean of September 5.)

ANOTHER EXPOSITION PROJECT.
Buffalo has a Pan-American Exposition. Charleston is making preparations to open an exposition soon. St. Louis has just begun ground for its exposition in 1903. But this is not all. Portland, Or., proposes to open in 1905 an exposition to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the exploration of the Northwestern region. It is to be called the Lewis and Clark Exposition, and its promoters hope that not only the states of the Pacific Northwest, but British Columbia and the Orient will become actively interested in the project.

At first glance the people of our common country, who have been sufficed with expositions of late, and who are still expected to display more or less enthusiasm toward expositions yet to come, may be inclined to depreciate Portland's undertaking. But there are some reasons why Portland's ambition to hold an exposition is perfectly reasonable.

Portland is one of the strong cities of the far West. It is known as the "solid city" of the Pacific Slope. There is said to be more wealth in Portland than in any other city of its size in America. It is the financial, if not the commercial, metropolis of the great Puget Sound region. By the fastest train service ever operated between the Northwest Coast and the Great Lakes Portland is 72 hours from Chicago. Only a small percentage of people living east of the Rocky Mountains have even a fairly intelligent idea of the country surrounding Portland, of its wonderful resources, of its wealth, of its people, of its possibilities.

The Pacific Northwest is an empire in itself, and Portland is its chief city. This can be said without any disparagement of Seattle, Tacoma or Spokane. If an exposition in Portland will attract the people of the territory that extends from the Willamette Valley to the Klondike and from the Rocky Mountain range to the Pacific, it is bound to be a success, even though the people of the rest of the country ignore it.

Historically and politically the event which the exposition is intended to commemorate was one of the most important in the records of the Nation. President Jefferson sent out an expedition in 1804 headed by Captain William Clark to explore from the Mississippi north of St. Louis to the Pacific Coast. This expedition opened the door for the first time to the settlement and development of the great region which was then a dead blank on the map of North America. The reports which Lewis and Clark made concerning the large and navigable rivers, the fertile prairies, the vast forests, the mineral deposits, and the salubrious climate in the territory lying along the Oregon, now the Columbia, inspired the early pioneers, fur traders and adventurers to penetrate the wilderness beyond the Mississippi.

It has required many years and untold hardships to bring the Northwest under subjection, but every progress made by Lewis and Clark and those who followed them has been more than fulfilled. If there is justification for another exposition anywhere in this country, the proposed Portland Exposition is justified.

stantial citizens eager for information and ready to profit from practical suggestions. The addresses were attentively listened to and frequently applauded. Among the men on the stage were: Mayor Rowe, Hon. George H. Williams, W. D. Fenton, H. C. Ebbesen, B. L. Cohen, Raleigh Stout, W. B. Smith, W. B. Smith, John McCracken, Seneca Smith, Donald Mackay, A. H. Tanner, W. S. Dunaway, C. A. Cogswell, George Lawrence, A. R. Strachan, J. E. Allen, and S. H. Gruber. President Samuel Connell, of the Board of Trade, presided. After an orchestral selection he made a brief introductory statement setting forth that the purpose of the meeting was to get a discussion upon the chief needs of the community, in order that the people might be stirred to greater activity in the use of their advantages. He introduced as the first speaker H. W. Scott, who spoke as follows:

PORTLAND'S FUEL PROBLEM.

There's Plenty of Good Coal to be Had; We Must Get It.

Mr. Chairman, this is not my place on the program. Speakers who were to precede me have not appeared. I am like the boy at the Sunday school who was called on to answer a question which was not his. The boy who was to precede him was not in his place. So the question came to the second boy, "Who made you?" The little fellow spoke up quickly: "It was made of the dust of the earth. The boy who God made took the coal and went home." In like manner, I am out of my place on this program.

Governor Geer was to be here. I regret his absence. He was to speak on the needs of Oregon, one of which, in his judgment, is want of population. More population is, indeed, a prime need. You may remember how the author of "The Vicar of Wakefield" begins that interesting tale. "I have often thought," said he, "that the man who takes a wife and rears a family is a greater benefactor of the state than he who remains unmarried and merely talks of population." I don't intend this as any reflection on Governor Geer, who not long ago took a wife; which, however, probably is not the reason why he isn't here. They tell me the time of holding this meeting was changed, and he couldn't come, as he had at first intended.

I am to speak tonight on a subject about which there can be no difference of opinion. I am to speak of the need of fuel, and especially of its need to Portland. By fuel we mean coal and oil, for in coal and oil we have fuel in its concentrated and most available forms. Coal is king of the forces of an industrial civilization. Oil is king of the forces of a domestic civilization. Both are indispensable to the progress of the world. Both are indispensable to the progress of the world. Both are indispensable to the progress of the world.

no great modern city could exist. Power, heat, light, are the prime necessities of an industrial and commercial civilization. Locomotion, the key to the activity of the modern world, depends chiefly upon coal. Even where electricity is used the combustion of coal, in most cases, supplies the primary power. We have in Oregon and throughout the Pacific states unusual opportunities in water power, convertible into electric energy; and, as yet we have scarcely touched this source of power supply. But electric power, as generated, cannot come into use for all purposes. We have many great water powers, which it would be costly to bring under contribution for general needs, and cost of electric transmission is a serious problem. Coal, for generation of steam, is cheap material, and the machinery for its use is simple and easily applied. For navigation it is indispensable. Every port must have a cheap and abundant supply of coal.

Why Coal Is Necessary.

Coal is alike necessary as a fuel for domestic use, for steam power, both in direct application and as the one universal basis of electrical power; it is the sine qua non of steam navigation, which will always be the primary force of international commerce; it is indispensable to railway operation. It is the chief element largely depends. It is the chief element in the movement of the population

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VIEWS OF DOCTORS

The President's Condition Is Highly Satisfactory.

SOME NOURISHMENT WAS GIVEN

All Possibility of Complications Cannot Be Said to Be Past for a Week—The Patient Can Then Be Regarded as Convalescent.

MILBURN HOUSE, BUFFALO, Sept. 9.—Dr. McBurney said to an Associated Press representative, on the issuance of the 3 o'clock bulletin, that all the indications continued favorable.

"No bad symptoms have appeared," said he. "No one can say now that the President is out of danger, and for a week still 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 19 days and then change for the worse."

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

Dr. McBurney was asked to compare the Garfield case and the treatment with that of President McKinley. He smiled, as he replied to do so would be to give the whole history of the progress of surgery in the last 30 years. "Bleeders," he said, "the cases are utterly different. Garfield's wound was an extremely unfortunate one in every way. It was difficult to handle. It was impossible to get at the bullet, while the wound of President McKinley is in many respects a lucky one. No comparison is possible."

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

Dr. Mann said that some nourishment had been administered today in the form of enema, and President McKinley had taken water in the stomach. It was found that no water did not agree with him, and instead, water as hot as the President can bear it is now being administered. The bowels have moved freely today, and this is considered an excellent symptom.

Statement of Dr. Mann.
Dr. M. D. Mann, who has Dr. McBurney as a guest, was seen after the last consultation. "I am gratified at the excellent showing made by the President, and the remarkable manner in which the case is progressing. I feel that, although the danger point is by no means passed yet, every day that goes by without any unfavorable sign is a distinct and decided gain toward recovery. I prefer to wait a time before making any positive declarations on the subject, although I expect the

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