CZOLGOSZ IS NOT BREAKING DOWN

Physicians Say He Shws No Signs of Insanity.

THE FEELING IN EUROPE

Rumored That Emperor William Has Broached the Anarchistic Question to the Czar — Czolgosz Identified at Wilmington.

BUFFALO, Sept. 13.—The insanity experts who are keeping close watch on Czolgosz say he is not breaking down. Doctors Fowlers and Crego, the police surgeons, saw him again last evening for a short time.

"Is he showing any signs of breaking down?" Dr. Fowler was asked.

"No."

"His condition is unchanged?"

"Yes."

The police deny the report that the prisoner is being closely confined to his cell. They say he is allowed to take a little air daily, consisting of walking up and down the corridor outside of his cell.

"Will the Buffalo police co-operate with the Chicago police in opposing the habeas corpus proceedings instituted by the Goldman woman in Chicago?" Superintendent Bull was asked.

"I don't know," he replied. "District Attorney Penny has been indisposed for the past forty-eight hours and it is a subject we have not discussed."

BROACHED THE CZAR.

DANTZIC, Sept. 13.—Rumors are current that Emperor William has broached the anarchistic question to the czar, but nothing definite is known. In opening the proceedings at the reception of the emperors, the president of the Hela town council expressed on behalf of the town, horror at the attempt on the life of President McKinley.

KNOWN IN WILMINGTON.

Czolgosz Positively Identified by Fellow Workman.

WILMINGTON, Del, Sept. 13.—According to the story told by Frank Niedosyk, a Pole, President McKinley's assailant once worked in Wilmington. Niedosyk said that a young man who gave his name as Leon Czolgosz arrived here on a freight train about six years ago and obtained work as a coppersmith at the plant of the Harlan Hollingsworth Company boat builders.

He was receiving $22 a week, but he left his job in a few weeks on the pretext that he was not getting money enough. After working a few days at house painting he left the city. Niedoysk is positive as to the identity of the man as he boarded in the same house with him and readily recognized him in the pictures of the assassin now being published.

GAMBLING A NUISANCE.

Three Governors of Provinces in Philippines Ask for Its Prohibition.

MANILA, Sept. 13.—Active military operations are now progressing in the neighborhood of Cabagan. Three different companies of the Eighth regiment have had engagements with the insurgents and have destroyed several quantities of stores and ammunition. The troops also captured a number of flags and rifles and many insurgents.

The governors of the three provinces in the island of Luzon have appealed to the municipalities to prohibit gambling which they declare is becoming a public menace.

FRANCE ABANDONS HOPE.

Emperor Nicholas Will Probably Not Visit Paris During His Trip.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—Although the Dantzig festivities are not yet over and the cannon not yet silent, public interest centers largely in the visit of Emperor Nicholas to France and there is much speculation as to whether he will go to Paris.

Judging from dispatches received from th French capital, it looks as if official circles in France had given up that hope, and were now devoting themselves principally to securing the safety of the imperial guest.

ECUADOR IS NEUTRAL.

Will Not Mix in Revolutionary Disturbances of Neighboring Republics.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The Colombian legation last night received a long cablegram from the state department at Bogota, the Colombian capital, reporting that everything was quiet there and reporting a lack of official news regarding the bombardment of Rio Hacha by the Venezuelan fleet.

The legation has received a letter from from the Colombian minister at Quito, Ecuador, dated August 28, saying that the Ecuador government had given him the most friendly assurances of an intention to maintain strict neutrality toward Colombia. The legation here gives evidence to this report of Ecuador's neutral policy.

NOTED SWINDLER DIES.

Vargas Was Concerned in Bank Frauds in the Cuban Capital.

HAVANA, Sept. 13.—Vargas, who some time ago opened an account in the Royal Bank of Canada with a check drawn upon the Spanish Bank of Havana, which was subsequently alleged to have been forged, is dead.

He had been accused of complicity in the forgery and with being connected with the further theft of $38,000 from Upman & Co., German bankers. The body will be exhumed and examined for traces of poison, it being alleged that he was poisoned by the alleged directors of the frauds.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY DEAD

(Continued from page one.)

down their faces and words of intense grief choking in their throats.

MRS. M'KINLEY'S VISIT.

After they had left the sick room the doctors rallied the patient to consciousness and the president asked that his wife be brought to him. The doctors fell back into the shadows of the room as Mrs. McKinley came through the doorway. The strong face of the dying man was lighted up with a faint smile as their hands clasped. She sat beside him and held his hand. Despite her physical weakness she bore up bravely.

PRESIDENT'S LAST WORDS.

The president, in his last period of consciousness, which ended about 7:40, chanted the words of the hymn, "Nearer by God to Thee," and his last audible words as taken down by Dr. Mann was his address: "Good-bye, all; good-bye. It is God's way. His will be done."

Then his mind began to wander and soon he completely lost consciousness. Life was prolonged for hours by the administration of oxygen and the president finally expressed a desire to be allowed to die. About 8:30 the administration of oxygen ceased and the pulse grew fainter and fainter. By 10 o'clock his pulse could no longer be felt in the extremities of the body, and they grew cold.

Below stairs the grief stricken gathering waited sadly for the end.

WAITING FOR THE END.

Those in the house at this time were Secretaries Hitchcock, Wilson and Root; Senators Fairbanks, Hanna and Burrows, John Day, Abner McKinley, the president's brother, and his wife; Dr. and Mrs. Baer, the president's niece and husband; Mrs. Barber and Mrs. Duncan, the president's sisters; Mrs. Mary Barber, Mrs. Williams, the physicians, John G. Milburn, John N. Scratcherd, Harry Hamlin, Secretary Cortelyou and a number of others.

At 9:37 Secretary Cortelyou sent out a formal notification that the president was dying, but the president lingered on, the pulse growing fainter and fainter. There was no need for official bulletins after this.

Those who came from the house at intervals told the same story—that the president was dying and that the end might come at any time. His tremendous vitality was the only remaining factor in the result, and this gave hope only of a brief postponement of the end.

THE FINAL DISSOLUTION.

The following details of the final scene in and about the death chamber were secured:

Dr. Rixey remained with the president at all times and until death came. About 2 o'clock he noted unmistakable signs of dissolution and the immediate members of the family were summoned to the bedside. Mrs. McKinley was asleep and it was desirable not to awaken her for the last moments of anguish.

Those in the circle were:

Abner McKinley and wife, Miss Helen McKinley, Mrs. Sarah Duncan and sister, Mrs. Mary Barber, Mrs. Sarah Duncan, Lieutenant J. F. McKinley, Wm. M. Duncan, Chas. Dawes, F. M. Osborne, Colonel Webb C. Hayes, Jean Barber, Secretary Cortelyou, Colonel W. C. Brown, Dr. Rixey and six nurses and attendants. It was very quiet. Five minutes passed, then six, seven, eight—now Dr. Rixey began to count. The fluttering heart was just going to rest. A moment more and Dr. Rixey, with a choking voice, said:

"The president is dead."

A DAY BEGUN IN HOPE.

Physicians Sanguine for Outcome Until 2 o'clock Yesterday Morning.

MILBURN HOUSE, Sept. 13.—The president's last day, which ended in despair, was begun in hope. The ill that came when the organs of digestion refused to handle solid food had seemingly been overcome by midnight. Hope began to revive. Physicians departed and the watch in the sick room was reduced. Suddenly there was a failure of the heart, which for several days had been manifesting signs of weakness, and the president sank toward unconsciousness.

This was at 2 o'clock in the morning. There was an immediate application of restoratives and a general call went out to the absent physicians and nurses. Digitalis, strychnine and saline solution were administered but there was no immediate response to the treatment. The physicians admitted that he was desperately ill and Secretary Cortelyou decided to send for relatives and close friends of the president, Vice-President Roosevelt and members of the cabinet.

Within half an hour Milburn House began to fill again. The serious condition of the president and the general call gave rise to a feeling of alarm that was never again allayed. Desperate measures were resorted to in order to stimulate the heart and the sinking ebb was over by 4 o'clock. Physicians laid their greatest hope on weakening the day. It was agreed that if the wounded man could be carried for twenty-four hours his chances would be favorable, for the wounds were healing splendidly.

The physicians, having assured relatives and friends that the president had a fighting chance for life and to hope that in the end victory would be theirs, clung all day.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

Few Had Been on the Streets—Secretary Hay's Instructions.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—(Special to The Astorian.)—When the blow fell and the official announcement came that President McKinley had passed away, the crowds which had been on the streets had retired for the night, as had all government officials save a few clerks at the state, war and navy departments. Secretary Hay had given directions what should be done and Acting Chief Martin immediately sent a cablegram to every United States ambassador and minister or charge, notifying them that President McKinley died this morning and instructing them to so inform the governments to which they were accredited.

The order of the war department has been prepared already. It is drafted on lines similar to that issued when President Garfield was stricken. It has been telegraphed to Secretary Root for his approval. The order is addressed to all division and department commanders in the United States, Philippines, Cuba, Porto Rico and Alaska, and announced the death of the president and directs that all work be suspended for a few days, for all flags to be at half mast and thirteen guns to be fired in the morning and one at intervals of half an hour and forty-five guns at sunset.

The official notification to Vice-President Roosevelt of the death of President McKinley will not be sent until morning, when Mr. Roosevelt can be reached by telegraph.

Secretary Hay, as a member of the cabinet, will wire this notification.

AT THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

No Important Changes Likely in the Public Policy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The news of the expected death of the president came as a crushing blow to the Nation's capital. The fact that the physicians had given up all hope caused some discussion among public men in the city—the probability of an extra session of congress and of early changes in the cabinet—but the concensus of opinion was that no cabinet changes or important departures in the public policy were at all likely for some time to come and that congress would not be assembled until the regular session in December.

ARRIVES AT NORTH CREEK.

NORTH CREEK, Sept. 14.—Vice-President Roosevelt arrived at Aiden Lair at 3:15 a. m.

A relay of horses has been provided in order that he may reach North Creek, where a special train awaits him.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S MOVEMENTS.

NORTH CREEK, Sept. 14.—Vice-President Roosevelt will probably arrive here at 5 a. m. and will at once take a special train for Albany, arriving there about 7 a. m. At Albany another special will convey him direct to Buffalo.

MEDICAL JOURNAL'S ACCOUNT.

How Operation Was Performed on the President.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The New York Medical Journal in its issue this week will print the following account of the operation upon President McKinley following his shooting at Buffalo last Friday. This report is furnished by a Buffalo physician who was present at the operation. Beginning with the arrival of the president at the hospital, the account says:

CLOTHING REMOVED.

The hospital interns removed the president's clothing, ascertained the location of the wounds and made ready for the surgeons who had been summoned by telephone. Dr. Edward C. Mann administered one-fourth of a grain of morphine hypodermically which served a good purpose in alleviating nerve strain.

Dr. N. W. Wilson, sanitary officer of the exposition, was at a remote part of the grounds making an inspection when he was notified by one of the guards of the injury to the president. Dr. Wilson proceeded to the hospital and by virtue of his office assumed control pending the arrival of the surgeons. This was at 4:35 p. m. The first to arrive was Dr. Herman Mynter, who brought with him Dr. Wasdin, of the Marine Hospital Service.

Dr. Mynter saw the serious nature of the wound, informed the president that the operation was necessary and set about the usual preparations for an abdominal section. Dr. Wilson, the interns and the nurses, were all actively at work furthering the preparations when Dr. Matthews, Dr. Mann, professor of obstetrics and gynecology in the medical department, University of Buffalo, arrived at the hospital which was a few minutes after 5 o'clock. After five minutes more, Dr. John Parmenter, professor of anatomy and clinical surgery in the institution above mentioned, came into the hospital. In ten minutes more Dr. Mann had made himself ready and by common consent of the surgeons, together with the approval of the president and his advisers, proceeded with the operation.

THE OPERATION BEGUN.

At Dr. Mann's request Dr. Wasdin assumed charge of the anæsthetic and began the administration of ether at 5:20, one hour and fifteen minutes after the wound was inflicted. Dr. Wasdin was asked to keep the pulse. Dr. Mynter to stand opposite the operator as first assistant and Dr. Parmenter to stand next to Dr. Mann as consultant and assistant. Dr. E. W. Lore, of St. Louis, a visitor at the exposition, who came to the hospital before the other surgeons arrived, was asked to stand next to Dr. Mynter as an additional assistant.

Dr. P. M. Rixey, who was summoned from the Milburn home, whether he went in company with Mrs. McKinley, arrived just as the operation began. Dr. Roswell Parke had gone to Niagara Falls and a special train to bring him to Buffalo was ordered by Harry Davis, general agent of the New York Central Railroad. It should be mentioned that the first operation shot went through the president's clothing and made an abrasion about the center of the sternum. The bullet was found inside the waistcoat and did no essential harm. The clothing was burned by the explosion of the powder at this point.

LOCATION OF WOUNDS.

The president took the ether kindly, and was well under its influence within the next ten minutes. The abdomen having been antiseptically prepared an incision three inches long was made perpendicular to the body and including the opening made by the ball—a 32-calibre—that was located four inches below the left nipple, and an inch and a half to the medium line. The incision went through a deep layer of fat before the peritoneum was reached, hence the incision was enlarged another inch. A piece of clothing—probably a bit of undershirt—was found in the track of the missile which looked as if it had been "punched out" by the bullet.

Upon opening the peritoneum, a bullet hole was found in the anterior central portion of the stomach. The viscus was drawn open in the operation wound and the perforation after examination was closed with a double row of silk sutures. A little oozing of the stomach contents had occurred through the opening, all of which was wiped away. A further enlargement of the incision now became necessary, in order to examine the distal of the stomach, upon which another opening was found. This was sutured in manner like unto the first and the sluggish bowels of the clock marked 6:12.

NO VITAL DANGER.

The intestines were examined for possible wounds, but happily none were found, and these were wrapped in hot, moist towels. A previous hypodermic injection had been made and now twenty-five minims of brandy were similarly administered. A further search for the missile failed to discover it but it became apparent that it had done no other vital damage, with the strong possibility that it lodged in the thick lumbar muscles.

Dr. Roswell Parke arrived about this time—6:25—and joined the staff as consultant.

The abdominal cavity was flushed with normal salt solution as the closure began. Seven deep silk work gut sutures were employed and placed superficially between them. About 6:50 the anæsthetic was discontinued and the abdominal bandage was applied. Thus the operation on which so much of moment depended was finished. The president's pulse was 122; respiration, 32.

FIRST SIGNS OF COLLAPSE.

Trouble Began by Digestive Organs Failing to Perform Their Functions.

MILBURN HOUSE, Sept. 13.—President McKinley began to sink shortly after 2 o'clock this morning after a critical period of twelve hours in which alarm and hope mingled in the emotions of those who surrounded him. Trouble began on the preceding afternoon through the failure of the digestive organs to perform their functions. The necessity for nourishment had been pressing for several days and the partial failure of artificial means had led to the adoption of natural means.

The rectum, through which nourishment had been injected previous to Wednesday, became irritated and rejected the enemas. This forced the physicians to try him through the mouth, probably before the stomach was prepared. The first administration of beef juice through the mouth, however, seemed to agree with the patient, and the physicians were highly gratified at the way the stomach seemed to receive the food.

Dr. McBurney was especially jubilant over the action of the stomach and yesterday morning before his departure for New York dwelt upon the fact that the stomach seemed to have resumed its normal functions. The breakfast of chicken broth, toast and coffee given yesterday morning was spoken of by all the physicians as strong evidence of the president's improvement. It was only when it became apparent late in the morning that this food had not agreed with the president that the first genuine anxiety appeared.

HAD BEEN TO BUOYANT.

The first note of alarm was sounded in the official bulletin yesterday afternoon which spoke of the president's fatigue. President McKinley, already weak from the ordeal of the tragedy and suffering, complained of an increasing of fatigue. He had therefore been too buoyant and cheerful and his complaints were regarded seriously.

The pulse was abnormally high, 128 beats to the minute. With a temperature of 100.2 it should have been thirty beats lower. The weakness of the heart began to assume serious concern. Instead of growing better the president's condition after 1 o'clock grew visibly worse. The staff of physicians summoned by Dr. Stockton, who had temporarily taken the place of Dr. McBurney, was summoned early in the evening and there was an agreement.

At 8:30 last night the physicians announced officially that the president's condition was no so good. The problem of disposing of the food in the stomach was becoming a serious one and the danger of heart failure increased. As midnight approached the situation was growing critical. Calomel and oil were given to flush the bowels and digitalis to assist his heart. However, just before midnight the president had two operations of the bowels which relieved him very much and a midnight bulletin was more favorable. It was believed then that the opening of the bowels would have the effect of relaying the will pressure of the heart.

His pulse did drop to 120 and the prospect was slightly brighter. But owing to the patient's extreme weakness and his failure, no attempt was made to conceal the serious apprehension which was felt. The feeding of digestion increased in volume and intensity. Secretary Cortelyou insisted that the truth should be made public. The doctors and the bulletins themselves were telling their unfortunate story all too plainly. There was still hope, but the worn and weary patient would be better in the morning and at midnight Secretary Cortelyou said it was not probable that another bulletin would be issued until morning.

HOPES REVIVED.

Hope came once more to the hearts of those who had waited for hours in anxiety. The physicians retired for the night and every sign was a cheering one. There had been fluctuating pulse action for several hours but gradually all of the unfavorable symptoms had been linked with the stomach trouble and it was thought that this would probably disappear with the removal of the cause which was supposed to have created them. The medical reports at 1 o'clock at 1:30 o'clock were both of them of a satisfactory nature and the watchers gathered about the house prepared for an undisturbed night. Another mind-rending change came out of the north and a few minutes' play of the lightning beneath rain in a heavy downpour. A hurricane and blew up from the west succeeded the cloudiness of the night.

BETWEEN LIFE AND DEATH.

Shortly after 2 o'clock the physicians and nurses detected a weakening of the heart action. The pulse fluttered and weakened and the president sank toward collapse. The end appeared to be at hand. Restoratives were speedily applied and the physicians fought the battle with all the energy force of science. Action was invigorating and decisive. Digitalis and strychnine were administered and in a few moments the situation was indefinitely in doubt.

A general alarm went speeding in the midnight hours and within a few minutes as fast as messengers, telegraph and telephone could carry it. The executives did not assemble quickly, and it was realized that the president was in an extremely critical condition. That realization with the shadow of death hovered it fell crushing rail and at a summons to the cabinet, relatives and close personal friends of the president. The messengers who returned with the doctors and nurses were turned off after those within reach, and to those who were there from the city telegrams conveying the painful tidings were quickly transmitted by telegraph.

SPREADING THE NEWS.

The news about the home and in the storm swept street was dramatic in its action and setting and the speed of the fear by those who looked upon it. A messenger was dashed into the rain and was whisked away in an electric cab to the parents with the first intimation of the ill news from within. At the same moment messengers burned within the windows of the Milburn residence. When the word was passed on that the president had partially rallied and was critically ill. It was a statement that was hardly needed to the fact that had been established by a few the moment before. The messengers who had already had a sight of a serious change in the president's condition rushed to the improvised telegraph office with the first bulletins.

Their serious faces deepened the deep concern felt by those over the condition of the president, for they announced that they still had hopes of his recovery. Secretary Hitchcock declared "the president is rallying slowly and we still think that he has more than an even chance of recovery."

The sudden attack or depression of a partly conscious in nature of a great surprise to the president's friends and physicians. They were prepared to hear that he might not be so well in the morning but they felt confident that the change would not be as severe as it proved to be.

"We are more surprised at the depression than at the fact of his rallying," said one member of the cabinet in talking of the change.

HURRYING TO THE HOUSE.

Friends and Physicians Hasten to the Bedside.

MILBURN HOUSE, Sept. 13.—As the telegraph instruments rattled away with their forlorn story early this morning, the hastily aroused physicians began arriving.

An automobile, racing at top speed, brought Dr. Mynter first. He did not stop to speak but rushed into the house. Dr. Mann came almost on his heels and he too, ran down the street. Neither stopped for a word as they rushed into the house.

After that came Abner McKinley, pale and agitated. He had left the house scarcely two hours before, and had departed with the assurance that the tide had turned in the case of his distinguished brother. He had been aroused from slumber by a messenger who told him to come at once.

Secretaries Wilson and Hitchcock, in grief at the news of their chief, arrived within a few moments. Neither knew the true state of the president at that moment and in silent fear they quickly entered the house. Another hurrying visitor was Dr. Wasdin, whose arrival completed the circle of physicians and another was Mrs. MacWilliams, the friend of Mrs. McKinley.

The physicians, after their consultation and the examination of the patient, could offer little encouragement. He was very weak and his heart was so feeble that they feared lest his life might go out at any time. The bulletin they issued at 2:30 told of the very critical condition of the president.

"It gives rise," they said, "to the gravest apprehensions."

The movement of the bowels had occurred but the heart did not respond to stimulation. The little entire below stairs watched the clock tick away the minutes and hours and prolong the life of the president without a word of encouragement until 6 o'clock, when the president rallied slightly. The saline solution which saved Mrs. McKinley's life in San Francisco had proved in a measure effective.

Dr. Mann and Dr. Mynter left the Milburn home. Their only remaining word was that they had not given up hope. During the whole dreadful night Mrs. McKinley knew nothing of the sudden change that had come. In her feeble condition it was considered best not to inform her of the president's critical condition and she slept peacefully through it all.

Vice-President Roosevelt was telegraphed to at three places in the Adirondacks. His family have been at Tahawus Club, in the north woods, and it is believed he was with them.

This is some hours from telegraphic communication. He was expected to be back at Oyster Bay Saturday morning, which leads to the probability that he is now on his way to Albany and that he will reach there some time during this afternoon or tonight.

Secretary Cortelyou and Mr. Milburn paced up and down in front of the house for twenty minutes just before the dawn came. They had little encouragement to offer.

Secretary Wilson also came out on the porch and stood for ten minutes looking into the darkness. He said he had not abandoned hope but his air was one of conviction. Everything indicated that heart failure was feared.

NO FRICTION IN SAMOA.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—There is no foundation for the rumor that Dr. Wilhelm Solf, governor of German Samoa, has caused dissatisfaction among the natives. As a matter of fact the relations between the governor and the islanders are excellent.

SILVER MARKET.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Silver, 58¾.

WHEAT MARKET.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Wheat, December, opened, 70⅛@⅛; closed, 70⅝.

BRITISH BARK FOUNDERS.

The Thetis, Captain Thomas, Goes Down and All Hands Are Lost.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Lloyd's secretary has received a dispatch that the British barkentine Thetis, Captain Thomas, has foundered and that all on board are supposed to have been lost.

A FORTUNE TO BE GIVEN AWAY.

A noted philanthropist has started to give away his fortune to charities in all parts of the country, and no doubt much good will be accomplished. There is another money that has accomplished a great deal of good, namely, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the medicine which has been curing stomach troubles for the past fifty years. No doubt it has accomplished more real good than any other remedy. You cannot be entirely well unless your stomach is in good condition and the best medicine to bring this about is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It promotes appetite, insures digestion, cures dyspepsia, regulates the liver and keeps the bowels regular, also prevents belching, heartburn or flatulency. Don't fail to try it, but be sure you get the genuine.

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