

THE PRESIDENT SHOT TWICE AT BUFFALO; MRS. M'KINLEY NOT YET NOTIFIED.

CROWD TRIED TO LYNCH ASSASSIN.

"I Am an Anarchist," He Cried
When Captured. "I Only
Did My Duty."

THE ASSASSIN.

NAME FREDERICK NIEMAN
AGE Twenty-eight years
NATIONALITY Polish German
RESIDENCE Detroit
OCCUPATION Blacksmith
REASON FOR CRIME—"I AM AN ANARCHIST. I ONLY DID MY DUTY."

8 O'CLOCK BULLETIN FROM PRESIDENT'S BEDSIDE.

BUFFALO, Sept. 6.

8 P. M.—President McKinley was placed in an automobile ambulance and taken from the Exposition Hospital to the home of President Milburn on Delaware avenue.

The second bullet, which penetrated both walls of the stomach, has not yet been removed. It is probably in the stomach. The wounds are not necessarily fatal.

Supt. Bull roped off the streets and barred all traffic thereon until the President had passed over them.

Frederick Nieman, an Anarchist from Detroit, shot and probably mortally wounded President McKinley at the Exposition Grounds this afternoon. He fired two shots, one of which lodged against the breast bone and was soon afterward extracted; the other penetrated both walls of the stomach, and it is this wound which arouses the gravest fears concerning the President's recovery.

The assassin, who is a German Pole, stands 5 feet 9 inches high, weighs 160 pounds, has dark brown hair, blue eyes, smooth face, regular features with prominent nose. He speaks very good English and has claimed to come from Cleveland, Chicago and Detroit, but has told so many stories that his home is still a matter of conjecture. It is not yet known whether he was born in this country or not.

All the police reserves have been called into the central office to guard against possible trouble, and the police headquarters are roped off for a block distant in each direction.

"I am an Anarchist!" the assassin declared. "I only did my duty."

Up to 7.30 o'clock Mrs. McKinley had not been told of the shooting. She is not feeling well and her friends feared the result of the shock upon her already exhausted system.

Nieman came to Buffalo especially to slay the President. He engaged board in a house at No. 1025 Broadway, and to-day went to the Exposition nerved for the deed.

He was well dressed and wore a silk hat and frock coat. He was freshly shaven and attired as though for a holiday. He is twenty-eight years old.

SHOT AT A RECEPTION IN TEMPLE OF MUSIC.

The President was holding a reception in the Temple of Music, and the crush there was tremendous. As the crowd filed by he shook each by the hand. Among the Presidential party which stood close by were several Secret-Service men.

Nieman approached the President with a handkerchief about his left hand, which concealed the revolver. He made a motion as though to shake hands and suddenly extended his left. The handkerchief fell from the weapon. For one brief instant the vast crowd that looked on saw Nieman, his eyes flashing with mad fire, standing there face to face with the head of eighty millions of people with the weapon almost touching his breast.

The President realized his danger at once. He looked straight at the assassin, his eyes slightly dilated with fear, his face pale but calm. All this in the space of the tick of a watch.

Then before any one could move or utter a word the revolver cracked. The awful fascination that held the crowd was ended, and the air was filled with the shrieks of women and the shouts of men, which almost drowned the sound of the second shot, which came quickly upon the first.

THE ASSASSIN NEARLY LYNCHED.

The President staggered back and fell into the arms of those who stood near him. Nieman was about to fire a third shot, when Secret-Service Agent Foster closed in upon him and felled him with a powerful blow in the face.

Nieman, who fought like mad, was soon subdued. Meanwhile the wildest panic reigned in the building. Many women fainted. The crowd made a rush toward the assassin with the evident intention of lynching him, but the Exposition officials rallied to his rescue, and, bruised and bleeding, his clothing torn to tatters, Nieman was surrounded by detectives and guards, who, cordoned, had to fight desperately to keep the crowd from tearing him away from them.

Then began the task of clearing the building, and as the crowd went outside there were cries for the life of the assassin. The police spirited the man from the building by a private entrance.

The mob outside the Temple of Music was frenzied and surged to and fro, men and women, yelling:

"Lynch him! Lynch him!"

Capt. Leonard, with a company of United States marines, was helpless before the maddened mob of 20,000 persons.

PRESIDENT'S FIRST WORDS.

When the President was shot he fell into the arms of Detective Gerry, whom he coolly asked:

"Am I shot?"

Gerry unbuttoned the President's vest, and, seeing blood, replied: "I fear you are, Mr. President."

Besides Secret-Service Agent Turner, Detective Ireland was only two feet away when the shot was fired. They immediately jumped upon Nieman and forced him to the ground.



MR. AND MRS. M'KINLEY.

man and forced him to the ground.

Twenty men jumped on Nieman when he had been thrown by Ireland and Turner, and when he was rescued from them his face was cut open and he was covered with blood.

Four physicians—Drs. Mynter, Mann and Van Peyrura, of this city, and Dr. Lee, of St. Louis—immediately attended the President.

The first bullet fell from the wound in the breast bone as soon as the President was placed on the operating table.

He picked up the bullet and handed it to Dr. Ellis, who stood nearest to him. He coolly talked to the physicians and dictated instructions to Secretary Cortelyou.

At 5.45 o'clock the President was resting easily. An attempt was made to lynch the prisoner, but the police succeeded in getting him out of the grounds and locked him up. There is great excitement here. The streets in front of the different newspaper offices are crowded with anxious people.

LOCKED IN THE "BLACK PIT."

The police succeeded in getting Nieman from the Exposition grounds and took him to Police Headquarters. He was lodged in the "Black Pit" at 6 o'clock.

Dr. Roswell Parker, a well-known surgeon, on his arrival at the hospital immediately began preparations for probing for the bullet which entered the abdomen.

Dr. David T. Day, Superintendent Mines Building, left the hospital at 5.55 o'clock, and reported the President's respiration easy and pulse good.

At 6 o'clock the President was put under the influence of an anaesthetic, and Dr. Parker began probing for the second bullet.

BOTH WALLS OF STOMACH PERFORATED.

Dr. Harrington, the police surgeon, at 6.45 o'clock announced for Drs. Parker, Parmenter and Mynter, who performed the operation, that the first bullet struck the sternum and glanced off, causing a slight flesh wound only. The second bullet perforated both walls of the stomach and has not yet been found. The bullet probably is in the stomach. The wounds are not necessarily fatal.

Gen. Gillespie, Acting Secretary of War, has telegraphed an order to Fort Foster, New York, to have an officer, a physician and a squad of men proceed immediately to this city and act as a guard for the President.

SELECTED TO KILL M'KINLEY.

Nieman told a detective to-night at Police Headquarters that he was recently in Cleveland, and had been selected to kill President McKinley.

GRIGGS WARNED THE PRESIDENT.

Former Attorney-General Griggs, when seen in Paterson late this afternoon, discussed the shooting of President McKinley with tears in his eyes. He said:

"I warned him against this very thing time and time again. I asked him for the country's sake, if not for his own, to have a body guard when he went out."

He refused. He laughed at me. He insisted on going about almost as freely as if he were not liable to attack.

RESULT CAN'T BE FORETOLD; SAYS SEC'Y CORTELYOU.

BUFFALO, Sept. 6.—Secretary Cortelyou to-night gave out the following statement:

"The following bulletin was issued by the physicians at 7 P. M.:

"The President was shot about 4 o'clock, one bullet struck him on the upper portion of the breast bone, glancing and not penetrating; the second bullet penetrated the abdomen five inches below the left nipple and one and one-half inches to the left of the median line.

"The abdomen was opened through the line of the bullet wound. It was found that the bullet had penetrated the stomach. The opening in the front wall of the stomach was carefully closed with silk sutures, after which a search was made for a hole in the back wall of the stomach.

"This was found and also closed in the same way. The further course of the bullet could not be discovered, although careful search was made.

"The abdominal wound was closed without drainage. No injury to the intestines or other abdominal organ was discovered.

"The patient stood the operation well; pulse of good quality, rate of 130; condition at the conclusion of operation was gratifying.

"THE RESULT CANNOT BE FORETOLD.

"His condition at present justifies hope of recovery." (Signed) "GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Secretary to the President."

M'KINLEY'S LAST SPEECH TOLD COUNTRY'S GREATNESS

President McKinley's last speech was delivered yesterday near the spot where he was shot to-day, from a stand a short distance from the Music Hall on the Exposition Grounds at Buffalo.

It was considered the best he had ever delivered and gave the policy of the Administration.

Twenty thousand persons heard and wildly applauded his utterances.

"We have a vast and intricate business built up through years of toil and struggle in which every part of the country has its stake, which will not permit of either neglect or of undue selfishness. No narrow, sordid policy will subvert it. The greatest skill and wisdom on the part of manufacturers and producers will be required to hold and increase it.

"Our industrial enterprises, which have grown to such great proportions, affect the homes and occupations of the people and the welfare of the country. Our capacity to produce has developed so enormously and our products have so multiplied that the problem of more markets requires our urgent and immediate attention. Only a broad and enlightened policy will keep what we have. No other policy will get more. In these times of marvelous business energy and gain we ought to be looking to the future, strengthening the weak places in our industrial and commercial systems, that we may be ready for any storm or strain.

Such of their products as we can use without harm to our industries and labor. Reciprocity is the natural outgrowth of our wonderful industrial development under the domestic policy now firmly established. What we produce beyond our domestic consumption must have a vent abroad. The excess must be relieved through a foreign outlet and we should sell everywhere we can buy wherever the buying will enlarge our sales and productions, and thereby make a greater demand for home labor.

"If, perchance, some of our tariffs are no longer needed for revenue or to encourage and protect our industries at home, why should they not be employed to extend and promote our markets abroad?

"Then, too, we have inadequate steamship service. New lines of steamers have already been put in commission between the Pacific coast ports of the United States and those on the Western coasts of Mexico and Central and South America. These should be followed up with direct steamship lines between the Eastern coast of the United States and South American ports. One of the needs of the times is direct commercial lines from our vast fields of production to the fields of consumption that we have but barely touched.

"Next to advantage to having the thing to sell is to have the convenience to carry it to the buyer. We must encourage our merchant marine. We must have more ships. They must be under the American flag, built and manned and owned by Americans. These will not only be profitable in a commercial sense; they will be messengers of peace and amity wherever they go.

"We must build the Isthmian canal, which will unite the two oceans and give a straight line of water communication with the Western coasts of Central and South America and Mexico. The construction of a Pacific cable can no longer be postponed."

LIFE OF PRESIDENT M'KINLEY

President McKinley was born at Niles, Trumbull County, O., on Jan. 29, 1843. He was educated in the public schools, Poland Academy and Allegheny College.

Before attaining his majority he taught in the public schools.

When the civil war broke out young McKinley enlisted as a private in the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry on June 11, 1861. His service on the field won him one promotion after another, until on July 25, 1864, he was made a Captain.

He was brevetted Major of United States Volunteers by President Lincoln on March 13, 1865, for bravery in battle. On July 25, 1865, he was mustered out of the service.

Returning to civil life, he studied law in Mahoning County, took a course at the Albany Law School in this State and in 1867, when he was admitted to the bar, he settled at Canton O., which had since been his home.

In 1869 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Stark County and served a term in that office.

In 1876 he was elected a member of the National House of Representatives, and for fourteen years represented the Congressional District of which his county was a part.

As chairman of the Ways and Means Committee he reported the Tariff law

of 1890, but in the November following he was defeated for Congress in a gerrymandered district.

In 1891 he was elected Governor of Ohio by a plurality of 21,511, and in 1893 he was re-elected by a plurality of 83,298.

In 1884 he was a delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention and supported James G. Blaine for President. He was a member of the Committee on Resolutions and read the platform to the Convention.

In 1888 he was again a delegate-at-large from Ohio, supporting John Sherman.

In 1892 he was chairman of the Republican National Convention which renominated Benjamin Harrison for President. At that convention 182 votes were cast for McKinley for President, although he had persistently refused to have his name considered.

On June 18, 1896, McKinley was nominated for President at St. Louis, receiving 661 out of a total of 965 votes.

He was elected President at the ensuing November election by a popular plurality of 600,000 votes and received 271 electoral votes as against 176 for William J. Bryan, of Nebraska.

On June 21, 1900, he was unanimously renominated by the Republican National Convention, held at Philadelphia, and

was re-elected in November, the leading opposing candidate again being William J. Bryan.

President McKinley was inaugurated on March 4 of this year, so that he has served only six months and two days of his second term.

As David B. Hill saw Him.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill said of McKinley in 1891:

"He is easily described. Of small stature, Napoleon's in appearance, always dignified, his face as solemn as a benediction, his manner polite but never obsequious, impersonal in debate, Websterian in style, seldom witty, vigorous in the presentation of his arguments, candid and apparently anxious to convince his hearers rather than to display himself, deliberative and self-possessed, conscious of his own reserve power, and a faithful picture of the great apostle of protection.

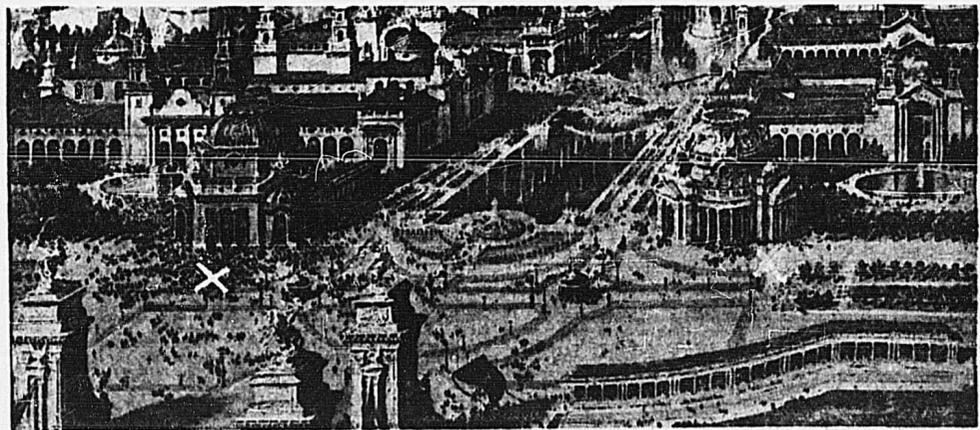
"So conspicuously has he been identified with that cause that 'McKinleyism' is the recognized synonym for 'protection.'

"I do not deal in the future, but the author of the McKinley bill and Republican Governor of Ohio cannot well be ignored in the distribution of the honors or rewards which his party may hereafter be permitted to bestow.

"If the tariff shall continue to be the issue the great protection leader himself, rather than any subordinate, should lead the contest on the Republican side.

"As a Democrat I am opposed to his political principles, but this does not prevent the people for myself appreciating his high character as an American statesman."

WHERE THE PRESIDENT WAS SHOT.



The white cross in this picture of the Exposition Grounds marks the Temple of Music, in which the assassin shot the President.