THE PRESIDENT'S WOUNDS.

EXPERT OPINION FROM LEADING MEDICAL JOURNALS OF THE COUNTRY.

"The Philadelphia Medical Journal," to be issued to-day, will contain the following editorial article on "The President's Wounds," written, as the reader will see, before the President suffered his sudden and unexpected relapse, which The Tribune is enabled to print from advance proofs kindly sent by the publishers:

After the first shock caused by the inhuman crime perpetrated upon President McKinley has passed, the question of paramount interest to every citizen is, What hope have we that this valuable life will be spared to the nation? In the light of surgical knowledge and experience with similar injuries, what are the chief dangers and on what ground can we place our hopes for the President's recovery?

The details received at the time of writing are not quite so full as we should like. From the information received, however, it seems that the crime was committed about 4 p. m., and about three hours after the ingestion of food. The wounds were caused by two bullets from a short barrelled revolver, fired from directly in front and at a range of about one foot.

The first shot struck the sternum at about the nipple line and was deflected, travelling just under the skin to a point immediately below the left nipple. The second bullet entered the abdomen at a point two and a half inches to the left of the median line, and at a level of about half an inch above the umbilicus. The would-be assassin and the President were standing directly in front of each other, and the weapon was held in the right hand. Arguing from the course of the first bullet, the course of the second, it seems almost certain, was from before directly backward and from above slightly downward. This would lead us to think that unless deflected after entering the body, which, however, is not very likely, its course would carry it through the lower anterior wall of the stomach a little to the cardiac side of the middle, through the stomach, making a wound of exit in the posterior wall a little lower than the wound of entrance. Then it would reach the posterior abdominal wall at a point near or at the left crus of the diaphragm, a little above the kidney.

The chest wound is probably not dangerous, for it seems to be merely a non-penetrating wound of the chest of a kind which, although painful and sometimes difficult to heal, is practically without mortality. One important fact which this wound shows is that the muzzle velocity of the bullet was not very great, as evinced by the fact of its not penetrating the sternum, although fired from directly in front. This is not a favorable circumstance, for bullets of lesser velocity produce the larger and more ragged wounds.

The immediate dangers from such an abdominal wound are hemorrhage from an injury of the great vessels situated to the left of the spinal column, wound of the pancreas, which is usually immediately fatal, and injury to the spinal cord by penetration of the spinal canal by the bullet. Time has shown that all these dangers have been mercifully escaped, and now there remain only the secondary effects to be feared.

By far the greatest of these secondary dangers is peritonitis, yet there are two factors that give us hope that the President will escape this complication. These are an empty stomach at the time of injury and prompt operation by skilful hands.

The first of these is most important, as the empty stomach would, of course, cause less soiling of the general peritoneal cavity. Nevertheless there are many cases in which the contents of the stomach have extremely soiled the peritoneal cavity, in which recovery has followed operation. In fact, the stomach is less apt to contain virulent micro-organisms than any other part of the intestinal canal. The statistics of early operation for perforation of the different parts of the alimentary canal are very gratifying, and even in the perforations of typhoid fever, where there are present many factors which would lead us to fear a lethal termination, which are not present in President McKinley's case, the results have been brilliant.

The immediate operation by the skilful surgeons by whom it was done, and the time that has already elapsed, make it almost certain that there is no danger of peritonitis from the primary soiling of the peritoneum. Peritonitis might possibly arise later from leakage at the site of the repaired wounds in the stomach, either by the wounds being opened by the peristaltic movements of the stomach or by sloughing of the sutures, but this is extremely unlikely, for the same reason that prevented the primary peritonitis.

Perhaps next to peritonitis uræmia is most to be feared, together with the other dangers inseparable from an extensive operation upon a man of the President's age. These dangers are, however, minimized because of the skilful hands in which the President is placed and because of his temperate habits.

An injury to the spine can be ruled out, as it would surely have shown itself before this.

Injury to the kidney would have been shown by blood in the urine, and a retro-peritoneal or free peritoneal hemorrhage. The greatest danger here, aside from a free hemorrhage, is a secondary retro-peritoneal abscess, which would be a serious but not necessarily fatal complication.

Should the bullet be lodged in the muscles of the back it will probably give no trouble; should it do so, however, it can readily be located by the aid of the X rays and removed.

As long ago as 1822, long before the days of aseptic surgery, there was reported the famous case of Alexis St. Martin, who was shot in the abdomen with a musket ball, and received far more extensive lesions than appear to have been inflicted upon President McKinley, and yet under the care of Dr. William Beaumont the patient recovered and lived for many years, although with a gastric fistula.

There are other remote effects of the injury that may possibly interfere with the President's subsequent health, such as contraction of the cicatrices of the wounds in the stomach or adhesions between the stomach and other organs. It is, however, too soon for the discussion of these points.

In summary, the three chief dangers by which the President is threatened are peritonitis, retro-peritoneal abscess, and uræmia. The first seems most important, but prompt aseptic surgery has done very much to minimize this. The second, retro-peritoneal abscess, depends on an infection of the final resting place of the bullet, and, although very serious, is not necessarily fatal. The third, uræmia, depends largely upon the previous state of the patient's kidneys, which is unknown to us.

So, though we cannot deny that the crime of Czolgosz has greatly imperilled the life of the Chief Executive, yet we have strong grounds for the hope that this valued life will be spared to us for many long years to come.

[This article was written, of course, before the President's relapse occurred.]

PRESENT DAY METHODS IN SURGERY.

From advanced proofs furnished to The Tribune by the Philadelphia medical journal, "American Medicine," the following observations, written before the President had succumbed to his wounds, regarding the surgical aspects of President McKinley's treatment are taken:

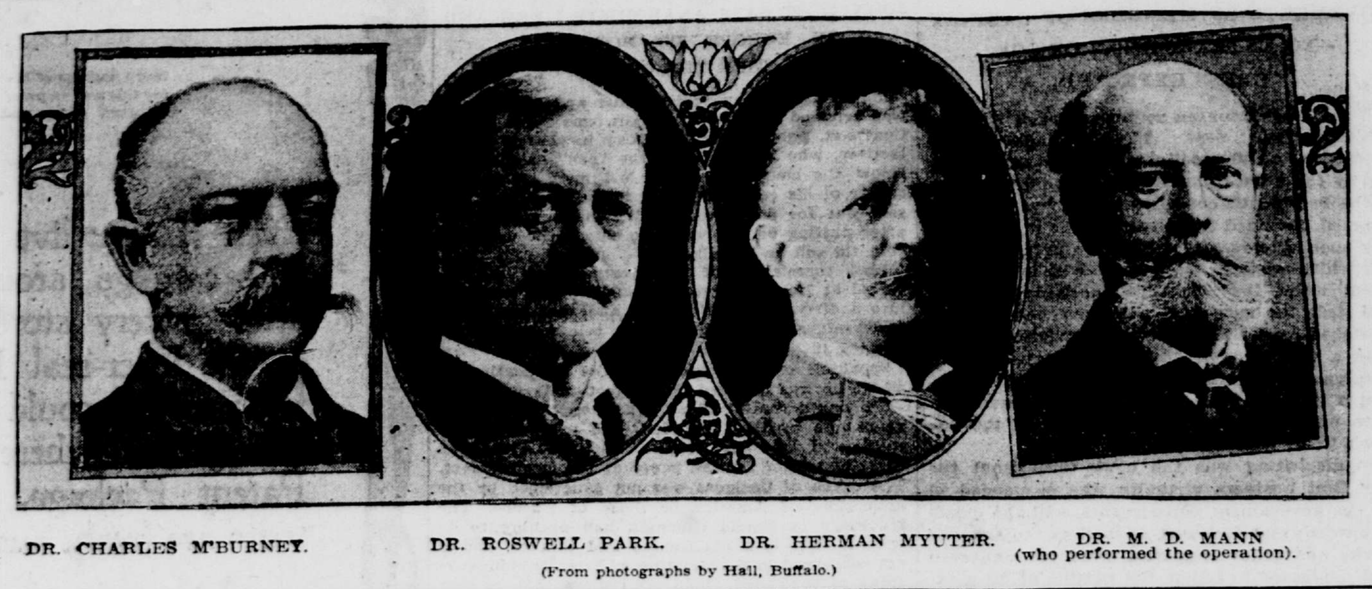
The surgical aspects of President McKinley's case are of the greatest interest to the entire medical profession. The alienist and anthropologist may study the psychical traits and mental characteristics of his caitiff assailant; the political economist and statesman will be interested in the causes of such crimes and the extent and the remedy for anarchistic teachings and practices; but the medical man will watch with trained eye the bulletins for the rise and fall of pulse and temperature, for those changes in the condition of the illustrious patient which indicate the triumph or failure of our present day methods of abdominal surgery. The nation may be assured that the care of its chief executive is in the hands of surgeons of skill and ability, men already well known to the profession by their past splendid work, and may be confident that all that surgical art has attained and surgical science acquired is known and utilized by them. We can but admire the courage of that surgeon who, when brought suddenly face to face with a condition of affairs requiring prompt action and quick decision, was not found wanting; but knowing throughly that the President's condition demanded immediate laparotomy, gave his patient the benefit of prompt surgery, thereby giving him the best and only chance for his life. Frequently it has seemed that an obscure citizen received better treatment than a celebrated patient of exalted position and power, because of delay in action, multiplicity of consultations, or fearfulness of assuming responsibility; but such was not the case with Mr. McKinley. The emergency hospital well equipped, the experienced surgeons, courageous yet not presumptuous, leave nothing in this instance to be criticised or regretted. And whatever may be the result of the skilful efforts to save the life of our beloved President, it becomes an imperative duty of the profession to award to Drs. Mann and Park and their colleagues the credit for their work, and to assure the laity of its confidence in their judgment and ability.

President McKinley's injury seems to be one offering exceptionally favorable prospects of recovery. The location of the wound in the stomach where peristaltic movement is comparatively limited and less likely to spread infection which would produce general peritonitis; the lack of injury to large vessels causing serious hemorrhage; the occurrence of the injury while in good health and while the stomach was nearly empty, and especially the immediate operation by thoroughly trained surgeons and the assurance of the best possible nursing and after treatment give every reason for hope of rapid recovery. Even under the unfavorable circumstances of the battlefield, Makin's recent "Surgical Experience in South Africa" lead him to offer a comparatively favorable prognosis in cases of wounds of the stomach. With the best surgical skill and all the advantages of a well equipped modern hospital the prospects should be still brighter.

The surgery of the stomach has existed but little over twenty years. It is true that before 1880 occasional recoveries followed wounds of the stomach, more by good luck than good management, and gastrotomy, like cesarean section, has been practised all through the Christian era when surgeons were driven to it; but the last twenty years have revolutionized this branch of surgery. The discovery of anæsthetics has made prolonged operations possible; Lord Lister's contribution of antisepsis has made operative intervention practicable with a certainty of recovery which, were it not an everyday occurrence, would be considered miraculous. While in olden times wounds within the abdomen were treated "expectantly" and patients allowed to die of hemorrhage or peritonitis many lives are now saved by early surgical intervention. In this progress Americans have had no small part. Gross, Parkes and Senn, by their thorough experimental studies, have thrown a flood of light into the study of abdominal surgery. The work of Gross on "The Nature and Treatment of Intestinal Injuries," begun in 1841, was one of the earliest studies of this subject from an experimental standpoint, while Parkes, author of "Gunshot Wounds of the Small Intestines," was practically the first to show, by saving nine dogs out of nineteen by operation, while eighteen treated expectantly all died, that operation offers the best hope for recovery in penetrating wounds of the abdomen.

The advance of surgery since the assassination of the lamented Garfield is so marked as to demand comment, particularly the advance in surgery of the peritoneal cavity. The introduction of scientific and systematic antisepsis and asepsis and a better knowledge of the physiology and pathology of the peritoneum are responsible for this splendid progress. The multiplicity of operations devised and successfully performed upon the stomach, such as gastrostomy, gastrotomy, pylorectomy, and, more recently, the operation for gastric ulcer, have shown the limits and possibilities of gastric surgery. Since 1846, when Sedillot performed the first gastrostomy upon a human being, until the present time, there has been a steady advance. In 1881 Rydygier operated first successfully for ulcer of the stomach, and the next year Czerny also reported a successful resection of a gastric ulcer; now medical literature is filled with reports of practicable operations on the alimentary canal. But it is unfair to compare the statistics of elective operations with the results of accidental and emergency surgery, in which shock, hemorrhage and the escape of intestinal and gastric contents into the peritoneal cavity may have occurred. A review of the statistics of gunshot wounds of the abdomen is not encouraging. In less than 5 per cent of those in which the peritoneal cavity has been penetrated have the viscera escaped injury. Of any 100 such wounds as they occurred during the Civil War there were 64 of the intestines, 17 of the liver, 7¾ of the stomach and kidneys, 3 of the spleen and one-half of 1 of the pancreas. The general mortality has been very high, its rate being in our Civil War 87.2 per cent, and in general wars, as tabulated by Otis, 75.1 per cent. Even in the less grave injuries of civil life the mortality until recently has been generally much above 59 per cent. For a long time the results were so unfavorable, whether cases were treated by exploratory laparotomy or by the "do nothing" system, that surgeons were divided as to the proper plan of procedure; but present increased knowledge and experience have brought better results, and all are now agreed that early and rapid operation with arrest of hemorrhage, toilet of the peritoneum, removal of irritant and septic material and careful closure of any and all openings in the viscera, offers the best hope of saving life. All observations show that the chances of recovery rapidly diminish in proportion to the lapse of time before operation, the patient rarely surviving a section done a half day or more subsequent to the injury. Körte, Reclus, Nogués, Morton and others have collected statistics giving the death rate after operation varying from 65 per cent to 78 per cent, and personal reports from fifty-five of our American surgeons of all their cases of abdominal gunshot wounds give a mortality rate of 70.66 per cent. Such statistics make us fully realize the gravity and uncertainty of the President's condition after the injury, and yet the prompt and skilful attention he received and the latest intelligence from the surgeons' bulletins at the time of writing lead us to hope for his recovery.

SOME OF THE DOCTORS WHO ARE ATTENDING THE PRESIDENT.



DR. CHARLES M'BURNEY. DR. ROSWELL PARK. DR. HERMAN MYUTER. DR. M. D. MANN (who performed the operation).

(From photographs by Hall, Buffalo.)

M'KINLEY'S SURGEONS PRAISED.

"THE MEDICAL NEWS" THOROUGHLY APPROVES THE OPERATION IN BUFFALO.

"The Medical News" will say to-day in an editorial on "The Case of the President and the Surgical Lesson of the Hour":

The day has gone by for serious discussion of the necessity for promptly opening the abdomen in every case of penetrating wound of its cavity, occurring in civil life at least, with the view of repairing the damage inflicted upon its contained viscera by the perforating missile.

That the members of the surgical branch of the profession, whose judgment is at all worth having, have looked with the fullest approval on the course pursued by those who are in immediate attendance upon the President, goes without saying. The recognition of the fact that prompt operative interference held out the very best, if not the only chance, stands out as the pivotal point upon which every consideration of the case must turn. The surgeons met the question at issue, namely, as to whether or not the missile had invaded the peritoneal cavity, by immediately placing the patient upon the operating table in the emergeny hospital and enlarging the wound of entrance in order to at once and satisfactorily clear up this point. This having been decided in the affirmative, the next inquiry naturally arose as to what damage had been done to the important viscera. Here, again, a thorough investigation cleared up this vital point. There was no guesswork about it; no waiting for the occurrence of so-called symptomatic indications for further interference, or the cry of the nation to "do something" for the illustrious sufferer. It was done with that true instinct which marks the course of the modern surgeon, and done, too, with a celerity and skill that has won for the surgery of the century new laurels.

"The Medical News" will say in an editorial on "The Mentally Unbalanced in Modern Life," in referring to the shooting of President McKinley:

It would seem as though such occurrences must be more or less inevitable in our modern life, for the unbalanced we have always with us and the psychological moment that prepares so sad an occurrence as this may not easily be detected. Yet there are certain lessons that the event teaches, certain warnings that it emphasizes. When the struggle for life was severer than at present many more of the mentally unqualified were eliminated early in life. There is in our crowded world an ever-growing number of individuals to whom chance influences may prove the source of impulses to acts with consequences out of all proportion to the original influence, and it is to be regretted that this country has been chosen as an outlet for an immense number of this class, as well as a general rendezvous for criminals who cannot find a resting place in their own land. There is need, then, for a more thorough and honest control of immigration, and it daily becomes more apparent that not only those who suffer from physical ills and financial stress should be refused an entrance here, but those whose early surroundings and training have been such as to engender the seeds of anti-social conduct.

SOLID FOOD NOT THE CAUSE.

SO SAYS DR. FRANCIS DELAFIELD—COMMENTS BY OTHER PHYSICIANS.

"I do not believe that the solid food which was given the President on Thursday had anything to do with causing the relapse," said Dr. Francis Delafield, the eminent specialist, when seen by a Tribune reporter last night at his summer home, at Far Rockaway. "It may have been given him prematurely, but of that I cannot say, not having a personal knowledge of the case. Had the solid food been the cause of the trouble the collapse would have come differently.

"In many surgical cases of this kind the patient has recovered from the operation and given every evidence of doing well. Then suddenly there is a reaction, usually after six or seven days, and the end comes quickly. The effect of the whole injury is more than the body can bear. I have feared such a turn in the President's case from the first, and would have felt very easy had the week passed without a collapse.

"It is possible that the wounds in the President's stomach opened, as they sometimes do in such cases. He could not stand a second operation. There was nothing to do but to keep the vital spark alive as long as possible."

Dr. George Ryerson Fowler, of No. 301 DeKalb-ave., Brooklyn, said:

To a man past middle age a suspension of the functions of the stomach for a few days or a week is likely to be a serious matter, because his nutrition is not of the best. The tissues are necessarily degenerated, and there are other discouraging conditions which come with the downhill of life.

It is not uncommon for the stomach functions to become temporarily suspended after an injury such as President McKinley sustained. I think the treatment of President McKinley has been most judicious.

Dr. Jarvis S. Wight, of No. 30 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, said:

There is not a better man in the country than Dr. Park, of Buffalo, but I don't see that he has had much to do with the case except to consult. The President's relapse was evidently due to feeding him sond food. It might be, however, that the unlocated bullet wounded some one of the numerous blood vessels, and this caused the trouble.

Dr. Harry Enton, of No. 333 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, said:

President McKinley, I believe, suffered the relapse from acute indigestion, as a result of a too liberal diet, which created a gaseous inflation, pressing against the diaphragm and embarrassing the heart.

Dr. Edward G. Tuttle, of No. 61 West Fifty-first-st., an authority on gastro-enteric diseases, said:

The administration of solid food to the President is the cause of the relapse. Under the circumstances, it was proper to test the patient's stomach with a little solid food, but we now see it was a little early.

Dr. William H. Thomson, at one time president of the Academy of Medicine, said:

From such reports as are received in this city, I am led to believe that the President's relapse was due to undigested food in his stomach.

It is no reflection on the physicians in attendance on the President that they gave solid food to their distinguished patient before he was able to digest it. He was becoming hungry, and seemed to indicate, by his desire to smoke, an increasing capability of taking solid food without harm. For some reason the food, which seemed at first to agree with him so well, could not be taken care of by the stomach; but, if the physicians who attended the President were not able to foresee this outcome, nobody else would have been able to.

A great deal of commendation is due to Dr. Mann for his splendid conduct in handling the first operation. A physician rarely has so great a responsibility thrust upon him so suddenly. Dr. Mann, however, did not hesitate. The President's abdomen was opened, his stomach was lifted out and the intestines examined for wounds, and every care was taken to make sure that peritonitis was not about to set in, through leakage of the abdominal contents into the peritoneal tract. The people cannot fail to realize that the performance of this unusual operation on so important a person was an exhibition of competency and courage which deserved recognition throughout the world.

THE SURGEONS IN THE CASE

SKETCHES OF THE BUFFALO PHYSICIANS WHO HAVE BEEN ATTENDING THE PRESIDENT.

Buffalo, Sept. 13 (Special).—Dr. Matthew Derbyshire Mann, of Buffalo, whose operation on the President in the exposition grounds on Friday last has attracted worldwide attention, was born in Utica on July 12, 1845. His father, Charles A. Mann, was a Utica lawyer. He was educated in the common schools of Utica until 1861, when he went to Europe to study, remaining there two years. Returning in 1863, he entered Yale, and was graduated with honors in 1867. He entered the office of his uncle, Dr. M. M. Bagg, and in 1868 began attending lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New-York. After a year of hospital practice he went to Europe and studied obstetrics under Carl Braun and pathology under Kundrat. He began practice in New-York City in 1873. He was soon appointed an instructor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

After a residence of six years in New-York he removed with his family to Hartford, Conn., in 1879. During these six years in New-York he devoted himself largely to the study of pathology and gynæcology.

On beginning practice in Hartford he gave up all general work and devoted himself solely to the diseases of women and abdominal surgery. In 1880 he was appointed clinical lecturer on gynæcology in the medical department of Yale College, which place he held for two years. In 1882, on the death of Dr. J. P. White, he was called to the chair of obstetrics and gynæcology in the medical department of the University of Buffalo. He was also appointed gynæcologist to the Buffalo General Hospital, and later obstetrician to the same. In Buffalo he has limited himself in his practice to gynæcology, abdominal surgery and consultations in obstetrics. In abdominal surgery he has performed over two thousand operations.

While in New-York he was an active member of the New-York Obstetrical Society, and its secretary and pathologist. He has also been an active member of the American Gynæcological Society, contributing several papers to its transactions. He was its president in 1895.

His principal literary work was the editing of the "American System of Gynæcology." He has also published a "Manual of Prescription Writing," which has been very well received.

He married, in 1869, Elizabeth Pope, of St. Paul, Minn. They have seven children.

Dr. Herman Mynter, another of the President's physicians in Buffalo, was born in Denmark in 1845, and was graduated from the University of Copenhagen in 1871. For three years he was an assistant surgeon in the royal Danish navy, and later he was in the Common Hospital. In 1875 he came to this country and settled in Buffalo. He was a surgeon in the Buffalo General Hospital, and professor of surgery at Niagara University. He was for several years president of the Buffalo Academy of Medicine.

Dr. Roswell Park is regarded as one of the foremost surgeons in the country. He was born in Pomfret, Conn., in 1852. He received the degrees of A. B. and M. A. from Racine College, and was graduated from the Chicago Medical College in 1876. He studied abroad, and later became a lecturer on surgery at Rush Medical College and surgeon of the Michael Reese Hospital. In 1883 he was appointed professor of surgery in the University of Buffalo. He received his degree of A. M. from Harvard University. He is well known as a writer on surgery.

Dr. John Parmenter, who assisted in the operation on the President, was born in Canada. He was graduated from the Buffalo public schools, and from the medical department of the University of Buffalo in 1883. He is professor of anatomy and clinical surgery in the university at present.

Dr. Charles McBurney was for thirteen years the chief consulting surgeon at Roosevelt Hospital, and while acting in that capacity he had personal charge of thousands of accident cases. He is said to have had as wide a hospital experience in dealing with accident cases as any surgeon in this city. He resigned his place at Roosevelt Hospital in March, 1900.

For twenty years Dr. McBurney was connected with the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of this city, and for three years he was professor of surgery in that institution. He is well known as a teacher and expounder of surgery.

He was born in Roxbury, Mass., on February 17, 1845. He received his degree of A. B. from Harvard in 1866, and that of A. M. in 1869. He was graduated from the medical department of Columbia College in 1870, and two years later was made an assistant demonstrator of anatomy there. From 1880 to 1889 he was an instructor in operative surgery. In 1888 he was also made an assistant professor of surgery, and a year afterward became the professor of surgery. In 1882 he became a visiting surgeon at Bellevue Hospital. He is still a consulting surgeon in several hospitals. He is a member of the Union League, the University, the Century and the Harvard clubs.

ELIHU ROOT RETURNS AT ONCE.

ON RECEIVING AN UNFAVORABLE MESSAGE HERE IN THE MORNING, HE HASTENS TO A TRAIN.

Elihu Root, Secretary of War, hastened back to Buffalo yesterday, starting at 8:30 a. m. He had received a telegram an hour before, saying that the President's condition had taken a change for the worse. In substance the telegram was the same as the latest official bulletin printed in The Tribune yesterday morning.

Mr. Root had arrived in this city only the night before from Buffalo. Dr. John A. Dixon was with him.

They had been accompanied as far as Albany by Dr. Charles McBurney, of this city, who had been summoned to the President's bedside last Sunday. At Albany Dr. McBurney left the party and went to his summer home, at Stockbridge, Mass. The President was gaining steadily in strength when Mr. Root left Buffalo.

When seen here yesterday Mr. Root would only say:

"I am greatly grieved at this news. I fear greatly that a turn may have come in the case. Let us all pray it may not be fatal."

Mr. Root stopped at the Union League Club a moment on his way to the Grand Central Station.

REPORT ON THE SHOOTING.

CAPTAIN WISSER TELLS WHAT THE ARTILLERYMEN DID.

Buffalo, Sept. 13.—Captain John P. Wisser, of the artillery corps, has sent his report concerning the conduct of his men at the shooting of the President to the Adjutant-General of the United States Army at Washington. In his report Captain Wisser says:

Mr. Babcock, of the reception committee, came to me in the morning of September 6 and asked for a detail of men to assist in regulating the advance of the people at the President's reception in the Temple of Music.

I directed Corporal Bertschey and ten men to report to Mr. Babcock at the Temple of Music at 3 p. m. Corporal Bertschey is an old soldier of twenty years' service, who recently came to me as a recruit, and, recognizing his good qualities, I made him a corporal soon after his arrival. He was selected to take charge of this detail. He had the good sense to give his men instructions "to keep their eyes open and to watch every man approaching the President."

When the assassin fired the two shots Private Brooks was standing immediately to the rear of Mr. Milburn, who was on the left of the President; Private O'Brien was immediately on Mr. Milburn's left, Private Fennbough was directly opposite the President, and Private Neff was opposite Private O'Brien. Corporal Bertschey was midway between Private O'Brien and the point where the President stood. When the shots were fired Private O'Brien was the first man on the assassin, with Private Neff the next. Corporal Bertschey and Private Brooks reached him at about the same time, Private Brooks colliding with Mr. Milburn in his efforts to get at the assassin.

Private O'Brien got the assassin down, Private Neff jumped on him before the assassin was down, and held his arm while Private O'Brien wrenched away the revolver as he was falling. Corporal Bertschey then jumped on the assassin, kneeling on his chest and neck, and said, "I claim this man as my prisoner." Private Heiser followed Corporal Bertschey in falling on the prisoner, and while he was down on his right knee at the right side of the prisoner's head he saw that the President was still standing up looking down on the group of men on the prisoner. The President then walked with the help of two men to a chair and sat down.

Then the Secret Service men arrived, and one of them grabbed Corporal Bertschey around the body and dragged him back off the assassin and then swept away the rest of my men, two of them trying to get the revolver from Private O'Brien, who backed off but retained possession of it. The Secret Service men then took the prisoner away and walked him to the centre of the Music Temple, where one of them raised the helpless prisoner's chin with his left hand and struck him a blow in the face with his right. They then removed him to a room in the building to the left of the stage.

At this time about four of the Secret Service men were about Private O'Brien, trying to get the revolver away from him, Corporal Bertschey directing him not to give it up. Private Brooks went to their assistance, and Private O'Brien handed the revolver to Corporal Bertschey, who put it in his pocket. The Secret Service men still demanded the revolver of Corporal Bertschey, showing their badges, but the corporal replied: "I'll give it to nobody but my commanding officer."

Then a man came up who claimed to be a surgeon and asked to see the revolver in order to ascertain the calibre. The corporal took him aside and offered it to him, but he refused to take it, simply asking the corporal to open it so that he might see the calibre. Then I arrived, and the corporal turned the revolver over to me.

Private Heiser, of the detail, had come over to the camp at double time to report to me the attempted assassination, and I ran over to the scene at double time, directing the first sergeant to send a detail of a sergeant and six armed men to follow me.

On arriving at the Temple of Music at about 4:30 p. m. on September 6 I learned that the prisoner was still in the building, and the Secret Service men asked that I hold back the crowd outside while they got the prisoner into a carriage and took him off. I took my men outside at once and posted them along the line held by the Pan-American police and out to the east of the Esplanade.

The crowd started to jump over the lines when the prisoner appeared, but my men in that vicinity drew their bayonets (at this point they had only their side arms) and held the crowd back. The armed detail I had sent to the east on the Esplanade to clear the way for the carriage. The detail kept up with the carriage after it started through the crowd as far as the Triumphal Bridge, as it was constantly necessary to keep the crowd from stopping the carriage in their attempt to forcibly take the prisoner, Sergeant Rothweiler himself having to order two men off the wheels, telling them he would have to shoot them if they did not let go.

I kept the revolver in my pocket until late in the evening; then I put it into a box and sealed it up, and in this condition I personally turned it over to the Chief of Police of Buffalo at about 11:30 a. m. on September 7 at Police Headquarters, furnishing at the time proper identification therefor.

I respectfully recommend that my details of men be mentioned in general orders for their conduct on this occasion, which was all that could be desired.

Unarmed detail at President's reception at Temple of Music, Pan-American Exposition, September 6, 1901:

Corporal Louis Bertschey, Privates Herbert Brooks, Arthur Crosby, Francis P. O'Brien, Ivey Fennbough, De Witt Hancock, William Heiser, Lewis W. Jernigan, Maxmillian R. Kubatz and Patrick Troy, 73d Company, Coast Artillery, and Private Louis Neff, 84th Company, Coast Artillery.

Armed detail, which cleared the way for the carriage carrying the assassin out of the grounds:

Sergeant George W. Rothweiler, Privates Benjamin Davis, Francis C. McVaugh, Ernest G. Smith, Hiram W. Stevens and Wilbus H. Westlake, 73d Company, Coast Artillery, and Private Denis E. Condon, 54th Company, Coast Artillery.

HANNA RETURNS TO BUFFALO.

SPECIAL TRAIN MADE A RECORD BREAKING RUN FROM CLEVELAND.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Buffalo, Sept. 13.—W. A. Roof, engineer of No. 128, and J. F. Lane, conductor, are the Lake Shore Railroad heroes of the hour in Buffalo to-night, having made a record run with Senator Hanna's special train of four cars between Cleveland and Buffalo this morning. The news of the President's change for the worse was flashed to Senator Hanna shortly before 3 o'clock, and a special train was made ready for his use by the Lake Shore people.

It started from Cleveland at 6:24, New-York time, this morning, with Senator Hanna, Senator Fairbanks, ex-Secretary Day, Miss Helen McKinley, the President's sister, Mrs. Duncan, and her daughter. It pulled into Buffalo at 9:34. The whole time covered by the trip was 3 hours and 10 minutes, but the actual running time was 2 hours and 40 minutes. The thirty minutes deducted was lost in taking water and holding the train for messages. The average speed of the train was sixty-eight miles an hour.

Chief Clerk Hedges, in the office of the general superintendent of the Lake Shore, in this city, in speaking of the run, said: "Considering the conditions under which the trip was made, it was a very noteworthy feat. Roof is not a passenger engineer, and engine No. 128 is not one of the regular flyers. The road is congested with freight and passenger traffic, which was being freely moved early this morning. This run made by Senator Hanna's special beats the one made by a special train on October 24, 1895. That train made almost as good time, but the road was free and clear, and two engines were used."

FEARED RAPIDITY OF PULSE.

Chicago, Sept. 13.—Dr. W. D. Storer, of this city, who was present at the time the operation was performed at Buffalo, said to-day:

I have maintained all the time that the pulse was altogether too rapid—that it was out of proportion to the temperature—and I feared that something would go wrong with the heart. That was a symptom I did not like, and I was afraid it would carry him off.

THE [illegible] PRESIDENT'S CAREER

WILLIAM M'KINLEY THE BEST REPRESENTATIVE OF THE POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN LIFE.

CIVILIAN, SOLDIER, LEADER AND STATESMAN.

I.

CHARACTER AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

"In him we find the best representative of the possibilities of American life. Boy and man, he typifies American youth and manhood, and illustrates the benefits and glory of our free institutions. He did not flash forth as a meteor; he rose with measured and stately step over rough paths and through years of rugged work. He earned his passage to every preferment. He was tried and tested at every step in his pathway of progress. He produced his passport to every gateway to opportunity and glory. . . . His State sustained him, and at last the nation rewarded his courage and consistency with the highest honors it could bestow." Such was the tribute paid by William McKinley to James Abram Garfield. With scarcely a change of word it may now serve to picture the career and qualities of Garfield's own eulogist and successor in the Presidency.

II.

ANCESTRY.

William McKinley's ancestry has been traced back by genealogists through Highland history into the dim era of Macbeth and Macduff. It is clearly demonstrated, however, that the McKinley family originated in the western part of Scotland, were identified with the Covenanter party in religious and civil affairs, and shared its indomitable resistance to the persecution and tyranny of the Stuart kings. In the time of Charles II the family emigrated to the north of Ireland, and joined their clansmen who in Cromwell's day had colonized the province of Ulster. Thence, about the middle of the last century, they came to America, worthy members of that army of Scotch-Irish colonists which contributed so largely to the settlement and civilization of this continent.

Two brothers McKinley, James and William, reached this country some twenty-five years before the battle of Bunker Hill. James settled in what is now the ancient town of York, in Southern Pennsylvania, married, and sent his son David to fight under Washington's flag in the War of the Revolution. When peace was restored and independence gained, David McKinley returned to the Pensylvania homestead, and there lived until after the War of 1812. Then, joining the great tide that began to move westward, he removed to the country beyond the Ohio River, and settled in what is now Columbiana County, Ohio. There he founded the "Buckeye Branch" of the McKinley clan.

While the McKinleys were thus making their way from Scotland to Ireland, and thence to Pennsylvania and Ohio, a family named Rose, also persecuted for conscience' sake, was seeking liberty in another direction. Andrew Rose was a leader among the English Puritans, and was among those who migrated to Holland for refuge from tyranny; thence, attracted by the enterprise of Penn, he came to America and settled at Doylestown, Penn. There he prospered, became a leader in politics and a member of the legislative council of the colony. His son, Andrew Rose, jr., was not only a gallant soldier in the Revolutionary army, but also an iron manufacturer whose work supplied the patriots with many cannon and other implements of war. In time David McKinley and Mary, the daughter of Andrew Rose, jr., became acquaintances and friends, then lovers, and then husband and wife. Thus were allied the two sturdy stocks of Scotch-Irish and English Puritans, and fully blended in the first offspring of this marriage—a boy, to whom was given the name of William. This first William McKinley remained in Eastern Ohio, and was one of the pioneers of the iron business in that region, with foundries at Fairfield, New-Wilmington and elsewhere. His wife was Nancy Allison, a descendant, like himself, of Scotch Covenanter stock. To them were born eight children, one of whom, a boy born at Niles, in Trumbull County, Ohio—the second county north of Columbiana—on January 29, 1843, inherited his father's name of William. The house in which the future President was born is still standing on one of the streets of Niles. It is a frame structure, two stories high, and what was once the parlor is now a grocery store. At the front is a vine covered porch, on which McKinley the child used to play, and from which McKinley the statesman has made many an address to the citizens of his native town.

III.

SCHOOLING.

As a boy young William McKinley went for a few years to the village school at Niles. Then the family removed to Poland, in Mahoning, the county between Trumbull and Columbiana, in order that he and the other children might enjoy the advantages of a high school in that town. In both institutions William showed himself a solid and thorough rather than a showy student. He already had a leaning toward argument and oratory, and was a prominent figure in all schoolboy debates. At Poland there was a literary society and debating club, and of it he was for some time president. The story is told that the boys and girls saved up their spending money until they had enough to buy a carpet for the meeting room of the club. They purchased at a neighboring carpet store what they deemed an exceedingly handsome fabric. Its groundwork was green and its ornamentation gorgeous golden wreaths. The society unanimously decided that no boots should ever profane that sacred carpet, and the girl members, therefore, volunteered to knit slippers for all the members to wear. Unfortunately, the slippers were not ready for the first meeting, and so all the members who attended, and the visitors, too, were required to put off their shoes from their feet, and listen to the debate shod only in stockings. The debaters themselves did likewise, and young McKinley presided over the meeting in his stocking feet.

At the Poland Academy McKinley was prepared to enter college, and at the age of sixteen he was matriculated at Allegheny College, Meadville, Penn. Scarcely was he well started in his studies there, however, when he fell ill and was compelled to return home. When his health was restored he found himself thrown largely on his own resources. The hard times of the Buchanan Administration had caused his father some embarrassment in business, and justice to the rest of the family made it necessary for William at least partially to support himself. He therefore took to school teaching in a district school near Poland. He got $25 a month salary, and "boarded around." Much of the time, however, he lived at home, walking to and from school every day, a distance of several miles. His intention was to save up a little money and return to college in a year or two. But that was not to be.

IV.

A BRAVE SOLDIER.

Like most of the men of his generation who were to rise to leadership and power in national politics, the future President's first lessons in patriotic duty were to be learned in camp and battlefield. He was but eighteen while still engaged in teaching when Fort Sumter was fired upon. At Lincoln's summons the whole loyal North sprang to arms; no part of it with more patriotic ardor than the Western Reserve. From every county and town volunteers were soon marching toward the front. Every village and hamlet sent its quota. Poland was not behind the rest. In June, 1861, a mass meeting was held, at which some stirring speeches were made, and at its close a company was enlisted. General Fremont inspected and mustered in the recruits. He examined young McKinley, pounded his chest, looked into his eyes, and said "You'll do." That was perhaps the proudest moment the boy had yet known, to be thus treated by the famous "Pathfinder," of whose adventures he had read with so much zest. The company was made Company E of the 23d Ohio Regiment, of which William S. Rosecrans was colonel, Stanley Matthews lieutenant-colonel and Rutherford B. Hayes major.

For fourteen months McKinley carried a musket in the ranks. He was a good soldier, intelligently obedient to his superior officers and genial and generous to his comrades. There was no more popular man in the regiment, and no harder fighter. Nor was there any lack of fighting to do. Six weeks after it left Columbus the regiment had its baptism of fire at Carnifex Ferry. Then it had to chase the rebel raiders back and forth across the mountain ranges, was drenched by incessant rains and was almost famished at times for lack of food. The young men from Poland thus had their fighting qualities put to a hard test. But they stood it admirably. The regiment was soon ordered to Washington, and was there made part of the Army of the Potomac, of which McClellan was commander. Then came Antietam, in which conflict the soldier boy bore himself with a veteran's valor, and at the end left the ranks with a lieutenant's commission. Never was there a more popular promotion in the "Fighting Twenty-third," and never one more fully deserved or more modestly borne. "I always look back with pleasure on those fourteen months I served in the ranks," said Mr. McKinley not very long ago. "They taught me a great deal. I was but a schoolboy when I went into the army, and that year was a formative period in my life, during which I learned much of men and affairs. I have always been glad that I entered the service as a private."

After Antietam came active and rapid work in the West Virginia mountains, and then a quick march into Pennsylvania and back again. One day the regiment had breakfast in Pennsylvania, dinner in Maryland and supper in Virginia. A period of rest followed, from November, 1862, to July, 1863. Indeed, there is no record of a serious engagement until April, 1864, when General Crook made a raid upon the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. Battles were fought and victories won at Clyde Mountain and at New-Bridge. In June the regiment joined General Hunter's command and suffered a repulse at Lynchburg. In July came the battle of Kernstown, near Winchester, in which the Union forces were also repulsed after a hard struggle. During this battle McKinley made himself conspicuous by his daring execution of an order. One of the regiments was posted in an orchard, far in front. When the rest of the army was compelled to fall back it was left there unsupported, apparently forgotten by the commanding officer. Finally General Hayes, discovering the oversight, directed McKinley to carry an order to the unfortunate regiment to retreat. It seemed certain death to go, but the young soldier started on his errand without a moment's hesitation. His comrades never expected to see him alive again, but in a short time he returned safe and sound with his errand accomplished.

Another striking incident occurred in the battle at Opequan, near Winchester, in September, 1864, when McKinley was a member of General Sheridan's staff. McKinley was sent with a verbal order to General Duval, directing him to move his command quickly to another position. General Duval, on receiving the order, not knowing the "lay of the land," asked McKinley, "By what route shall I go?" McKinley knew little more of the country than did Duval, but he had been observing keenly all day, and he unhesitatingly replied, "I would go along this creek." Duval hesitated and finally said, "I will not go at all without positive orders as to the route." Then McKinley, knowing that the fate of the battle was perhaps trembling in the balance, said peremptorily: "General, this is a case of great emergency. I order you, by command of General Crook, to move your command immediately along this creek to a position on the right of the army." Duval obeyed, and executed the manœuvre in safety. In a short time he had his division in place, charged the enemy and drove them from their works. The movement was a brilliant success, thanks to McKinley's judgment and decision. The young soldier also distinguished himself at Winchester and other engagements in that campaign.

"For gallant and meritorious service at the battles of Opequan, Cedar Creek and Fisher's Hill," reads McKinley's commission as major; and the document is signed, "A. Lincoln." He had been made second lieutenant in September, 1862, at nineteen years of age; first lieutenant just after his twentieth birthday, in February, 1863, and captain in July, 1864. After Cedar Creek he saw little more fighting; but he remained with his regiment until the end of the war, and was honorably mustered out with it on July 26, 1865—Major McKinley, a four years veteran, twenty-two years of age.

V.

AN ABLE LAWYER.

The war over, the young soldier hesitated between finishing his interrupted college course or beginning at once to struggle for a livelihood. He compromised by entering the law office of Judge Charles E. Glidden, at Canton, the county seat of Stark County, the next county westward from Columbiana. From Judge Glidden's office he went to the Albany Law School, at Albany, N. Y. He was graduated, and admitted to the bar of Canton in 1867.

His "shingle" was hung out forthwith at the door of a little office of his own, and he waited patiently for clients. Days passed, and a fortnight. Then one day in came his old preceptor, Judge Glidden.

"McKinley," said he, "here are the papers in a case of mine. It comes up to-morrow. I have got to go out of town, and I want you to take charge of it for me."

McKinley was nonplussed. He declared that he could not do justice to the case at so short a notice. "I never have tried a single case yet, judge," said he.

"Well, begin on this one, then," was the judge's reply. And it was finally settled that McKinley should do so. He sat up all night working on the case, tried it the next day, and won it. A few days later Judge Glidden entered his office and handed him $25. McKinley demurred at taking it.

"It is too much for one day's work," he said.

"Don't let that worry you," repied Glidden, good naturedly. "I charged them $100 for the case, and I can well afford a quarter of it to you."

A year or two later McKinley found himself pitted against John McSweeney, then considered one of the most brilliant lawyers of the Ohio bar. The case was a suit for damages for malpractice.