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THE POLICE VEIL IS LIFTED.

SYSTEM OF EXTORTION IMPOSED ON THE MEN EXPOSED BY SEVERAL WITNESSES.

TWO SUPPORT O'NEILL.

DEVERY ANGERED BY THEIR EVIDENCE —NAME OF THE "SHAKER DOWN" REVEALED.

Important and unexpected testimony about police "shakedown" methods was brought out in the trial of Policeman Edward O'Neill at Police Headquarters yesterday. The veil was lifted far enough to disclose the plan of operations, but the evidence was not of a character to convict any person of actually extorting money from policemen. There was no intention by Henry De Forest Baldwin, O'Neill's counsel, to furnish any such proof to Deputy Commissioner York, who was presiding at the trial. The lawyer merely wanted to show that there was justification for O'Neill's recent declaration that he thought he would not have been fined thirty days' pay by Deputy Commissioner Devery if he had consented to a "shakedown."

Two policemen who had been approached recently testified about their experiences in a way to confirm the reports that fines and offensive transfers can be avoided by payments of money, and O'Neill named the policeman who, he declares, offered to secure for him a favorable transfer for $25. This testimony created a sensation in the trial room, and seemed to anger Devery, who was trying to make the trial of O'Neill a vindication of himself.

Patrolman John Marrinan, of the Seventh Precinct, testified that he had been fined thirty days' pay by Devery last March. He paid the fine. Later Edward Hirsch, a saloonkeeper at No. 302 Grand-st., he said, offered to get the fine remitted for $50, saying he represented Edward Glennon, Devery's wardman in the Tenderloin, now under indictment. Marrinan is a policeman of mild appearance, but he testified like a man who spoke the truth.

"Did you pay that money?" demanded Deputy Commissioner York.

"No."

"Who told you to go to Hirsch?"

"I'd rather not tell—shall I?" the witness replied, turning toward O'Neill's counsel.

"Yes, you'll tell," thundered York. "You'll answer what I tell you to, not what anybody else tells you."

YORK OVERBEARING.

It had become apparent that Mr. York was ready to intimidate O'Neill and his witnesses as far as possible. Marrinan said he was sent to Hirsch by a policeman whose name he could not at the moment remember. Finally he said the policeman's name was Kotterman. Then the examination by York proceeded as follows:

Q.—Did Kotterman speak to you in the station house? A.—No. I met him outside one day, and I was telling him my troubles. He said he knew a man who'd fix it. I asked who it was, and he told me about Hirsch. He said he did business with Wardman Burns. That was a mistake. Hirsch told me it was Glennon who was the wardman under Devery. I had done duty in the Nineteenth Precinct, and I knew Glennon myself. But Kotterman said Burns. He didn't have it just right. At any rate, I went with him to the saloon and he told Hirsch I was an old friend of his. Hirsch told us he only did business with four eyes. He meant by that he didn't want any one there except the man from whom he did business with. Kotterman went out, and then we talked. I told Hirsch about my complaint. Hirsch said to me: "I represent the lower part of the city, where there was a lot of abnormal fines. I can remit a fine like that for $50." I said: "Mr. Hirsch, I got no pay last month, and to pay $50 is entirely too much. If I had the money I would do it, if it was done on the quiet, but as I have worked for nothing I cannot afford to do it. I'll have to stand my fine." He said: "All right, go ahead and stand it."

Q.—Did you ever send anybody here to headquarters to get a fine remitted? A.—My landlord came to speak to Commissioner Murphy, and came back and told me that I had committed an offence against the Police Department that was too great for me to get any fine remitted.

The witness explained that he had testified in a policy case in which Captain F. Norton Goddard was interested. At the Criminal Courts Building a man who said he was on Devery's staff spoke to him and told him that Goddard was "no good" and that any man who testified for Goddard would be blackballed. Mr. York then went on with the questioning.

Q.—Who was that man on Devery's staff? A.—His name was Edward Keely.

Q.—Did you ever seen him before that day? A.—No.

Q.—You believed him when he said he was from the Chief's office? A.—I didn't know from what I saw, although I felt very sure about it.

Q.—Why? A.—I have seen men browbeaten like that before.

Q.—What's that you say? Tell me what you mean? A.—I mean simply that when a man does something straight he is hounded.

DEVERY "ASSISTS" YORK.

"You served two years with this man Edward Glennon, who is supposed to be my wardman," said Devery. "Did you ever hear of him having any fine remitted?"

"No."

"Now, we won't go into this," said Mr. York. "The number of fines remitted under the old board, of which I was a member, can be counted on the fingers of one hand. Sometimes the fines were reduced before they were entered up."

"Exactly," interrupted Mr. Baldwin.

"In the few cases where the fines were remitted," said Mr. York, "it was done so the man would not lose his rating. O'Neill made a definite statement that he was shaken down for $25. This hits at the whole department. If he is a man he will prove it, and I mean to sit here a whole year if necessary to give you the opportunity to prove it."

"If it could be proved it would not be here in this court," said Mr. Baldwin.

Policeman William Kotterman, who was summoned to the trial room after Marrinan went away, declared that he did not know Hirsch and never had talked with Marrinan about the fine. Policeman Frederick Kotterman also denied having talked with Marrinan about the fine, but he admitted that he knew Hirsch. He denied all knowledge of the offer to have Marrinan's fine remitted. Hirsch was sent for. He swore that he never had offered to get the fine remitted and never had talked with Marrinan. This testimony caused smiles in the trial room, but Devery seemed to be satisfied.

Before Hirsch was called to make the contradiction, however another sensation was created by the testimony of Patrolman Ryan, of the Highbridge station. Ryan apparently testified with much unwillingness, and appeared to be nervous and in fear of Devery. He had been called to the District Attorney's office and questioned there, however, and he apparently felt compelled to tell the truth, no matter what happened. He said he bought a house at Highbridge last December and moved his family into it. Then he managed to get transferred to Highbridge, to be near his family. The Tammany leader of his district secured the transfer for him. Four weeks later he was transferred to Delancey-st.

THE ROASTING OF RYAN.

After a week he secured more Tammany influence and was transferred back to Highbridge, but he was allowed to stay there only three months, and then was sent to One-hundred-and-fourth-st. After being at the station in One-hundred-and-fourth-st. four days he was transferred back to Highbridge. His examination proceeded as follows:

Q.—Just before that last transfer, were you approached by any one? A.—I was told by a man if I paid $25 I would be sent uptown again. That was the second day I was in One-hundred-and-fourth-st. station. I promised to pay, and was sent uptown and have not seen the man since.

Q.—Where was this? A.—At One-hundred-and-sixth-st. and Third-ave., on August 16, under the elevated station.

Q.—Ever see him before? A.—No.

Q.—Describe him. A.—He was about thirty-three years old, weighed about 180 to 200 pounds had a small mustache and a dark suit.

Q.—Would you know him again? A.—Yes.

Q.—Whom were you to pay money to? A.—He said I should see him again.

Q.—When? A.—After the first of September.

Q.—You don't think he will come to collect now, do you? A.—No.

Q.—Did you hear of any others paying money for transfers? A.—Yes.

Q.—If you know of any cases I want you to tell of them. A.—I don't know anything, only I heard it was done.

"Now, Ryan?" said York, "there ain't anything to be hid. A man who would touch an officer for $25 or for 25 cents ought to be off the earth. The dastardly scoundrel ought to be put off the force, and I will do my best to put him off, if you will help us to find out who this man is. He ought not to be allowed to live." Ryan persisted that he did not know who the man was. Then Devery questioned Ryan as follows:

Q.—You served under me, Ryan. Did you ever know of any money being paid for transfers under me? A.—No.

Q.—You know that if you would come to me and tell me that you had a home up there, you would have been transferred back to that precinct? A.—Well, I tried to see people under you, and it did not do any good.

DEVERY CROSS-EXAMINED.

Portions of the testimony taken at a recent trial of O'Neill before Devery were read to prove that when Devery declared he would not hear O'Neill's witnesses and would fine O'Neill thirty days' pay, the policeman defied Devery, and declared he would not submit to a "shakedown." Then Devery, sitting beside Mr. York, and near a lawyer, who occasionally prompted him in an undertone, testified against O'Neill. On cross-examination Devery was asked if there was a rule requiring courteous language by officers and he replied, "That's got nothin' to do with the case." He was compelled to admit that he had refused to hear O'Neill's defence before inflicting the fine, and had abused O'Neill roundly in the trial room before O'Neill had turned on him. He declared that a policeman should stand such abuse for ten years before losing his head and talking back to a superior officer.

O'Neill said he was moved by Devery's unjust treatment and abuse to make the reply referred to When asked what he meant by a "shakedown" he replied: "It is the common stationhouse understanding that if you pay $25 you will be taken care of for a year, and won't get any transfer or complaints."

On cross-examination O'Neill was asked about the offer made by a policeman in One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. to secure his transfer back to Tremont for $25. "What is the name of that policeman?" asked Mr. York.

"Jules Didier," was the reply.

The witness went on to say that Didier had offered to secure the transfer within forty-eight hours, or to get him a better post in the precinct he was in for $15. He refused to pay $25, and after that he was hounded. He believed Didier could do as he offered, because other men who were transferred from the precinct got back. One of them was Patrolman Neushaffer, and he had heard Didier ask where Neushaffer was after Neushaffer was transferred. A few days after the inquiry Neushaffer was transferred back.

YORK HEADS DEVERY OFF.

Mr. York shot a volley of questions at O'Neill, but could not break the force of the policeman's testimony. Devery broke in with questions occasionally, but Mr. York begged him to keep quiet, and prevented replies to most of Devery's questions.

"Didn't you smash Policeman Totten over the head with a night stick?" was one of Devery's questions.

"I didn't," was the prompt reply.

Policemen Didier and Neushaffer were called to the trial room to deny O'Neill's statements. Didier made an iron clad witness, declaring that there was no truth in what O'Neill had said. Neushaffer denied that Didier had anything to do with his retransfer, but he stumbled a little, and admitted that there was some talk in the precinct that Didier had influence of some kind in transfers.

The trial of O'Neill ended in the evening. Mr. Baldwin made a brief address, declaring that the evidence showed O'Neill had been justified in his belief that a "shakedown" would have prevented the thirty days' fine, and that the policeman was excusable for the language he used on account of Devery's abuse of him and refusal to hear his defence.

Mr. York said he would reserve decision until he had time late in the week to read over the evidence, and then he would submit the case to Commissioner Murphy with a recommendation. "I think," he said, "it is due to Commissioner Murphy that the evidence should be submitted to him, and that he have a voice in the decision of this case."

REWARD OF $1,000.

THE TRIBUNE OFFERS IT FOR INFORMATION OF CORRUPTION AMONG HIGH POLICE OFFICIALS.

Everybody believes that blackmail and corruption permeate the New-York Police Department—that is, everybody except those who don't believe anything. It is also pretty well settled in the public mind that the roguery is among the "higher up" officials and that the rank and file are mostly men anxious to do honest and straight police duty. Many of the decent men on the force know a great deal about the money exacted by, or for, their superior officers, but a fear of financial loss may keep them from disclosing this information. To encourage such men to help an honest District Attorney in his work of bringing the rascals to book, The Tribune hereby offers a reward of $1,000 for sufficient evidence to justify the District Attorney in securing indictments against those responsible for the crookedness in the Police Department. District Attorney Philbin shall decide as to the value of the evidence submitted.

FIVE NEW RUSSIAN BATTLESHIPS.

GOVERNMENT DECIDES MATERIALLY TO INCREASE ITS FLEET.

London, Sept. 9.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to a news agency says the Russian Government has decided to build five battleships, each of 20,000 tons, in Russian shipyards.

FOUR DAYS NEW-YORK TO CALIFORNIA by the "Overland Limited," the luxurious every day fast train, via Chicago and North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railways. The best of everything. Particulars at North-Western Line Office, 461 Broadway.—Advt.

NOMINATIONS PUT OFF.

A COMMITTEE TO SELECT CANDIDATES.

TO REPORT TO THE CONFERENCE IN ABOUT NINE DAYS—FLAHERTY AND COFFEY IN CONFLICT.

The conference of the representatives of the various anti-Tammany organizations held at Citizens Union headquarters in East Sixteenth-st. last night, for the purpose of discussing candidates upon the fusion anti-Tammany ticket, was not productive of any decisive result. The conference lasted for over three hours. Out of the seventy-four representatives entitled to participate in the conference all were present except five.

The meeting was entirely devoid of incident save for a brief encounter between ex-Senator Michael J. Coffey, of Brooklyn, and M. J. Flaherty. The whole evening was taken up with a discussion of the best procedure to be followed in uniting upon candidates that all could support. As a result of the deliberations it was decided to appoint a committee of eighteen on nominations. This committee is composed of one representative from each of the anti-Tammany organizations, except the Citizens Union, which has four. Colonel Willis L. Ogden is the chairman. The committee is to sift out the names of candidates which have been suggested, and report back to the general conference on or before September 18.

The committee of eighteen is made up as follows:

ROBERT C. MORRIS, Republican County Committee of New-York.

TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF, Republican County Committee of Kings.

JOHN A. DAVIS, Republican County Committee of Queens.

J. G. TIMOLET, Republican County Committee of Richmond.

JOHN C. SHEEHAN, Greater New-York Democracy.

MICHAEL J. COFFEY, Brooklyn Democracy.

HENRY WEISSMAN, German American Municipal League, Brooklyn.

OTTO KEMPNER, German American Citizens' League, Brooklyn.

JAMES O'BRIEN, City Democracy.

JOHN P. KELLY, Independent Democracy.

HERMAN RIDDER, German American Reform Union.

BENNO LOEWY, German American League, Manhattan.

GEORGE H. DAVIS, German American Municipal League, Manhattan.

Dr. G. SCHOLER, German Republican County Committee.

WILLIS L. OGDEN, SAMUEL SEABURY, JOHN W. WEED, EVERETT P. WHEELER, Citizens' Union.

The selection of this committee was entirely satisfactory to all, and all the representatives talked in the most encouraging way about the ultimate selection of a strong fusion ticket. In the course of the evening attempts were made by several members of the conference to bring up the names of various candidates, but these were shut off. Ex-Senator Coffe offered a resolution which he said was signed by twenty labor leaders in Kings County, and was an indorsement of Edward M. Knox. Flaherty jumped up and denounced it as a fraud. He declared that the labor element wanted Coler. After a few words were exchanged, the matter was dropped and the resolution side tracked.

A letter was read from Charles S. Fairchild in which he positively declined to allow his name to be used in connection with the nomination for any office.

There was no one last night who had the slightest idea who would be nominated. George Foster Peabody, Seth Low, John De Witt Warner and George L. Rives, the eligibles suggested by the Citizens Union, were naturally talked of the most. John D. Crimmins's name was frequently mentioned, and Ashbel P. Fitch was referred to, but both have declared that they will not run for any office. John C. Sheehan's Greater New-York Democracy added the name of District Attorney Philbin to its list. In fact, there was a disposition shown to leave the matter of candidates entirely to the Committee of Eighteen.

Until this committee begins to sort out and eliminate little that is definite can be foretold. All of the leaders were chary in talking about individual candidates. They all said they were for any man that could win, and let it go at that. Each one of the fifty or more men suggested for the mayoralty had friends in the conference, but there seemed to be an inclination to fight shy of declaring for any individual.

Colonel Ogden in presenting the names of the Citizens Union list offered the following:

The conferees appointed by the Committee of One Hundred, who were commissioned by the Citizens Union to effect if possible a union upon a general ticket, to be supported at the next municipal election of the voters of Greater New-York who are opposed to the present corrupt Tammany administration and in favor of practical reform of the city government, submit for the consideration of the conference the following names, which are recommended by the Committee of One Hundred as those of fit and suitable persons to fill the offices for which they are proposed as candidates.

In selecting these names the Committee of One Hundred has been actuated by the principles expressed in the following resolution adopted by the conference at its first meeting:

"And whereas, these conferees believe that the Mayor and other municipal officers should administer their respective offices in the interest of the people composing the municipality, regardless of party considerations; therefore,

"Resolved, That these conferees pledge themselves that they will favor no candidate that does not accept these fundamental principles and whose character and record are not such as to justify public confidence in his assurance that if elected he will not use his office or permit it to be used for the benefit of any political organization, but will administer it in the interests of the whole people, irrespective of party affiliations."

We believe that the persons whose names are submitted for your consideration are all eligible under the terms of this resolution.

In submittinig these names the Committee of One Hundred reminds the conference that the committee is composed not only of members of the Citizens Union but of many citizens who are not members of that body, and who were selected from both the Republican and Democratic parties. The intention of such selection was to form a fairly representative body, composed of members representing many different shades of opinion, not only on national, but also in municipal, politics. It was believed that in this way a union on candidates could be more effectively secured. Confidence, we are persuaded, may certainly be placed in the impartiality, and we hope in the good judgment, of the committee whose representatives we are, and we appeal to the whole conference to enter upon the consideration of the names thus submitted in the same spirit of harmony and mutual confidence which has heretofore marked the deliberations of the conference; believing, as we do, that to maintain these characteristics is essential to success, and that, with harmony and cordial co-operation, the citizens of New-York can achieve a decisive victory at the next election. We are not unmindful of the compact organization of Tammany Hall, cemented as it is by the cohesive power of public plunder and fortified, not only by the spoils of this, but by the shameful tribute of blackmail, which has been levied alike upon the innocent and the guilty.

We believe there are enough public spirited voters in this city to throw off this shameful and degrading yoke, and we appeal, therefore, not only to the conference, but to all good citizens to unite in this great undertaking.

United action broke up the Tweed ring and brought its members to the punishment they deserved. We believe that public sentiment will have the same effect upon the Tammany ring, which is more adroit than the Tweed combination, and, if possible, even more guilty.

The various lists of eligibles submitted by the various organizations and referred to the committee of eighteen for action are as follows:

CITIZENS UNION.

For Mayor—JOHN DE WITT WARNER, SETH LOW, GEORGE L. RIVES and GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY.

For Controller—CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, of Manhattan; JAMES M'KEEN, of Brooklyn, and CHARLES A. SCHIEREN, of Brooklyn.

For President of the Board of Aldermen—F. NORTON GODDARD, of Manhattan; FRANCIS V. GREENE, of Manhattan; LAWSON PURDY, of Manhattan;

Continued on ninth page.

NO PERIL TO BUSINESS.

SECRETARY WILSON'S REASSURING STATEMENTS.

EXPECTS THE PRESIDENT TO BE SIGNING OFFICIAL PAPERS BY SATURDAY NIGHT—NO EMBARRASSMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Buffalo, Sept. 9.—"The President will be signing official papers by Saturday night," said Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, to a Tribune correspondent at the Buffalo Club to-night. Secretary Wilson had just returned from the Milburn house, where he talked with the President's physicians, and later, at the Buffalo Club, he conferred with Secretary Gage, Attorney-General Knox and Postmaster-General Smith.

"Of course," said Mr. Wilson, "no one expects that the President will be out of bed by that time, but he will be strong enough to write his name to official papers. The doctors do not feel like coming out bluntly as a layman would, but they tell me there is no doubt about the President's speedy recovery. They do not expect any serious complications."

"Will the President's disability embarrass the government?" Mr. Wilson was asked.

"Not in the slightest," said the Secretary. "Why, there's nothing important to do. The war complications are mostly over with, and Secretary Root's department is looking after everything. Secretary Hay has a tight grip on everything in his department. By the way, I want to remark right here that I believe John Hay is the ablest living diplomat to-day, bar none. His critics are becoming silent, because they cannot argue against success. One handicap Mr. Hay labors under is that, no matter how much he is criticised, he makes it a rule to say nothing back. Nor is there any abler man than Secretary Root. In fact, leaving out myself, all of the President's Cabinet are specialists. I'm supposed to know something about things that grow," said Mr. Wilson, with a smile.

"Is there any good reason for apprehension in commercial circles on account of the President's condition?" Mr. Wilson was asked.

"Not now," said he. "Secretary Gage, who returns to Washington to-night, has so much gold that he does not know what to do with it. No, the business world ought to feel comfortable with the official bulletins from the President's doctors."

"Have the members of the Cabinet discussed repressive measures for anarchists?" was asked.

"It has been touched on informally in conversation," said Mr. Wilson. "It is more properly a State than a national matter. Congress can go only just so far. I look to see new legislation in all the States having a considerable foreign born population. The trouble with anarchists is that they don't know when they are well treated. In Europe they are hounded about. Generations of oppression and class distinction have bred in them discontent and envy. They come here and at once begin a propaganda against officials who are working all the while for their amelioration. The people of the United States certainly must protect themselves against reptiles of that description."

"How long will the Cabinet members stay in Buffalo?"

"Until the President gets about again. There's nothing for us to do, but we shall stay just the same, so that the President may feel that we are with him."

"Would the death of the President cause a widespread convulsion in this country?" Mr. Wilson was asked.

"I am afraid it might be very serious from every point of view," said the Secretary. "There is only one McKinley. The people know what to expect from him. Any new man would be a different proposition. I have every confidence in the honesty, ability and conservatism of the gentleman who would succeed the President. He made an excellent Governor of this State. But there is only one McKinley."

MR. GAGE GOES TO WASHINGTON.

FINANCIAL SITUATION REQUIRES HIS RETURN TO HIS POST.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Buffalo, Sept. 9.—Secretary Gage, of the Treasury Department, returned to Washington to-night. His departure was due, to a large extent, to solicitation from powerful financial interests in New-York. Mr. Gage acquainted his associates in the Cabinet with the fact that there was a feeling of nervousness in New-York on account of his absence from his department during the illness of the President. Until the President's condition became positively hopeful he turned a deaf ear to suggestions that money matters would perhaps have a little firmer tone if he were at Washington. To-day at the Buffalo Club Secretaries Gage, Root and Wilson and Attorney-General Knox and Postmaster-General Smith talked over the subject, and it was thought wise that Mr. Gage should return. The President's steady improvement made him far less reluctant than he would have been had the bulletins been depressing. It was thought that, on account of the coming of Secretaries Hay and Long to-day, Mr. Gage could appropriately return to his post at the national capital.

GOV. ODELL CANCELS ENGAGEMENTS.

WILL NOT TAKE PART IN PUBLIC FUNCTIONS WHILE PRESIDENT IS ILL.

Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 9 (Special).—Governor Odell has decided to cancel all public engagements during the critical condition of President McKinley. This announcement will be a serious blow to the management of the State Fair at Syracuse, of which association Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff is president. When seen to-night the Governor's secretary, James G. Graham, said: "Yes, it is true the Governor has just cancelled his engagement to attend the State Fair at Syracuse on Wednesday, when a number of the State officials were advertised to be present. In fact, he has cancelled all public engagements for an indefinite period. This is courtesy, and propriety, he thinks, in view of President McKinley's present condition.

DIRECT TO EXPOSITION GROUNDS.
Trolley cars from Lackawanna's Buffalo depot run direct to exposition grounds, passing all principal hotels.—Advt.

THE PRESIDENT STILL GAINING.

DANGER POINT NOT YET PASSED, BUT CONDITIONS STEADILY GROWING MORE SATISFACTORY.

LITTLE DOUBT NOW OF RECOVERY, DOCTORS THINK.

Slow but gradual and steady improvement in President McKinley's condition continued throughout the day yesterday. The attending physicians believe that it will be a week or more before he can be pronounced absolutely out of danger, but with every hour the chance of complications from peritonitis or blood poisoning grows less. Fear of peritonitis, it is said, has almost disappeared.

The official bulletins reported the President comfortable and without pain or unfavorable symptoms. He remains cheerful and expresses confidence of recovery. No attempt has been made to remove the bullet in the abdomen.

THE DOCTORS' STATEMENTS

IMPROVEMENT WITHOUT INTERRUPTION—PRESIDENT FREE FROM PAIN AND UNFAVORABLE SYMPTOMS.

Buffalo, Sept. 9.—The following bulletins were issued by the President's physicians to-day:

9:30 p. m.—The President's condition continues favorable. Pulse, 112; temperature, 101; respiration, 27.

P. M. RIXEY.
M. D. MANN.
ROSWELL PARK.
HERMAN MYNTER.
EUGENE WASDIN.
CHARLES M'BURNEY.
GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, secretary to the President.

3 p. m.—The President's condition steadily improves, and he is comfortable, without pain or unfavorable symptoms. Bowel and kidney functions normally performed. Pulse, 113; temperature, 101; respiration, 26.

P. M. RIXEY.
M. D. MANN.
ROSWELL PARK.
HERMAN MYNTER.
EUGENE WASDIN.
CHARLES M'BURNEY.
GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, secretary to the President.

9:20 a. m.—The President's condition is becoming more and more satisfactory. Untoward incidents are less likely to occur. Pulse, 122; temperature, 100.8; respiration, 28.

P. M. RIXEY.
M. D. MANN.
ROSWELL PARK.
HERMAN MYNTER.
EUGENE WASDIN.
CHARLES M'BURNEY.
GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, secretary to the President.

6 a. m.—The President passed a somewhat restless night, sleeping fairly well. General condition unchanged. Pulse, 120; temperature, 101; respiration, 28.

P. M. RIXEY.
M. D. MANN.
GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, secretary to the President.

ROOSEVELT HAS NO DOUBT.

SAYS THE PRESIDENT'S CONDITION IS EVEN BETTER THAN THE BULLETINS INDICATE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Buffalo, Sept. 9.—"I may say that I have even deeper information than the official bulletins, and I again say with great confidence that the President will recover."

Colonel Roosevelt was standing on the sidewalk in front of the Milburn house when he made the above statement. He had just been held up by a colored man who was raking a lawn.

"Kunnel, kin I shake yo' han'?" asked the darky, grinning, as Mr. Kipling would say, like a horse collar.

"You certainly may," said Colonel Roosevelt heartily, grasping the proffered hand, and then, as two men with dinner pails came up, he shook their hands also.

"Kunnel," said the colored man again, "ain't yo' kind o' skeered tu be stopped on de streets dese days by strangers?"

"No, sir," was the prompt reply, "and I hope no official of this country ever will be afraid. You men are our protection, and the foul deed done on the afternoon of Friday will only make you the more vigorous in your protection of the lives of those whom you elect to office. Such men as you can with the ballot work the salvation of the country without resort to violence."

When asked about the President's condition, he said: "I believe that the bulletins being issued are none too sanguine. In fact, I know they are not. I am perfectly positive that the President will recover, and, more than that, I believe the illness will be a brief one and the recovery rapid. I had two men shot in the same manner in the Cuban campaign. They lay in the marshes for some time without attendance, and both recovered."

Then, as he turned to go, Colonel Roosevelt added the sentence quoted at the beginning of this dispatch.

MRS. M'KINLEY IN THE SICKROOM.

NO TRUTH IN STATEMENTS THAT SHE DOES NOT KNOW HER HUSBAND WAS SHOT.

Buffalo, Sept. 9.—Mrs. McKinley was admitted to the sickroom this morning, and had a brief interview with her husband. The veil of domestic privacy is, of course, thrown over the details of the meeting, and any accounts of it are necessarily supposititious. Mrs. McKinley bore up well, and displayed the same fortitude which has characterized her since the tragedy occurred. Although there have been statements that Mrs. McKinley has not been informed of the manner in which the President was injured, it can be said positively that she is fully aware that he was shot, although it has not been necessary to dwell on the harrowing details of the affair. As much as possible she has been buoyed up by the encouraging attitude of the physicians, and she has responded by giving all her strength toward passing through the ordeal with calmness.

Dr. Roswell Park was asked to-day in regard to the rumors that Mrs. McKinley was ignorant of the cause of her husband's injuries. He smiled and said: "I do not know what was said to Mrs. McKinley about her husband's misfortune—do not know how the news was broken to her—but she knows all about it."

Mrs. McKinley went out for a short drive this afternoon, accompanied by Mrs. Lafayette McWilliams.

CONDOLENCE FROM FILIPINOS.

London, Sept. 9.—Antonio Regidor y Jurado, described as the European representative of the Filipinos, has sent the following message to America:

In behalf of the Filipinos I desire to express our horror and detestation of the dastardly attempt on the life of the President, and to assure him and his courageous wife of our sympathy and prayers. May he speedily recover to adjust the unfortunate differences between the Filipinos and America. A fatal termination would be deplored nowhere in the world more than in the Philippines.

SOLID GROUND FOR HOPE.

PHYSICIANS' STATEMENTS GIVE SCIENTIFIC FACTS—THE PRESIDENT CONFIDENT OF RECOVERY.

Buffalo, Sept. 9.—"God's contribution to the American people will be the sparing of the President's life." As the evening shadows were falling to-night John G. Milburn, president of the Pan-American Exposition, reverently uttered these words as he stood before the house in which President McKinley is fighting so bravely for life. And all who have been at the Milburn house to-day reflect the view that the battle will be won and the prayers of the world will be answered. Since last night not an unfavorable symptom has appeared. Every hour has been a victory. Faith in the outcome grows stronger and stronger, and hope mounts higher and higher, until in the minds of some the danger of all future complications is brushed aside and hope has become conviction. Indeed, many of the President's friends seem possessed with a sort of superstitious confidence in his recovery which nothing but an absolute change for the worse can shake. And the basis for the confidence that is expressed is solid. There has been nothing but improvement—gradual and slow, but steady improvement. Every bulletin, every private and public word of the physicians in attendance, breathes encouragement. The reports the physicians have given out present facts as they exist from a scientific point of view, unmixed with sentiment.

BY NO MEANS OUT OF DANGER.

Still, that the President is by no means out of danger is the verdict of all of them. Not one of them will risk his professional reputation with a statement that the President will live. All they will say is that with every hour the danger of complications from peritonitis or blood poisoning decreases. Dr. McBurney expresses the opinion that if the improvement continues it will be a week before the President can be pronounced out of danger and convalescent. And some of his colleagues, like Dr. Mann, place the limit of danger still further away. The fear of peritonitis, it can be said positively, has well nigh disappeared. With the expiration of the seventy-two hour period at 4 o'clock this afternoon danger from that source was almost gone.

The President himself has been cheerful all day and has expressed confidence in his recovery. To-day he asked for a morning paper, but this, of course, had to be denied to him. It is with some difficulty that he can be restrained from talking, and Colonel Myron T. Herrick, of Cleveland, is quoted as authority for the statement that he has spoken at intervals of several things he proposes to do in the future.

MOVED HIMSELF WITHOUT DIFFICULTY.

This morning he asked to be allowed to move his position, and when permission was given, before the attendants could move him, he changed to the position he desired to assume without difficulty or pain. This speaks much for his general strength and spirits. Mrs. McKinley saw him again to-day for a brief visit, and Secretary Cortelyou was admitted for the first time. No one else was allowed to see him, although he inquired several times who were downstairs. He took nourishment to-day in the form of eggs beaten in milk administered through the rectum. The water, which had heretofore been given cold, did not appear to agree with him, and since last night very hot water has been taken into the stomach through the mouth with splendid results. His bowels moved freely during the day, and this also was considered an excellent symptom. If he continues to improve it will be gradually. If he should grow worse the change in that direction will also probably be slow. This is the opinion of Dr. Mann. There will be no crisis. If he arrives at convalescence, Dr. Park expresses the opinion that it will be three weeks before it will be safe to move him. It is expected that the interior wounds will heal first. The sutures of the lacerated tissue were made so soon after the bullet passed that they are probably healing rapidly. With the exterior wound it is a slower process.

The extreme optimism of the Vice-President and the members of the Cabinet would be difficult to overstate.

"I am absolutely confident everything will turn out all right," declared the Vice-President, and he said he based his confidence on information behind the public expressions of the physicians. So relieved are Secretary Gage and Attorney-General Knox at the steady improvement that they returned to Washington to-night, feeling strongly that their chief would recover, but with the assurance of the physicians that if a change for the worse should come it would be gradual and that they would have ample time to return. Secretary Hay is due to arrive to-night.