FRANK S. BLACK ON THE ISSUES.

Greeted Enthusiastically in Carnegie Music Hall.

His Speech Met Much Applause and Brought Congratulations.

Timothy L. Woodruff, Too, Though Talking Briefly, Made a Hit.

SENATOR LODGE'S ARGUMENTS.

He Was Not So Pessimistic as Edward Lauterbach, Who Said Bryan's Election Meant the Fall of the Republic.

Carnegie Music Hall held a large and enthusiastic crowd last night that listened to speeches by Congressman Frank S. Black, of Troy, and Park Commissioner Timothy L. Woodruff, of Brooklyn, the Republican candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.

The band began at 7 o'clock and entertained the crowd for an hour. On the southern side of the lower gallery several boxes had been reserved for the members of the Woman's Republican Club, and the ladies were heartily cheered when they hung their banner over the railing. Between tunes the crowd amused itself by yelling for McKinley, protection and everything else it could think of. One enthusiast in the gallery called out:

"What is the matter with Hanna?"

"He's all right," came back the loud reply. A moment later some one in the rear asked:

"What is the matter with Tom Platt?"

Platt Their First Love.

The thunderous tones in which the questioner was answered demonstrated that while Hanna may be popular with New York Republicans, Platt has the first place in their affections.

About 8 o'clock Mr. Black, accompanied by General Tracy, the presiding officer of the evening; ex-Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott and Maurice M. Eckstein, appeared on the platform. The audience arose and cheered the nominee for three or four minutes, and a voice from the rear asked:

"What is the matter with the Boy Governor?"

A few minutes later Chairman Edward Lauterbach, of the Republican County Committee, arrived, and was welcomed as heartily as Black. The crowd assured Lauterbach that he was "all right," and Lauterbach smiled as if he were certain the crowd knew what it was talking about.

Soon afterward Mr. Woodruff, his face fairly beaming with smiles, came in and took his seat on the platform. He was roundly cheered also. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, came in later.

General Tracy, in opening the meeting, said, among other things:

"More interest is displayed by the people in this campaign than in any other in my experience, and it is well that the interest is felt. The Chicago platform is loaded with dynamite and advocates repudiation, nullification and revolution. If I were asked to name the worst plank in the Chicago platform, I should answer that it is the one which declares that the President of the United States shall not enforce the Federal laws when they are violated in any State, unless it be with the consent of the Governor of that State. I regard this plank as the worst, because it is the most dangerous."

General Tracy then said that the feeling of the people when they read the Chicago platform was the same as when they heard of the firing on Fort Sumter.

Mr. Black Introduced.

He then introduced Mr. Black, who was cheered again. The candidate spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—The presence of this large and distinguished audience indicates the deep interest felt by the citizens of New York in the vital questions of to-day. And the interest manifested here is representative of that now finding expression in hundreds of meetings similar to this in all the States of the Union. For there are now among us such evidences of preparation, such signs of acknowledged responsibility, that every observant person must discern that issues of unusual import are now on trial and about to be decided. And now, as in former times, the pulse of the entire country may be felt here, for upon all questions, whether of commerce or business, manufactures or finance, or the highest questions of statesmanship and patriotic duty, no other city is so largely representative of the sense and intelligence of all our people of the city of New York.

Never in our history has there been greater reason to rejoice than now, for never have our people with more general accord recognized the existence of a solemn duty, or arisen to perform it with greater zeal. They are proving that the strong motives that actuate men are not alone the hope of reward or the fear of penalty, but that to the citizens of this Republic an assault upon the honor of their country will, as no other motive could, stir the blood of honest men, disrupt the ties of old associations, tear down the imaginary barriers of party lines and carry through to ultimate triumph the credit of the Republic.

Great causes have made great heroes more than once, and the cause of national progress and integrity is now proving, as it never has but once before, the bravery and independence of many of our people. Ability and character are not determined by success alone; the manner of enduring defeat is quite as good a test, and those who have endured defeat at the hands of their own party and have yet continued steadfast to their principles and have allied themselves with those of disagreeing political faiths, in order to maintain them, are worthy of the respect of honest men.

Will Help the Republicans.

The course of these independent citizens will not only strengthen the Republican party, but it has already shaken the faith of their former associates. It will stimulate careful and exact consideration of the questions now prominently before this country. And such consideration must result in the substantial benefit to the cause of honesty and progress for which the Republican party has always stood.

For there is less chance to be mistaken this year than ever before. The subjects under discussion are practical rather than political. There are fewer excuses for failure to understand. There is less of tradition, that old fetich from which even the most enlightened people break slowly away. There was never a freer field for the exercise of common sense, unobstructed by the impressions which the associations of many previous years may have created.

And if our fellow-citizens will take counsel of their common sense, which is their surest guide, it will lead them safely out of their present doubt. It will show them that this silver coinage wave, which arose so strongly in the West and started so bravely toward the East, bore no laboring man upon its crest. If that wave had been strong enough to last and move on, the lot of the laboring man would have been not of it, but under it. When men are frightened they have no time to reason, and when excited by a desire for gain they are quite as much at sea. To get more than we have and to get it quick and easy is the desire of us all, and this desire will sometimes cloud our judgment, and even the lessons of our experience may go down with its sway. We are under great national excitement, and mistakes are likely to be made, and now more than ever is deliberation necessary.

Must Think of Others.

No man has a right to incur a danger simply because he is himself willing to take the risk, for the penalty which he may escape may descend upon his children. He has no right to embark in an enterprise or movement unless he contemplates both the beginning and the end. He knows that not all promises are kept, and not all stories are true, and he knows that every horizon is further away than it looks, and he is bound as an honest citizen and the honest head of a family to remember these things and to consider what is to be the benefit to him and to his household of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, which has now become the great cry of the Western end of the Democratic party.

If he is a farmer it will be as hard for him as it has been for me to understand where his participation in the benfits of free coinage is to be found. The narrower he brings the question down the better he will understand it, for within narrow limits it may be more accurately stated and with less chance of deception than in the glowing and general phraseology of those who hope by cheating others to profit themselves.

You can understand the shape of the earth better by looking at a small globe, which represents it, than by looking at a green field, which is only a part of it. You can understand this silver question better by bringing it down to your own neighborhood than by looking at that particular green field which is located in the State of Colorado. When the question is so reduced and applied I believe there is not a farmer in America who will believe in the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

A Case of Two Farmers.

If he owned one farm, fertile in the growth resulting from his toil, and his neighbor owned the one adjoining, rich in mineral resources, resulting not from toil but from discovery, he would never for one moment contemplate the proposition that the mineral lying in the bowels of his neighbor's farm should be coined without limit, without reason, into money which should measure the value of all the products of his labor and even his farm itself, and that this coinage should be done at the joint expense of both and his neighbor should keep it all.

I[illegible] is not fair to a single farmer, how [illegible] it be fair when the number is increased [illegible] thousands? If it is not fair to a [illegible]hood how can it be fair to the Un[illegible]? And yet this is the meaning of [illegible] unlimited coinage of silver.

[illegible] no bullion to be coined into mo[illegible] have I; New York and Pennsyl[illegible] Massachusetts have none, nor any [illegible] a few in the West, and yet this [illegible] be done by the Government, and a [illegible] in the Union where it is found, [illegible] population, small in all resources [illegible] may have coined at your ex[illegible] all the silver bullion which th[illegible] into money at twice its value an[illegible] whole of it. Now where in that [illegible] arrangement is your profit and mine [illegible] business

There is [illegible] that the farmer can have any [illegible] result unless he pays for it in [illegible] farm. The bushels will [illegible] many quarts, the pounds [illegible] and from sunrise to sun[illegible] as long, and there is no [illegible] open to him by which [illegible] dollar worth fifty-three [illegible] less labor than he can [illegible] a hundred cents.

"How Can [illegible] the Laborer [illegible] It?"

And if the fa[illegible] how can the labore[illegible] is nearer a [illegible] any other thing we [illegible] have to sell. [illegible]

available to the laborer himself there must be some standard by which to measure it. It cannot be retained. No man's labor of yesterday or last year can be preserved except by some representative or token of it, and money is the almost universally adopted agent for that purpose. Nothing in the world should be so anxious as labor that the token which represents it should be unvarying and reliable. All other properties are tangible and nearer self-representative. Lands, railroads, houses and merchandise will serve precisely the same purpose, whether their so-called values are high or low. Their usefulness does not depend upon an artificial standard. They represent themselves, but labor is utterly dependent.

Who can preserve until to-morrow the labor of to-day. It cannot be done, and the only means of preserving its benefits is to receive and preserve some token which shall stand in its stead and which may be used as future needs may require. The poor man on Saturday night distributes in various ways the labor of the preceding week. To every man who supplies his immediate wants he gives a part. The thrifty laborer may not spend until to-day the labor of some day last year. He has hoarded it away in the dollar that represents it, and to him more than to any other person is it important that that dollar should be worth as nearly as possible when he spends it as much as it was when he earned it.

No value can remain absolutely stable. Commerce, business, production, supply and demand, and all the conditions of existence prevent that, but the money that is least changeable is the best.

Voting Away Values.

These values or accumulations may be destroyed or lost or reduced in various ways, by theft or accident or by failure of a bank. But I never heard until this year a proposal to vote them away. If a man is robbed it is a crime and he may have redress. If a bank fails and pays him only fifty-three cents on a dollar it is a misfortune, and he is not yet without hope of recovery. But if he votes away forty-seven cents of every dollar it is his own fault, and he has nothing to condemn but his own folly, which will remain with him much longer than his money. He should strive to establish a value that will be stable, for falling values will not only cut down the power of his labor to-day and to-morrow, but it will cut down the day's work of last year and the year before, which he has laid away in the savingsbank to provide against the needs which will surround him when old age and infirmity have pressed him down.

For the loss of his savings there is no adequate compensation, for experience has invariably shown that hardships come quickest to labor and remain longest with it. Other commodities may suffer, but not as much. A man who robs a laborer should never be forgiven. How, then, can a laborer forgive himself if by his vote he not only relinquishes a part of his own pay, but compels his neighbor, equally poor, to relinquish a part of his?

We must not deceive ourselves by saying that we in the United States can regulate the value of standards of value by ourselves and can, unaided, force silver to a par with gold and maintain it there. We are a strong and resourceful people, but let us not overestimate our strength. We are a part of human society, and we must depend upon others, as they must depend upon us. Society is constructed as a whole, and not in parts or sections. We cannot free ourselves from all the nations of the earth and go our way alone, without breaking all the chains which nature has imposed, and this we have not the power to do. The laws of human society, which are the laws of nature, cannot be broken, and he who seeks to break or override them will one day see the folly of his undertaking.

Limits to Our Power.

This is a magnificent country of ours, unequalled in prosperity, unlimited in opportunity. Our past is filled with achievements to which there is no parallel in the world, and our future is full of hope. It is the duty of every citizen to preserve the conditions which have wrought such wonderful results. He is bound by a law higher than that of votes or majorities to exercise the best wisdom he can command, for his obligation is not alone to himself, but to society, to his family, and above all, to his country.

No restlessness or discontent should ever lead him to throw off or disregard those burdens which the rights of citizenship have imposed. He who has enjoyed the benefits should take the hardships as well, for no long voyage can be sailed without sometimes encountering storms. We have had hard times, I know, but these hard times cannot be cured by moving, unless we move in the right direction.

After the long periods of prosperity which we have enjoyed it is not courageous now, in these times of reverse and misfortune, to contemplate destroying the prospects of our children in the hope of a temporary relief to ourselves. It is no braver than the act of a man who, when his family is in distress, contemplates his own relief through suicide.

Now is the time to correct the evils from which we have suffered. The business of the past few years has been stagnant because the country, though great and strong, has been handcuffed to a fatal policy. The time has now come to restore its freedom and to place ourselves again in the enjoyment of those comforts which our unrestricted industry is sure to provide. Our business has been as completely beyond our reach as though it were stowed away in a vault set on a time lock, which took four years to run down. It was our fault that it was locked up four years ago. If it is locked up again now it will be worse than a fault. We cannot claim that we have not had experience enough to make us anxious to open the safe.

No Remedy Needed but Patience.

We need no remedy except such as our own patience and care can provide. We are well. We have [illegible] organic trouble, but we are slightly run down, and let us not make the mistake of taking any free silver patent medicines.

What we need is not medicine, but exercise. If we had more to do we should have less time to consider how poorly off we are. The free silver medicine which is now offered will afford you no relief. Mexico has taken it for years, and of her condition you have often heard. China and India, if they could throw off the effects of it, would subject themselves without complaint to the gold cure. Strong as we are, we cannot stand the medicine which has been given to them. But if we could, what should we gain? Does a strong man take poison because he believes his power is so great that it will not quite kill him?

An act done in haste is likely to be an act without wisdom. The subject of our currency is too momentous and far-reaching to be mastered or changed in an hour under the guidance of those who do not themselves understand it. The plans of finance are the foundations of government, and unless securely laid the structure may fall. A knowledge of finance lies deeper than speech, and the careful results of the strong and conscientious minds that have studied in earnest should not be ruthlessly torn down by the impromptu statesmanship of a day. Profound subjects are mastered only by profound study, and to those who have not the time or capacity to understand the intricate problem of finance, the present system should at least be commended to respect by the great names that have conceived and approved it.

But this free silver proposition, hurtful as it is, does not, in my judgment, express the worst meaning of the Chicago platform. There is behind that platform a direct tendency against every purpose of a republican government. The success of that platform means encouragement to those abhorrent forces which arouse the indignation and hostility of every man who loves his country. Populism is a disease, and may be outgrown. Repudiation is an offence against honor and good morals, but anarchy is a crime which threatens the life of the State and the safety of its people. It is to American citizenship what the nightmare is to healthful slumber.

And I hope and sincerely trust that the American people will awaken to a full realization of the malign purposes which this disordered platform has thrust in their faces. Let us understand our danger and let all good citizens unite to avert it, for a grave responsibility rests upon him, whatever his political convictions may heretofore have been, who takes this year the mistaken step which subsequent years will be sure to point out and be slow to rectify.

If we stood alone we could more safely act alone. Standing with others, we must act with others, for all nations are joined together by commerce, by education, by competition, by all those influences which modern civilization has aroused.

These conditions we cannot change, and there is left to us but one thing which we can largely determine, and that is where we shall stand in the family of nations; whether we will struggle up to the head or relax and go downward; whether we will strive for the best or be contented with the worst.

I know what we shall do. We shall struggle until we stand at the head. We shall labor until we have the best. The pride of our people will point us steadily forward. The history of the long years of our labor and success shall not now be obliterated or obscured. We are going up the mountain, and in spite of all obstacles we shall go still nearer to the summit.

Two Bands in Rivalry.

In the early part of the meeting the McKinley and Hobart Battery, of the Thirteenth Assembly District, had arrived with a brass band. While it could not play as well as the one engaged by the committee, it could make as much noise. From that time on the two bands raced with one another whenever they could break in.

Mr. Woodruff was honored with an ovation when he arose to speak, and during his address had frequent applause. He said:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—The committee in charge of the arrangements of this splendid meeting have been as considerate of the executive duties which the administration of the Department of Parks of Brooklyn imposes upon me at the present time as were the wheelmen of New York and Brooklyn last Saturday night, on the occasion of the beautiful bicycle lantern parade, when a programme was provided which did not include my making a speech.

I was invited to be present to-night for the simple purpose of being presented to one of New York's greatest audiences, and I am not so inconsiderate of your full enjoyment of the evening as to trespass for more than two or three minutes upon the time of the able and fearless Senator from Massachusetts, whose efforts for the cause of honest money were so potential at St. Louis, in conjunction with the earnest and assiduous labors of the leaders and delegates from the Empire State.

The Democratic Tickets.

What a picture is presented for the contemplation of American citizens by the present pitiful condition of the Democratic party! Its national ticket, with one head and two tails, is amalgamated with a ticket in this State which has no head at all! We have the picture of a man-eating and issue-eating crocodile, with jaws extended, ready to swallow anything in sight, even all the silver bullion of the world! Bryan's main contention is that our present dollar is too good and too rich for our financial blood, and therefore should be diluted and adulterated! Do you think so?

From the point of view of my daily rounds of life only one cloud appears on the clear and brilliant horizon of this momentous campaign. I am in some fear of the effect of overconfidence. It has lost decisive battles, cost many kings their thrones, and played havoc in numberless political campaigns. Let me urge upon you the necessity of untiring labor and suggest to the patriotic citizens of our Empire State that they exercise upon their acquaintances and friends, who live in the doubtful States beyond the Mississippi, all the influence that they can bring to bear through business and social relationships.

Brooklyn Sends Greeting.

Notwithstanding this note of warning, Miss Brooklyn sends greeting to Father Knickerbocker, who has so gallantly wooed and won her. Her loyal and loving subjects feel assured that five weeks from to-morrow she will disdainfully spurn repudiation, and, with grace and dignity, wave aloft in triumph the banner of common honesty and national honor. After many years of patient waiting for the nuptials, Father Knickerbocker will then court her all the more lustily, and must, indeed, look to his laurels on November 3, lest she becomes coquettish through confidence in her then acquired superiority. We have every reason to hope, however, that both will be radiant with smiles on the morrow after election day, in the consciousness that, if the wedding ceremony is performed in the springtime of '97, by the next Legislature, and the marriage certificate is signed by the next Governor of the State, the first-born of the wedlock will bear no birthmarks of tiger spots, and, unlike the cub of the union of the tiger of New York and the tigress of Brooklyn, will tolerate no silver-rimmed collar of iron about his neck! For the people of Greater New York will not, on the 1st of January, '98, seat in the great executive chair of the second city of the world any man who, in '96, did not bend his best endeavor to the maintenance of his country's honor!

Senator Lodge met with a warm reception when he was presented by General Tracy.

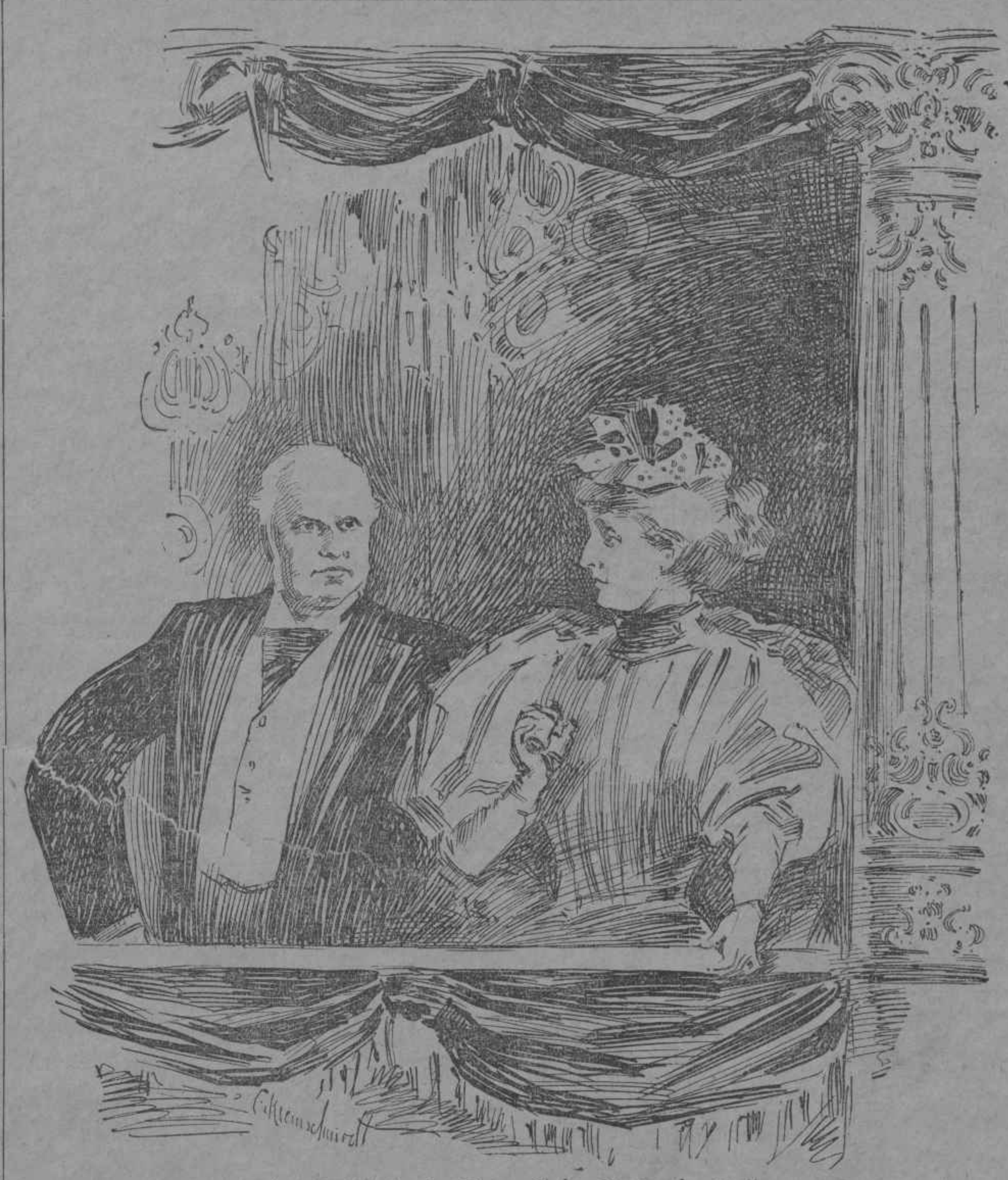
Chairman Lauterbach, of the County Committee, was the next speaker. When he was introduced a portion of the band with Teutonic tendencies played a tune more or less well known called "Lauterbach hab ich mein strumphela," or something like that. It made a hit.

Mr. Lauterbach began by questioning the necessity for presenting to a New York audience the glories embodied in the St. Louis platform. He asserted that Mr. Bryan's following is composed only of Anarchists and men with Anarchistic tendencies. The entire free silver movement, Mr. Lauterbach told his hearers, was encompassed between Senators Jones and Stewart.

Then he entered into a long financial argument, which wound up in the declaration that the sole aim of the Democratic party was to get into power, put a prohibitive tariff on silver, and enable the silver mine owners of the West to make $70,000,000 a year.

"If we elect Bryan," he said, "it will be a crime that will inevitably result in the destruction of this Republic."

Mr. Lauterbach closed by predicting the disintegration of the Democratic party, the downfall of Tammany, and a majority of 100,000 for Black and Woodruff. His speech closed the meeting.



Lord and Lady Russell in Carnegie Hall.

They sat in one of the boxes last night and listened to the speeches of the Republican candidate for Governor, Frank S. Black; for Lieutenant-Governor, Timothy L. Woodruff; Senator Lodge and Edward Lauterbach.

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Candidate Frank S. Black, of Troy.

He addressed a large audience at Carnegie Music Hall last night, and met with an enthusiastic reception. Timothy L. Woodruff, his running mate, and [illegible]or Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, also spoke.

EAGER PURCHASERS.

"The Big Store" Makes a Surprising Book Offer.

Siegel, Cooper Company, to popularize their book department, which is the largest in the world, has decided to offer 1,000 full sets of the new National Encyclopedia at a nominal cost.

Announcement of the favorable opportunity briefly afforded served to gather an eager throng of book lovers, who, throughout the day, crowded the book department ('tis really a store within a store) and hundreds of applications were received.

There were very many people who came to examine the work outside of those who planked down a dollar and made sure of one of the four-volume sets—a wise precaution by the way, since the thousand limit, which has been fixed for the distribution, will doubtless soon be reached.

From an educational view point 'tis gratifying to know that people have money to spend for books.

GORMAN TO LEAD IN THE EASTERN FIGHT.

Maryland's Senator Atiends a Conference of Democratic Leaders.

Plans for a Vigorons Campaign in the East Said to Have Beed Decided Upon.

Growth of Free Silver Sentiment Raises Hope of Carrying Republican Strongholds.

BRYAN'S ITINERARY DISCUSSED

The Democratic Candidate Could Not Attend Yesterday's Conference, but He Will Be Present at One to Be Held To-day.

A conference of great interest to the Democratic party was held last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, at which were Senator Jones, chairman of the National Committee; Chairman Faulkner, of the National Congressional Committee; Arthur Sewall, of Maine, and Senator Arthur Pugh Gorman, of Maryland.

Senator Gorman came to the city with Senator Faulkner at the invitation of Chairman Jones in order to talk over the political situation as it exists in the East and Middle West, and to arrange the itinerary of Mr. Bryan from now until election. This is the first conference Senators Jones and Gorman have held since the meeting of the National Committee, on August 12, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. At that time, while urgently requested to take an active interest in the campaign, Senator Gorman refused, although he then, it is said, stated that he would be most happy, at any time the occasion might require, to do any work Chairman Jones might wish him to do.

Since then the Maryland Senator, owing to his close proximity to the headquarters of the National Congressional Committee, has been aiding by his counsel the work under the direction of Senator Faulkner. The meeting held last night is thought to have had for its object, besides the arranging Mr. Bryan's itinerary, the plans for a vigorous campaign in the Eastern States.

The reports received from the Eastern States by the officers of the National Committee in the past few weeks have been more than encouraging, showing a phenomenal growth in favor of silver in the agricultural districts and laboring communities of what were considered by the Republicans their safest States.

This state of affairs makes it necessary, in view of the fight now being waged in the middle Western States, that the National Committee turn its attention toward the East.

Senator Faulkner has long been known as a close personal and political friend of Senaor Gorman, and their arrival to consult with Chairman Jones has given rise to a great deal of speculation, the shrewdest of which is that, in the campaign to be inaugurated, Senator Gorman will direct the fight to be made in the East.

While the Republicans have been claiming Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia and other States, the Democratic National Committee, from advices received, feel confident that none of these States will be found in the Republican column after the election. The discouraging state of affairs, so far as the East was concerned, which prevailed after the Chicago nominations, exists no longer in the minds of the Democrats of those States, while in the Middle West the situation has so improved that the National Committee feels that it is now its duty to make the fight in all the hitherto Democratic States which were considred lost by many Democrats a few months ago.

At the conference last night the situation was thoroughly discussed in an informal manner. It was expected that Mr. Bryan would attend the conference, but his engagements in New Jersey prevented. Nothing definite in regard to the campaign will be announced until he has been consulted.

Another conference will be held to-day, at which it is more than likely that Chairman Danforth, of the New York State Committee; George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts; National Committeeman Frank Campbell and others, including Mr. Bryan, will be present. Senator Jones declined last night to discuss the situation, saying that he had come on to arrange for Mr. Bryans' itinerary and to consult with Senator Gorman. He said that the situation throughout the West and Middle West is all that can be desired, and that he would leave the city to-day, or as soon as he can after attending to what business he had on hand.

SAVED A CHILD'S LIFE.

The Little One Was Clinging to a Runaway Horse's Bridle When Maloney Caught Her.

Little Grace Watson's life was saved by a brave policeman last night. She was snatched from the bridle of a runaway horse by Officer Maloney, of the mounted squad.

Beside the curb at One Hundred and Thirty-third street and Seventh avenue stood a horse attached to a grocer's wagon. The boy in charge left it while he delivered some groceries in the house opposite. Grace Watson, seven years old, patted the animal on the nose. She could hardly reach it, and stood on her tip toes to do so. Grace slipped and fell forward. The horse took fright and leaped into the air as the child caught the bridle and clung to it. The animal started on a run and Grace clung to the bridle and screamed for help.

Policeman Maloney, who stood beside his horse at One Hundred and Thirty-second street, heard the screams, and leaped into the saddle as the frightened runaway, with the child dangling under his head, dashed by. The maddened animal tried to shake off his human burden, and the girl lost her hold with one hand, and swayed in front of the animal's feet. The policeman overtook the runaway at One Hundred and Thirty-first street. He seized the child, and after setting her down safely, chased the runaway. Grace staggered and fell when the policeman released his grip, and persons who witnessed the rescue picked her up and carried her to her home. Maloney stopped the runaway horse on the next block.

GRANNAN IS RULED OFF

The Big Plunger, Together with Jockey Martin and Others, Is Barred from All Race Courses.

Riley Grannan, Jockeys W. Marti[illegible] and John Coylie, and Dr. A. Burrow were yesterday ruled off the turf, by order of the stewards of the Jockey Club for violations of the rules of racing.

Will Wallace, the well-known Western owner, escaped a like penalty by a narrow margin. As it is his entries are to be refused on all tracks under Jockey Club jurisdiction until such time as he can disprove the charges that have been made against him.

The Jockey Club, in ruling Grannan off, gave as a reason his practice of making presents [illegible] jockeys.

The [illegible] of investigat[illegible] he continue[illegible] all violat[illegible] in question [illegible]

ANOTHER INVENTO[illegible] SAYS HE C[illegible]

Prof. Cole Sure He [illegible] Solved the Problem o[illegible] Air Navigation.

Twelve-foot Model Embody[illegible] His Ideas Has Met His Fondest Hopes.

A Chicago Paper Offers the Mon[illegible] for Building a Complete Machine.

HOT AIR THE LIFTING POWE[illegible]

Motion Will Be Supplied by Means of Wing[illegible] as Nearly Like Those of Birds as Possible, with a Combination of the Screw Propeller.

Chicago, Sept. 28.—The problem o[illegible] navigation has been solved again, this t[illegible] by Professor Charles Cole, a Chicago [illegible]ventor. Cole has been experimenting fo[illegible] three years, and has at last conceived a device which he confidently believes will revolutionize the present systems of rapid tran[illegible]sit. A model twelve feet in length, embodying his ideas, has been given several private tests, each of which has been more successful than the preceding one. Now, he asserts, if he is only furnished the capital with which to build a large model, he will prove his invention is thoroughly practicable.

Reason for Choosing Hot Air.

"I found by long testing," he said, "tha[illegible] air at the temperature of 150 degrees give[illegible] forty-five pounds more lifting power p[illegible] 1,000 cubic feet than hydrogen gas. I[illegible] the airship the air can be raised to [illegible] temperature of 700 degrees, greatly incre[illegible]ing its lifting power. For this reaso[illegible] chose hot air."

The hot air will be kept in a reser[illegible] above that will hold 1,000 cubic fee[illegible] air to every foot in length. A cons[illegible] supply will be carried into this tank from below. An ingenious system of valves will furnish an outlet for the surplus air.

Way down in the bottom of the car is the boiler which furnishes this hot air and the motive power. Atomized petroleum is burned in it on a bed of coke. The coke is light. It acts as a wick, not being consumed as long as the supply of petroleum is kept up. By its use one-third as much petroleum is used as otherwise. It also becomes intensely heated, and will hold the fire and heat for some time after the liquid ceases to be sprayed over it. This adds to the safety of the device, giving time for repairs to the petroleum apparatus.

Lifting Problem Solved.

The petroleum—either crude or refined—is sprayed upon the coke by steam pressure. As it burns it generates no smoke. The hot air raises the temperat[illegible] the water in the boiler, generating the steam. It is then drawn through a 12-inch pipe by a rotary fan, and forced up into the reservoir at a pressure of two ounces to the square inch.

The lifting problem thus solved, the next thing was to plan a motive power. Cole pried over records and found where other inventors had failed. Then he went to work to overcome these faults.

"A bird flies by wings," he said. "I must get the motion of wings, if possible. The bird's wings have a twisting motion. I will arrange these wings so that they can revolve clear around."

The idea of the screw propeller was also in his mind. The result of his experiments was a combination of the two. The twelve-foot model was then constructed, and in a large room in this city it was given its first trial, about a year ago. United States Commissioner Almond Hall, Daniel C. Shaw, of Shaw, Kendall & Company; John Neipp, and two or three other Chicago capitalists witnessed the test, which was only of the wings. They were put together on a frame and fastened to a movable truck. Cole worked them from the truck by means of an arrangement like a breast drill.

Truck Thrilled with Life.

The truck weighed 250 pounds, and moved with difficulty, but as the wings commenced to revolve it was thrilled with life. It started and moved along the floor clear to the other side of the room.

Several trials have since been made, each time the inventor making some improvement, until now he is satisfied that he has a practical machine.

The Chicago Journal has offered to furnish Cole with $10,000 for his big model, which will be 100 feet long by 45 wide.

In our great grandmother's day women did not have to submit to the examinations and local treatment so uniformly insisted upon by present-day physicians. Perhaps they were naturally healthier—anyway, doctors did not insist on such things so much. That sort of treatment is not a "fad" as it is to-day. Many a woman goes on suffering tortures in silence because her natural modesty prevents her taking the step she knows will follow when she calls on a doctor. There is relief for these women and others. It is in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This is an absolutely certain remedy for all the weaknesses and diseases of woman's peculiar organs. It is the preparation of an eminent and successful specialist—a regularly graduated, experienced and skillful physician, who has for over thirty years made a specialty of diseases of women. This is the only medicine for women that emanates from such a source. It is sold by all good druggists, and its sales amount to more than the combined sales of all other preparations designed for the same purposes.

HEAD HEAVY? Do you feel sleepy and sluggish and half-dead all day? Is your sleep restless? Do you have bad dreams? Does a little exertion tire you out? Are you short-winded? Do you have palpitation of the heart? If you do, you probably need Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. All of these symptoms come from constipation more frequently than they do from any other cause. Ninety-nine times in a hundred Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets will cure them by curing constipation. The "Pellets" are the only absolutely permanent cure for this prevalent disorder. They are tiny sugar-coated granules; a little vial holds forty of th[illegible]. On[illegible] [illegible]