

CHICAGO'S COLISEUM.

EASILY THE LARGEST BUILDING UNDER ONE ROOF IN THE WORLD.

The Democratic National Convention will be the first to occupy it. Five and one-half acres of floor space. Room for silver and gold men to contend.

St. Louis surpassed all of the previous convention cities in rearing an edifice which gave seats to 14,000 shouters and workers. Not to be outdone by the Missouri metropolis, Chicago has reared a structure that will not only seat close to 18,000 persons, but will give them all promenade space and other facilities undreamed of by the delegates to national and political gatherings of the past.

When the nine hundred and odd delegates and the same number of alternates to the National Democratic Convention strike Chicago they will find that they are going to meet in the largest structure the world over. Chicago is famous for talking about the greatness of itself and its various institutions, but if it blows a little about the Coliseum there will be few to claim that the praise is undeserved.

All the arrangements for the Convention have now been made, and when the Democratic hosts reach the metropolis of Illinois they will find everything ready for them. The Convention will be called to order on Tuesday, July 7, and if it adjourns before Tuesday, the 14th, it will be a huge surprise to the old political war horses, who are looking for one of the stiffest gatherings in the history of the country. With nearly a score of Presidential possibilities in the field, and with the war between



THE COLISEUM.

silver and gold to be fought to the last ditch, the outlook for a vitriolic Convention is promising. That is what the leaders of the party expect, anyway, and they usually base their expectations upon knowledge.

The Coliseum is easily the largest building under a single roof in the world. The trusses span 215 feet at their base, and at their apex are nearly 100 feet from the floor.

The Coliseum occupies five and a half acres of ground between Sixty-second and Sixty-third streets, and is bounded on the east by Grace avenue and on the west by the tracks of the Illinois Central Railroad. The Illinois Central has a station at Sixty-third street, and has built a special Coliseum station at Sixty-second street, with steps leading directly into one of the main entrances.

Of the many national conventions that have been held here, not one has been provided with a hall which met all the requirements of such a gathering. The wigwam in which Lincoln was nominated, and the one in which Cleveland swept away all opposition were large enough, but every other requirement was wanting. Oratory loses all its charms when streams of water from a leaky roof are pouring down the auditor's neck, as was the case in 1893. The Auditorium, in which General Harrison was nominated, was unfinished at the time, but it could not accommodate half the people who thought they had a right to be present on such a momentous occasion.

YALE OARSMEN AT HENLEY.

The Englishmen are inclined to regard them as formidable competitors.

Not since 1893, when the Henley regatta was instituted, has a foreign crew ever won the Grand Challenge Cup. This trophy is recognized as the blue ribbon of the rowing world. The visitors' Challenge Cup, of secondary importance at the Henley regatta, was won in 1878 by the Columbia College crew. That is the only victory of note ever accomplished by Americans at Henley.

Englishmen are constitutionally chary about giving praise to anything or anyone of foreign extraction, and their favorable criticism is doubly remarkable for the reason that up to the first spin of the Yale men on the water their chances of landing the coveted prize were not seriously considered. The English experts were prepared to find all manner of fault with the body, leg, and arm work of the visitors, and it was a huge surprise to them when they discovered the smooth, even and powerful stroke, every muscle of the eight men working in unison, and each man as calm and collected as if he were rowing on home waters. The remarkable part of it all was that the men had just finished a nine days' voyage across the Atlantic and had not been off the steamer so short a time when they did the work which astonished the critics.

Two tours to Gettysburg, Luray Caverns, Natural Bridge, Richmond and Washington will be run in early Autumn.

A SCHOOL GIRL'S ESCAPE GIVEN UP TO DIE BY FIVE PHYSICIANS

At Last, with-but a Grain of Faith, Her Mother Administered a New Remedy and She is Cured.

From the Union, Port Jervis, N. Y.



MISS ALAMEDA LOZIER.

There is no lovelier valley on the continent than the one through which the upper Delaware river runs from Hancock in Delaware County to the Delaware Water Gap and for some distance below. At Hancock where the river is the union of its two main tributaries, the East and West branches as they are called, the lovely scenery is no wise disappears. The East branch is as picturesque and romantic as one can imagine. Its banks are largely wooded and the steep hillsides are a perpetual picture of all that is most charming.

Several miles up the river from Port Jervis is a small village called Sparrowbush. Its principal industry is a large tannery which has been in successful operation for very many years. An employe of this tannery, chancing to be in the city, casually spoke of a rather remarkable cure which had recently been effected in this village, in the family of a neighbor and as the case bore a strong resemblance to that of a friend in the city, the story was carried to him. It was so remarkable that the writer, to please his friend, undertook to look it up and verify it, if that could be done. This was made easy from the fact that other interests called him very near the location where the cure had been performed.

In the past 14 years, Mrs. Lozier was at home, with her children, in a pleasant cottage on the main street of the village. Introducing ourselves, we stated the nature of our errand, that we had heard of a remarkable cure in her family and that we would esteem it a favor if she would kindly give us the facts in the case. A bright eyed little miss, apparently about 13 years of age, was looking rather curiously at us, a faint smile creeping over her face as the mother pointed to her said:

"That is the patient. She does not look like an invalid now, does she?"

Inviting us to be seated, Mrs. Lozier told us the following story, which, as nearly as possible, we give in her own words.

"Alameda, my daughter, was 13 years of age on the 25th of March last and was taken sick on that day. As nearly as we could tell, the trouble seemed to be some inflammation of the bowels, kidneys and perhaps even more general. At any rate, the case seemed to baffle our physician completely and the child grew steadily worse.

"At the end of 15 days inflammatory rheumatism set in and dropsy also, causing her the most intense suffering. She became very badly bloated. For nearly two months the poor child was bandaged in cotton from head to foot. We had four physicians and they called a fifth and then held a consultation. At the close of this their conclusion was that the child would never be able to leave her bed alive—that death was only a matter of a few days.

"By this time the glands of her neck had become greatly swollen and she coughed night and day. She also became so greatly emaciated that I do not think she would have weighed 40 pounds. Her lower limbs seemed partially, nearly wholly, paralyzed—she could not use them at all. We had practically given up all hope, the physicians had discontinued their visits and we were simply waiting for death.

"On the evening of July 11th, while watching by her bedside, I decided to give her a dose of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as I had recently been reading of some remarkable cures by this remedy. I gave her a dose of them at once, but I confess with only a grain of faith in their efficacy—I had absolutely no hope of a cure. The next day she was no worse, if anything a little better and I continued the Pink Pills, now having some faint hopes. To make a long story short, I continued this wonderful remedy and as you see, the girl is well, apparently as well as ever."



Securing a horse and buggy at Port Jervis, the writer was seen at the house of Mr. Joseph Lozier in Sparrowbush. A friend accompanied him with his kodak, hoping to secure some snap shots of interest while on the trip or at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lozier.

Mr. Lozier was at his work in the tannery, where he has been a respected employe for

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are sold in boxes (never in loose form, by the dozen or hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or directly by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Personally-Conducted Tours via Pennsylvania Railroad.

That the public has come to recognize the fact that the best and most convenient method of pleasure travel is to participate in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's personally-conducted tours, is evidenced by their increased popularity with each succeeding year and the number of inquiries in regard to them.

Under this system the lowest rates are obtained, both for transportation and hotel accommodation, and none but the best hotels are used. An experienced tourist agent and chaperon accompany each tour to look after the comfort of the passenger.

The following tours have been arranged for the season of 1896:—

To the north (including Watkins Glen, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Montreal, Quebec, Au Sable Chasm, Lake Champlain and George, Saratoga, and a daylight ride down through the Highlands of the Hudson), July 21 and August 18. Rate, \$100 for the round trip from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, covering all expenses of a two week's trip.

To Yellowstone Park, covering a period of seventeen days, on a special train of Pullman sleeping, compartment and observation cars and dining car, August 27. Rate, \$200 from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Two tours to Gettysburg, Luray Caverns, Natural Bridge, Richmond and Washington will be run in early Autumn.

A new method of stopping hiccoughs is said to have been accidentally discovered in a French hospital. It consists in thrusting the tongue out of the mouth and holding it thus for a short time.

Drug envelopes, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 manilla, white or colored, coin envelopes, and shipping tags, with or without strings, always in stock at this office.

A Deserted Village.

That corporations and operators are heartless is demonstrated by the devastation now in progress at Stockton, which before the disagreement of the land owners and the lessees was one of the most progressive communities in the anthracite coal field. The houses formerly occupied by employes will soon be torn down and the mammoth breakers at one time the centres of industry will before long suffer the same fate. Had both parties been able to agree, which could easily have been brought about by a little concession on each side, the mining patch east of Hazleton would not to-day be a heap of worthless ruins.—Ex.

Dig down to the cause of your sickness, if you want to get well and stay well. Most likely its indigestion. The irritating poisons of fermenting, putrid food, left in the stomach by indigestion, cause headache, neuralgia, nervousness, dizziness, stomach-ache, nausea, irritability, and all the other well-known symptoms of indigestion.

They also cause many pains and disorders which are often laid to other causes and hence are not easily cured. But as soon as the poisons are removed, all these symptoms and disorders disappear, because there is nothing left to cause them. Nothing succeeds in this like Shaker Digestive Cordial, because it prevents the undigested food from fermenting in the stomach and helps the stomach to digest its food.

Sold by druggists, price 10 cents to \$1.00 per bottle.

Many a woman who finds that her ankles are unusually weak this summer can trace the cause directly to her habit of wearing low shoes and gaiters during the winter.

Candidates can secure their cards at this office on short notice and at reasonable rates. a-tf.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS.

An Army of 3,000,000 Which Started from a Single Church Parlor Meeting.

The best criterion of the strength of any organization is its numerical greatness on an occasion of its annual meeting. No convention the world over has ever attracted the numbers which those of recent years of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor have succeeded in doing. Sixty thousand visitors swamped Boston last year when the hosts of the Endeavor met in that city, and as each year has marked a tremendous increase in the attendance, 80,000 is considered a conservative estimate of the number at Washington this year.

The President of the society, Francis E. Clark, who as minister of the Williston Church at Portland, Me., founded the first Christian Endeavor Society among the young people of his congregation, on Feb. 1, 1881. That was only a trifle more than 15 years ago, yet, today the society is known in every land on the globe and has a total membership of 3,000,000, made up of 40,000 societies.



FRANCIS A. CLARK.

At the first meeting in the modest parlor in the Portland minister's home the young folks who agreed to form the Christian Endeavor Society, took this pledge:

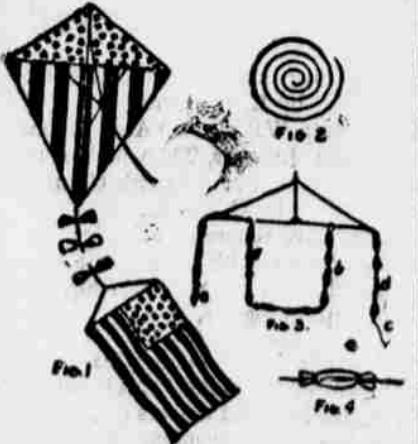
"Trusting in the Lord Jesus Christ for strength, I promise Him that I will strive to do whatever He would like to have me do; that I will make it the rule of my life to pray and read the Bible every day, and to support my own church in every way, especially by attending all her regular Sunday and mid-week services, unless prevented by some reason which I can conscientiously give to my Saviour, and that just so far as I know how throughout my life I will endeavor to lead a Christian life. As an active member I promise to be true to all my duties, to be present at and take some part, aside from singing, in every Christian Endeavor prayer meeting, unless hindered by some reason which I can conscientiously give to my Lord and Master. If obliged to be absent from the monthly consecration meeting of the society, I will, if possible, send at least a verse of Scripture to be read in response to my name at roll call."

A FOURTH OF JULY KITE.

A Chance for Young America to Have Lots of Fun.

Something new and novel is sure to make a hit on the glorious Fourth, and to those who have never tried it, the Fourth of July kite, is an inexpensive method of doing the day justice.

The kite, or kites, should be of good size, say four feet high, and may be of almost any shape, though the old-fashioned one made with two cross sticks, as in Fig. 1, is one of the most reliable. If red, white and blue paper can be secured, so much the better. The effect is pretty if the colors are alternated at the tail. With a four-foot kite a flag over six feet in length can be sent up, and as it floats hundreds of feet in the air, one feels repaid for the trouble. Long streamers of the national colors, or strings of tiny flags, can be attached at intervals along the kite string; in fact there are endless ways in which an ingenious boy can keep "old glory" flying over the town. Bunches of paper spirals, made by cutting stiff paper as in Fig. 2, and attaching a tiny torpedo to the end in the center, may be set free by means of a slow fuse, and in the same manner paper parachutes may be sent eastward.



In the evening a Chinese lantern in place of the flag is very pretty, bobbing through the dark, and colored lights may be set off. As the kite is invisible, it is rather a puzzle to onlookers how fireworks are produced so high in the air.

To get the colored lights cut open a number of Roman candles and take out the color balls. Then take a piece of fairly stiff wire and bend it, as in d, leaving a long end, c, free. With an occasional twist carry the fuse up d, down b, up a, down e, and fasten. Then take each candle ball and a little loose powder, and with a piece of paper or light cloth wrap about the wire and fuse, as in Fig. 4, fastening the ends with a bit of thread. Put four on each wire, with two on the middle cross wire, taking care that they are not so close together that the burning of one will fire the others. Light the free end of the fuse when the kite is started, and you will have the highest fireworks in town.



The Governor of North Carolina said to the Governor of South Carolina

Battle Ax PLUG

"BATTLE AX" is the most tobacco, of the best quality, for the least money. Large quantities reduce the cost of manufacture, the result going to the consumer in the shape of a larger piece, for less money, than was ever before possible.

Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.

Edward B. Harper, Founder. Frederick A. Burnham, President.

FIFTEEN YEARS COMPLETED—

—ANNUAL MEETING AND REPORT.

The Largest and Strongest Natural Premium Life Insurance Companies in the World.

\$69,000,000 of New Business in 1895. \$308,660,000 of Business in Force. \$4,084,073 of Death Claims paid in 1895. \$25,000,000 of Death Claims paid since Business begun. 1895 SHOWS—AN INCREASE IN GROSS ASSETS, AN INCREASE IN NET SURPLUS, AN INCREASE IN INCOME, AN INCREASE IN BUSINESS IN FORCE, OVER 105,800 MEMBERS INTERESTED.

The Annual Meeting of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association was held in the Association's Building, corner Broadway & Duane St., New York City, on Wednesday, January 22nd, and was attended by a large and representative gathering of policy holders who listened with keen interest to the masterly Annual Report of President Burnham.

Many policy holders evidently regarded this as a favorable opportunity to meet face to face the new chief executive officer of the Association, President Frederick A. Burnham, the man whose grasp of life insurance, whose keen executive ability and strong individuality have enabled him to take up the work laid down in death by the founder of the institution, the late Edward B. Harper, and make of the administration of his office of President, not an echo or copy of that of his predecessor, but a piece of finished work, characteristic of a man of independent views, and worthy to follow the work which had carried the Association to a position never attained in the same length of time by any life insurance organization in the world. It is rare, indeed, that a great institution like this passes, without check to its prosperity, through a change in the executive chief, for it is rare indeed that a chief like the late Mr. Harper finds so able a successor as President Burnham.

The record of the year 1895 speaks for itself, and shows the following gratifying results:

The GROSS ASSETS have increased during the year from \$5,536,115.99 to \$5,661,707.82.

The NET SURPLUS over liabilities shows a NET GAIN for the year of \$306,329.43, and now amounts to \$3,582,509.32.

The INCOME from all sources shows a gain for the year of \$631,541.97, and amounts to \$5,575,281.56.

DEATH CLAIMS to the amount of \$4,084,074.92 were paid during the year, an increase over the previous year of \$1,013,560.91.

The BUSINESS IN FORCE shows a gain for the year of \$15,293,265, and now amounts to \$308,659,371.

Counting three hundred working days in the year the daily average income for 1895 is \$18,584.27; the daily average payments for death claims, \$13,652.25, and the daily average gain in business in force within a fraction of \$51,000.

Persons desiring insurance, an agency, or any other information concerning the MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION may apply to

E. D. LUDWIG, Supt., 53 Downing Block, ERIE, PA.

The Pot Called the Kettle Black Because the Housewife Didn't Use

SAPOLIO