

CONVENTION HALLS.

WHERE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES WILL BE NAMED.

Famous Buildings in Which Former National Gatherings Met—Ideal Structures For St. Louis and Chicago.

CHICAGO inaugurated the idea that National convention halls should be built to hold a multitude back in May, 1860, when it built the immense wooden wigwam made famous by the first nomination of Abraham Lincoln, says the Times-Herald of that city. Since then the National Executive Committees of the two leading parties, in locating their conventions in such cities as St. Louis, Minneapolis, Cincinnati and so on, have always demanded assurance of the ability of

been picked by the Democratic Committee, could have been arranged in much the same way as was the old exposition building, and would accommodate about as many people within hearing distance of the speaker's stand. The Auditorium, which held the convention that nominated Harrison and Morton, was in great favor with a certain element for the Democratic convention.

New York has had but one National convention of either of the great political parties, the Democratic, of 1868, which nominated Seymour and Blair, and that was held in Tammany Hall. Baltimore, in the early days of the present great parties, was the great political convention city. It had the convention that nominated Van Buren and Johnson, and the next four that succeeded in the Democratic party, that of 1840, when Van Buren was nominated the second time, and with-out a Vice-President, that of 1844, which named Polk and Dallas; 1848,

lish in the field, their opponents, Garfield and Arthur, being named in the Exposition Building in Chicago.

In 1884 the Democrats came back to Chicago, and, by naming Cleveland and Hendricks, ended a long line of Republican victories, those nominees defeating Blaine and Logan, who were also named in Chicago. In 1888 the Democrats nominated Cleveland and Thurman at St. Louis, and the Republicans remained in Chicago and named Harrison and Morton. In 1892 the Republicans took their Harrison and Reid convention to Minneapolis, and the Democrats named Cleveland and Stevenson in the Chicago lake front wigwam.

On more accounts than that of its ability to handle the crowds, therefore, Chicago seems to be a favorite convention city. It has named the successful tickets for the last four Presidential elections.

Architect S. S. Beman has made public the plan of the great Coliseum at Chicago, in which the Democratic National Convention is to be held. The convention hall proper will occupy a space of 450 by 300 feet at the north end of the Coliseum. The speakers' stand and platform for members of the National Committee and 400 guests will be situated to the east, and immediately in front will be desks for 250 reporters.

Directly back of the speakers' stand and in ready communication with the newspaper platform will be the telegraph room, with tables for hundreds of instruments. Extending entirely around the building will be a gallery forty feet wide, toward which will rise the rows of seats in the great amphitheatre. Two thousand seats will be reserved for the delegates and alternates. The seats will rise slowly as they stretch back from the speakers' platform, and will be separated from the public sections by a substantial railing. Thirteen thousand seats have been allotted to the public. A striking innovation will be the grand public reception hall, 250 feet square, large enough to hold comfortably 10,000 men.

The Coliseum, it is said, will be the largest building under a single roof in the world. A large force of men is hard at work and the contractors have no doubt the building will be completed before June 1.

The new auditorium which St. Louis has built to accommodate the Republican convention covers an area of 46,800 square feet, with a frontage of 260 feet and a depth of 180 feet. In spite

heavy timbers being used throughout. The interior will be in hard wood finish. Light will be supplied from an immense skylight measuring 180 by 100 feet. The building will be equipped throughout with arc and incandescent electric lights. The cost will be \$50,000.



LAFAYETTE HALL, PITTSBURG. (Birthplace of the Republican Party.)

The site extends from Twelfth and Thirteenth street on Clark avenue. The hall will be less than a mile from any of the downtown hotels, and can be reached in less than ten minutes by car lines, which in most cases lead direct from the hotels to the site.

A PONY MARRIED COUPLE.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Shade Proud of Their Unique Distinction.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Shade, the smallest couple in the State of Indiana, live at Kendallville, and Kendallville is rather proud of the unique distinction. Mr. and Mrs. Shade have lived in Kendallville for many years with Mr. and Mrs. George W. Gilbert, who are quite wealthy, and take a great interest in both. Mr. Shade, who is not quite three feet high, has a luxuriant growth of hair, wearing a long, heavy beard. His hair reaches below the waist, and when open covers much of his form. He usually wears it in braids, often covering it with a net. Mr. Shade and his wife are good conversationalists, and both are acquainted with up-to-date topics. Mr. Shade enjoys a good joke, and withal is a good souled fellow. He is fifty years of age. His wife is a few years his junior. Her former home was in New Haven, Conn. Like Mr. Shade, she is also well known and has many friends and is a pleasing little woman. Mr. and Mrs. Shade seek no notoriety, and it was with great difficulty that the Chicago Times-Herald correspondent gained their permission to allow their picture to appear. Mr. Shade is an enthusiastic Pythian, and now holds the office of inner guard. He abstains from liquor and



THE SMALLEST COUPLE IN INDIANA.

tobacco and is no stranger at the church. He reads every day the current events and is not slow in expressing his views on matters of common concern. Both Mr. and Mrs. Shade are in good health and enjoy life to its fullest extent.

No Danger of a Crush.

The area of the United States, excluding Alaska, is just 3,000,000 square miles; the average density of the New England States is seventy-one inhabitants to the square mile, so that it may be said that the Union could easily support 210,000,000 souls, or three times its present population. Meantime other fast fields are opening to invite immigrants. Canada, Brazil, Spanish America and Australia are each of them larger than the United States. Each of them could find room for 200,000,000 settlers, which shows that there is no motive to fear that the world will be overcrowded for many centuries to come.—M. G. Mulhall, in North American Review.

The Vastness of the Oceans.

The surface of the sea is estimated at 150,000,000 square miles; taking the whole surface of the globe at 197,000,000, and its greatest depth, supposed to be equal to that of the highest mountain, or four miles. The Pacific Ocean covers 78,000,000 square miles, the Atlantic 25,000,000, the Mediterranean 1,000,000.

TRIM TOILETTES.

THE LATEST DECREES FROM THE COURT OF FASHION.

A Blending of the Norfolk Waist With the Rippled Basque That is a Striking Design—A Norfolk Basque.

MORDORE brown and fawn mixed tweed suiting that showed a yellow vein in its weave is chosen for the becoming waist matching the skirt which is depicted in the first two-column cut, a design by May Manton. The waist in Norfolk style has graduated box plaits applied in front and back, the fashionable ripple basque joined at the waist line being stiffened with an interlining and faced with buttercup taffeta. Small gilt buttons in groups of three decorate the centre plait in front, the points of collar, belt and cuff bands, which are also faced with satin. Single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores that reach to the shoulders, with a curved centre seam, perform the glove fitting adjustment. The box plaits are made separately, and can be applied with invisible stitches or machine stitching near each edge, if so preferred. The neck is finished with a close fitting standing collar, the right end of which is pointed and laps over the left. The drooping sleeves are shapely with single seams in leg-of-mutton style, and are of fashionable, but not exaggerated fullness. They are gathered at the top over comfortable two-seamed linings, and finished with pointed bands to match the collar. A belt of the material pointed at the overlapping end encircles the waist, which can be omitted in favor of a narrow gilt belt with buckle, now the vogue to wear with these waists. The quantity of material 44 inches

a lady having a 36-inch bust measure is 3 1/2 yards.

GIRLS' DRESS. Grass linen trimmed with white embroidery and insertion made this attractive looking dress, that can be finished without sleeves and yoke, to wear with a gumpie, as shown in the



GIRLS' DRESS.

back view. The stylish arrangement is made over a plain short body lining that closes in centre back. The full skirt portions join in under-arm and very short shoulder seams, being shaped and gathered at the top to conform to the lower outline of the pointed yoke, made from all-over embroidery. A standing collar edged with narrow lace finishes the neck. Broad bretelles curved in pointed outline are handsomely edged with a frill of embroidery headed with a band of insertion. The full bishop sleeves are gathered at top and bottom into round cuff bands at the wrists, that are finished with narrow lace edging to match collar. A band of insertion tops the deep hem at the foot of the skirt. Stylish little frocks can be thus developed from batiste, lawn, pique, dimity, duck, gingham or other wash fabrics,



LADIES' NORFOLK WAIST WITH RIPPLE BASQUE.

wide required to make a 36-inch bust measure is 4 yards.

NORFOLK BASQUE, WITH VEST.

Gray covert suiting and fano checked vesting are stylishly united in this basque that matches the skirt, and is plainly completed with stitched edges in tailor style. The smooth fronts are shaped with double bust darts, and close in centre with small gilt buttons and buttonholes. A standing collar finishes the neck. The jacket fronts and back have graduated box plaits laid on under deep yoke facings that are stitched on their lower edges. A coat revers collar extends on the front a little below the yoke in shapely pointed outline. The basque extends to fashionable length below the waist line, the seams being sprung to give the stylish rippled effect. A narrow belt with pointed ends is worn at the waist line, large buttons holding the ends at each jacket front. The stylish gigot sleeves are of the fashionable medium size, adjusted over cost-shaped linings, the fullness being arranged in plaits at the top, and the



NORFOLK BASQUE, WITH VEST.

close-fitting wrists completed with stitching. To finish properly, press all plaits, seams and free edges on the wrong side, laying a damp cloth between the iron and material. Covert and broadcloth, mohair, chevise, tweed, serge, homespan and all mixed cloths will develop stylishly by the mode, the vest being of the same or contrasting fabric. The quantity of material 44 inches wide required to make this basque for

daintily decorated with lace or embroidery being very fashionable. Serge, challie, cashmere or other woolen fabrics will unite with silk or velvet in this style, any preferred garniture being used for decoration. The quantity of material 36 inches wide required to make this dress for a child six years of age is 3 1/2 yards.

BELTS AND COLLARS.

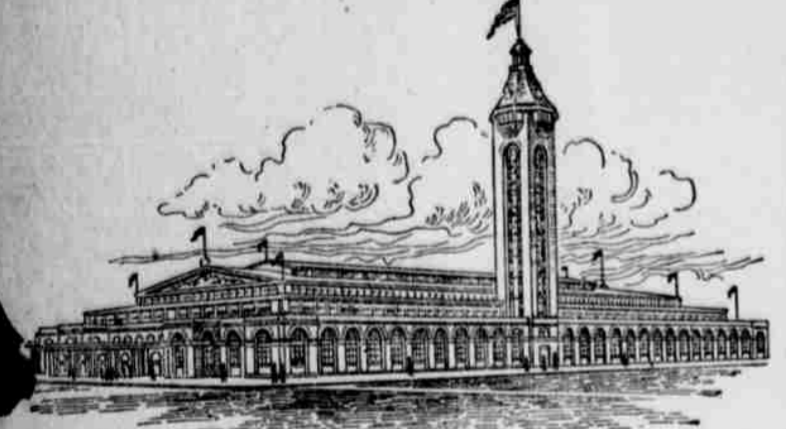
There are one or two distinctive features in this season's fashions that are not to be passed over lightly. Careless observers of the new costumes now on exhibition say that there is very little change in styles since last year, and that with a little freshening up old gowns will pass muster, but they are sadly mistaken, for the very details that they have not noticed are the ones that give the chic and finished look to the gowns this spring.

The belt and the collar are the salient points to be noticed, and it seems as though France had run riot in the colors and shapes. Nothing matches, and it is hard to become accustomed to the violent contrasts, in spite of the training we have been put through lately with the flowered and Persian patterned silks. A blue and white silk, dull turquoise blue, has a grass-green belt of broad ribbon twisted around the waist, and also run through eyelet holes in the shirring on the skirt. The same green ribbon is run through shirring on the waist, and there is a band of it around the neck, but there partly hidden by the tabs of white lace which fall over it at the back.

The collars on all the new gowns are cut very high at the back; inside, have a ruche; outside, tabs of lace; and surrounding the neck, a ribbon. All these combined must needs make rather too hot a fashion for midsummer, but for the present, at all events, must be worn.

Girdles of satin ribbon, pointed back and front, are greatly in favor, and a new fad is to have small rhinestone buttons both in front and back, as if to hold down the folds of the ribbon. A girdle of green satin put on a flowered heliotrope silk has bands of narrow white gros-grain ribbon sewed on it, while a plain purple stock finishes the waist at the neck.—Harper's Bazar.

An evening gown recently come over is of salmon-pink satin, the bodice jeweled and spangled with colored pearls.



CHICAGO COLISEUM, WHERE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION WILL BE HELD.

such cities to seat, feed and sleep a great crowd.

The most famous halls in which National conventions have been held are (or were), the two Chicago wigwams—the Lincoln and the Cleveland wigwams—the old Exposition Building on the lake front and the Auditorium and the Exposition halls in St. Louis, Minneapolis and Cincinnati. It would be hard to say which of these was most satisfactory, but in the minds of those who have attended the National conventions of the last twenty-five years the wigwam idea is least liked. The wigwam that sheltered the last Democratic National Convention is especially condemned because of the general feeling of insecurity on the night of the storm that drenched the entire crowd within the walls of the ransack hall, and because it was large enough to hold more people than could be properly managed. With the Coliseum this year, however, the Democratic Committee will be able to house its convention comfortably and securely, so that such storms as that which threw the last convention into a panic will not be noticed.

As the railroads of the country have developed, hotel accommodations increased, and newspaper telegraphing multiplied, big convention halls have not only become the fashion, but almost a necessity. The Lincoln wigwam was the first convention hall that gave a liberal space to the press and the telegraphic force that recited to the country at large the history of that event as it was enacted. The architect of the wigwam and of the Democratic wigwam of 1892, as well, had in mind a theater. The convention in the first wigwam was on the stage, the press occupied the place of the orchestra, and the audience was in the pit and the galleries. In the Democratic wigwam the stars of the convention were on the stage, the press occupied places in the wings and back of the stage, the ordinary delegates were in the pit, and the audience in the galleries.

The Charleston convention of 1860 was held in a hall that would only seat 1500 people, and the three Baltimore conventions of the same year were held, one (the Douglas) in a theatre,

which named Lewis Cass and Butler, and 1852, which named Pierce and King. Those conventions were easily accommodated in ordinary sized halls, for the crowds that attended them were as nothing compared to the throngs that flow into convention cities nowadays.

The Democratic convention of 1850, which nominated Pierce and King, was held in Cincinnati, the first one in the West. That of 1860 first met at Charleston, S. C., but adjourned, without accomplishing much, to Baltimore, where Douglas and Johnson were placed in the field, against Lin-



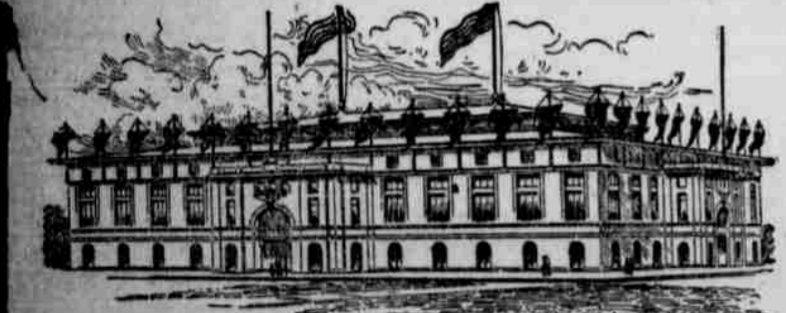
ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION BUILDING, WHERE CLEVELAND WAS NOMINATED IN 1888.

coln and Hamlin, who were named in the Chicago wigwam. The Republicans moved their next convention to Baltimore, where Lincoln was renominated, and Johnson succeeded Hamlin in the second place on the ticket. That year the Democrats held their first convention in Chicago, and nominated McClellan and Pendleton. In 1868 they went to New York for the only National convention ever held in that city, and named Seymour and Blair as their leaders. In the same year Grant got his first nomination in

of the fact that it will remain standing only a few months, it has been built with an eye to exterior beauty, as well as interior comfort and convenience. It is "Renaissance" in style and graceful in every line. The space allotted to the delegates and alternates covers an area of 18,000 square feet in the center of the auditorium. The seats will be on a level, and not in tiers. Immediately in front of the speaker's stand will be 924 seats for the accommodation of delegates. There will be two inclosures for alternates. Each of these inclosures will have accommodations for 462 alternates. The space allotted to the delegates and alternates will be open, with no pillars to obstruct the view. The speaker's platform will occupy a central position on the north side of the hall, in front of the delegates and opposite the main entrance. Directly back of the platform will be seats for the National Committee, and still further back accommodations for invited guests. Extending from speaker's platform to the right and left will be seats for 450 newspaper representatives and 200 telegraph operators. Surrounding the immense open area on three sides will rise tiers of seats for spectators, forming an amphitheater, from which the general public will be afforded a splendid view. The total seating capacity of the ground floor will be 8000.

Overlooking the convention hall proper will be a gallery forty feet wide for spectators, with a seating capacity of 6000. In the center of the northern section of the gallery a stand large enough to accommodate a band of 150 pieces will be erected. The total seating capacity of the immense structure will be 14,000.

There will be four main entrances, one on each side of the building. In addition to these there will be five entrances and five exits on each side leading to and from the ground floor. In all, there will be twenty-four entrances to the ground floor and as many exits. There will be separate entrances and exits to and from each section of the auditorium, making it possible, according to Architect Taylor, for 8000 people to pass into the building and secure seats in the lower portion of the building in less than ten minutes. The gallery will be reached by twelve separate entrances and six flights of stairs. The building will be built of wood,



AUDITORIUM IN ST. LOUIS, WHERE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION WILL BE HELD.

the Bell-Everett in a church and the Breckinridge in a hall with a capacity of not more than 2000. But halls of this size will not answer now, for there are almost 2000 delegates and representatives of the press who have business to transact in the convention building, to say nothing of the throngs of outsiders. The rule is that there are two convention delegates to each electoral vote, so that there are twice as many as the membership of both houses of Congress. Besides these there are the Territorial delegates, and behind each delegate is an alternate. Many of these alternates attend the conventions whether their principals do or not, and must be provided with places. Another calculation in figuring on the seating capacity, and by far the most important, too, is that there will be about ten delegates to each delegate.

The old exposition, on the lake front, Chicago, where several National conventions were held, is said to have been particularly well suited to that use in regard to site, arrangement and all other considerations. The Coliseum and Auditorium, had either of them



WIGWAM AT CHICAGO, WHERE LINCOLN WAS NOMINATED IN 1860.

Cincinnati. The latter city also held the next Democratic convention, that of 1860, which placed Hancock and Eng-