

FASHIONS IN FOOTWEAR.

PLUNGE FINE KILLY ON THE MORNING SHOE QUESTION.

From an extreme to the other. For some hundreds of years low heels and high heels have been battling for the mastery very much as they are doing now, with sometimes one in favor and sometimes the other.

At first, however, changes of fashion were in the toes and not in the heels. For a long time there were no heels, but the toes were ridiculous enough to make up for all the heel absurdities which their wearers might have thought of but didn't.

Another writer, of the time of Richard II, grumbles about the fashions of shoes in this way: "Their shoes and pattens are snouted and piked, more than a finger long, crooking upwards, which they call crakows, resembling devil's claws, and fastened to the knee with chains of gold and silver."

A little later these crakows were for a long time worn almost as long again as the feet, "so long snouted," one old writer declares, "that we can hardly kneel in God's house."

I give a picture of the toe part—the crakow—of one of these shoes. Sometimes they were stuffed with tow or moss to keep them properly curled, but usually they had to be chained to the knees to make walking pleasant or possible.

WHICH SHALL IT BE? 1. Low and snout. 2. Medium and popular. 3. High and French. 4. High and comical.

And there are others who declare with just as much calmness and conviction that the comestense shoe has placed its heel on the neck of all other styles; that the comest is going the way of the hoop skirt, and that the combination suit and the divided skirt having combined their forces are entering upon an undivided field of feminine favor.

You can take whichever one of these views you prefer, or you can hold each one as an alternate work. The newspaper reader is pretty sure to see one or the other triumphantly advanced about that often. But there is one safe rule of credence for all articles of this character. If they contain merely assertion, with no facts gathered together to back the assertion, they prove but one thing—that the writer wears the kind of clothing whose rapid progress or whose firm hold on feminine affection she champions.

For myself, I have been particularly amused and sometimes mystified by the frequency and contradictory character of these articles on the subject of shoes. If one week I read an article which convinced me that the feminine world was fastening around on heels of the highest and Frenchest description, and that nothing less than the stake could induce it to lay them aside, the next week I would be forced to believe just as firmly that the French heels were a thing of the past and that femininity was turning about in shoes whose soles and heels were of almost equal thickness.

So one day before the summer exodus began I started out to do a little census taking and get at the truth of the matter. I wanted to find out just what kind of shoes women really are wearing.

It was a Saturday afternoon, when the fashionable part of Broadway was crowded with well-dressed women, and a brisk breeze whistled its way down the street and aided my investigations.

From Broadway I passed up Fifth Avenue through the region of the city's most exclusive wealth and fashion. From Fourteenth street up to Sixtieth I counted and classified all the feminine heels. They fell easily into three distinct classes—after the manner of the accompanying illustrations—very low, medium and very high. And out of every hundred heels there were on an average about ten very high ones, thirty very low and sixty medium. The figures are roughly stated, but they are very near the percentage developed by the count.

Except on upper Fifth Avenue, where the possessors of the heels belonged to that class whose attire is always reckoned as the very glass of fashion, the medium heel was the favorite. But there the lowest and sturdiest of heels and the broadest and thickest of soles were the rule. For a dozen blocks on this upper Fifth Avenue only two pairs of French heels were seen, and they were both on the feet of nurse maids.

The medium heel passed through quite a variety of form, sometimes being so low and so upright of bearing as to approach very near the common sense type, and sometimes being so tall and so slanted that it neared the other extreme. It was noticeable, though, that a majority of these heels showed the former tendency. Still another fact I note of candor compels me to chronicle, and that is that about half the women who wore high heels limped and half the remainder, though they walked firmly, were pained and preoccupied looks upon their faces.

After that tour of investigation I decided that French heels, for street wear at least, are waning. The increased number of low heeled and broad soled shoes that appears in nearly all the shops

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE BAPTISTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The Home Mission Now Consists of Eighty-six Mission Churches and Forty Conjoined Mission Churches—The Baptist Building Fund.

Baptists in America may like to learn something of the sayings and doings of the brotherhood in Great Britain. The Baptist Union this year had for its chairman the Rev. James Owen, of Swanton.

The topic of his annual address was "An Effective Ministry of the Word." It showed some of the things which tend to impair the efficiency of the pulpit, and urged that profound convictions and a fearless expression of them are necessary to an effective ministry, also that there must be enthusiasm.

During the sessions of the union strong ground was taken against measures which would work to place public education under the control of the Episcopal church. Opposition was made to the enumeration of the religious profession of the people in the census.

Of course those who attend no church would be reckoned as Episcopians and a false idea would be given of the numbers adhering to the state church. The discussion on adult Sunday schools was of a practical and useful kind. Thus far English churches in general have no such Sunday schools as are found in America.

Col. Griffin, well known in the United States, was elected vice president, which means that he is to preside and deliver the address next year. He is the first layman to be called to the chair.

At the Home Mission meeting the report read by Rev. Dr. Booth showed that there are now eighty-six mission churches upon the list of the council, and that the conjoined mission stations stand at forty. Sixty-five mission pastors are provided for by the union.

The Baptist Missionary Society rejected in the return home of its secretary, Mr. A. H. Baynes, who had spent six months in India and insisted in paying his bills of travel himself, a sum of \$2,500. Owing to sickness he was unable to be present at the meeting.

The income of the society for the year was \$400,000, but the expenditures exceeded this sum by about \$12,000. The addresses were of a fine order. The annual sermon was preached by the Rev. T. Vincent-Tynes.

The Bible Translation society still continues a useful work. Its receipts for the year were about \$2,900. The Denominational Total Abstinence Society had a good meeting, and the temperance movement gathers strength every year.

The Christian Inquirer. A net increase of nearly \$77,000 Christians for the year is no insignificant return. The deaths among the 19,790,323 Christians of last year must have made a large figure. This loss and all other losses have been made good by conversions and immigration, and nearly 900,000 gained in addition.

There are 453 Lutheran ministers resident in the state of Minnesota. At the late grand rally of the Salvation Army in New York Marshal Booth reported that the army in the United States has about 350,000 members.

The efforts of the American Sunday School union to organize new Sunday schools have led during the past two years to the founding of nearly 200 churches.

A fine memorial church, to cost \$400,000, is to be erected in Philadelphia in honor of George W. Smith. It is expected that it will be the finest Episcopal church in the diocese.

While the May anniversaries have well nigh ceased to be in America they still flourish in England and are becoming even more prosperous than formerly. The London Record says that the influence of the May meetings is increasing, and that even High churchmen have caught the enthusiasm of the occasion.

The Lutheran Annual for 1890 gives the following statistics of the Lutheran church in the United States: Fifty synods, 4,612 ministers, 7,911 congregations and 1,088,048 members. An increase of about 2,000 ministers, 5,000 congregations and nearly 200,000 members has been made in the last twenty-five years.

MYN BEARON.

THE BAPTIST BUILDING FUND.

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HIS FINGER NAILS CAME OFF.

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DRY GOODS.

WILLIAMSON & FOSTER.

Our Mid-Summer CUT-PRICE SALE.

ALL DEPARTMENTS. The best quality material that were marked at very low selling prices have had their prices cut down so low that buyers cannot help but pick up a decided bargain.

A Partial Price List: OUTING CLOTHS. 12 1/2 Quilts cut to 8c. 40 Quilts cut to 10c. A special quality, 10c.

DRESS GINGHAMS. 12 1/2 Toilede Noire cut to 10c. 12 1/2 A. T. C. cut to 10c. 10c Special cut to 8c. 12 1/2 White Goods cut to 10c. 7c Gingham cut to 6 1/2c.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR. 25c Long-Sleeve Vests cut to 17c. 25c Underwear cut to 17c. 7c White Silk Vest cut to 5c. 7c White Silk Vest cut to 5c.

LADIES' HOSE. 25c Striped Hose cut to 17c. 25c Striped Hose cut to 17c. 12c Silk Tulle Glove, 17c. 12c Silk Tulle Glove, 17c.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. Imported Linen Collars, 25c, cut to 12c, or two for 25c. 37c Men's Suits cut to 25c. 17c and 25c Silk Neckties cut to 10c and 12c. 30c Ties and Pocket-Handkerchiefs cut to 25c. 25c Gauze Handkerchiefs cut to 25c. 30c Habington Drawers cut to 25c. 30c White Flannel Shirts cut to 25c. 30c French Flannel Shirts cut to 25c. 30c Silk Cape Shirts cut to 25c.

A Discount of 10 Per Cent. Will be Allowed from the Marked Price of Straw Hats and Parasols, Without Regard to Former Reductions.

FELT HATS. \$1.50 Black Soft Felt cut to \$1. 50c Light Felt Hats for Boys cut to 25c. 50c Light Cassimere Hats cut to 25c. All Silverman's and Knox's Fine Stiff Felt Hats cut to 50c.

MISSES' JACKETS! \$1.50 Dark Wool Jackets cut to \$1.50. 50c Dark Wool Jackets cut to \$1.50. 50c Light Cloth Jackets cut to \$1.50. 50c Light Cloth Jackets cut to \$1.50.

LADIES' CAPES. \$7.50 Light Cloth Capes cut to \$5.00. \$5.00 Dark Cloth Capes cut to \$3.50.

LADIES' CONNAMARAS. \$3.00 Dark Colors cut to \$2.50. \$2.50 Dark Colors cut to \$2.50.

Ladies' Cloth Jackets. \$10.00 Light Colors cut to \$5.00. \$9.50 Light Colors cut to \$5.00. \$9.00 Light Colors cut to \$5.00. \$8.50 Light Colors cut to \$5.00. \$8.00 Light Colors cut to \$5.00.

Children's Suits. \$5.50 Light Colors cut to \$7.00. \$5.00 Light Colors cut to \$7.00. \$4.50 Light Colors cut to \$7.00. \$4.00 Light Colors cut to \$7.00. \$3.50 Light Colors cut to \$7.00.

Ladies' Boots, Shoes and Slippers. \$1.50 Rhea Dress Shoes cut to \$1.50. \$1.50 Hand-Turned Square Toe cut to \$1.50. \$1.50 Hand-Turned Opera Toe cut to \$1.50. \$1.50 Hand-Turned Square Toe cut to \$1.50. \$1.50 Hand-Turned Square Toe cut to \$1.50.

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS. 10c Tin Buckets cut to 8c. 10c Tin Buckets cut to 8c. 10c Tin Buckets cut to 8c. 10c Tin Buckets cut to 8c. 10c Tin Buckets cut to 8c.

CRANFORD'S SALES.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

IN EFFECT FROM JULY 1, 1890. TRAINS LEAVE LANCASTER AND LEAVE AT FIVE AT PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:

Table with columns: Train Name, Philadelphia, Leave, Arrive. Includes trains like Northward, Southward, and various express services.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD. READING & COLUMBIA DIVISION. On and after Sunday, June 25, 1890, train leave Lancaster (King Street) as follows:

Table with columns: Train Name, Philadelphia, Leave, Arrive. Includes Reading & Columbia Division trains.

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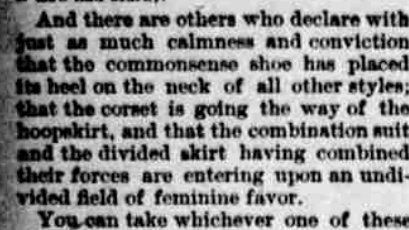
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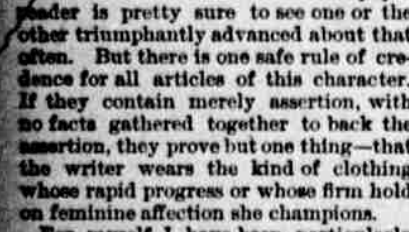
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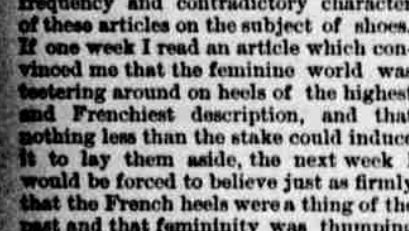
WHICH SHALL IT BE? 1. High and French. 2. Medium and popular.



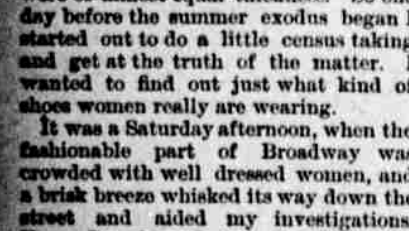
3. Low and snout. 4. High and comical.



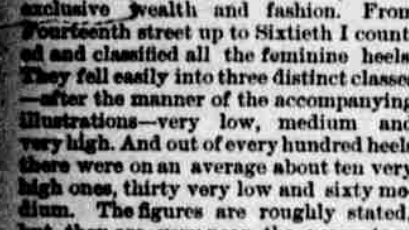
SOME MORE RECENT TYPES. 8. A chopine. 9. In the recent century. 10. Ten years later.



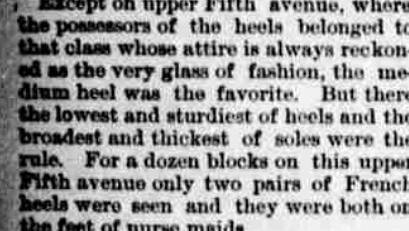
11. A chopine. 12. In the recent century. 13. Ten years later.



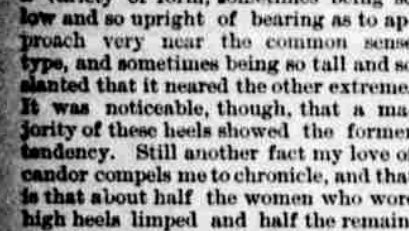
14. A chopine. 15. In the recent century. 16. Ten years later.



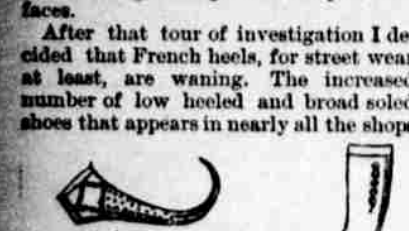
17. A chopine. 18. In the recent century. 19. Ten years later.



20. A chopine. 21. In the recent century. 22. Ten years later.



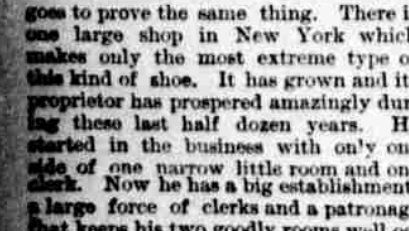
23. A chopine. 24. In the recent century. 25. Ten years later.



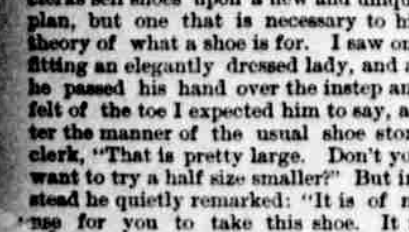
26. A chopine. 27. In the recent century. 28. Ten years later.



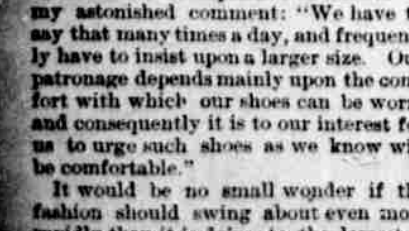
29. A chopine. 30. In the recent century. 31. Ten years later.



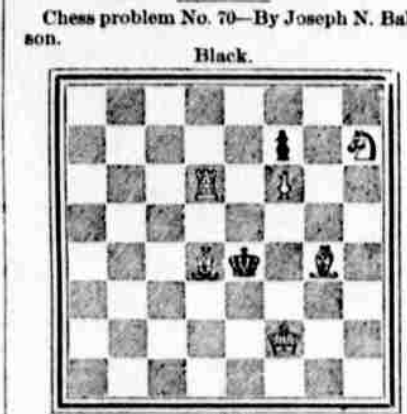
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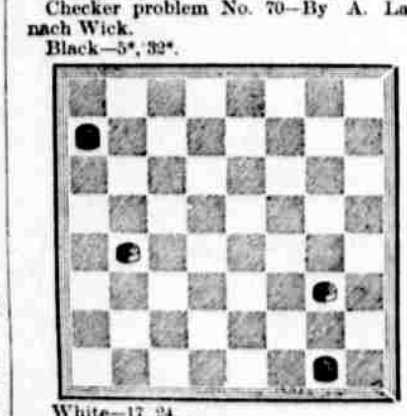
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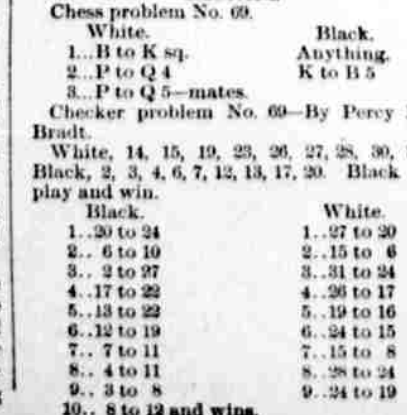
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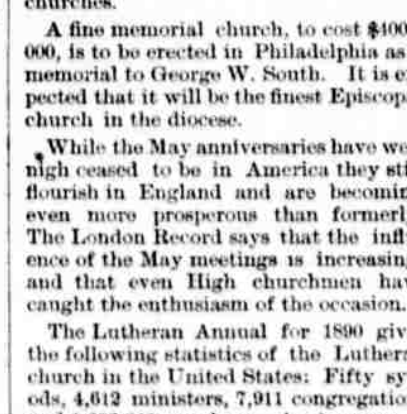
Chess problem No. 70.—By Joseph N. Babson.



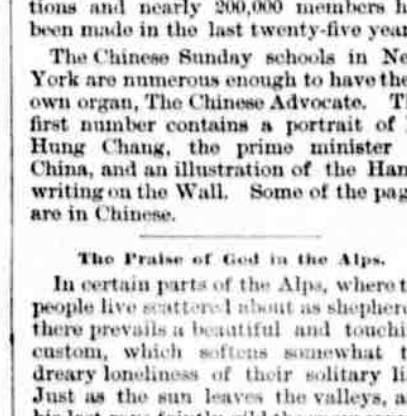
Chess problem No. 69.—By A. Larach.



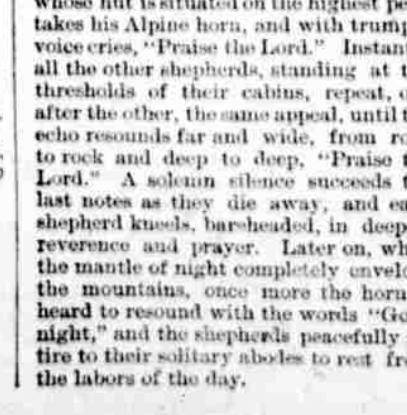
Chess problem No. 68.—By Percy M. Brad.



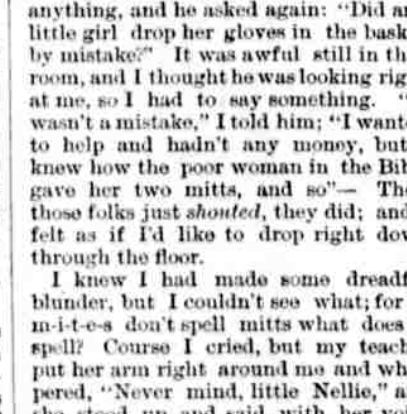
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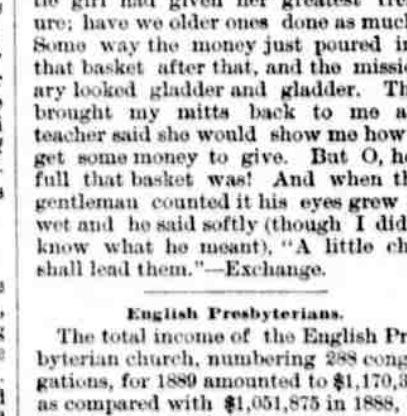
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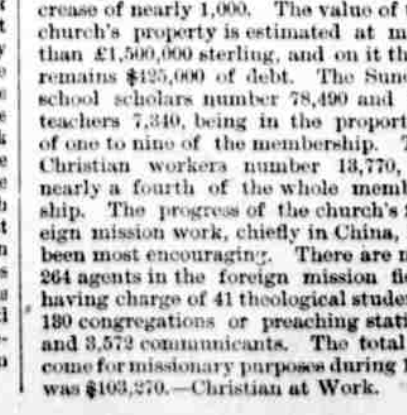
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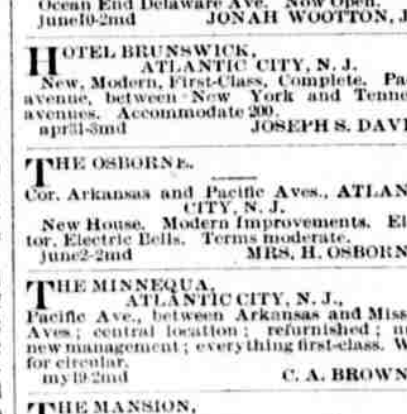
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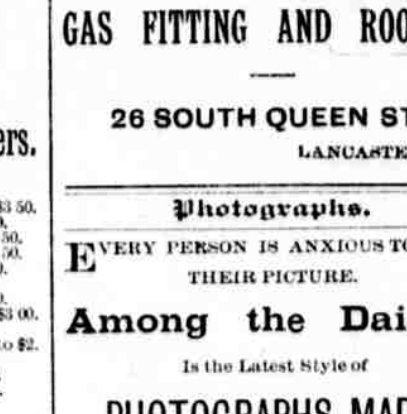
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