

# Notice



Having Purchased The Entire Stock Of The

## Connecticut BOOT & SHOE Company,

I will place on sale Tuesday, September 3rd, the Largest Stock of

# Boots and Shoes

Ever offered in Waterbury, at the people's prices. Every pair must be sold inside of 30 days to make room for my new Fall Stock.

R. E. COLBY.

Below is a Small List of the Many Bargains:

Men's Russia Calf, 6, 61-2, 7, hand sewed, \$2.39, regular price \$4.00.

Men's Calf Congress and Lace Goodyear Welt \$1.75, regular price \$3.00.

Men's Calf Congress and Lace hand sewed \$2.48, regular price \$5.00.

Ladies' Shoes from 98c to \$1.48, all high priced goods.

Misses' Shoes in button and lace, from 67c to 1.17, all solid goods, made to sell for a good deal more money.

Children's Shoes from 21c up.

Boys' and Youths' Shoes from 75c up.

Everything will be placed on tables and Marked in Plain Figures. Call and see for yourself. No matter how small your purse you can carry away a pair of Shoes.

# R. E. Colby,

28 and 30 East Main Street, Waterbury.

Waller.

If the fact that John L. Waller is a Negro had anything to do with this government's delay in seeing him righted, then this government disgraced itself. But in any case vigorous measures seem now about to be taken by the authorities at Washington, so that all may yet be well. John L. Waller was a colored man of Kansas City. He was born a slave at New Madrid, Mo., in 1850. He struggled on after the war till he graduated at a high school. He was a live, brainy man and became a lawyer. He was a journalist when President Harrison, in 1891, appointed him consul at Tamatave, Madagascar. Waller liked the Hovas, and they liked him. They became great friends, and when, in 1894, President Cleveland appointed Mr. Wetter of Georgia consul in Waller's place Waller remained among his new friends and entered into trade there.

It was his intention to go heavily into the farming and lumber business. With American shrewdness he saw a chance for great fortune in the rich soil and virgin forest of Madagascar. The Hovas made to him on conditions of certain payments a lease for 80 years of a tract containing 144,000 square miles of land. It lay along the east coast of the big island and contained many harbors. If Waller had been let alone by the French, he would have become as rich as Monte Cristo. It was his intention to ship the wood, fruits and other products of Madagascar to Europe and America. The execution of the enterprise would have been an excellent thing for both Waller and the Malagasy government.

Then came the French invasion of Madagascar. The French determined that Waller should not have the rich concession granted to him by the Malagasy government because they wanted it themselves. So they trumped up a charge that Waller was inciting the Hovas to outrage, murder and riot. He was arrested. A form of military trial was secretly gone through. Not a friend of Waller's was allowed to be present. At the end of the trial, which occurred March 18 and lasted three hours, Waller was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment in the old French Chateau d'I. He was taken to France a prisoner in irons. It is charged that he has suffered hardship and cruelty at the hands of the French. His friends say he has consumption. The French government, when asked for explanations, put off Ambassador Eastis with the excuse that the official report of the trial had not yet arrived from Tamatave, and there could be no investigation. But now the United States government must insist on a thorough investigation, and that very quick.

Once more this country has had its annual lesson on the subject of forest fires. The terrible ravages of the flames in Washington state will result in the loss of many million dollars and a loss of life that probably can never be exactly known. Few incidents in the history of the northwest are so tragic as that of the four carpenters who jumped a log bridge down a chasm 120 feet deep while trying to extinguish the fires upon a burning bridge. These fires usually begin in one way—through the criminal negligence of hunters and campers. Occasionally a spark from a railway engine wakes the fire fiend, but generally it is the reckless, wicked hunters who do it. The only way to stop the annual destruction seems to be for states themselves to enact forestry laws with fine penalties who are constantly on guard during the warm weather. Five minutes in the beginning would have extinguished the flames that have wrought such ruin in Washington.

England and the United States will not stop till China has paid the last dollar indemnity for the outrages on missionaries. The United States will accept nothing less, even though we ourselves have never paid China damages for the Chinamen that have been mobbed and murdered in this country. The ability of the Chinese government to punish its subjects who have endeavored to wipe out foreign missionaries may be taken as the exact measure of its ability longer to sustain itself at all. If it cannot protect foreigners within its borders and also punish its furious, fanatical subjects who seek to "drive out the foreign devils," then the Manchoo dynasty is doomed.

Dong Fong, a Chinaman, got into a fight and was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. The prison barber cut off his cue, and now Dong Fong sues the state of New York for \$10,000 damages. He may console himself that the cue will grow out again before he gets his money.

America will this year produce the most tremendous corn crop in her history. Let our consuls in Europe make themselves of some use and do their best to increase the sale of corn and commeal as human food in their respective districts.

The Spaniards have put off the end of the Cuban rebellion till 1896. They do well. It looks now as though the nations will be recognizing the republic of Cuba by the time 1896 arrives.

Mr. Mora gets his million and a half Sept. 15, just too late for him to go to Europe and spend a large share of it on a summer trip.

## STYLES FOR AUTUMN.

### LITTLE EVIDENCE THUS FAR OF THE FASHION OF LOUIS XVI.

A View of Some of the Early Models—New Dress Goods Patterns—Shaggy Woolens. An Elegant Visiting and Walking Dress of Gray Taffeta.

(Copyright, 1895, by American Press Association.)

We are promised great things for fall in the way of Louis XVI fashions, but so far there is little evidence of such a decided change except the new cuffs, the cutaway jackets and vest fronts and the ugly surtouts. One finds far more reminders of Marie Antoinette, with the dainty fichus and tuckers and the pretty silks, with their Dresden patterns and colorings, though I find no one exactly sure on the subject of the precise Louis XVI styles. One early model shows a basque cutaway in front, showing a white satin vest. The basque, or flaring skirted coat, is of striped orange and black satin. This is worn over a black brocade satin skirt, with tiny orange colored figures. With this there was a fine mull fichu, edged with lace, the ends being tucked in at the square opening.

The new silks are produced in rather small patterns, where natural flowers are portrayed in miniature and these are scattered over a plain ground. In some patterns there are baskets of flowers, and the whole figure is not more than an inch long. The brocades are indescribably rich in texture and more delicate than showy in coloring. I saw a superb white satin brocade, with flowers of pale straw color and with stripes of delicate blue lengthwise. Other patterns had faint colored stripes, bestowed with small flowers, in natural colors and most beautifully wrought. These silks will be for the most elegant and ceremonious gowns for winter. Some of these have raised plush or velvet flowers and other designs thrown up on the surface. There is also a large line of glace brocade silk, some of it all in one color and others having two tones. Orange and black, and, in fact, all the shades of yellow, are seen and will doubtless be very popular. Yellow in one of its shades is also often seen with different light colored brocades. Glace silks will be worn this coming season to a very great extent, as they give such satisfactory wear, and their crisp lightness is also another point in their favor. There is no silk so useful for lining for thin dancing dresses of tulle, chiffon and silk muslins.

Pale pink, blue, maize and light green glaces are shown for dancing dresses, and where not entirely covered with one of these filmy fabrics the sleeves and festooned flounces will add their delicate lightness to the crispness of the silk. Faille with a thick, round cord is among the season's output, and a fine satin duchesse and peau de soie. The grosse faille is superb, and whether



NEW WAISTS AND SLEEVES.

in black, white or any color it makes up most elegantly. White grosse faille will be used for all the winter weddings. Panels almost covered with gold and silver braiding and embroidery as well as stomachers, cuffs and vests are among the handsomest new fashions. The gold and silver soutache braid is sewed to stand up on the edge, which gives it a very sumptuous appearance. Sometimes the braiding is of white or other colored soutache, with a fine line of gold cord all along the lower edge, sewed to the cloth. I see quite a number of foulards. These are twilled silks, not very glossy, but very useful, particularly for children's gowns. Foulard is always printed with dots, lozenges or small flowers, rarely in more than two colors. Browns with yellow dots, blue with white, red or yellow are effective and very economical. They will wash beautifully. There are also many designs of white and cream with colored dots. These make elegant tea jackets and negligees, and they will also be worn for kirmess aprons. Naturally much lace and ribbon will be put upon them. All lace for kirmess aprons and jackets should be of a quality that will wash. Dealers tell us that crepons and alpaca have had their day, and that the mohairs must give place to the new woolly and fuzzy stuffs, made and provided for next fall and winter, but the mohairs are so pretty, so easy to keep clean and so effective at a small cost, and withal so durable and pleasing to the eye, that I feel sure their knell has not yet sounded. Women have something to say themselves as to what they shall wear.

The new late fall and winter woolens will be so shaggy and so covered with tufts of different hairs, woven in so many different shapes and patterns, that no one could recount them all in a day. But that does not mean that we are not to be allowed a choice between them and smooth faced goods. There are some pretty silky, striped mohairs, quite new and undeniably pretty, and I am sure they will be worn to late in the fall. Covert cloth in all the new shades will be used for tailor gowns, and

there will be cashmeres of excellent qualities; some smooth, some with glistening white hairs on the surface. Broadcloths are always in with the chevots.

I saw some designs for early fall gowns, and noted that the blouse waist is still with us, the notable difference being in the sleeves, which are much smaller than they were and in quite different shapes. Bishop sleeves with volantes of the same material, or of some kind of edged trimming, are oftener seen. Puffed upper and tight lower sleeves are also seen, but they are small. Many of the blouses will match



FALL VISITING DRESS.

the dress, either in whole or in part. One pretty fancy of striped silk had the front of the waist slashed with insets of white batiste crossed with black lace insertion. The bishop sleeves had ruffles at the bottom with three rows of lace around them. Another had the sleeves and skirt alike of dark blue surah, the sleeves shirred at the elbows. There was a pinafore overwaist of white batiste, perforated all over, and edged with shirings and narrow black lace. A dainty and youthful suit was of cream white surah, with brown dots. The sleeves were bishop, with falling cuffs, edged with a narrow embroidery done in brown silk. All of these had draped belts of the dress material.

An elegant visiting dress, and one also suited for carriage or walking, was of dull dark blue and stone gray striped taffeta, the skirt cut full, and with godets. The waist was gathered full in front, and had a yoke and side pieces of lace, with bows at the top and bottom. The sleeves were short puffed, reaching not quite to the elbow. From these there was a gathered piece of lace with the lower edge left free, and the top was a ruffle of the silk of the same color, and beneath this was a narrow band of the lace. The ribbon was of a similar color, with a small bow at the top. The lace was blue on one side and white on the other. The back of the dress was gathered, and the lace was left free at the bottom, but gathered at the top of the back. The dress was very elegant.

Occupations for Women.

There are some young women in New York who receive fair incomes in doing bows and knots for hats, dresses, rippers or fancy work, for it seems there is a knack in making these things.

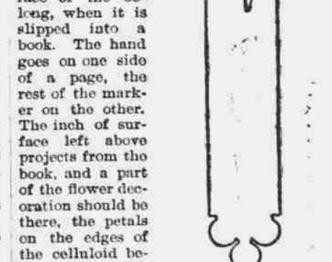
Then, while looking for something better, many young women have earned their board by serving summonses for lawyers. Others act as collectors for real estate agents. Others again solicit advertisements for newspapers or magazines. These latter, of course, work hard for small pay.

I asked a well known physician's wife what she would do if thrown on her own resources. "Well," she said, "music and art are the accomplishments I excel in, but I also pride myself on being a good housekeeper. There are too many artists and musicians in the city now, so I should try being a housekeeper. I know a good housekeeper can always obtain a position. There are too many who have kept house in a quiet way in some small town or city, but who really know nothing about a New York housekeeper's position or how to get up teas or luncheons in New York style, and are surprised to think they do not obtain what they seek." A. K.

A Book Marker.

If one can use oil paints a little, a beautiful book marker can be made out of sheet celluloid. Cut out a piece 6 inches long and an inch and a quarter wide.

Draw, beginning one inch from the top, the outline of a hand pointing downward, the index finger largest of all. Color it naturally, and cut it out with a sharp knife up to the wrist, but not across. It can then be lifted out from the flat surface of the oblong, when it is slipped into a book. The hand goes on one side of a page, the rest of the marker on the other. The inch of surface left above projects from the book, and a part of the flower decoration should be there, the petals on the edges of the celluloid being cut out. The part below is also painted, and a suitable motto is inscribed, if desired, in fancy lettering.



A. I. W.