



Have been compelled to take the adjoining room, which will be occupied by them about November 1, 1888. This room will be devoted to

Cloaks, Millinery and Furs.

The phenomenal increase in their business since their opening, five weeks ago, has been unprecedented.

GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICES

have been the stepping stones to their success and which have not failed to be appreciated by an intelligent public. We have just received MANY NEW ADDITIONS to our different departments, and among them we call PARTICULAR ATTENTION to a lot of LADIES', GENTS' and CHILDRENS' HANDKERCHIEFS—manufacturers' Seconds—of which we take the entire production from Henry Matier, Belfast, Ireland, every year.

These goods are the new patterns brought out by them next spring. We offer them on Monday, October 29, at HALF THE PRICE OF THEIR REGULAR GOODS.

- Childrens' All Linen Printed Border Hemmed Handkerchief, 2 1/2c. The Same, larger size, 3 1-3c.
 - Ladies' Fine Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, fancy borders, 10c and 12 1/2c.
 - Ladies' White and Fancy Bordered Hemstitched and Embroidered, Sheer Linen, 20c.
 - Gents' Hemstitched, Colored Borders, All Linen Handkerchiefs, 8 1-3, 10c and 12 1/2c. All good value at half the regular price. You will find our Handkerchief Department the most complete in Omaha and fully one-third less in price. We do the handkerchief trade in St. Louis, and propose to do it here.
 - In our CLOAK DEPARTMENT you will find many NEW STYLES just received, which we offer at our uniform low prices. One special lot of SEAL PLUSH WRAPS at \$14. Good value for \$22.50.
 - In our SILK DEPARTMENT see the \$1 BLACK PEAU DE SOIE, worth \$1.50.
 - In our DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT see the 54-inch Pin Check Cloths at 50c, worth \$1.
 - In our LINEN DEPARTMENT see our \$1.25 and \$1.75, 3/4 Double Damask Napkins, worth \$1.75 and \$2.25.
 - In our LACE DEPARTMENT see our new Linen Ruchings from 10c up, and many other novelties and bargains.
- Send for catalogue. Mail orders solicited.. Express prepaid to all points within 40 miles of Omaha.

Wm. Barr Dry Goods Co., Sixteenth and Douglas Streets.

Barr's

Barr's

A HOME FOR UNFORTUNATES.

A Visit to the "Open Door" on Upper Capitol Avenue.

THE W. C. T. U.'S LATEST EFFORT.

For the Salvation of the Unfortunate and Ering—the Inmates and Their Prospects—A Noble Enterprise.

The Open Door.

There are a number of charitable institutions in Omaha doing a noble work for humanity. This article treats of one, which is by no means the least worthy of public beneficence and sympathy. At the foot of the hill on Capitol avenue, near Twenty-seventh street, is a cozy and attractive brown cottage, unassuming in appearance, and yet pervaded with a quiet air of elegance that is pleasing. About it are more imposing and stately edifices, and yet this pretty structure attracts more attention, and is oftener mentioned in the public prints than all its neighbors.

The interior of the house is found even more inviting than the exterior, and the quiet air which pervades it and the subdued voices heard would readily suggest a home of comfort and refinement. This quiet abode is known as the "Open Door." It is the place about which some people would build a high board fence and pen in the inmates as though they were so many ferocious animals, although the ill-starred people are only too glad to escape public notice and thankfully seek the seclusion offered.

The "Open Door," which is so little understood by the people of Omaha, is the only institution of the kind in the state and meets the wants of one department of charity either slighted or utterly ignored up to a very recent period. It is a home for unfortunate young women—a refuge for young girls who have been entrapped in the snares of the seducer. It is also a training school for women who have been leading lives of shame but wish to reform and learn some self-supporting and honorable means of earning a livelihood. Four years ago, Mrs. G. W. Clark was made "state superintendent of the work among unfortunate girls" by the members of the W. C. T. U. On entering upon the duties of this position, with her usual spirit, she discovered that she was helpless. She could talk reformation to the girls, but could offer them no aid while they were struggling to rise from the depths. She therefore informed the ladies of the W. C. T. U. that it was needless to prosecute her work further until some provision was made for a refuge for these unfortunates who were anxious to abandon their mode of life, but who saw no chance of improving their condition. She next presented the matter to the members of the legislature, and asked for an appropriation of \$15,000 to build a state insti-

tution. About two years ago this amount was voted by the law-makers, and the ladies next looked for a location. It was supposed that somebody in or near Omaha would donate sufficient ground for a charitable institution. But, no; everybody was too crazy over real estate and too anxious to speculate to think of giving anything to the sweet cause of charity. Mr. Lantry near Florence kindly offered seven and one-half acres and the city of Milford offered forty acres. The latter offer was accepted and the building is now in course of erection on the land donated. But, while this building was being slowly constructed, Mrs. Clark felt as though she must do something for a number of girls who she knew were anxious to reform and conceived the idea of establishing immediately a local home. Her efforts resulted in the formal dedication of the "Open Door" on the nineteenth day of August of the present year.

When the home opened, six girls sought refuge there, and since that time the number has been increased to eighteen. Formerly, destitute young girls, who had been ruined and became mothers were sent to the Home for the Friendless, but of late this institution has closed its doors to them and the "Open Door," so aptly named, has decided to give them a welcome and extend to them sympathy for their unfortunate condition. Some persons have been unkind enough to suggest that this institution was similar to the disreputable place formerly kept on Caldwell street where unborn infants were criminally disposed of, but a more cruel misconception of the motives of the ladies at the head of the "Open Door" could not be imagined. The institution is not for the purpose of fostering immorality and crime, but of lessening such by aiding young women who have gone astray and to direct them up without knowing the shame of their parents. The girl mothers surrender their infants to the home and they are given to persons who promise to adopt them and swear never to disclose the name of the child. The young mothers are not even allowed to know to whom the child is given, as this might cause trouble in the future. For four months the adopted child is kept track of and then formally surrendered if everything is satisfactory.

The inmates of the Open Door are kept religiously secluded from the gaze of the curious and even the residents of the nearest houses do not get a peep at them. Neither visitors nor even members of the Woman's Christian Temperance union can see them. Hence the absurdity of building a high board fence about a place where the inmates are common as the hermit. Many suppose because some of the women in the Open Door have led lives of shame that the ribald song and coarse laugh of the depraved courtesan are common at the institution. But this would never be tolerated. Women who do not sincerely wish to reform are not allowed to stay. It is a notable fact that all the reformed oppress-

ives of shame. But from this they have recoiled with horror, and they have begged of the kind-hearted matron to tell them if repentance and reform were not possible for them. A few days ago a beautiful young woman of pure and noble character who was grief-stricken over a crime committed by her husband, for which he had been sent to the penitentiary, wandered to this institution, attracted by the name, and not knowing its mission. She told the superintendent that she had been trying to find a situation as housekeeper, and although she could find positions readily enough they were invariably to be bought with the price of her virtue. She mentioned a number of persons on whom she had called and among those who had made indecent proposals to her was a well-known man living in a fine house on a prominent street, and who poses as an upright and moral citizen.

"This is the reason," says Mrs. Clark, "that girls with babes cannot go out to work. They are met with insult on every hand and it has been thought best to separate the mothers and babes permanently." At present, as the demand for the home increases, it is necessary that it also multiply, and any donations in the line of money, furniture, bedding, or provisions will be gratefully received. It has been suggested that if each of the coal dealers of Omaha would contribute a ton of coal the home would have sufficient fuel to carry it through the winter. An institution carrying on as noble a work as that of the Open Door is surely deserving of sympathy and support.

W. J. BYRNES. **IMPIETIES.** And now they say that asphalt was used in building the tower of Babel. One of the saddest sights in this world of ups and downs is to see an "I Know My Redeemer Liveth" motto exposed for sale in a pawnbroker's window. An eminent theologian, who ought to know if anybody does, says the angels never laugh. Then the angels never saw a woman trying to saw a stick of cord-wood, that's all. A preacher at Mount Carmel, Ill., said that any geologist who found a gold mine and now he hasn't any congregation to preach to. "This is the time of the year when the wives of popular clergymen begin to lay by money for the purchase of skating cloaks. Since the 1st of October the wedding bells have rung merrily. When asked why women never have shown on their throats what is called the Adam's apple, a sour-appealed bachelor said: "O, the first woman swallowed her apple; Adam's stick in his throat." "Cable cars are quite a recent thing in transportation," remarked the casual caller. "Not at all," replied the same editor. "We read about them in the Bible." "What?" "Yes you will remember that Paul stood before a grasper." "Little Johnnie fell off his chair to-day when he hit the minister on the head," said Brown. "Some sudden illness?" inquired Merritt. "We haven't found out yet," returned Brown. "You see it happened just as I got through telling the minister the number of fine fish I caught this summer. A gentleman once dined at the table of a poor minister of the gospel. The fare was frugal in the extreme. The minister made a brief and appropriate apology by saying: "My wife, sir, is generous, but she is just; it is only by extreme economy that we are able to get our income to meet our expenses." Ministers, preaching on special occasions, sometimes take texts the appropriateness of which strikes an audience at once. It was probably so with a preacher who has just published a volume of sermons. One was "preached at the funeral of a young lady who was buried so deep in the earth that she was as good as dead," and the text was: "And they need no candle," etc. This certainly suggested that there could be no recurrence of the calamity that removed her.

BLACK HAWK'S TOMB.

Where the Remains of the Great Chieflain Rest in Death.

(Written for The Bee.)

Towering high above the placid waters of Lake Koshonshong stands an oak that has withstood the chilly winds of many a Wisconsin winter. By the ordinary observer it would be regarded as but a tree that had been spared by the axman to serve a better purpose than the heating of the family hearthstone or be sacrificed to other ignoble purposes. But, to the red man, it is doubly dear. Its record is handed down in tradition connected with which is that of the final fall of the great Indian chief, Black Hawk. Turning back the pages in history, the eye falls upon an important factor of a warlike tendency in 1832, when the territory of southern Wisconsin was acquired from the Indians by force of arms. It was the last resort of this government, for, after making every reasonable concession to the "sons of the forest" refused to countenance any proposition thus made. In the early days the territory contained for was considered valuable by the natives, for the reason that it was interspersed with lakes abounding in species of the finny tribe, and this together with game, which abounded in the neighborhood, was relied upon, as a means of sustaining life. Being thus situated, the savage was made all the more desperate and determined in not relinquishing his claim. Among the numerous tribes which an arch-chieftain ruled, was one at whose head was Black Hawk. This chief, who is described in an Indian biography, which is awet from more fully in the following, was a man of great strength. He stood six feet two and one-half inches in height, and was otherwise developed in proportion. Multawa, who traced her ancestry back to Massasoit, was his mother, and history bears out the statement that, from her, Black Hawk inherited his courageous spirit. When falling to agree with the agents of the government and when the "pale faces" began to encroach upon the territory referred to, the various tribes met in consultation on the same spot where the capitol of the "Badger state" now lifts its dome in the heart of the beautiful city of Madison. A conclusion was reached in which Black Hawk was designated the arch-chief of the combined forces. The plan of warfare was agreed upon, and which stands without parallel on the records of the most barbarous nations of the earth. Mothers with their female descendants were at the stake. Fathers, sons and brothers were to be made the victims of the tomahawk and scalping knife. The most brutal system of warfare; found in Black Hawk and his clan, a willful following and ardent admirers. The strife opened when an onslaught was made upon a settlement of whites in the adjacent vicinity to Lake Monona. The inhabitants were unprepared for such an invasion, and in consequence, out of the 150 living in that section, only five escaped with their lives. The strong arm of the republic was called upon for support, and from that time until entirely subdued, the savages waged a bitter fight. Along the shores of Lake Kegonsa, where the allied forces of both sides met face to face, it is not an uncommon occurrence for the axeman in felling trees to find bullets imbedded in the trunks. This was the scene of the deciding point of the contest. Black Hawk retreated for some distance in the night, and when the

RELIGIOUS.

Evangelist Moody is devoting his labors to the Pacific coast. He finds San Francisco a hard place to impress.

St. John's church, the new Catholic edifice at Stuyvesant and Willoughby avenues, Brooklyn, will cost \$200,000.

During the last three months nearly 2,500 foreign Jews have left Odessa under the expulsion law, enacted in the spring.

Dr. George H. Houghton, of "The Little Church Around the Corner" in New York, has just completed the fortieth year of his pastorate.

Archbishop Corrigan is the youngest of the Roman Catholic bishops, and presides over the largest see. He seldom uses a coach, and when he cannot walk rides in a horse car. In his dress he is altogether unassuming also.

Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker, of London, seems to be growing more and more bilious. "All ways allowing for exceptions," he says, "the pulpit is the paid slave of respectable society." Of course he regards his own pulpit as the chief exception. "Society" does not patronize it.

A woman who applied for a renewal of her license to keep a public house in Stockton, England, was opposed by the local vicar on the ground that his evening congregation would be lessened thereby, and that it would have a "demoralizing effect on the church officers."

The Roman Catholic priest of Lawrence, Mass., has been working hard to pay off the depositors in the Augustin bank, whose suspension five years ago created such a sensation. During the past two years \$51,000 has been paid to depositors, and it is hoped every cent will be cleared off.

Thomas Strawbridge, an Irishman, resident in Springfield, Ill., though not a devout person in life, at his death left a \$1,000 each to the Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian churches of that city upon condition that each year they caused to be preached from their pulpits a sermon on "The Goodness, Sweetness, Mercy and Unbounded Love of Jesus as the Redeemer of the World," and the performance for this year came off in four churches there the second Sunday in October.

HONEY FOR THE LADIES.

Matchless effects are noted in newsilk and wool fabrics.

The oblong toque is becoming to round faces, and the round toque to those with long, slender features.

Black coats and jackets have given place almost entirely to those in rich dark fruit and flower shades.

Perhaps the best paid woman writer in the country is Miss Southwick, who receives an income of \$7,000 a year.

Russian blue, a super dark shade greatly favored by the princess of Wales, is one of the very popular colors of the season.

Mrs. Ashmead-Bartlett always dresses in ultra esthetic garb, and makes her children look like some of Kate Greenaway's pictures.

The Misses Drexel, of Philadelphia, daughters of the banker, have just opened a school for orphaned children which is called the St. Francis de Sales home.

The duchess of Marlborough is credited with saying that the fate of nations has sometimes been decided on a perfectly matched ribbon.

There is not a judge in the city of Philadelphia who does not respect the legal ability of Mrs. Carrie B. Kilgore, the one woman lawyer of that town.

Embroidery, braiding and cording all appear upon cloth hats and bonnets, and the favorite metal ornaments are long, slender clasps, pins and daggers of oxidized silver.

Many new tailor gowns of neutral tinted cloth have the back drapery very long and but slightly raised, while the front and sides are elaborately braided with black.

Satin holds second rank only in popularity. It is employed more as a complementary material, in conjunction with moire, fine wools and velvet, than as a dress fabric proper.

Paris now ordains for walking a jacket of non-colored cloth with revers and facings of cerise moire, but only she who has the figure of Diana and the complexion of Hebe should venture on the cat-like combination.

Empire gowns for girls of twelve to thirteen, have high round waists with lapping surplice fronts, wide bias sleeves, puffed or not, at discretion, a wide soft sash drawn in with tassels at the ends and straight, very full skirt.

White anaslin yoke-slips are worn up to three years old, after which cashmere is a favorite stuff for girls' gowns, both in dark and light colors, though for parties and dancing lessons, gowns of bright India silk are often chosen.

Embroidery is more and more used with each passing season. From the bonnet crown to the gown hem it is recognized, as always appropriate, and the wide empire border of

at foot of a straight skirt is one of its showiest as well as most proper applications.

French shoes, boots and slippers now come in suede kid much heavier than the glove quality, but with all its delicious softness. Stockings match strictly the gown and their accompaniment, and only the most daringly unfashionable will venture upon white.

Cloth basque are given the empire effect by a wide, soft empire half girdle set high in the seam under the right arm and crossing to hook low under the seam under the left. The front under it is in folds surplice fashion, with a single width more of the trimming stuff.

Fur tippets are very long and have flaring high collars that gave much the effect of wearing your head in a charger a John the Baptist, while the new big muffs just imported have the long hanging ribbon loops at either end that recall those of thirty years ago.

Black is the favorite trimming color in any of a year or so, and instead such children wear waists of natural length with skirts coming half way betwixt knee and ankle, which are lengthened to the shoe-top when miss grows into her teens.

The French walking hat is close and round, the English one long and low, with a square crown and a brim rolled high upon one side or both. Broad ribbon is the proper trimming for either, and it is put on very full, which takes away the masculine severity which is characteristic of this style of head gear.