



New Millinery and Cloak Room,

The elegant Millinery and Garments displayed, together with the moderate price they are sold for, has been a surprise to all. Our Miss Kahl has just returned from the east with the latest novelties in Paris Hats, Bonnets and Trimmings for winter wear, to which we call special attention. She has also picked up many odd lots in Ladies', Misses' and Children's Bonnets and Hats which we offer away below their original cost.

IN OUR CLOAK AND SUIT DEP'T.

New novelties are daily arriving. Our eastern buyers are in the market every day to pick up special drives, thus a constant stream of new Cloaks and Suits at specially low prices are coming in. We pride ourselves on our advanced styles, perfect fit, fine workmanship and the finish of our garments. We are aware the market is flooded with cheaply made up stuff that will hardly hang together while in the store, much less when worn, and usually sold for more than our tailor made garments but you can tell them at a glance. Barr's Cloaks and Suits have been their best advertisers. Superior goods, coupled with low prices, has made Barr's Cloaks and Millinery so popular and necessitated the taking in of the large adjoining store to devote entirely to these two departments.

We are always on hand Monday to give the people

MATCHLESS BARGAINS EVERY ARTICLE EXACTLY AS ADVERTISED.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.
We will place on sale Monday morning one lot of finest imported French Dress Goods, double width, all wool, plain, checks and plaids, for 50c per yard.

NOTION DEPARTMENT.
Twenty gross French Horn Bone, 7, 8, 9, 10 inch, worth from 8c to 15c a dozen. Our price 5c a dozen.

HOSIERY.
Ladies' Black Ingrain Cotton Hose, Becco lined, with white split soles, at 25c a pair.

LACE DEPARTMENT.
A full line of Lace Bed Sets in Nottingham lace, \$1.75, \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$4 and up, at Lace Dept.

LINENS.
Monday we offer a 54-inch Turkey Red Damask at 25c.

BLANKETS.
11-4 extra heavy, fine all-wool, bound in silk, white blankets, \$5, worth \$8.

DRESS TRIMMINGS DEPT.
An elegant line of Fancy Silk and Tinsel Braids, in all the most popular shades, 40c per yard, at Dress Trimming department.

BARR'S POPULAR HANDEKERCHIEF DEPT.
Just received, 25 doz. handsome embroidered Handkerchiefs in white and colored, which we close out at 25c, worth 40c to 50c.

BARR'S GENTS' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
Is now fully stocked with Gents' Underwear, Gents' Socks, Gents' Dress Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, Gents' Gloves, Gents' Suspenders, Gents' Neckties, Gents' Jersey Jackets, etc. Just received, 50 doz. Gents' full regular Norfolk and New Brunswick Merino Socks, which we offer at 25c a pair.

MOURNING DEPT.
Only the best brands of black goods kept in this department, at the lowest possible prices.

SILKS.
A beautiful assortment of China de Requirer Silks for gown fronts, all the latest tints for combinations, 30 inches wide, \$1.25 a yard.

CORSETS.
In this department will be found a full line of Knit Goods of all kinds, Ladies' and Children's Skirts, Hoods, Toboggans, Leggings, Fascinators, Sacques, Children's Dresses, and in fact

the best assortment in this line to be found in the city.

PRINT DEPARTMENT.
Something special in Unbleached Canton Flannels all week.

FLANNEL DEPARTMENT.
Flannel Skirt Patterns in 50 different styles, from \$1 up.

HOUSE FURNISHING DEPT.
Forty opal sets, 4 pieces each, 60c a set.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.
Call and examine our line of Silk and Wool Mittens. The best assortment in Omaha.

Our order department is one of the most complete bureaus in the west. Special attention is given to this department. Goods delivered free of charge for 48 miles from Omaha. Samples sent on application. Send for catalogue.

WM. BARR DRY GOODS COMPANY, 16th and Douglas streets, Omaha.

Barr's

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THE DOMINION OF ST. GEORGE

Observations of an Omaha Minister in Old England.

THE GREAT DOCKS AT LIVERPOOL.

The Six Classes of English Society—Comforts of the Rich and Misery of the Poor—Causes of Poverty.

Life in England.

Landing in a foreign country for the first time is an interesting event in one's life. Everything is new and strange, and you look and listen until the eye is wearied with seeing, and the ear burdened with hearing. Coming to Liverpool in a ship, the first thing you will observe are the docks and landing stage. The docks are gigantic stone walls built out in the river to the deep water line, and enclosing areas of deep water, where the ships lie to discharge their burdens, and to receive their cargoes. These docks are supplied with immense gates, through which the ships enter or depart at high water. On the inner and partition walls stand great warehouses, which receive the incoming and outgoing merchandise of many lands. Liverpool and its sister city, Birkenhead, have about nine or ten miles of solid stone docks. The landing stage is

THE LARGEST FLOATING BODY

ever built by man. It is a great platform nearly half a mile long, and from fifty to one hundred feet broad, resting upon large iron pontoons, and connecting with the shore by about a dozen wagon-ways and covered foot-ways. Upon the landing-stage are a number of frame buildings, including a custom-house and railroad office. This marvelous construction is about one hundred feet from the shore, reaching out into deep water, and all the mighty mass rises and falls with the tide—a distance of twenty-five feet. It is composed of many sections, and in rough weather its undulations are not unlike the movements of a mighty serpent. I know of few things more interesting than the docks and landing-stage in Liverpool. You may well pause and observe them, for you will not see their like again.

THE THINGS THAT MOST IMPRESS A STRANGER UPON LANDING IN ENGLAND ARE

the AGE OF THE COUNTRY and the permanency of all kinds of constructions. The houses, fences and bridges are all built of brick, stone or iron, and with ordinary care will last for centuries. As men move but seldom here, a man builds a house and establishes a business not only for himself but for his descendants for generations; and often the same family, through its succeeding generations, will live in the same house and conduct the same business for centuries. This permanency of things has its advantages and disadvantages. Money is neither made nor lost so rapidly as it is in America. While progress in England is slow, and in many respects the people are behind the times, this may be preferable to moving at a feverish and headlong pace. England is

a finished country in a material point of view, and the people who have adequate possessions there are happier than any people could be in the mad pursuit of wealth. It may be said to be slow in some respects than to represent an unhealthy growth. The time will come in our own country when men will return from the far West to the Middle and Southern and even the Eastern States, and marvel at the rich and uncultivated country that they passed over in their rapid rush for the setting sun.

Upon every hand there are monuments in England reminding us of the days that are gone. When I was at the Old Independence Hall in Philadelphia and saw the room in which the immortal Declaration was signed, and looked upon the old bell that rang out the glad news of the birth of Liberty; and when I was in Faneuil hall in Boston, and then crossed over to Charleston and climbed to the top of Bunkerhill monument, I thought I was in an atmosphere of antiquity. But when compared with what England contains, these things are but the creatures of yesterday. Recently Mr. Gladstone spoke of the parliament that was in power in 1776 as a "late government." Well, I am glad that we have the history of the world, and even that of England, and how young is our country. And if the child has assumed such proportions already, what will the full grown man be?

I stood upon the old wall of Chester, that was begun by Julius Caesar, probably during the life-time of the Apostle John; and there are many old houses and castles and abbeys there that were built during the dark ages. Most of these castles and abbeys are monuments of the reign of priest-craft, and the castles are souvenirs of the days of blood in the good old times.

Some one has said that Americans have no reverence because they have no ruins. Well, I am glad that we have no monuments of the superstition and barbarity indicated by many of the ruins of the old world; and if we had such it would not be like us to reverence them.

But I must tell about the people whom we find in England. Of course there are many exceptions, but Englishmen themselves will bear me out in saying that we do not generally meet the best looking English people in America. Englishmen are such ardent lovers of their own country, and usually so over-estimate its relative advantages, that few of them will ever leave it permanently unless forced to do so by poverty or crime. Consequently the majority of "raw" Englishmen that we meet in America come from the very poor classes who have for centuries been pinched with poverty and inured to drudgery and distress. They are therefore neither so refined nor handsome as the families that have never been in want, and who have no occasion to seek for a livelihood abroad. In America the features of the rich and poor are much alike, but it is not so in England. Centuries of luxury on the one hand, and extreme want on the other, have left their

TRACES IN THE FEATURES OF THE PEOPLE.

The better classes are generally very handsome, but the poor are usually found in the opposite extreme. To people who can care well for their bodies, the climate is favorable to the most beautiful complexion. But I will tell you how the people are arranged as to classes; and this description is not imaginary but real.

The first class is, of course, the royal family, which consists of the queen and her descendants, and those whom they marry who are of royal blood in other nations. To the royal family no one else ever belongs except by the accident of birth.

The second class is composed of the nobility, such as dukes, earls, marquises, knights, etc. Most of these titles are hereditary, and those who do attain to them by great wealth or talents are not equal in social standing to those who inherit them, but who may be lacking in many mental and moral qualities. It is marvelous how the people reverence these high dignitaries. Even Mr. Gladstone used language like this: "As far as I am able to enter into the feelings of a duke," etc.

The third class consists of untitled statesmen, eminent physicians, lawyers, scholars, authors, clergymen of the established church, noted nonconformist preachers, and people who are rich enough to live without any kind of business. This third class composes the gentry. No man below is considered a gentleman in England. If a man is compelled to follow a business, or to work with his hands or brains in order to make money he is not a gentleman, but only a person, and the gentleman does not care to associate with him, and especially to eat with him. Between people who own carriages and those who do not, there is a great gulf fixed.

As long as Mr. Gladstone fell trees simply for exercise or pleasure, the industry of the "great old man" is a subject for general comment and admiration, and the chips from his ax adorned and dignified many an English parlor; but let the eloquent old statesman be compelled to chop down trees for a livelihood and the glory of his chains will depart, and they would not even burn better than the kindling of the poor woodman whose knowledge extends little beyond the horizon that hides the great world from his vision.

The fourth class is composed of ordinary professional men, prominent merchants, skilled workmen of the highest class, etc. This is a very useful class, corresponding to the same people in America. These men are not to be distinguished from the men who do not perform manual labor, but with their business and brains do the most important work of the country. Few of this class could or would work with their hands, and retain their dignity. One of these men will smoke his pipe on the street or in company, and think nothing about it, but to carry a market basket or a baby, he would consider next thing to disgraceful.

The fifth class is made up of all small store-keepers, ordinary workmen, and farmers (i. e., farm laborers). Many of this class are quite well educated, and many are very ignorant. Education is not general among the poor as it is here.

The sixth class are very poor, many of whom are beggars. I can hardly give you an idea of these for we have nobody in this country like them. Here the very poor are as clean and intelligent as anybody; but in England, extreme poverty is frequently another name for ignorance, worthlessness and filth. Since the establishment of the Feudal system the poor are the born vassals of the rich, and know of nothing better, expect to be nothing else, and seem quite satisfied if they can obtain coarse food, clothing, shelter and plenty to drink. Those who are not employed as servants pick up a precarious "living" by doing odd jobs, and by begging. But the better class of servants come from the fifth and not the sixth class. These last are generally too low to obtain respectable employment. It makes the whole heart sick to go into the slums of an English city and see the thousands of half-

starved and nearly naked people swarm out of the narrow streets and back courts on a fine day. Here are multitudes of children whose eyes first opened on these bare, cold walls, dreary courts, dark alleys, and dirty streets. Here these poor creatures who were intended to be in the image of God, are living in entire ignorance of wholesome food, warm clothing, sunny skies, kind words, and happy homes. What has reduced the people to this condition? Or, what makes the stumps of these cities? Even their condition of servitude would not reduce these people to such straits. There are two principal causes.

OVERCROWDING.

There are too many people in many of these old countries, especially in the cities; the supply of workmen is double the demand, wages are very low, and in this state of things the survival of the fittest becomes the rule. The more competent and industrious find employment, and the incompetent and indolent go down, and with them many worthy people have become the victims of unfortunate circumstances.

Drink. This is the most copious feeder of the slums. Thousands of people who could live above want upon their wages are impoverished by drink. And what is worse than all, the women are, in many cases, even harder drinkers than the men. Little children are sent out upon the cold streets to scavenge for rain and snow, to sell kindling wood or to beg, and are frequently beaten by their drunken and brutal parents if they do not return with a given sum of money. I have seen children from five to ten years old on the streets late at night, barefooted even in winter, and crying for money that they might return to some supremely miserable place that they call "home." Every day men, women and children go "singin'" through the streets for bread and money; and in some parts of the city you will walk few paces or turn few corners without confronting some of these poor mendicants. Many of them are in the greatest need, and many more are simply trying to obtain the means to buy drink.

What is being done to remedy this unhappy state of things? There are many agencies at work; I can not mention them all, but a few will indicate to you that England is trying to care for her poor:

1. The city governments do all in their power, first, by furnishing work in making roads, cleaning streets, etc., for all who are willing to do such work. This extra work comes very heavy upon the taxpayers, but they discharge these obligations without much complaint. If some of our American people who grumble at high taxes could but live awhile in the old world, they would return to their homes poorer, but wiser and better contented. Secondly, by providing for as many as possible in the almshouses. These are filled mostly by people unable to work.

2. The churches do much for the relief of the poor, and in this the Established church is the most generous. What wonder? for she has plenty of money to spend in that way. And this very thing gives her a strong hold upon the poor, as well as to rest in her power and influence upon the rich. But all the churches do well in this direction, and only the last judgment will reveal the sorrows soothed and the sufferings assuaged by religious people in England.

3. The various benevolent societies are doing much to mitigate the sufferings of the poor. "Strangers' Rests," "Sheltering Homes," etc., are numerous, and are doing a grand work for the needy. Sheltering homes are places where friendless orphans are taken and fed

and clothed and trained in good behavior and in books for a few months, and then taken away to Canada, where homes are found for them in respectable families. Hundreds are taken out there every year, and their change from the most abject want and keenest suffering to the fair fields and happy homes of the new world is literally salvation to the lost.

4. Many rich men are doing much for the poor in an individual capacity. Rich men in England are often princely givers. I am acquainted with a member of parliament who gives 30,000 meals to the poor every year. I visited a large hall in Liverpool where this gentleman gives a tea and some money once every week to about three hundred aged widows. I never saw so many widows together before, and could not reflect upon the sorrow that was represented in the past and present lives of these 300 women! A commendable thing this in a member of parliament to devote so liberal a share of his means in brightening the lives of the very poor.

But the people needing help increase rather than decrease in numbers, for several reasons:

1. There are more of them than can be helped short of a general division of property, which, of course, will never be.
2. No people increase so rapidly as the very poor in England. Children come in troops, and are turned out to augment the social difficulties of the country.
3. Many of these people are so indolent and shiftless that their wants are continually returning.
4. The already overcrowded population is becoming more densely populated all the time, and as the population increases the condition of the poor grows worse. Some relief is gained by emigration, but few of these people can move without assistance, and they are the very people whom a new country does not need.
5. Above all, the curse of strong drink is the great cause of the people's poverty. Men and women pour in to the saloons and drink until the last penny is gone. Under all these circumstances, provision for the poor in England is a question most difficult of solution.

CONNUBIALITIES.

It is said that less than a year is the average professional life of a good-looking school teacher in Merced county, Cal.

A Winfield, Kan., married man wrote a love letter to a young girl, and she turned it over to a local paper, in which it was printed verbatim.

HONEY FOR THE LADIES.

Butterflies of gold filigree are popular ornaments for the hair.

Bracelets in various designs of braided silver are in high favor.

Stylish umbrellas are made with handles of long shaggy furs are fashionable trappings for winter cloaks.

Floresces, both gathered and pointed, are seen on stylish costumes.

The redingote and draped polonaise are about equally fashionable.

Fashionable costumes of cloth are severe in outline and entirely without ornamentation.

Two materials appear in many of the short coats and other fancy wraps, and in most of the long mantles.

Among the many fashions for stylish young women are charming house-dresses of India cashmere of various handsome art shades.

At Roseburg, Ore., is a "Ladies' Hammer Brigade," which makes a point of keeping down the nails in the wooden sidewalks.

Elegant jet bonnets are made in opera trellis designs and rich arabesque devices from old foundations of white or deep orange velvet.

It is now possible to be the possessor of an entire fur costume including bonnet, cloak, jacket, vest, skirt, gloves and riding-shoes.

One of the more fashionable garitures for millinery this season is jet lace. It is made of very fine-cut beads strung on wire, and is very elegant in effect.

Large plaids are made up bias of the goods,

the skirts being but slightly draped. The bodice is made of plain material of the color most prominent in the plaid.

Women ticket agents are to be employed on the Staten Island rapid transit railway line. They are cheaper than men. Fourteen employes have been discharged.

Brown fur of all sorts is in high favor, but for the use upon cloth, wraps of blue, or red, or green, or yellow-brown, black is most often chosen, and is much better style.

Velvet, velvets and heavy deep cloth plaids are noted on winter long cloaks, and the bodies of new tailor gowns, notwithstanding the fact that they are made of wool, are very much trimmed on the fronts.

Braiding grows more and more the rage for jackets, mantles and gowns, all of which should be accompanied by a braided bonnet of its own just as they did in the days when drapery was unknown.

Fans of flowered gauze ribbon woven in and out over very slender sticks are the thing of the hour. The new fashion is asserted that it will fold and drape to equal the older stuff, and cannot be persuaded to grow glossy no matter how long it is worn.

At last, fashion ordains a gown the pocket whereof does not require an expert of the secret service for its discovery, but opens smiling to the free air of heaven and the hand of its owner just as they did in the days when drapery was unknown.

The variety of elegant outside wraps displayed this season is marvelous, for no two models seem alike, and the exhibit appears to have been made by some one who has made a mode decreed a certain fixed length and style for outside garments. Now every style seems to obtain, from the natty hunting jacket and short coat, to the long, sumptuous French garment of heavy broadcloth and Lyons velvet, fur-lined and fur-trimmed, with countless drapery, visits, military coats, newmarkets, driving jackets, and caplain capes and pelermes as a happy medium.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Lord Chumley" will now travel throughout the country.

It is rumored that the Amy Sherwin opera company has disbanded in Australia.

Mme. Helene Hastreiter has made a great success at the Teatro Costanzi, in Rome, in her new play, "Washington Life."

Rossini's "Stabat Mater" will be given under the auspices of the G. A. R., at Fitchburg, Mass., December 12.

Miss Niska, who has been enjoying operatic success in portions of Europe, is a Maryland young lady, Miss Nicholson.

Mr. F. S. Morland has been engaged for the production of Miss Fannie Aymer Matthei's new play, "Washington Life."

"Queen Topaz," the opera by Massé, in which Zella Lusson sings the chief part, is not hailed with praise in the cities where it has been given.

Mme. Sofia Scialoja is singing in London. She leaves shortly for Russia, where she is to sing at the Imperial Opera house during the winter season.

Mme. Fursch Madi is expected in New York, where she will make her first appearance with the New York Oratorio society at the Metropolitan Opera house.

Senior Sarasate, the great violin player, is small, handsome and genial. He will chat and tell stories by the hour on any topic except himself, and speaks many languages.

Paris is excited over the announcement that Patti is to create the role of Juliette at the production of Gounod's new work in the grand opera. Gounod himself will conduct the orchestra.

Mr. Bronson Howard will call his new play "Shenandoah." It will be produced at the Boston museum November 19. Miss Viola Allen creating the leading female role, Gertrude Ellingham.

Early in August Mr. Crane will open his first season as a lone star under the management of Mr. Joseph Brooks in an elaborate spectacular production of Shakespeare's "Henry IV." Mr. Crane appearing as Falstaff.

Mr. Edwin Booth and Mr. Lawrence Barrett, says the New York Times, will have the assistance of the pupils of the Madison square theatre "department of instruction" in their production of "Othello" and "The Merchant of Venice" at the Fifth Avenue theatre.

Stelle Mackaye and Bronson Howard, two among the foremost of American dramatists, will furnish the music for the new season. Mr. Robson will have the exclusive control of "The Henrietta," and Mr. Mackaye has written for the comedian a romantic comedy-drama.

Ima di Murska, the famous soprano, was recently reported shattered in mind and living in destitute circumstances in a recently furnished room in Washington square, New York. It is now declared that she is residing quietly and comfortably on Staten Island, and will soon give a series of concerts.

Miss Blanche Davonport, a sister of Fanny Davonport, is a singer who gave much promise in destitute circumstances in a recently furnished room in Washington square, New York. It is now declared that she is residing quietly and comfortably on Staten Island, and will soon give a series of concerts.

Add 20 drops of Angostura Bitters to every glass of impure water you drink. The genuine only manufactured by Dr. Slegert & Sons.