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# RAI (CONBRS

SALE

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Our store has been crowded ever since we opened, and we have given out thousands and thousands of dollar's worth of fine dress goods, silks, linens, notions, in fact goods from every department in the store, but there is

## PLENTY LEFT YET.

Of course there will not be so many patterns to chose from tomorrow as there was yesterday, but our assortment is so large that you will be easily pleased. We quote no prices, We have no time. The goods that smelt the smoke, the most are nearly all sold now and the

# BETTER GOODS GO ON SALE MOND At the Same Ruinous Prices.

As have prevailed for the last two days. Store opens at 8 a. m.

## N. B. FALCONE

# Douglas Street

THE GRAND SIRE OF ODDFELLOWS

A Fitting Celebration of the Anniversary of the Order in America-Grand Sire Underwood Lends His Presence-

The following interesting letter has been received by Mr. Alexander Atkinson from that eminent English Masonic authority, Mr. John Yarker of Manchester, who is recognized as a leading light in Masonry in England and who is a past grand senior warden of the grand lodge:

WITHINGTON, MANCHESTER, April 3, 1890. You put to me four questions upon Musonry the action of your grand lodge and its grand master is conesed to all the laws of lawful eraft. Masonry as transmitted to us through the conturies, and that I consider it to be the ancient fabric of the craft by every lawful soule platitudes, as I have learned by long exsonic platitudes, as I have fearned by long experience, pass for nothing and weigh nothing with ninety-nine Masons out of every hundred; they do not study to fulfill their obligations. I will, therefore, adopt a different course in considering the matter with you, and to that end will leave out of the question altogether the rites foreign to our ancient craft, and show what genuine Masonry is as it has been transmitted to us for above two thousand years.

been transmitted to us for above two thousand years.

What then was the ancient craft? Did it ever meddle with matters beyond it? We have in England two precious MSS. The older is the constitution of Euclid, sanctioned by Athelston, transmitted in rhyme, and committed to writing about the year 1570. It has recently been named the Regins MS. The other is a collection of various charges from ancient Masons and chromietes and closing with the same Euclid charge, which it equally asserts was sanctioned by King Athelston. It was committed to writing not later than 1450, and is called the Cooke MSS. The account is practically the same in both MSS. Our traditions fix upon Edwin, king of Northumbria, in 636 as the carllest known Masonic organizer, and all make Athelston the great law-giver of the craft guild. York was especially Roman, and as Euclid was an Archon of the torsteries, a Platonist, and master of a school of geometricians, it is probable that the assertion of these MSS. Interior corganized the ancient

Instruction the free-born children of the land—"bia certyn time they were not all livke abuil for to take of the forseyd art, wherefore that the forsayds Maister Englet ordeynet thet were passing of conynge should bepassing honoured. And did to call the conynge Maister to Inform the lesse of conynge Maisters of the wich were called maisters of nobilite of wytte and conynge of that art. Nevertheless they commanded that that that there lesse of witte schold not be called servante nor sogette but Felans for nobilite of their gentylle

We find it, therefore, stated that Euclid con-

the aforesald art."

But the "points" of the craftsmen make a second call to them also, the law being similar in both MSS. I will quote it from the Regius:

Eth point—Ther as the sembli y-holde schal

The seventy-first anniversary of the insti-

never were swore before" (presumably appren-

Now, these two books embrace all the known Now, these two books embrace all the known laws of Masonry, but there is not one single word to prohibit the Mason from joining any other association or guild. Yet there is evidence that they did associate themselves freely with the Hormetic societies of the period, for we read in the "Ordinail of Alchemy," compiled by Thomas Norton, "in this year of Christ 1477," as follows:

But wonder it is that weevers deale with such works.

works, Freemasons and tanners with poore Pissh Clarkes.
Stayners and glasiers will not thereof cease.
And yet seely tinkers will put them in preese.
The Masonic assemblies fell into disrepute

aws were passed against them and their egality finally abolished in 1547. Masonry legality finally abolished in 1547. Masonry took refuge in small independent town coteries, of which we have many on record. Anderson found an old tradition that an assembly was held at York, about the year 1559, and an armed force was sent to disperse it, but friends were made of its leaders and the assembly was allowed to continue its deliberations. It seems a genuine tradition, for from this time a new form of constitution comes into use and is found in the possession of all the private town ledges, and each asserts for the first time that Edwin or Athelstan held his assembly at York. It is clear that a rearrangement had become necessary for the form of proceedings is modified; the first series of charges is for Masons in general, the second to masters and follows, and the documents are addressed to the "Good Brethren and Fellows."

nents are addressed to the "Good Brethres and Fellows." In or about 1663 an attempt, was made to reand rellows.

In or about 1663 an attempt was made to revive the authority of the ancient grand assembly. It was enacted that for the future the whole craft should be under one grand master. The object of these new regulations (which are added to a copy of the charges preserved amongst the Harleian M88, in the British museum) was to regulate the abuses into which the craft had fallen for want of a ruling center, and to get back some of its operative control. It is probable that these new regulations' were a York arrangement for they add a copy of a new charge to which apprentices were to be sworn, and this charge is found in use chiefly, if not entirely, in Yorkshire, Durham and Northugberland. It would seem that the private lodges had usurped the functions of the assembly, yet there is quite sufficient to show that these bodies preserved three classes of secrets—for apprentice, fellow and master, as now—neither more nor loss.

Vet still in all these centuries no Masonic pope

trainty admitted stocking weavers, sheemakers, infliers, mesons, carpenters, brickinyers, guissniths, butters etc., to write and teach astrology.

The next period of Masonry was the revival of a ruling center in London, in 1717. It was practically the old assembly, for 1ts first laws enacted that they only had the power of making masters and fellows. It did not there, nor has it ever since, assumed the Nebraskan Masonic popedom, yet they were not ignorant of other claimants, for Robert Samber, in 1722 addressed them in the Rosierucian tanguage, alinding to higher degrees. As it is the parent of all Masonry in the world it is the only body that has the right to deline what craft Masonry is, Its laws and ceremonics from 170 onry is. Its laws and ceremonies from 1717 on-wards have enacted that pure craft Masonry consists of three degrees and that it is not in the power of any man or body of men to make in-movations therein. Nor has it ever passed laws to advance or prohibit anything outside of its own legitimate three degress. It never will.

The reliability of this account of 2,000 years policy can be ascertained by every one; if the grand lodge of Nebruska has departed from it then it has ceased to be a genuine grant lodge of the craft and it would become the duty of genuine Masens to establish against it, and is spite of it, a genuine grand lodge. If the grand master has become a Masonie pope he should be niet by a Masonie Luther, able to expose his pretentions. That is a legithmate course. Some after paying their money, will become expelled, and be dishonestly deprived of their money's worth and the privileges for which they paid hard cash, but what matters it? Few people care to associate with lines, perturers and regues, even if a little money is forfeited.

Very un-Masonie language, you will say. It is not addressed to those who admit of being called Masons. Real Masons can only be men of honor to whom a promise is sacred. Fraternally yours. The reliability of this account of 2,000

Oddfellows' Anniversary.

was celebrated in a very fitting manuer by the lodges of Omaha, Council Bluffs and South Omaha on Thursday and Friday of the

> C. Underwood arrived in Council Bluffs on Thursday morning and was met at the depot by the cantons of the Patriarchs Militant and scorted to the Ogden house.

At 11 o'clock the line was formed and the parade started. The line of much led through the principal streets of the city which were lined with thousands of spectators. The line was headed by a platoon of police followed by the P. M. band of Omaha and four cantons of the Patriarchs Militant; then came the carriages containing the hon-ored guest and the grand officers of the states the Rebekah degree and a number of veteran Odfellows. Following these came a long line of Oddfellows' lodges from all parts of Iowu and Nebraska. There were about nine hun-

After passing through several of the streets the grand sire and the grand officers were esorted to the stand in the square and reviewed

he grand sire in the opera house at Conneil Bluffs. Deputy Grand Master Biodorman of Council Bluffs officiated as master of cere-monies, Deputy Grand Master John Evans of Omaha welcomed the grand sire to this western country in a most cloquent address.

Evans, who is noted for being a good speaker, surpassed himself on this occasion and celipsed all previous efforts in this direction. General Underwood responded in an address which was listened to with breathless interest. It was replete with good sound doc ened by flashes of wit which kept the immense audience in the very best humor Several other addresses were made which

were well received. At 8 p.m. the grand sire held a reception in the parlors of the Missonic temple, and at 9 o'clock a grand promenade concert and ball were given in the Masonic hall.

Friday morning General Underwood was driven to this side of the river and was shown

over this city and South Omaha.

In the afternoon a reception was tendered him at the Oddfellows' hall, on Fourteenth and Dodge streets. The hall had been handomely decorated with flowers and plants and floral emblems. A large number of the Daughters of Rebelah and Oddfellows had assembled to greet the supreme officer of the order, all of them being in the regalia of the

D. G. M. John Evans of this city officiated addressed the assembly at some length, giv-ing the Daughters of Rebelah some sound advice with reference to the coming convention of the Rebekahs at Topeka. He impressed upon them the fact that the Rebekah degree is subordinate to the Oddfellows, and warned them against asking too much of the sover eign grand lodge. It was better, he said, to go slow about the matter of organizing a permanent convention of the Rebekahs and not try to bring this about all at once, as it would only result in a complete failure. It was a common idea with women that because they could rule and wheedle their husbands they could do the same with others, but that policy would be suicidal if attempted on the sover-eign grand lodge. The delegates to the conention at Topeka should be fully instructed as to what was to be done as the result of their meeting would be acted on by the high er body, and great care should be taken to have the matter in such shape that it would be acted on favorably. The grand sire concluded his address by paying the ladies a number of compliments and he also expressed

the greatest pleasure at being in this city. The visit had been a revelation to him, he said, and he was filled with wonder at what The grand sire was followed by Grand Master Longueville of Iowa; Dr. I. T. Ab-bott, G. R. of Iowa; J. K. Powers, G. R. of

Iowa, and others.

At 4 o'clock the party was driven to the depot and took the train for Des Moines. The Oddfellows of York have for some time been preparing for the organization of a canton, and Saturday evening last the work was consummated by instituting Canton
Paran No. 7, with twenty members. Colonel
Nichols, commander of the department of Nebraska. Adjutant F. B. Bryant of Omaha,
and I. P. Gage of Fremont, instituted the

new order. The officers are N. P. Lundeen, captain; A. J. Willeins, lieutenant; George F. Burr, cusign, J. D. White, clerk; N. V. Harlan, accountant; Carl Zimmerer, standard bearer.

pleasant time was enjoyed. Music and dance ing were the features of the entertain-ment, and divided the interest with luncheon crizes all these affairs given by this lodge. It was a fitting ending of the celebration in or of the seventy-first anniversary of the

A. O. U. W. Exeter todge No. 11, A. O. U. W., met at heir hall Tuesday evening, April 22, and were called to order promptly at 8 o'clock by M. W.

 A. Bickel. F. T. Dimick, P. M. W., and "father" of the Exeter lodge, sat. in his customary chair, this being the last night of his attendance at Exeter lodge, he with his family leaving this week for Wauneta. Neb., their future home, About the middle of the opening ode the loors were thrown open by the I. W., and in may hed the A. O. U. W. band at the head of 125 members, their wives and invited guests. The officers and brethren in the lodge room elned in the grand march, Brother Dimick done being too filled with surprise to move this being the first notice he had received of the farewell reception to be tendered him. Quiet restored and greetings ended, Brother J. F. Hommel, in a next speech, re-viewing Brother Dimick's connection with the order, presented him with a gold-mounted P. M. W. badge, engraved with the name of

After a short response by the guest of the evening the tables were spread and a royal supper and social amusements ended the vening's entertainment\_

Exeter lodge No. 11 since—its organization in 1883, and during that time has missed but one session of lodge, except through absence fro town. He has always been the leader and his departure for Wanneta is deeply re-gretted by each member of the order.

Exeter lodge now enrolls about seventy members. It has recently given several pub-ic entertainments, notably an expose of the cites and ceremonies of the "Ancient Order and has a similar course mapped out for the future.

The A. O. U. W. band recently organized by

embers of the order, the instruments being lodge property, will be an important factor in future entertainments. The A. O. U.W. has now obtained a footing in Nova Scotia. Chebiato lodge No. 1 having

bucto lodge No. 1 having seen instituted at Halifax. The growth of the order in New England n February reached nearly three hundred.

The "Peckham" Scottish Rite. The grand master of the Masons of the Dis trict of Columbia has issued an edict annulling an edlet issued last July against the "Cerneau" Scottish rife Masons for alleged fraternal relations with the Grand Orient of France. This action, which, no doubt, will be of interest to the Masonic fraternity throughout the United States, was taken after the receipt of a properly authenticated copy of a proclamation issued by the supreme grand council Cerneau Scottish rite Masons, in which it is stated that they "never intentionally did or committed any act or thing showing any want of loyalty to ancient craft Masoury, and that there may be no further excuse to claim that we have, we do hereby withdraw sald proposal, and annul, eacate and set uside each, and every act, and thing done by anyone in authority of our rite wherein it might be claimed, even by our ene-mies, that fraternal relations had been effected between the said Grand Orient of France or any of its bodies and our organization, con-trary to the order or decree of any grand lodge

of the United States."

All parties interested in organizing a lodge of the Knights of the Golden Eagle in South Omaha are requested to please address box

How the Genoese Navigator Made His Memorable Voyage

THE BOATS WERE MERE MUD SCOWS.

A Noted Marine Artist Has Carefully Reproduced on Canvas the Fleet that First Touched America's Shores.

Washington, April 24.-[Special to The BEE.]-The near approach of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by the intropid adventurer Christopher Columbus naturally invests every topic relating to the incidents of that voyage with the greatest interest. The long voyage over a trackless scean never before ploughed by the prow of European vessel affords material for the contemplation of philosopher as well as histo rian. The character of the vessel in which this matchless voyage was made is naturally an interesting subject and has been much discussed by naval experts who have given the subject attention. Lately there has been painted in this city a picture of the caravel in which Columbus made his voyage to this country as well as pictures of the Nina and

Pinta in the same composition. The artist who has just finished this histor cal achievement is Mr. Harrison Eustman, a man of rare ability in all branches of his act, but who has devoted his time and talents to the painting of historical craft, and having all his life been an assiduous collector of literature relating to marine painting and marine architecture, he is especially well fitted to undertake the task of perpetuating on canvas the marine scenes of historical interest to lovers of art as well as to the student. Mr. Eastman's collection of etchings, engravings and sketches of the craft of this world number many thousand, as in his collection are depicted the vehicles of aquatic transportaion from the dug-out cance, the original of which in the Kiel museum is thought to be ! the earliest known boat, to the photograph of the latest armed cruiser. The period of derelopment in naval architecture during the middle and later ages is especially well repre-

Some time ago Mr. Eastman conceived the Some time ago Mr. Eastman conceived the idea of painting a picture of the craft used by Columbus, being lacited thereto by the success with which a painting of the "May-flower" was received. This latter picture was painted by Mr. Eastman last year from data gathered from his collection, and was immediately purchased by Mrs. Senator Stanford. In painting the Santa Meria and other vessels of Columbus, Mr. Eastman did not depend entirely upon his own collection. not depend entirely upon his own collection for his material, but consulted also the work of Admiral de Paris, the famous French writer on nautical matters who, several years ago by direction of the French government, devoted much time and labor to the task of evolving the type and style of vessel used by the discoverer of America. After much research he decided on not only the dimen-Paris claims as the original vessel that started from Palos, but his drawing is not a service imitation of that of French admiral but different from it in several points on which more light has been thrown by later researches than was obtainable when de Paris brought out his

The work described by de Paris and graphically depicted on canvass by Mr. Eastman is a small craft the size of which would deter to the fishing banks of Newfoundland, and would subject to ridicule the man who would even suggest the idea of a voyage to Europe in the cranky looking ark. The Pinta and the Nina were even less seaworthy than the

yard over the stern carrying a small lateen sail. There is some discussion as by the type of sails carried by the three ships of Columbus, but history has given de Paris authority for his statement to the effect that she was rigged with the large triangular sails with which the ship was most frequently rigged and which the sailors of the Mediter ranean were most familiar, and consequently most skillful. The bottoms of the three ships were nearly flat according to the custom of the locality in which they were built, and they drew eight or nine feet of water. The chief peculiarity of these caravels was the curious way in which they bulged at the water line and "tumbled in" above the line.

The greatest width of the ship was at the water line and from this to the deck line was a decided narrowing of the width of the vessel. This same principle has in the last century come into use in the construction of the most scientific gunboats, but for a different reason. In the caravels of the Fifteenth cen-tury the great bulge at the water line was for the purpose of rendering the boat more safe during a storm when the waves were canning high as by this means the boat olled more easily in the surge and was less kely to be capsized in heavy running water. In these latter days the same method of con-

allowing free play of guns fore and aft on a

The statement that the caravals of Columbus were undecked has been doubted, but there is the assertion of one historian of undoubted authenticity to the effect that the Santa Maria carried a full deck, but that the Pinta and Nina were caravels of the halfdeck class. Both classes of boats had a small deck forward known as the forecastle, and another small deck at the stern known variously as the after-deck, the quarter-deck, the after-eastle and the poop-deck. There was also another pent house shelter high up on the stern for the accommodation of the watch. In the Santa Muria there was a full deck between the fore and after castles, but in the Pinta and Nina there were no decks save the small castles. They were protected from sweeping seas, however, by a arious yet ingenious device—that—prevented he—heavy—seas from breaking over the side and filling the hold. Along the side of ship, attached to the shear plank of the smaller vessels, were fastened heavy stanchions to the tops of which was lashed a lon chions to the tops of which was inside a long pole forming a rall several feet above the deck. To this, in dirty weather, was laced a strong sheet of matting of such closeness of weaving as to effectually prevent the seas breaking over the boat. These being fastened

to windward, served the purpose of raising the deck line and thus made the vessel much Looked at from behind one of these caravels would strike the beholder with astonishment at the development of the ship above the deck line. From the water line the ship began to tumble in and rose high in the air until the stern towered so far above the water is to cause one to wonder why it was that the entire outfit did not overbalance and capsize. The stern rose to almost a point and the entire—length—of—this stern from water line to the top of the watch deck afforded—room—for the most extensive scheme of decoration. The Nina and the Pinta—were not—so long

the Sauta Muria, and were rigged some hat differently. Mr. Eastman in his paintas the Santa Jarra, in the middle distance and the Nina somewhat further off. Both, however, are clearly drawn so that their characteristics may be easily discerned. The two smaller ships were about seventy five two smaller ships were about seventy five. eral feet. Neither of these boats had decks

All three of the ships were rigged with a quare sail on the forward must, vimil lateen sail over the stern, and ateen sails on the main and mizzenmast. foremast carried a topsail, but this sail was not carried on the other masts during even the most pleasant weather. No jib was car-ried, but when the steady trade wind that columbus encountered was mild and not to

Mr. Eastman has had associated with him Baltimore, whose marines have established his status as an artist of that class. For sometime past he has worked with Mr. Eastman, and to him is largely due the richness of color in the painting, and especially PERRY S. HEATH.

The Knights Templar of Denver, wherethe conclave is to be held in 1892, are already making preparations for the celebration, money has been promised to decorate the entire city. It has been decided to build an immense pavilion near the temple, in the shape of a parallelogram, where every grand commandery is to be apportioned a place for

headquarters and general rendezvous.
At the election April 11 the following officers of Bethlehem Commandery No. 18, Knights Templar, of Hebron, Neb., were elected: Sir O. I. Steele, eminent comman-der; Sir J. A. Bowdle, captain general; Sir der; Sir J. A. Bowdle, captain general; Sir J. W. Hudhes, prelate; Sir W. D. Galbraith, senior warden; Sir A. D. Werner, junior warden; Sir J. E. Thomas, treasurer; Sir J. M. Fitchpatrick, recorder. The appointive officers have not yet been selected.

K. of P.

A large division of the Uniform Rank was astituted at Beatrlee Thursday night. The eremony was followed by a ball and ban-

A new todge is being formed in the vicinity of Fort Omaha. Another section of the Endowment Rank is about to be instituted in this city.

Colonel J. B. Powell of Milwaukee, Colonel Dale of Columbus and several others went to Platte Centre Tuesday night to institute a section of the Endowment rank.

STARTLED BY THE HALO.

A Strange Forerunner to a Severe Stroke of Paralysis. A strange strange story connected with the illness of Rev. Thomas MacMaecters

has come to light. The reverend man is eighty-three years of age and was stricken with paralysis on Saturday night, says a Glen Falls, N. Y., dispatch to the San Fran-cisco Examiner. His venerable wife says he returned from a walk about 8:30 o'clock in the evening and sat down on the bed. Almost immediately he was

stricken with paralysis.
"He began to smile," she says, "and there came about his head a halo as of fire so bright that it illuminated the I called for assistance, and my daughter, Mrs. Joseph MacMasters, and a neighbor, Mrs. Jarvis, came into the room. Both were terribly frightened at the bright halo of fire which surrounded my

husband's head, and they fled," Young Mrs. MacMastess says the halo had the appearance of a luminous cloud about the old gentleman's head. It extended above him for a few inches, and reached from shoulder to shoulder.

"Heresembled dancing sunshine, but as it happened during the evening it could not, of course, be that," is the way The halo is said to have lasted until

the old man was laid on the bed, when it vanished. A reputable physician who was told of

the occurrence says that the supposed halo is easily explained by the presence of phosphorus in the old man's hair,

The Englishman who gave, as a reaon for not trying to resene a man whom he saw drowning, that he had "never been introduced to him," must step down from fame's pedestal to make room for a With this primitive rig and in the clum-sity built caravels built at Palos. Columbus made his unequalled voyage across the Atlan-tic and even with the small spread of canvas might get into trouble with the coroner.