...THE GRANDEST TREAT OF ALL...

Dunfermline, Glasgow, Belfast, Forfar, and Germany, contributors to the feast.

Seems odd to refer to a linen feast—This. however, is what we want you to attend on Monday morning Mr. Falconer placed a large order for linens-goods arrived just before store closed-many designs were exclusive.

Importers offered goods to us at a liberal

We asked them to send samples of entire

Samples arrived Thanksgiving day-10 invoices covered with the details.

We want the ladies of Omaha to act as a jury-what you decide is attractive-we will order forwarded

Nothing shown before 8:30 on Monday morning. You can order duplicates up to the extent of the Falconer purchase. Terms Cash! You may, however, select what you want

No question about the value! Chicago never presented a greater variety in a single day.

If we know anything about linens, this is the greatest opportunity ever presented.

> We can only show—single items—one cloth of a kind—one dozen Napkins of a kind—Lunch Sets, no duplicates—Towels from the cheapest to the finest fringed and open work ends.

> Colored border sets if you want them— Doylies and Center Pieces that are poems.

KILPATRICK-KOCH DRY GOODS CO.

Xmas is coming—What more pleasing than fine Linen—or more appropriate, if you will?

and take them when

you please.

Interesting Chapter from the Files of the Secret Order.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS

Trial of Five Leading Lights of the A. P. A. on Charges of Revealing Secrets of the Star Chamher Organization.

Among the interesting documents that came into the possession of The Bee during the recent political campaign was a stenographic report of the trial of a number of prominent members of the A. P. A. of Omaha who were suspended from the order by J. H. Winspear, when he was state president of the order in 1892.

The document in question is decidedly interesting and unique and furnishes the correct and authentic account of the proceedings in the memorable case that created a sensation in the A. P. A. circles of the country at the time. Efforts were made to get at the real inside facts of the case at the time, but the A. P. A. was a pretty close corporation then and only fragments of the story could be gleaned. It will be recalled that Jim Winspear, then, as now, a conspicuous figure in the councils of the order, had been accused of having made a cold-blooded deal to sell the voting strength of the order to a candidate for a lucrative office for \$1,500 in cash and that the deal was consummated and the goods delivered. Win-spear and his next best friend, Dan Angell made the deal and secured the money. The ferred with the supreme council of the A. P. A. by members of the Omaha lodges and an effort made to get Winspear expelled from the order and removed from his posifrom the order and removed from his posi-tion as state president for Nebraska. Be-fore the matter could be brought to a hear-ing Winspear took the bull by the horns and preferred charges against his accusers, A. P. Houck, C. E. Currier, Phil E. Winter, George W. Covell and John T. Cathers, and suspended them from the order for violations of their oaths and the laws and rules of the A. P. A.

That was the condition of affairs in the order when the state executive board of the

A. P. A. met in January, 1892, to investi-gate the charges against State President Winspear, and his counter charges against the five members named. For the pro-ceedings of the state council The Bee has the documents, the charges and counter charges over the signatures of the members in question and the stenographic report of the meeting made by Charley Potter, the well knewn A. P. A. shorthand reporter, who before the state executive board.

The first part of this official document is marked "Exhibits A and B" and consists of marked Exhibits A and B and consists of the order of Winspear removing the "Friends" from the order and the answers and counter charges of the accused mem-bers. The first order is dated at Omaha on January 22, 1892, and in the language of the document, "suspends forthwith Friend George W, Covell and Friend P, E, Winter of Council No. 5 of Omaha, Neb, they to of Council No. 5 of Omaha, Neb., they to be prohibited from attending any council of the order until they have been tried and acquitted by the state council of Nebraska, of the following charges, towit: For improper conduct that they did on or about the first day of January, A. D., 1892, read to and show to George P. Bemis in the city of Omaha, Neb., certain proceedings of Council No. 5. A. P. A., they well knowing that the said Bemis was not a member of the mis was not a member of the order, thus n and there most willfully and wrong-ly violating their cath and the obligation

their oaths. These charges are signed by J. H. Winspear, state president.

state council alone has the power to try the charges. The answer is tame and pleads only the lack of jurisdiction. He follows answers in brief, and answers in brief, and

this answer with an appeal to the state coun-cil of the A. P. A. order of Nebraska, in which he denies that he had any part in showing the records of Council No. 5 to Mayor Bemis or any one else and alleges in which the action was supposed to have been taken. The final clause of Friend Covell's answer tells the story in a nut-It is as follows: "I allege and aver that said charges were

not filed against me by said J. H. Winspear, but were made in connection with an illegal and unwarranted suspension directed against me by him because I was appointed as a member of a committee to investigate him and his conduct in corruptly taking money from a candidate to obtain the endorse of the order for him, and in order to prevent any action being taken by me as a member of said committee and also to corruptly accomplish his purpose of using the order to fur-ther his personal ends and those of his ac-

"As a loyal American and Friend," Phil Winter makes his answer to the charges of Winspear on lines laid down by Covell, and concludes as follows: "My sole crime has been that I denounce corruption and have discharged committee duty placed upon me challenge severest scrutiny, asking only full d fair hearing and unbiased judgment."
"Exhibit C" is the order of Winspear a

state president suspending Charles E. Currier, president of Council No. 5 for at a meeting of said council on January 15, 1892 allowing the following proceedings: "Re solved, That it is the sense of Council No 5 of the A. P. A. that no power has been delegated to the A. P. A. conference committee as a body, nor to any part thereof, nor to any person or persons, to select or recommend candidates for any appointive offices to be filled by any of the municipal or county officers-elect, and upon motion it was ordered to place a copy of this resolution in the hands of George P. Bemis, mayor, and Mesers. Winspear and Redfield."

Just by way of explanation it may be stated that the conference committee at that very time was making up the slate of the city and county appointees and employes. Friend Cathers was an aspirant for the appointment as city attorney and Friend Winter wanted to be city prosecutor. The conference com-mittee had made other selections and the the work of the conference committee by passing the resolution and thus robbing the conference committee of the power that had been conferred upon it by the various A. P.

A. lodges of the city.

Mr. Currier, as president of Council No. 5, filed his answer denying the jurisdiction of the executive board and then at a meeting heid at room 221, Omaha National bank, at 5 p. m. on March 10, 1892, Mr. Currier filed an additional answer before the state council in which he admitted the adoption of the resolution and its presentation to Mayor Bemis, but denied that he violated his oath as a member of the A. P. A. in so doing. He also asserted that the charge made by Winepear was only to prevent his own in-vestigation and trial upon the charge of

A. P. Houck was suspended by Winspear charged with having divulged the names of a large number of the members of the order This order of suspension is signed by Win-spear and marked "Exhibit D." Mr. Houck answered, denying the charge, and cited the action of the supreme council at its mesting in St. Louis in ordering his reinstatement forthwith.

forthwith.

Friend Cathers' suspension, marked "Exhibit E," and signed by Winspear, was for the alleged offense of going to persons who were not members of the order and getting information which was read in Council No. 5, making charges against members of the order. In his answer Friend Cathers denies that he acted improperly, but does admit that he got statements in writing from two ran second charge of the compliant alleges that Friends Covell and Winter developed to Mayor Bemis certain records and receedings of Council No. 5 in violation of secured \$1,500 in money from a candidate for office, that Winspear and Dan Angell solicited and secured \$1,500 in money from a candidate for office, for which consideration they promised him the support of the A. P. A. order in Douglas county at the election.

Thers you have all of the charges and angwers, in brief, and the decks are cleared for the hearing of the cases before the state executive board of the A. P. A. order in Nebraska. This hearing was held in room Nebraska. This hearing was neid in room 321, Omaha National bank, Omaha, on Thursday, March 10, 1892, at 5 p. m. The report of the proceedings and trial are certified to over the signatures of the accused as follows:
"We, the undersigned, A. P. Houck, C. E. Currier, John T. Cathers, George W. Covel and P. E. Winters, and C. A. Potter, sten ographer, do hereby testify and certify that the following proceedings were had as hereinafter reported, having been by the said C. A. Potter, official court reporter of the braska, taken down in shorthand as they were had and by him reduced to typewriting from his shorthand notes taken at and dur

This certificate of the correctness of th proceedings was signed by the five accuse members, by Potter and by C. E. Miller, chairman of the state executive board and vice president of state council: E. S. Emmon: secretary of state board and of state council M. H. Redfield, treasurer of state board and of state council; J. H. Winspear, member state executive board by special provision of state constitution and acting state presiden

move this board go into executive seasion."

Mr. Houck-How —. Do we understand that you sit here today both as accuser and as judge at the same time?

Mr. Winapear—Now, see here, you fellows sneaked down to St. Louis and got this matter before the supreme council and they referred it back to the state executive board and I am a member of it. Mr. Winter-What did they refer to the

Mr. Winspear-The whole thing, Mr. Winter-Not so, On the Mr. Winter-Not so. On the contrary they made a number of findings and orders and recommendations, to-wit: That the supreme secretary notify the state secretary of Nebraska that in these four particularthe supreme council does not sus ain the state president and order the reinstatement of the suspended members, and recommend that the state president of Nebraska be not confirmed at this time, but that the grievance

of No. 5 against him be referred to the executive board of the state of Nebraska for immediate investigation. Mr. Winter went on to explain that the executive board had promised to fully in-vestigate the charges against Mr. Winapear, but that no notice of such meeting for investigation had been received. He continued:
"Instead, the individual members of Council No. 5 who formed the committee investigat-lag the conduct of J. H. Winspear are cited to appear before you at this time and place to snswer to charges made against them by that same J. H. Winspear, charges trumped up by him seven weeks after Council No. I began the investigation of the charges of boodling in A. P. A. votes, and five weeks booding in A. P. A. votes, and five weeks after our committee had reported that there had been such hoodling, and that evidence had been taken fastening this infamy on this J. H. Winspear and one Daniel Angell, and which charges were falsely made by this J. H. Winspear with intent and hope to punish the action already taken and to present a supplier to the supplier of the supplier to the supplier of the supplier to the supplier of the supplie

vent any further investigation against him-self." Mr. Winter concluded by asking whether Mr. Winspear or the accessed mem-bers were on trial. He denied the jurisdic-tion of the body, as there was not a querum of the state council present, but only a quorum of the executive board. He quoted a lot of the rules of the order and provisions of the A. P. A constitution, showing that the executive board would not have authority

to try the case in question. Then to recur to Mr. Potter's report: Mr. Currier—And I want to know, does Mr. Winspear intend to sit as judge and jury upon the case he brings as complaining witness?

retire from the room until we decide how we want to go at this. Mr. Winter—As Judge Covell and other elderly gentlemen are present, and as it is cold without, I respectfully suggest that,

SOME LOCAL A. P. A. HISTORY and Winter. Covell's answer, addressed to the state executive board, denies the jurisdiction of the board to try and near the charges against him, and asserts that the manner may not produce the state executive board to try and near the charges against him, and asserts that the manner may not produce the manner may not produce the state executive board, denies the jurisdiction of the board to try and near the charges against him, and asserts that the manner may not produce t for consultation, and after about twenty stenographer went out. minutes returned and announced, by Mr. Redfield, "The executive board is ready for

> the other members of the board. Winsp ar is not going to sit." Mr. Winspear—I move that this body be of the accused should have one counsel and that the evidence would be taken by The faithful stenographer details at length the squabble as to who should be tried and a what the order of the trial was to be, and a as to whether the five accused should be

tried together or separately, each and all denying their guilt of the charges preferred by Winepear. Mr. Redfield said: "We have decided, upon consultation, that the pros-cutor and accused alone remain."

Mr. Currier demanded the right to name

counsel who were members of the order, and he named Covill and Winter as such counsel. Mr. Winspear said he had never heard of such a plan, and he was a member of sev-eral secret organizations. He insisted that only the accuser and the accused should be

Mr. Covell-I belong to nine different se-ret organizations. I have been present on several trials in those secret organizations, and never in my life before have heard of such a rule made or such an attempt made to exclude counsel. This is an attempt of the prosecuting witness in this case to get con-rol of the testimony. I protest against any

such thing. Mr. Emmons moved that the room be cleared of all except Mr. Currier and the prosecuting witness, Mr. Winspiar. o represent me. I am not a lawyer, just a plain, common business man.

Mr. Vinspear—This cannot be; I supposed that when this board adopted a rule they

intended to live up to it. When this rule was adopted, when we consulted a little while ago, I did not suppose it was adopted to be broken. Who is this stenographer here? It is absolutely absurd, and absolutely outrageous these parties bringing in a stenographer here. I won't open my mouth until the stenographer goes out.

Then Mr. Potter religiously tells how the board and the accused wrangled for a long board and the accused wrangled for a long time as to whether he would be allowed to

mony. He said, in the course of a long speech: "Mr. Emmons is the state secre-tary under J. H. Winspear, and his perdusites in the office, are as Winspear fixes rights, united by principle and common aim, thum. Mr. Redfield is the printer who gets from Mr. Winspear all the A. P. A. printing and not by the lash of temporary power, and from Mr. Winspear all the A. P. A. printing are not subject to the whim and caprice of malice or ignorance, though it be in high pan opportunity to bid on it, as provided by the constitution. He protested against him the constitution. He protested against the chargest made against the constitution.

the constitution." He protested against allowing the charges made against him to be heard by Winspear's serfs, and the testimony fixed up to smit Winspear.

Mr. Cathers—Those are my sentiments.

Mr. Houck—So say i.

Mr. Currier—So say we all.

Mr. Covell made an earnest appeal for the presence of the stenographer.

Mr. Redfield—We, shall have to stand by the rules adopted.

Then the accused all talked awhile and de-granded a fair trial and Mr. Covell, a time-honored member of the star chamber order, arose and protested against siar chamber methods. He said it was his right to have testimony taken down in full for the benefit of the other members of the board, and concluded: "It is a right which we have under the laws of the land, and under the constitution of the supreme council and it is a right that we have under the subordinate council to which we belong and it is a right which we have under the constitution of the state council if any exists. It is a right state council if any exists. It is a right which we have everywhere and at all times and can not be sbridged, and if abridged by this board it will be illegally done; it will be an unheard of proceeding, one that has never been known anywhere except in the star chamber proceedings of the Romanists in their palmy days in the old world. It is unamerican and illegal and one to which I, as an American citizen, will never substitute. as an American citizen, will never submit. Unless my trial takes place under the rec-

The matter was discussed further and Mr. Winspear left the room. There was another trial, and the board have appointed a com- round of talk and the accused absolutely remittee, consisting of Mesers. Redfield, Em-mons and Miller, to conduct the trial, and taken in oberthand. The members of the f they deem best will send the evidence to executive board finally joined Winspear in the other members of the board. Winspear the inner room and after a consultation reappeared and Redfield announced that each stenographers and that the notes should be the property of the executive board with the accused having the privilege of having each a copy under conditions. These conditions were discussed for an hour or so and a stipulation finally made that each of the accused should have a copy of the testimony after taking a solemn obligation to use it only for appealing from the decision of the executive committee.

That stipulation was agreeable to all the

members of the board except Winspear. He was running the show and after he get the board into the inner room again he sent Redfield out to announce that the board had decided not to allow the presence of a stenographer, and Mr. Miller also came out and instructed Potter to destroy his shorthand notes. Charley refused to comply with been written. The accused members with-drew and Potter wrete up his notes, from which this statement of the proceedings has been taken and the accused members signed and certified that it was a correct copy of

the proceedings.

With the accused members out of the way the executive board went on with the trial and on March 18, 1892, State Secretary Emmons reported to Council 5 that the accused members had been found guilty as charged by Winspear, and ordered them suspended until the meeting of the state council unless each of the accused filed a letter of retraction and regret with the state secretary. The board further passed a resolution authorizing Winspear to take action against Council 5 if that body refused to comply with the order suspending the five mem

the state board a notice of appeal from the finding. The notice was in very plain English and concluded as follows: "Your proceedings were a travesty on justice, un-american, most arrogant, dictatorial and in-deed oppressive, which by opposing we shall take the evidence. The accused would not be satisfied with the evidence taken in long deed oppressive, which by opposing we shall hand by Redfield or Emmons, and wanted a loyal member set of the order to take a loyal member set of the order to take a s enographic report of the testimony. Mr. to the end that one-man power and star Winter was violently opposed to taking Emmons' or Redfield's version of the testiteach and convince all men that the mem-bers of this order are and remain free American citizens of equal dignity and made subjects of barter and sale." This notice of appeal was signed by Winter, Covell and Currier.

The appeal to the supreme executive council of the A. P. A. begins as follows: "Through one man came sin into the world. Through one man, turmoil, dissension and evil without and Council No. 5 of Omaha brings this her memorial and appeal before your honorable body and for herself and her loyal 450 members and on behalf especially of certain five members whose sole crime has been that they have faithfully discharged the duties imposed upon them by us as a council. Council No. 5 relates and shows to you the true inwardness and correct account of events transpiring in the A. P. A. in Nebraska which call for your immedate attention, careful consideration and best judgment and immediate action to preserve the integrity of our order in this state."

at the election in 1891. The joint conference The congregation of Sacred Rights in committee, referred to by the accused as "a Roms was asked recently to decide whether common center and mainspring of joint action electric lights could be used "for dissipating in Douglas county," was arbitrarily disbanded darkness and for increasing the exterior atby Winspeat, who took possession of its records and suspended Houck, its chairman. He
withheld from Council No. 5 the new password and the dispensation to install a new more brilliantly, yes; with caution, however,

resolution which was shown to Mayor Bemis her spear or others to name appointees for city offices and positions. This ied to the suspen-sion of the five men who had been given an alleged trial, from the verdict of which they were now appealing. Council No. 5 went before the supreme council at St. Louis and got an order reinstating the suspended members and calling for a trial of the charges against Winspear. The appeal goes into a detailed recital of the situation, contains the unanimous endorsement of the accused members by Council No. 5 in regular session and closes as

"We unite herein in a most urgent but loval request to the supreme executive board that to preserve the integrity, aye, the very existence of our order in Nebraska, to demonstrate true American principles, to restore and preserve confidence in the nobility and purity of purpose which is as the breath of life to our order, we petition your board to hold your meeting and hearing of this matter in this city, for 5,000 A. P. A. await the outcome of this our final appeal to you. The great, honest mass, the A. P. A. people, are with us in this our effort to crush out corruption, though it be in high places, to cut out the malignant cancer, lest blood poisoning set in and our reformed body die the death."

the meeting of the supreme council in Council hearing, and no common report must take the place of his verbatim stenographic notes. Winepear stole some kind of a mirch and turned a trick that saved him from being tried on the charge of trafficking in A. P. votes. Council No. 5 was put in good standing again. The five members got reinstated. Winter got an appointment as as sistant county prosecutor and, drawn to gether by the cohesive power of office

plly together ever afterward." RELIGIOUS.

Rev. E. W. Ricker of the Free Baptist church of Lisbon Falls, Me., has conducted fust 500 funerals. He has in a notebook the

Horace Manvill of Woodbury, Conn., thinks that he is the oldest church member in the country. He is 101 years old and was received in the church at Middlebury, Conn., in

The thirty bible societies in existence have issued over 240,000.00 bibles. English and American societies claim four-fifths of this output. This makes one copy to every six of the inhabitants of New York.

The newest prodigy in New York is a 10year-old negro girl, who has had great suc-cess as a preacher, and it is a safe prediction that thousands will go to hear her who could not be induced to listen to a grown man. Rev. Dr. George Thomas Dowling of Boston has been invited to become the regular Sun-day afternoon preacher at Grace church in New York. Dr. Dowling, who was formerly a Baptist clergyman, supplied the pulpit of Grace church during the month of Septem-ber and his foreible and brilliant style of preaching attracted much attention.

In Antwerp cathedral there are seventy bells, some of them of great antiquity. One, the Carolus, given by Charles V, king of Spain, emperor of Germany and archduke of The appeal then recites how on the action of Council No. 5 a committee had been appointed which secured ample evidence that Winspear had trafflicked in votes of the order at the election in 1891. The inint conformal worth \$100,000.

ther position and in the way she attained it, even among the handful of women ministers of the country. She went to that town several years ago with her husband, Rev. George B. Frost, when he was appointed to the pasjorage of the Congregational church. Mr. Frost was taken ill and had to take a long vacation, and the church invited his wife to supply the pulpit during his absence. This she did for a year, and then a church council was called and after a rigid examination she was or-dained a minister of the church. Some time afterward her husband was compelled centinued ill-health to ask for dismissal from his charge, and at the unanimous request of the congregation Mrs. Frost assumed the duties relinquished by her husband. Since then she has performed all the offices of her place, in the church, at weddings, funerals and in all manner of parish work. She is woman of great ability, but modest and re-tiring, and in no way sought the place to which the people called her.

Cardinal Lucien Bonaparte, whose death in Rome is annunced, was the second son of Prince de Canino. He was born at Rome November 15, 1828, christened by Cardinal Fesch, and held on the baptismal font by Prince Louis Napoleon, who became Napoleon III. He was ordained a priest in 1853 and was elevated to the cardinalate March 13, 1868. The death of his elder brother, Prince in and our reformed body die the death.

This appeal is also signed by Covell, Winter
and Currier and is accompanied by an offer

Jerome, made him, in 1855, chief of
and Currier and is accompanied by an offer

Jerome, made him, in 1855, chief of
elder branch of the Bonsparie family. and Currier and is accompanied by an oner and Currier and is accompanied by an oner for the payment of the expenses of the supreme council if that body should come to Omaha to try the case.

Omaha to try the case.

Jerome, and the Bonaparte family. His elder branch of the Bonaparte family. the honor. The pope could not call to the sacred college the emperor's protege nor displease the emperor, so he appointed the emperor's cousin. Napoleon expressed his gratefulness for the honor paid to his relative and to him, inferentially. The cardinal lived in the Gabrielli palace with his sister, seldom went to the Vatican, and rarely gave receptions. He was modest, burning and receptions. tions. He was modest, humble, and, so

IT'S COMIN' 'LONG.

It's comin' 'long—Thanksgivin', with its pleasures and its joys—An' we're all a-lookin' forward to the meetin' with the boys;
An' Sue will come from college, an' Jimmy won't forget.
An' we'll all feel mighty thankful that we're all a-livin' yet!

The turkey's been a-spreadin' of his feathers—fat an' fine.
An' his 'gobble, gobble, gobble' seems adarin' us to dine;
But the verdict's been ag'in him, an' his excutton's set.
An' he makes us feel right happy that we're all a-livin' yet!

There's folks will come from Texas, from There's folks will come from Texas, from Illinois and Maine;
New York will send us Billy, an' Hampshire'll give us Jane;
We'll have a great handshakin' when all the friends are met,
An' won't we feel right happy that we're all a livin' yet! It's comin' 'long-Thanksgivin', with all its love an' light. It's dinners in the daytime, it's melodies at

The turkey's fat and julcy-the table silver's set.
An' we're feelin' mighty happy that we're all a-livin' yet! She Wasn't "Cross, Bertle." The directory canvassers have some odd experience, says the Philadelphia Record. In experience, says the Philadelphia Record. In making their rounds it is customary for them to note the surname first and follow it with the Christian name. One of the canvassers had occasion to call at a Pine street residence accers! days ago. A bright, cheerful looking young girl came to the door. He asked her name. "My name?" she answered, with a little wonder in her tone. "My name is Bertis Cross." She watched closely as he wrote: "Cross, Bertis." Then she exclaimed: "Don't you dare put my name down that way. That's my nickname here at the house, but I want

my name put in the directory as Bertle Cross or not at all." Bucklen's Arnica Salve. sores, ulcers, sait rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilbiains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give per-fect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 28 cents per box. For sale by Kuba & Co.

my nickname here at the house, but I