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NEW YORK SECT THAT WORSHIPS THE DEVIL

NEW YORK.—The writer of this article is a photographer with a studio in Fifth avenue, New York. Mr. Van de Weyde tells of meetings, under a pledge of secrecy, several members of the Satanist group he describes, and in particular of the group as set forth by one member under whose guidance he went to certain lodge rooms and made photographs, two of which are reproduced on this page. Copies of these photographs were delivered to the members, but Mr. Van de Weyde says he was permitted to keep the negatives.

By WILLIAM VAN DE WEYDE.

NEW YORK now has its little cult of "Satanists" or "Diabolists"—worshippers of evil, or of the devil, Satan. Paris has known them for centuries; Berlin has probably several colonies; London possibly one or two. Martinique was their headquarters in this hemisphere until Mont Pelée had its awful outburst and wiped out St. Pierre and its 25,000 souls. But now the cult has come to New York. Its coming has not been heralded, of course. No member will admit his membership—yet, there are women initiates here, just as there are elsewhere. The meeting place is a secret; the membership not of record. There is no talk of the exterior—nothing but a few spoken words will identify a member. To keep in hiding is the chief design of these strange people who profess to worship Lucifer, though in reality their strange rites are a mockery of all religion.

Hold Meetings in Secret. "Services," they call their regular meetings. They are held in rooms on the lower West side of New York. Everything is shrouded in the utmost secrecy. The meetings are held late at night and under the guise of a secret fraternal order. Even the janitor of the building where the few members meet does not know who his tenants may be—so him they are members of some vague brotherhood, just as others who use that room on other nights, and all the other organizations must meet in other rooms there.

They sometimes call themselves "The Hermetic Brotherhood of Chaldeans," which means nothing at all, and, at least of all-devil worship! But Lucifer to this group is hailed as the incarnation of all that is really worth while. And to blaspheme God and religion is their delight. Their form of "worship" is simply an obscene travesty of the sacred ritual of the church. "How do I know this?" "Authentic Knowledge. Simply because in my capacity as a professional photographer in New York I was called upon to take photographs of these strange persons while they were at this strange rite. I was sworn to secrecy. Before I could get the order for the work I had to swear that I would neither tell the place of the meeting nor give the names of any person present. After the photographs had been taken and delivered I asked one of the members if he would not, just for verification, give me his real name and address, with the promise that even then it would not be published. He threw up his hands in mock horror.

"I'd just as willingly go out and commit murder as to admit I belonged to this group of devil worshippers!" he protested. I would be ruined forever, not only in New York, but all over the world.

Nevertheless I can say for a certainty that devil worship exists in New York. Today its devotees practice the "black mass," or "messe noire," just as it was practiced in France, but in a milder degree. It is a revelation of the depths to which blasphemy can sink, even in such an enlightened country as the United States. It is enough to make one who believes in anything wonder that such things can exist. I was present at the meeting for a time and was allowed to hear their "cered."

"To thee, Lucifer, I consecrate myself with respect, love and faith. Thou art the God of Good, and I will promise to hate the God of Evil. Thou art the Spirit of Truth and I shall for-

ever hate falsehood, hypocrisy and superstition. Thou, oh Lucifer, art the eternal light, and I forswear darkness; and in thy service shall I spend my last drop of blood. To thee I give myself, oh Lucifer, body and soul. Oh, Lucifer, do with me as thou seest fit to glorify thy name. Accept my humble prayer and shed thy light upon my way. And when, O Lucifer, my last hour comes, thou wilt find me calm and without fear to terror, ready to be transferred to thy glory of the eternal fires. Amen."

The "postulant," or person desirous of entering the circle, must repeat this word for word. He—or she—is heavily veiled in black in an anteroom, as candidates are similarly prepared who enter legitimate secret orders. Then the "postulant" is brought before the "Council of Vicars of Hell," who are seated upon a dais ready to receive such applicants for admission to the "Church of Satan" as have been proposed for membership by one already initiated, or have brought credentials from some foreign "Church of Satan."

The night I was there to take photographs a woman was the "postulant." As she approached the "throne," as the dais is called, she was commanded to drop to her knees.

"Now put up your hands in the attitude of prayer!" commanded the supreme vicar.



The invocation ended, the diabolists marched slowly around the room uttering prayers for his aid—all prayers in mockery of regular forms of worship. Candles furnished the only light and in their weird and uncanny shadows the effects were ghastly, with the black-robed, masked figures marching slowly around, mumbling their incantations.

To the "God of Evil."

On the wall a scarlet flame showed weirdly through the dim light. I walked near it and read a copy of the verses inscribed to "Kakadimon," or "God of Evil," written by George Sylvester Viereck, a young poet of New York.

I asked the man who had given the order for the photographs if he would tell me any more. He gave me to understand that there were other groups of "Satanists" in New York—two or three. He added that in Cripple Creek, Col., and in several other western mining towns there were other groups. He admitted, too, that these had been arrested, and the fact of their existence was a part of the police records out west.

"And what is the reason for all this?" I asked.

"We worship the devil," said he who hides behind the title of "Vicar of Hell," "because we think there is beauty in such worship. We can find none in the worship of God. The God we have read of with his system of mortifications and sacrifices compels our execration, not our adoration. We think he opposes beauty, love, liberty, happiness and the joy of living God, as the Bible teaches, favors asceticism and denies all joy in life."

Call Creed Logical. "The devil is pagan. He allows us joy. He believes in delighting the senses. He is the very embodiment of the ideal of the Greeks.

"According to the average church member, what is beautiful, what appeals to us must be wrong. We believe in the god of evil, who tells us that which is beautiful, that which points out what is highest in our desires is right, not wrong. Is it not a logical creed?"

Devil worship had its beginning in ancient times when the Chaldeans and the Assyrians formed a belief in personified evil. This grew up into the diabolism of more modern times, when some few hold that evil was just as necessary as good to effect ultimate happiness. So grew up the sect which worshipped Satan, and his messenger, Astoroth.

Devil worship reached its zenith during the reign of Louis XIV. in France. Both Mme. de Maintenon and Mme. de Montespan, who held high place at the court of that profligate monarch, have been described as devout Satanists. Devil worship then was carried to indescribable bounds, and in her later years even Mme. de Montespan repented and entered a convent to expiate her sins. But her expiation did not break up the sect. It was continued in Paris, though in milder form, and there today it has its followers, just as it has now in New York.—New York World.

chiefly from the least advanced portions of those domains—the Russian Jew, the southern Italian, Lithuanian, Magyar, Pole and Slovak, with many Greeks and Japanese and even Mexicans.

Pope's Cook to Retire. Stephano Inchiostro, who has been pope's cook for 39 years, is about to retire. "I am not a great cook," he said, "for my master never allowed me to make fancy dishes. He is satisfied with the plainest of food, and eats less than ever now. When after his election to the Papacy, he sent me my certificate as chef of the Vatican kitchen, I thought that a new era had begun, but His Holiness lives even more simply in Rome than he did in Venice. Coffee and rolls is all he will take in the morning. At 12 o'clock I serve breakfast: Soup, boiled meat, and stewed fruits. Dinner consists of meat and vegetables. In winter the pope eats a good deal of soap made of dried vegetables. He has no favorite dishes, save he asks for polentinas, a natural dish, which he wants without the slightest variation."

PROMINENT PEOPLE

CAREER OF ONE KENTUCKIAN

From the forests and the mountains of Kentucky to the position of secretary of state at Frankfort; from the state capitol to a grating cell; from the grating cell to the very shadow of the gallows; from the shadow of the gallows again to the grating cell; from the grating cell back to the forests and the mountains of Kentucky; from the forests and mountains to the halls of congress at Washington. This in brief is the history of Caleb Powers. He has been chosen as the Republican candidate for congress from his district, which is strongly Republican.



Seldom does a human life contain so much of struggle for advancement from humble beginnings, so much of tragedy and of paths and so remarkable a rehabilitation in public honor. Caleb Powers will be a remarkable figure in Washington, because of the fact that for eight long years he was immured in a prison cell fighting to escape life imprisonment or execution for a crime of which half the people of Kentucky believe him guilty and the other half believe him absolutely innocent.

The minds of newspaper readers will instantly go back to that tragic day in January, 1900, when William Goebel was ruthlessly shot down from ambush as he was walking toward the state capitol at Frankfort. Goebel and W. S. Taylor, the former a Democrat and the latter a Republican, had been opposing candidates for governor and each claimed election. Taylor was given the certificate of election and in possession of the capitol and Caleb Powers was his secretary of state. As Goebel, whom the legislature on contest had declared to be elected, walked across the grounds leading to the capitol he was shot from the window of the office of the secretary of state. The murder created a national sensation and for many years the state of Kentucky was split into two bitter factions.

Following the tragedy there came a succession of trials in the course of which several men were found guilty of complicity in the murder and at least one—Henry E. Youtsey—is now serving a life sentence. Caleb Powers was tried for murder and was sentenced to imprisonment for life. He appealed, and a second trial resulted in another conviction and a second sentence to life imprisonment. A third trial followed, and this time he was sentenced to be hanged. On the fourth trial the jury disagreed, the majority being for acquittal.

Meantime eight years had rolled around and Powers was still in a prison cell at Georgetown. A petition containing the names of hundreds of thousands of persons both in Kentucky and elsewhere was presented to the governor and in 1908 Governor Willson granted Powers a full pardon.

GOTHAM'S QUEEN OF SILENCE

Mrs. Isaac L. Rice, the New York society woman who fought single-handed to suppress unnecessary noise in the metropolis and who accomplished so much through her determination, is known as the "Queen of Silence." Mrs. Rice has long been a sworn enemy of noise. Her beautiful Venetian palace on Riverside Drive is so located that, until she began her battle and won out her cars were continually ringing with the shrieks of the switch engines on the railroad tracks that line the river front and with the clamor of boat whistles. Along the East river are located two-thirds of the hospitals of the city and this thoughtful woman realized what extra suffering the sick must endure because of the noise-racking clamor. She began to gather evidence to prove her point and with the aid of Columbia university students, who followed the boats and kept count, learned that there were about 5,000 unnecessary but deafening shrieks each night in the harbor. The harbor men were pleased to take umbrage at her interference and proceeded to make life miserable for her till she secured law on her side. During the night boats passing her home serenaded her with the most horrible whistles and focused their flashlights upon the house.

Nothing daunted, the plucky woman secured an order from the secretary of commerce and labor forbidding unnecessary whistling on the river. The harbor men persisting in their defiance, she had one man arrested, then another, until finally the racket was quieted. This was only the beginning. The Society for the Suppression of Unnecessary Noise was organized. City peddlers, drivers, street organs, flat-wheeled cars and noisy youths all came in for a share of attention. Zones of quiet were drawn around hospitals and at last peace reigned as much as possible in a huge city where a certain amount of noise is unavoidable. The good work has been continued and has spread not only to other cities in this country, but has been taken up in European countries.

Mrs. Rice, who has been the principal fighter against the noise nuisance, bearing the brunt of the contest, is the mother of four charming girls, who are now approaching an age where they have ambitions to reach out and conquer, or accomplish something worth while. Talented young women, each has an especial desire to be fulfilled. Married already has become known as an author. Her book of poems, published in English, has been translated into foreign languages. Then there is Dorothy, who hopes to become a splendid artist and put all her dreams and thoughts on canvas. Of a more practical nature, perhaps, is Marion, whose chief interest lies in mathematics. The fourth in the quartet is the sweet Marjory, who is a humanitarian and animal lover and who will probably follow in her mother's footsteps, striving to do some good for her fellow men. The mother of this charming family calls her girls Molly, Polly, Dolly and Lolly.

J. A. TAWNEY OF MINNESOTA

An insurgent victory that has attracted a good deal of attention throughout the country was the defeat in the primaries of Representative James A. Tawney, who was a candidate for renomination in the first congressional district of Minnesota. Tawney is one of the most influential representatives in congress, is chairman of the committee on appropriations. A most determined fight was waged against his renomination and the insurgents had the support and advice of Roosevelt, Pinchot, James J. Heney and other exponents of progressive Republicanism.



In his early days Tawney was a blacksmith and machinist, learning the trades in Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1855, near the village of Gettysburg. Subsequently he moved to Wisconsin, Minn., where he worked four years at his trade, at the same time studying law. In 1882 he was admitted to the bar, which he has since served.

Tawney is a dark, almost swarthy man, with a piercing black eye and a black mustache, now streaked with gray. When Cannon made him chairman of the committee on appropriations he did so because of the strength of character and firmness which Tawney had displayed. Often the speaker referred to him as the "man of iron," a not unflattering title. As chairman of the appropriations committee Tawney was regarded as the watchdog of the treasury, but he was one of the strongest stand-patters in the house, and hence the declaration of war upon him by the insurgents.

STARTED 'BEEF TRUST' QUIZ

Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis of the United States district court in Chicago, who started the latest investigation of the "beef trust," is the same who imposed the \$29,000,000 fine on the Standard Oil company a few years ago. His father served during the civil war in the regiment which was commanded by Judge Walter Q. Gresham, secretary of state under Cleveland, and was wounded in the battle of Kennesaw mountain. Hence the peculiar name of Judge Landis.

When Gresham was secretary of state Judge Landis, then a young Chicago lawyer, served as his private secretary. Afterward he returned to Chicago to practise his profession and was later elevated to the bench.

Of the ten indicted meat packers, charged by the federal grand jury with violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, seven have given bonds in the total sum of \$210,000 for their appearance for trial when the cases against them are called.

The fight thus begun against the meat packers promises to be one of life or death for the huge corporation, which it has been charged repeatedly, controls the meat industry in this country.

WHY NEW ORLEANS

CITY IS LOGICAL POINT FOR WORLD'S PANAMA EXPOSITION.

Its Geographical Position and Many Other Considerations Mark It as Most Suitable Spot for Destination of Great Work.

Public sentiment has decided that the completion of the Panama Canal in 1915 shall be celebrated with a great International Exposition in which all the nations of the world may participate; and the question of where this Exposition is to be held will be settled by Congress at its approaching session.

New Orleans and San Francisco are contesting for the honor of holding this Exposition, and both cities have guaranteed immense sums of money as an evidence of their ability to finance so great an enterprise.

An Exposition worthy of the term "World's Fair," such as New Orleans propose to build, will be a great educational movement. Its success as such, however, will depend entirely upon the percentage of our population who can secure its educational advantages, this in turn depends upon its location, as the time in traveling to and from the Exposition, and the cost in railroad and Pullman fares, are the most important factors.

Considering these matters, New Orleans' claims to being the "Logical Point" for this Panama Exposition, seem to be fully substantiated by the following facts:—

New Orleans is 500 miles from the center of population in the United States. San Francisco is 2,500 miles distant therefrom.

Within a radius of 500 miles from New Orleans there are 17,500,000 people. Within the same radius from San Francisco there are only 2,000,000.

Within a radius of 1,000 miles from New Orleans there are 63,000,000. Within the same radius from San Francisco there are only 6,000,000.

At an average of 800 miles from New Orleans there are 70 of our principal cities with a combined population of 20,000,000. Averaging 900 miles from San Francisco there are only 8 large cities, with a combined population of just 1,000,000. The average distance of all these cities to New Orleans is 792 miles,—to San Francisco 2,407 miles.

Over 75 per cent of the people of the United States could go to an Exposition there at an average expense for railroad fare of \$12.50, as against an average of \$37.50 to the Pacific Coast, and for several millions of our people, the Pullman fare and Dining Car expenses alone for a trip to San Francisco would amount to more than all their transportation expenses for a trip to New Orleans.

This is an important public question to be settled by Congress at the session which convenes in December.

Many of our readers will wish to visit this World's Panama Exposition, and if held in New Orleans a great many more could spare the time and money for the trip than could go to San Francisco. Therefore, we urge our readers to write to the two senators from this State and the congressman from this district requesting them to support New Orleans in the contest.

Chilish Reasoning. "Look at the brownies, papa!" exclaimed a little miss as she gazed up ward at a Wall street skyscraper.

"They are not brownies, dearie," replied papa. "They are big men, like me, but they look so tiny because they are so high."

"If they were twice as high, would they look twice as small?" she asked, showing the mathematical turn so unnatural in the offspring of a successful broker.

Papa answered "Yes."

She made a quick calculation and remarked: "They won't amount to much when they get to heaven, will they?"

A Good Job. Jacob H. Schiff, at a dinner on the yacht Ramona, condemned a concern that had gone up.

"Straight business methods are the only ones," he said. "There is a moral in the receiver story.

"A man, you know, said one day to a little boy:

"Well, Tommy, what are you going to be when you grow up?"

"A receiver, sir," Tommy answered promptly. "Ever since papa's been a receiver we've had champagne for dinner and two automobiles."

Catarth Cannot Be Cured

With LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease, catarth is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarth Cure is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarth Cure is a quick moving medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarth. Send for testimonials, free. F. W. HENRY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Not Responsible. Nurse—What's that dirty mark on your leg, Master Frank? Frank—Harold kicked me. Nurse—Well, go at once and wash it off.

Frank—Why? It wasn't me, what did it?—Punch.

Instant Relief for All Eyes, that are irritated from dust, heat, sun, wind, etc. PETTIS' EYE SALVE, 25c. At Druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

If it had not been for his lantern and the tub he lived in, probably Diogenes would never have been heard of.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures colic, cures wind colic. See notice.

Some men try to save money by not paying their debts.

Dr. Pierce's Peppermint, small, sugar-coated, easy to take as candy, regulates and invigorates stomach and bowels. No grippe.

Sometimes when a man fails he has succeeded.

Lewis' Single Binder gives a man what he wants, a rich, mellow-tasting cigar.

If in search of a close friend select one with a close mouth.