

MT. LORETTO SEMINARY

FOR SMALL BOYS

Council Bluffs, Iowa

Under the Direction of the Sisters of Mercy

THE OBJECT of the school is to provide for boys, between the ages of 5 and 12 years a place where they enjoy all the comforts of home and care of parents, together with the benefits of salutary discipline and careful teaching in the usual English branches.

It is situated on East Broadway, surrounded by a beautiful tract of 17 acres. The course of instruction will embrace the ordinary English studies pursued in the best schools by boys of the age of those admitted to this institution. Other branches are elective, and will be taught if desired by parents or guardians.

The attention of parents and guardians is called to the fact that no pains will be spared by the Sisters while imparting instructions and watching carefully over the conduct of the boys, to care for their bodily comfort as kindly as their mother could do.

Regulations

There is only one session, of 10 months, beginning the second Monday in September, and ending the last Wednesday in June. Pupils will, however, be received at any time during the session. No deduction will be made for pupils withdrawn from the school during the session for any cause other than sickness.

Each pupil is required to have three suits of clothing, including uniform, which is to be navy blue. Uniform will be supplied at the Seminary.

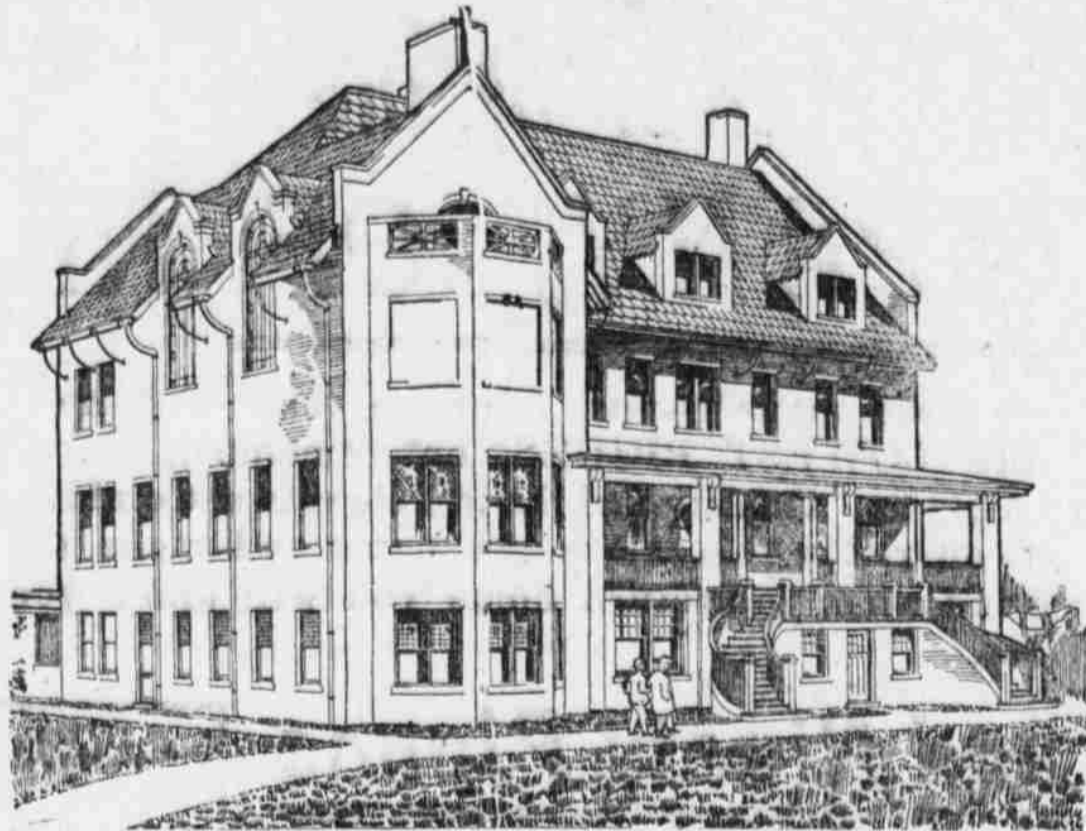
Three Suits of Winter Underflannel, 3 Suits of Summer Underwear, 6 Colored Waists, 2 White Waists, 6 Pair of Woolen Stockings, 6 pair Cotton Stockings, 2 Good Hats, 2 Warm Caps, 2 Pair Shoes, 1 Pair Low Cut Shoes, 1 Pair Gum Boots, 1 Pair Slippers, 4 Towels, 2 Bathing Towels, 3 Winter Night Shirts, 3 Summer Night Shirts, 1 Overcoat.

Table Service

Six Napkins, Knife and Fork, Tablespoon, Desert Spoon, Teaspoon, Silver Mug and Napkin Ring.

Toilet Set

Hair, Teeth and Nail Brushes, Fine and Coarse Combs, Tooth Powder, Toilet Soap, Shoe Polish and Shoe Brushes, Buttons, Pins, Darning Cotton Yarn and Spool Cotton.



Stationery

Writing Paper, Tablet, Note Books, Composition Books, Exam. Paper, Stamps, Postal Cards, Pens and Pencils must be furnished by pupil.

A sufficient sum of money must be deposited with the Sisters to cover expenses over and above regular pension.

Every article of clothing, etc., must be marked with the owner's name.

Terms per Annum

Board, Tuition, Washing, Bed and Bedding.....	\$150.00
Board During Vacation.....	30.00
Piano Lessons and Use of Instrument.....	40.00
Organ Lessons and use of Instrument.....	40.00
Violin.....	40.00
Delsarte.....	10.00

Payments strictly in advance, half yearly or monthly. Letters of inquiry to be addressed to Directress of Mt. Loretto Seminary for Small Boys, Council Bluffs, Ia.



DRUMMOND'S

For the Horse Show

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In Omaha is more worthy a visit than our Repository at this time of the year.

We show a large variety of Vehicles for city or country driving.

CONCORDS TOP and OPEN BUGGIES
STANHOPE'S RUNABOUTS
SPYDERETTES PONY CARTS
GOLF TRAPS STATION WAGONS

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18th and Harney Streets

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We are inclined to be modest in our expressions about

Automobiles

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WANT AN AUTO ROBE?
WANT A BRASS ROBE RAIL?

We can furnish any car with a perfect fitting Limousine body

SEE US AT ONCE
Drummond's

Capital's Streets Blaze With Lights for Glory of King's Great Festival

IF the question of cost of illumination for the Ak-Sar-Ben festival were waived," said City Electrician Michaelson, "I would say that the first thing to be considered is a form which will be attractive in daylight as after night. Any one who visits the carnival knows the bizarre effect of the materials of decoration when viewed by the clear light of day. At night the streets are a blaze of light, in the morning a combination of wires and bulbs, giving no idea of the beauty of its appearance after dark and certainly adding nothing to the beauty of the scene during the day.

"The first step should be in the direction of giving the decorations an appearance of permanency. This can be done by the use of light boards and staff, such as is used in some cases at the carnival grounds and with which Omaha became well acquainted during the exposition days. This material is comparatively cheap and the decorations could be so constructed as to be removable in sections and used from year to year.

"On each block from this center, extending as far as desired and on cross streets in the immediate vicinity, should be placed other columns similar in design to the central one, but not so large and perhaps having no diagonal arches. Here the design of the larger arch should be carried out with such modifications as the size of the arches require.

"Along the streets between these arches would come the real test of the decorator's ability to use material at hand. It is easily understood that the architecture of Omaha's principal streets at the present time scarcely make for ease in artistic decorations. With buildings of practically the same height and general appearance a uniform scheme may be carried out, but in the hands of an artist the irregularities of our buildings may be turned to good account, but the plan will necessarily deal with the lower levels, since there is too much open space in the high ones.

"Whatever design may be selected it should be worked out along lines giving an appearance of permanency. Broad bands of staff covered wood carrying concealed electric wires can be made into shapes which will fit into the available spaces of the buildings in a manner pleasing both day and night. The painter can take care of the daylight decorations and the lights at night may be placed to accentuate the colors.

"Some of the taller buildings might be treated individually, where they stand away from the smaller ones, but the general design should be kept in mind, and a block of large buildings might be given special treatment, the plan depending solely upon the ability of the designer and the amount of money the owner would be willing to spend.

"While the first cost of such a system would be comparatively large it would not be excessive in the long run, as the material could be used from year to year, with slight changes in the outline, and the wiring would be permanent.

"To generalize I think the houses and sidewalks should be illuminated with clear lights leaving the Ak-Sar-Ben colors to be shown in the central decorations on the streets. The general design should center at some point in the central part of the city, say, Sixteenth and Farnam streets. Here, or at any other point selected as a center should be raised an arch of triumph. Massive columns of timber, covered with staff to represent marble, should rise from each corner to a height commensurate with the buildings near the site, and from these columns should spring arches, joining the columns both diagonally and squarely, the diagonal columns reaching to a greater height than the square ones. Here there should be colored lights in profusion, at the tops of the columns, along the lines of the arches, and extending in diminishing quantities down the columns to as low a point as the safety

of the people would permit. "The same height and general appearance in the immediate vicinity, should be placed other columns similar in design to the central one, but not so large and perhaps having no diagonal arches. Here the design of the larger arch should be carried out with such modifications as the size of the arches require.

"The monumental appearance of these arches could be increased by running imitation guy ropes from their tops to the ground, the ropes to be closely studded with lights, and these lights may be so timed as to bring into bold relief the lights of the general design.

"At some point, preferably near the depot, to be the first of the decorations seen by visitors should be the annual emblem of the knights of Ak-Sar-Ben worked out both in colored lights and painted figure, so that it would be a thing of beauty both by day and night. The design this year, a map of Nebraska, would be particularly effective under this treatment, and lights of unusual shape of odd color might be arranged to show the location of the larger towns of the state, while small lights, more closely set together could show the course of streams. This design should be on a large scale, perhaps covering the

width of a street and be placed high enough to be seen for several blocks. It might be used as the center of the first decorative arch in the general scheme.

From the white-illumination of 1906 with its white chaste light to the varicolored rays which greet the participants in the fall festivities of 1907 is a far cry, but one which every person familiar with both, bails with delight. The harmonious blending of the Ak-Sar-Ben colors in the streets and buildings proves beyond a doubt to the average seeker after pleasure that variety is not only the spice of life, but the spice of festivity. One of the most beautiful effects of the street illuminations can be secured from the top of the hills northwest of the residence part of the city. From the top of Druid Hill, for example, the top of the court house and the city hall stand out as shining islands on a sea of light.

Above each of the large buildings where lights are closely set a corona extends far into the heavens rivaling the aurora borealis of the high latitudes. The changes in the colors of the lights blend softly at that distance and the radiance is varied somewhat by the penetrating powers of the rays. The sight of this feature about 9 o'clock will repay a trip to the hills.

Sixty-Nine Who Have Been Faithful

An effort was made to secure the names of all knights who have been members of Ak-Sar-Ben during its thirteen years of history, but failed, for the reason that the archives of the order for the first three years could not be found. Secretary Penfold explains that they have been lost in moving and expects to discover them later, but for the present only the records from 1898 are available. These sixty-nine have taken the degree of knighthood in Ak-Sar-Ben annually, beginning with that year and continuing to the present:

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Almsow, James | Maker, E. B. | Montgomery, C. E. |
| Anderson, E. M. | Mall, M. A. | Moye, Morris |
| Baldwin, W. E. | Mall, F. E. | Muller, E. H. |
| Baxter, W. F. | Maske, F. J. | Nelson, E. J. |
| Beckwith, C. E. | Maynard, G. E. | Pegat, G. E. |
| Belden, Charles C. | May, W. O. | Penfold, E. J. |
| Bowman, A. W. | McCauley, W. C. E. | Perdue, M. F. |
| Brady, John B. | McCauley, W. C. E. | Phillips, F. E. |
| Branda, Emil | McCauley, W. C. E. | Pickens, Charles |
| Brandes, E. H. | Jordan, E. G. | Fowell, A. I. |
| Bryson, E. H. | Kessler, Herman | Baker, J. H. |
| Bruce, E. H. | Kilpatrick, S. | Bawitzer, A. H. |
| Burke, R. M. | Kilpatrick, S. | Bosworth, C. C. |
| Butler, E. C. | Kilpatrick, S. | Schaeffer, Herman |
| Cole, David | Kilpatrick, S. | Smith, W. Farnam |
| Conitzer, F. | Kilpatrick, S. | Sprague, H. H. |
| Davis, F. E. | Kilpatrick, S. | Steel, John |
| Diets, George | Kilpatrick, S. | Sterricker, Edward |
| Eggers, Aug | Kilpatrick, S. | Stoddard, H. A. |
| Fleming, Stanhope | Kilpatrick, S. | Wattles, G. W. |
| Gardner, H. E. | Kilpatrick, S. | Wattles, G. W. |
| Goff, Thomas A. | Kilpatrick, S. | Wilcox, E. S. |
| Graham, William | Kilpatrick, S. | Yates, E. W. |
| Grady, Thomas F. | Kilpatrick, S. | |

Royal Genealogical Tree of Ak-Sar-Ben

King.	Reign.	Queen.
E. M. Bartlett.....	I.....	Miss Melora Woolworth
Casper E. Yost.....	II.....	Miss Mae Dundy
Edward P. Peck.....	III.....	Miss Gertrude Kountze
R. S. Wilcox.....	IV.....	Miss Grace Allen
W. D. McHugh.....	V.....	Miss Ethel Morse
F. A. Nash.....	VI.....	Miss Mildred Lomax
H. J. Penfold.....	VII.....	Miss Edith Smith
T. A. Fry.....	VIII.....	Miss Ella Cotton
Fred Metz.....	IX.....	Miss Bessie Brady
Charles H. Pickens.....	X.....	Miss Ada Kirkendall
Gurdon W. Wattles.....	XI.....	Miss Mary Lee McShane
Gould Dietz.....	XII.....	Miss Margaret Wood
	XIII.....	

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The sight of this feature about 9 o'clock will repay a trip to the hills. Down on the streets under the brilliancy of the lamps the new effect is particularly beautiful. In the past the form of the decorations had become almost conventional, and, variegated lights or plain, Ak-Sar-Ben visitors had come to look for strings of lights along each street with the usual arches at the crossings. This form was beautiful, but the change of this year shows that a departure from the usual form has been a decided success.

Court Ball the Great Function of Week

IT IS well known that the brilliance of King Ak-Sar-Ben's court is beyond all comparison with any other courts in the world. When a new heir is crowned the grand ball room in the palace is a scene of wealth and lavish display, which utterly defies the pen of the most finished writer to depict.

The great court room in the palace is a blaze of light. Upon the floor are carpets of velvet into which the feet stink luxuriously. Rich tapestries from Rhodes and Mesopotamia and from the tribes of Zebu hang from the ceiling. The furniture is of the finest and most rare woods, worked and inlaid in most exquisite design.

The royal diet and the throne are such as to dazzle the eye and excite the aesthetic senses. In fact the whole scene is such as to make one believe he is in some fairyland far removed from the sordid scenes of this mundane sphere.

What shall be said of the beauty of the women of the court? It is not known that in all the world such beautiful women are not found as live in the realm of Ak-Sar-Ben, in the seven cities of Cibola, along the fourteen rivers and throughout the realm of the corn belt? From this vast realm they are brought together. Every one of them is of the nobility. Each is the wife, mother, daughter or sweetheart of some knight. They are chosen by the committee in charge of the ball and by the board of governors. After they have accepted the honor and have notified Samson by mail of their acceptance they receive a badge made of the royal colors, red, green and yellow. And when the fifty maids and

matrons of honor and the 300 ladies in waiting present themselves at the door of the palace on the night of the ball the little tricolor worn on the left breast admits them to the presence of their majesties, the king and the queen.

As for the selection of the king and queen themselves, this is done under cover of the deepest secrecy. The president of the board of governors appoints a committee of three whose duty it is to select from among the knights and ladies those who shall be the supreme rulers before whom every knee shall bow. Cryptic and sibylline are the deliberations of this committee and none but they and the king and queen themselves know who are to be the king and queen. The faithful subjects know not until the night of the ball, who their gracious rulers are to be.

The days and even the weeks preceding the great ball are days and weeks of activity among the nobility and with the king and queen themselves. The latter are permitted to choose their own royal garments except the scheme of the garb must be in keeping with the royal purpose for which it is to be used. The robes must be of purple and the royal ermine must not be forgotten.

On the day of the ball the most excellent board of governors and the maids and matrons of honor and the ladies in waiting assemble at the palace and rehearse the scene of the evening. And in some secret place perhaps among the farther corridors of the palace the king and queen rehearse the manner of their entrance to the ball room and of their procession with slow and stately step to the throne. All this must be carefully learned, so that the big event will be produced in a manner befitting the brilliant court and worthy the sight of the thousands of subjects who will witness it.

In seating this great crowd the services of 150 men as a reception committee and of twenty-five as a floor committee are required. All these dress in evening suits.

The preparation of the palace itself is a mighty work and requires the labors of a hundred men for forty-eight hours. The feast used in the big garden is housed in the palace until the evening when they are revealed to the public. These feasts are built in the palace and are kept there from the eyes of men all the year. They are taken out just two days before the coronation scene. Therefore quick work is needed to make this transformation from work shop to palace.

Sir Knight Gus Rense directs these stupendous operations, tearing down the imitation apparatus, removing tons of rubbish and then sweeping, washing and carpeting the entire building. Then the tapestries must be hung and the furniture distributed and all the finishing touches put on for the reception of the royal pair and their brilliant court.

The caterer to his royal majesty is hired for the occasion. He is paid for his services, but the king's own men do the buying of all the many things needed for the refreshment and delectation of the nobles and subjects who attend the grand affair.

my people be not happy and give me not of the full measure of their love. For it is known since the beginning of time that ill-fortune comes from the baleful number thirteen and all sorts of evil attends upon it, and will not fear if this turn my people's hearts from me and make them to feel that my eye is evil!"

Answered him the faithful Samson "Not so, oh King. Signs and imports matter not. Trust the people who know how to honor high and noble things and whose hearts are even as the hearts of little children, open to joyousness and mirth. Show unto me the holidays that a people keep sacred and I will show you the soul of that people—let me hear the songs they sing and I will read for you their hearts."

Then, that he might ease the anxious soul of the king, Samson made a great pageant and set it before the king's eye. And he showed the days the people honor and set apart, birthdays of great and noble men, feasts of love and loyalty and devotion, of tender remembrance for the heroic dead, of hope and praise and uplifting for the living; days that thrill with the memory of brave deeds or echo with the laughter of little children; days consecrated to beautifying the earth for people yet to come, or to giving thanks to Heaven for blessings already given. And further, he showed in allegorical procession the songs the people sing when they put aside their cares for the day, the say and joyous lilt the street boys whistle and the housewife hums as she goes about her task; full of many a merry quip and fancy, and yet with now and then a deeper note of pathos and of feeling.

Then spake Samson, "Fear ye not, oh King, that the heart of such a people beats not in true and loyal time."

Thus at last was the soul of the great king at peace, for now he knew his people. And thus was the phantom of the boy thirteen laid forever in the kingdom of Quivera.

Ak-Sar-Ben XIII to His Subjects

WHEN the days were accomplished in the Kingdom of Quivera, that Ak-Sar-Ben the Thirteenth came to his own, the soul of the great king was sorely troubled. "For," quoth he, "what availeth it that times of plenty are upon us and that my kingdom waxeth in power and wealth if my people be not happy and give me not of the full measure of their love. For it is known since the beginning of time that ill-fortune comes from the baleful number thirteen and all sorts of evil attends upon it, and will not fear if this turn my people's hearts from me and make them to feel that my eye is evil!"