

THE WASHINGTON SCHOOL FOR BOYS

A Striking Educational Project Near the National Capital.

DESIGNED FOR SONS OF WELL-TO-DO PARENTS

Location at Once Beautiful and Healthful—Near President Cleveland's "Red Top" and the Homes of John R. McLean and Admiral Dewey—Being Close to Washington the School Has Unusual Educational Advantages—Pierson House, a Handsome Private Residence, Makes an Ideal Home for the Boys. Equipment of the School and Arrangement of Studies—Physical Training and Athletics—Student Organizations—Eminent Sponsors. The Scholarship Offered by The Tribune in Its Educational Contest. What It Includes—Progress of the Contest—Room for a Few More Energetic Workers.

DECIDEDLY interesting educational problem confronted the founders of the Washington School when they started out to establish an institution that would give the sons of well-to-do parents everything they could wish for their boys, considered in the light of the latest and best principles of boy training. An open field lay before them—location, build-



Dining Room—Pierson House.

ings, faculty, courses, all the factors that go to make up an ideal school. The selection of the location for the school and the working out of the details of its management have been so felicitous that one wonders why these ideas had not been utilized before for a great boys' school.

The Washington School, now conducted with the success deserved by its careful planning, is situated in the most beautiful and healthful portion of the District of Columbia, where its pupils have the valuable opportunity of ready access to the National Capitol, and where, on the other hand, the fundamental advantages of country surroundings are ever present.

A Beautiful Situation.

The casual visitor to Washington probably never appreciates the fact that immediately to the northwest of the National Capitol the country is suddenly transformed from the low-lying fields bordering the Potomac to a magnificent ridge of rolling hills. These Washingtonian hills, where they are able to gratify their tastes for beautiful and healthful country homes have long known of this locality. President Cleveland's "Red Top" was one of the first of the many handsome residences built here, and since its erection Mr. John R. McLean, Admiral Dewey, and a dozen more well known people have established their homes in the vicinity. Here, too, are the sites of the new American University and of the National Cathedral.

From this height there are magnificent views of the city of Washington, with the Monument, the Capitol, the gilded dome of the Congressional Library, and other landmarks of the city, making a noble and inspiring picture. To the south, one looks across the valley of the Potomac to Arlington and a picturesquely wooded bluff of the Virginia shore. To the north and west, one sees the distant outlines of the Blue Ridge. More immediately about the school the details of the country are not less attractive. The height of ground, four hundred feet above Washington, is diversified with numerous charming valleys, fields, woods, and fields. With trolley cars offering in twenty minutes quick access to the city, the problem of location has certainly been solved with rare success.

Educational Advantages.

But the more obvious geographical advantages of this site are really secondary for the purposes of the Washington School to the educational advantages afforded by the great collections, libraries, and galleries, the finest in America, brought together by the National government. It is of no little importance in the training of a boy's intelligence and taste to have at hand such institutions as the Corcoran Art Gallery, the Congressional Library, the Smithsonian Institution, the other great National museums, and the imposing architecture of the public buildings. Visits to these are justly felt to be an important item in the training of boys. Indeed, the fact of living near the National Capitol, in such close proximity to and sympathy with the great forces that are guiding the whole nation, is of inestimable value in a boy's development. What is of no less means, or the House of Representatives, or the Supreme Court—all these phrases take on real meaning when his most impressive years the boy has the opportunity actually to see the

governmental, legislative, and judiciary bodies at work. The youthful mind readily requires such concrete and dramatic presentation of these conceptions and government. Furthermore, arrangements are made for the visits of some of the most famous living jurists and statesmen to the Washington School to give talks to the students.

But, indeed, quite apart from the Capital itself, the situation of the School is an admirable one for the purpose of bringing the boys into lively touch with the events of our national history. The country within a hundred miles around is permeated with the richest historical associations, and pilgrimages conducted by the instructor of history to all these famous places bring home to the boys the facts and romances of our history, from the earliest English settlement in America, to the last battle of the Civil War.

The Home Life. The living arrangements of the Washington School show the same clear-headed consideration and originality of conception that one sees in the selection of its site. The boys live at Pierson House, a handsome private residence, built at an expense of over \$60,000. Designed for the use of a private family, it fulfills the Head-Master's ideal of a home for the boys. This ideal is that they should get here at the Washington School just as much of the best home life as is possible away from their parents. A tactful and able House-Master and his wife preside over the home establishment, so that, with the services of a competent matron, the boys really have a home, as distinguished from a barracks. The house itself, from the large reception hall, with its open fireplace, to the sunny bedrooms, with their hardwood floors and pretty furniture, is most spacious and inviting. The view over into Virginia from the second story is something worth going to Washington to see. Not more than sixteen boys are admitted to this



Pierson House.

house, but for that number every comfort that it is wise to give any boy is at hand. Moreover, the boys enjoy the additional advantages, uncommon in a boarding school, of a woman's oversight and companionship.

There are no study rooms in this building. It is for the boys to live in. The School realizes the value of separating the work from the home life. Accordingly, Dunster Hall, especially designed for the workday, has been erected at some little distance from the home. In it are the classrooms, the library, and the fully equipped gymnasium, with every modern accessory and convenience. The school building is tastefully decorated with large photographs and engravings, but it is at first sight recognized as a place for work, just as the residence has no suggestion but that of a home.

Equipment.

Especial care has been taken to make the equipment of the School as thorough and complete as possible, and to supply every necessary for good teaching. Slate blackboards, three feet wide, extend around the walls of each classroom; the study halls are furnished with adjustable desks of the best and latest pattern; among the numerous maps possessed by the School is a set issued by the government, showing the recent acquisitions to the United States. As an aid to the proper appreciation of the best in art, numerous photographs of famous pictures, statues and scenes from the Old World are hung in the different rooms.

For work in geology, the school possesses a mineralogical and geological collection of 500 specimens, as well as geological models, photographs, and a set of scientific maps, including topographical and geological folios of the United States Geological Survey. For work in meteorology, the school is equipped with an instrument shelter and the standard instruments.

Physical Training, Athletics.

The founders of The Washington School, realizing that a strong healthy body is absolutely necessary for the highest mental and moral culture, have provided the best facilities for physical training. For use during the winter months, the school has a well lighted and ventilated gymnasium fully equipped with standard apparatus, and with lockers and shower baths. The splendid athletic grounds, extending over more than thirty acres, gives unusual opportunity for all outdoor sports. These grounds, which are immediately adjacent to Dunster Hall, were laid out by the New York landscape architect, Mr. Charles W. Levitt, Jr., and include base ball and foot ball fields, tennis and basket ball courts, a standard quarter mile running track, and a fine golf course.

Each pupil in the school, unless excused by the Physical Director, is required to take daily systematic exercise in the gymnasium or on the athletic field. This daily exercise prevents abnormal development and aids nature in that rapid healthy growth which takes place during the years that a boy spends at school. The aim of this work is threefold: to provide wholesome recreation, to secure correct habits of posture and carriage, and to build up a strong, rugged constitution.

During the winter this exercise, which is held out of doors whenever possible, consists of gymnastics or calisthenics; the movements are arranged in the most approved physiological order and

are designed to exercise, without causing exhaustion, every part of the body. Critical attention is paid to the physical condition of each boy, and if advisable special exercises are assigned him. Instruction on the horizontal and parallel bars, and on the horse and buck, is given from time to time; basket ball and other indoor games are encouraged; arrangements may also be made for special instruction in boxing and fencing. This opportunity for choice from a wide range of exercises is much appreciated by the pupils.

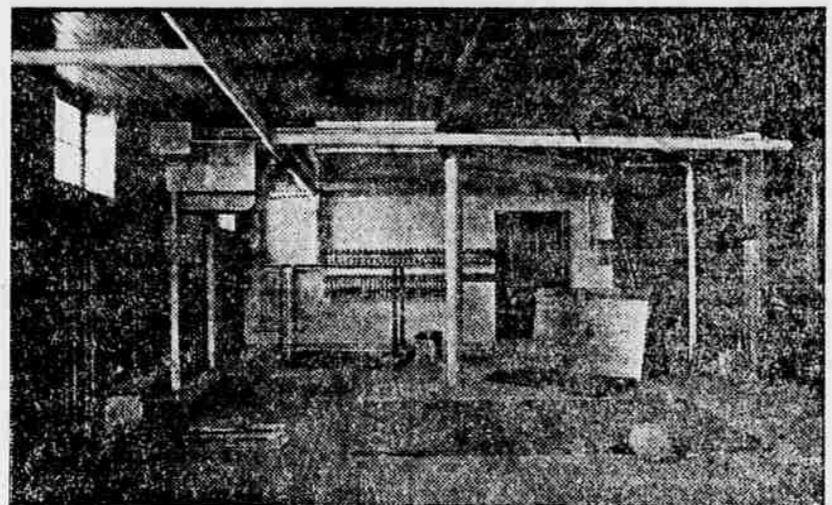
During the Fall and Spring the boys take their daily exercise in some form of out-door sport; the stronger and more robust join in base ball and foot ball, while others spend their time in tennis, golf, and track athletics—running, jumping, hurdling, and pole vaulting; all the boys from time to time take part in bicycle tours, cross-country runs, and tramping expeditions.

Every detail of the athletic and gymnastic work is under the immediate supervision of the Physical Director, who has been a varsity foot ball and base ball player, and who has had in addition, wide experience in directing gymnastics and in coaching athletic teams.

The Washington School, since its opening in 1900, has made for itself an enviable athletic record; teams in foot ball and base ball from both the Junior and Senior Schools, have played, and as a rule defeated, teams from other schools. A golf tournament is held each Spring on the School links in competition for the Head-Master's Cup;



Gymnasium.



Starting Quarter-Mile Race—Dunster Hall in Background.



Golf Links.



Golf Links.

The School also holds tennis tournaments, boxing and fencing contests and track meets in which the successful competitors are given School medals. As a result of the careful attention given at the Washington School to exercise and to all matters connected with the pupils' physical well-being, the general health has, during the two years of the School's existence, been extremely good; there has not been a single case of severe illness, and several boys who had previously lost weeks at a time have gone through the winter without missing a day. Moreover, participation in many sports under proper supervision has been found to strengthen the moral fibre of the boys by developing courage, self-reliance, and self-control.

Faculty.

The faculty of the Washington School is exceptionally strong, and it is sufficiently large to pay careful attention to the needs of each individual scholar. Mr. Louis Leverett Hooper, the Head-Master, graduated with the Master of Arts degree from Harvard. After teaching there for some years, he gained much practical experience in several of the most important boys' schools in the East, which, with his close study of educational problems in both Europe and America, fit him thoroughly for the task before him at the Washington School. The Assistant Head-Master, Mr. William W. Gale,

was for seven years the assistant principal of Smith Academy, of St. Louis, the largest boys' school in the Mississippi Valley, and he, too, has studied the most modern educational methods in the Graduate School at Harvard. Dr. C. S. Ingham, the House-Master, is a Doctor of Philosophy of Yale University, and has been for three years a member of the Yale faculty.

Arrangement of Studies.

The Washington School has no fixed curriculum, no grades, no "forms." Instead, there are forty-two different courses, each representing from two to five periods of work a week. From these courses the Head-Master selects for each pupil those which in the judgment of the faculty and of the boy's parents will promote his best interests.

A pupil's own preferences are considered, but the knowledge which his parents and teachers have of his abilities and future needs determines in the main the studies which he shall pursue. A boy can, if it is thought best, study the traditional subjects of the old fixed curriculum, or he can take up studies not usually offered in secondary schools, such as geology or colonial history. He can shape his course with reference to the entrance requirements of any college or scientific school, or of the United States Military or Naval Academy.

The advantages of such a system of individual selection are manifold. The leading educational thought of the day is directly away from the old fixed curriculum. President Eliot of Har-

vard is not restricted by a fixed curriculum, he can devote all his time to the subjects required for admission. In this way he can often save a year in his college preparation. Individual care and supervision pervade not only the system of choosing electives, but also the daily class-room work. The number of boys in a given course is in general limited to eight, but often a class does not contain more than three or four; thus the teacher is able to know every pupil intimately, and to adapt his methods so as to advance both the brightest and slowest without sacrificing the progress of either. A special study is made of the needs and peculiarities of each pupil, and a boy is never lost sight of because he is one in a crowd. In brief, the aim of the Washington School is the boy, not the class.

Student Organizations.

The boys of the Washington School have organized a number of clubs or societies, which are open to all pupils of suitable age, and to members of the faculty. They are supported by initiation fees and other dues paid by the members. It is the policy of the School to encourage such clubs, which are mainly carried on by the boys themselves, but which are carefully supervised by teachers.

The Literary Club, the oldest of these organizations, was formed "to encourage the literary interests of the School and to afford literary entertainment for its members." At the meetings, which ordinarily occur every two weeks, and in which both pupils and teachers take part, there are presented an essay, a reading and a debate. The Club has given with success two plays, "Serious Slaves in Barleigh's Room," and "A Proposal Under Difficulties."

The Golf Club has charge of the links and looks after the golf interests of the school. Each spring a formal tournament is held, the winner of which holds for one year the Head-Master's Cup. Both the Junior and Senior Schools have their tennis clubs and boys of the former school have also an association which holds meetings every two weeks.

The teachers and the older boys at Pierson House have organized a Billiard Club, which has purchased a first-class table and which holds frequent tournaments.

Day Department.

Boys who live in Washington and the immediate vicinity are able in the

Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, D. C., will furnish desired information about the Washington School for Boys.

The Tribune's Offer.

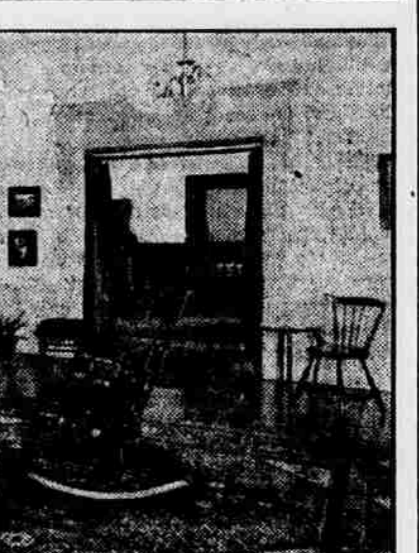
The Tribune offers as a special reward in its Educational Contest a scholarship in the Washington School for Boys, and the young man who selects this reward will be entitled to a five years' course, with full tuition fees paid, amounting to \$300 a year, or a value of \$1,500 for five years; in addition it provides the student with luncheon of the value of \$40 a year, making the total value of the scholarship for the five years \$1,700. The student can easily obtain board in the city of Washington at a very moderate rate. It is quite possible that the student will complete the course in less than five years, in which case The Tribune's obligation would cease. This is the highest-priced scholarship in the country, and is offered in the three years of its educational contest, and the young man who wins it, no matter what his age, may enter at once upon his studies, as no formal entrance examinations are required.

TWO OUT-OF-TOWN BOYS GO HIGHER UP

Sherwood and Johnston Improve Their Positions in the Educational Contest—Why Others Should Enter.

The time is now ripe for the young people who have been busied with preparing for examinations, promotions and graduations from the public and private schools to enter The Tribune's Educational Contest. Now that the books have been put away and the minds are beginning to evolve plans for the future, the young men and women who wish to stand an equal chance with others in the turmoil and strife of manhood and womanhood should begin to take thought as to how best to prepare for the struggle.

The Tribune offers thirty-three scholarships in many institutions of high grade, offering instruction in universities, secondary schools, musical institutions, business colleges, and kindred schools. These institutions are located at home, elsewhere in this state, New Jersey, and the District of Columbia, offering a wide range of selection, both as to location and the system of in-



Within Pierson House.

struction. In several of them The Tribune pays all charges, while in all liberal arrangements have been made.

It is a good time to begin now. In the two previous contests some of the most successful contestants did not commence to work until several weeks after the contest had begun. Last year Miss Griffin, of the Washington school, did not start until five weeks had elapsed

Standing of Contestants

Name	Points
1. Charles Burns, Vandling	300
2. A. J. Kellerman, Scranton	288
3. Wm. T. S. Rodriguez, Scranton	241
4. Herbert Thompson, Carbondale	180
5. Maxwell Shepherd, Goshen	131
6. Albert Freedman, Bellevue	118
7. Fred K. Gunster, Green Ridge	117
8. Oscar H. Kipp, Elmhurst	102
9. Wm. Sherwood, Harford	88
10. Harry Madden, Scranton	88
11. J. A. Havenstrite, Moscow	81
12. L. E. Stanton, Scranton	80
13. Homer Kresge, Hyde Park	49
14. Grant M. Decker, Hallstead	37
15. William Cooper, Potosi	34
16. Lee Culver, Springville	33
17. Walter Hallstead, Scranton	27
18. Harry Danvers, Providence	25
19. Miss Beatrice Harpur, Elmton	21
20. Louis McCusker, Park Place	20
21. C. J. Clark, Peckville	18
22. Frank B. McCrea, Hallstead	18
23. Hugh Johnson, Forest City	18
24. John Mackie, Providence	15
25. Thomas Dempsey, Oliphant	13
26. Chas. W. Dorsey, Scranton	13
27. Miss Edna Coleman, Scranton	12
28. Dr. G. C. Cavell, Scranton	12
29. Walter Ellis, Hyde Park	8
30. Emanuel Buel, Scranton	7
31. Chas. O'Boyle, Scranton	5
32. Louis Gere, Brooklyn	5
33. Miss Nellie Avery, Forest City	4

and that contest was two months shorter than the present one. A beginner now will have over four months to make up for lost time and has ample opportunity to catch up with the leaders before the close. A letter of inquiry addressed "Contest Editor, Tribune, Scranton, Pa.," will be followed by a response giving full particulars. Five of the contestants made returns yesterday. Two of them improved their positions and this morning are higher placed than they were yesterday.

William Sherwood, of Harford, took ninth place away from Harry Madden, of Scranton, and now leads him by eleven points. Hugh Johnston, of Forest City, changed places with John Mackie, of Providence. Mr. Johnston has advanced five places in the past two days. A. J. Kellerman, of Scranton, is rapidly catching up with Charles Burns, of Vandling, and is now only 32 points away from first place. So far this

month Mr. Kellerman has scored 50 points to Mr. Burns' 16, while William T. S. Rodriguez, in third place, has scored 18.

Following are the number of points scored by the six leading contestants for the "special prizes" since the first of June:

Leading Contestants for June.	
First Prize—\$10 in Gold.	
Second Prize—\$5 in Gold.	
1. Oscar H. Kipp	102
2. A. J. Kellerman	288
3. Fred K. Gunster	118
4. Herbert Thompson	180
5. Maxwell Shepherd	131
6. Albert Freedman	118

EDUCATIONAL.

Do You Want a Good Education?

Not a short course, nor an easy course, nor a cheap course, but the best education to be had. No other education is worth spending time and money on. If you do, write for a catalogue of

Lafayette College

Easton, Pa.

which offers thorough preparation in the Engineering and Chemical Professions as well as the regular College courses.

Announcement.

During the summer of 1902 instruction in all the subjects required for admission to the best colleges and scientific schools will be given at Cotuit Cottages, a Summer School of Secondary Instruction, Cotuit Massachusetts, under the direction of Principal Charles E. Fish. The courses of instruction are for the benefit of five classes of students:

1. Candidates who have received conditions at the entrance examinations.
2. Candidates who have postponed examinations until September.
3. Students in Secondary Schools, who, by reason of illness or other causes, have deficiencies to make up.
4. Students in Secondary Schools who wish to anticipate studies and save time in the preparation for college.
5. Students in college who have admission conditions which must be removed before the beginning of the next Scholastic Year.

For Particulars Address: CHARLES E. FISH, Principal, Cotuit, Mass.

State Normal School

East Stroudsburg, Pa. This POPULAR State Institution is located in the most BEAUTIFUL PICTURESCQUE and HEALTHFUL part of the State. It is in the GREAT SUMMER RESORT REGION OF THE BLUE RIDGE and FOCONGO MOUNTAINS, about two miles of the famous DELAWARE WATER GAP RESORT.

Tuition Absolutely Free. The total expenses for Boarding, furnished room and other expenses only \$20 PER WEEK. In addition to the regular departments in the Normal proper, we have a fine COLLEGE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. We can save you one full year in your College Preparation. Departments of MUSIC, ELUCUTION, ART-DRAWING, PAINTING IN CHINA and WATER COLORS, taught by Specialists.

A New Recitation Building is now in course of erection, which will give a fine Laboratory and fourteen other recitation rooms. GYMNASIUM, PLANT, A Superior Faculty, Backward Pupils Coached, and the most THOROUGH INSTRUCTION IN CHINA and WATER COLORS, taught by Specialists.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE An examination of candidates for admission will be held in Scranton, at the High School Building, on Thursday and Friday, June 20th and 21st, beginning each day at 9 o'clock a. m. and 2:30 o'clock p. m. The subjects will be taken as follows: On Thursday, 9 to 11:30, English, Grammar and English Classics; 11:30 to 1, Arithmetic; 2:30 to 5, Physical Science, Physical Geography; On Friday, 9 to 11:30, Algebra; 11:30 to 1, United States History; 2:30 to 5, Geometry.

Candidates who desire to do so may divide the examinations, taking a part of the subjects in June, and the remaining subjects September 16th at the College. A copy of the latest catalogue, showing courses of study and positions held by graduates, or specimens of questions used in former examinations, or information on any particular point, may be obtained by addressing THE REGISTRAR, State College, Centre Co., Pa.

Dr. & Mrs. John MacDuffie's SCHOOL FOR GIRLS 25th year. Twenty-five years under the management of MISS HOWARD. College preparatory and academic course. Resident pupils limited to 20. 60 girls non-resident. Beautiful grounds. Tennis courts. Instruction in accordance with highest requirements of best colleges. For particulars and catalogue address: John MacDuffie, Ph. D., Springdale, Mass.

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