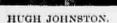
Close of The Tribune's Educational Contest.







HOMER KRESGE.

THIRTY-THREE SCHOLARSHIPS.

To be awarded to the thirty-three successful contestants in The

Universities.

1. Bucknell University, Lewisburg\$ 520
Four years' course, covering tuition, furnished room, heat, light and care of room. For a young man.

2. Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y. 432

4. University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y. 324
Four years' course, covering tuition and incidental expenses.
For a young man.

Preparatory Schools.

5. Washington School for Boys, Washington, D. C... 1,700

Five years' course (or less if the student should complete
the course in a shorter time), covering tuition and mid-day
luncheon. For a young man.

6. Williamsport Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport... 750

Three years' course, covering tuition, board, furnished room, heat, light and washing. For a young man or woman.

7. Dickinson Collegiate Preparatory School, Carlisle.. 750

Newton Military Academy, Newton, N. J.

Three years' course, covering tuition, board, furnished room, heat, light and washing. For a young man or woman.

Two years' course, covering tuition, board, furnished room, heat, light and washing. For a young man,

9. Keystone Academy, Factoryville 600

Brown College-Preparatory School, Philadelphia.. 600

Three years' course, covering tuition. For a young man.

11. School of the Lackawanna, Scranton 400

Wilkes-Barre Institute, Wilkes-Barre 276

Four years' course, covering tuition. For a young man or

13. Cotuit Cottages (Summer School), Cotuit, Mass... 230

Music, Business and Art.

14. Hardenbergh School of Music and Art, Scranton... 200

15. Scranton Conservatory of Music, Scranton 125

16. Scranton Conservatory of Music, Scranton 125

17. Scranton Conservatory of Music, Scranton 125

18. Scranton Conservatory of Music, Scranton 125

Hardenbergh School of Music and Art, Scranton... 120

20. Scranton Business College, Scranton 100

21. Scranton Business College, Scranton 100

Lackawanna Business College, Scrauton

One year's course of forty weeks, two hours each week, in-struction in plane in the regular classes, under Miss Hard-enbergh. For a young man or woman.

One year's course of forty weeks, two private lessons each week, vocal instruction. For a young man or woman.

One year's course of forty weeks, two hours each week, in any regular art course, under Miss Hester A. Worthington. For a young man od woman.

value) One complete course in any subject taught, including books and instruments. Courses range in value from \$13 to \$100. For a young man or woman.

International Correspondence Schools

International Correspondence Schools

International Correspondence Schools

International Correspondence Schools

Alfred Wooler's Vocal Studio, Scranton
One year's course of forty weeks, one private lesson each week, vocal instruction. For a young man or woman.

23. Lackawanna Business College, Scranton

One year's instruction in either shorthand or partments. For a young man or woman.

25. Hardenbergh School of Music and Art, Scranton...

Hardenbergh School of Music and Art, Scranton...

International Correspondence Schools (average

One year's course of forty weeks, two one-half hour lessons each week, private instruction in plane, under Miss Hardenbergh, For a young man or woman.

Complete course in either shorthand or business departments. For a young man or woman.

Scranton Business College, Scranton 100

One year's course of forty weeks, one hour each week, private instruction in plane, under Mr. Sumner Salter. For a

the instruction, in any course or courses, to the value of 5. For a young man or woman.

room. For a young man or woman,

Same as Scholarship No. 15

Same as Scholarship No. 29

Same as Scholarship No. 21.

Same as Scholarhsip No. 28.

Same as Scholarhsip No. 2

One season's course, covering individual instruction, ten lesson a week, for eight weeks, including board and furnished

Four years' course, covering tuition. For a young man,

Three years' course, covering fuition, board, furnished room, heat, light and woshing. For a young man or woman.

Four years' course, covering tuition and incidental expenses, in the College of Liberal Arts, or the College of Applied Science. For a young man.

Tribune's Educational Contest, as fast as their preferences can



MISS JANE MATHEWSON.



FRED KIBLER.



EDDIE MORRIS.

Joseph A. Havenstrite.



FRANK B. MCREARY.

Miss Edna Coleman.

Miss Edna Coleman was born in

Scranton on Feb. 7, 1884. Her mother

died when Edna was but six months

old, and she was taken and brought up

by her grandmother, with whom she

of Music.

still resides.



MISS EDNA COLEMAN.

College or the Scranton Conservatory may take a number of years to fit him-

Miss Coleman has attended and the thirty-three scholarships The Tri-

graduated from public school No. 36 bune will give to every one who suc-and from there entered the high ceeded in obtaining subscribers under

THESE GET 10 PER CENT.

Harry Danvers, Providence26

Walter Ellis, Hyde Park 8

Emanuel Bucci, Scranton 7

Miss Vivian Mikle, Scranton 7

Miss Nellie Avery, Forest City 6

Charles O'Boyle, Scranton 5

Charles Robinson, Green Ridge 6 . .28

George Knickerbocker, Elmhurst 1 .05



LOUIS GERE.

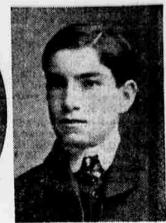
.60

self and it will be necessary to com-

In order to compensate those who

were not successful in winning one of

and the scholarships awarded.



ence Schools of Scranton.

On Dec. 10, 1900, Charley's father received injuries in the Clinton mines. which resulted in his death the following day. In order to continue his studies Charles worked as an agent for years ago, but now resides in Carbonthe Grand Union Tea company outside dale. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. of study hours.

up the study of law and orntory. He was about sixteen years of age, when

be obtained.

School Directors on the 7th of May, says: "I thank The Tribune for the 1902. He also completed a course of generous offer of giving such good opstudy in the International Correspond- portunities to myself and many others through the Educational Contest,"

Herbert Thompson.

Herbert Thompson, was born in Deadwood, South Dakota, twenty-one Daniel S. Thompson. He attended the Mr. Burns' future ambition is to take public schools of Carbondale until he

his ambition to study law.

advantage of the opportunity to win a scholarship so that he might gratify

William T. S. Rodriguez.

William T. S. Rodriguez was born in the island of Cuba. He is about fourteen years of age and is a bright, enterprising young man. His parents came to Scranton when he was very He has attended the public schools of this city and is a brilliant scholar. His charming manners and politeness have made him a universal favorite among his neighbors. Two years ago, Willie's brother won The Tribune's first Educational Contest and thereby earned a four years' scholarship in Wyoming seminary of the value

structing the largest number of words out of the letters in "Scranton Tribune," being a gold watch.

of \$1000. Last year William won The Tribune's Junior Educational Contest,

the prize which he received for con-

William H. Sherwood. William H. Sherwood was born in Harford, Susquehanna county, seveneen years ago last January. He has always lived at Harford with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Sherwood. He graduated from the Harford high school last spring and during his vacation this summer has been helping his father on the farm at that place. Mr. Sherwood says that his ambition is, first of all, to study and secure the

made no definite plans as yet for his future lifework. Albert Freedman.

advantages of an education. He has

Mr. Freedman is well known as the than any newsboy in this city and he is a hustler of hustlers. Notwithstanding his business calls, Mr. Freedman has found time to interest many of the business men near his stand in himself and his great ambition for an education that will enable him to lift himself above his present sphere of usefulness. He is about 17 years old, large for his age, and aggressive to the last point in defending his interests.

Fred K. Gunster.

Fred K. Gunster, who finishes in Scranton High school. He is ardently ship in either the Scranton Business

he accepted a situation in the office of devoted to the study of civil engineerthe Carbondale Leader, where he reing and this summer during vacation, mained until March of this year. This was a member of the corps engaged in was his first and only employment, the surveying of the route for the street Although he was thus kept busy he railway line to Moosic lake. did not lose any chance of obtaining

an education, but attended the night Joseph A. Havenstrite, son of Charles school in Carbondale, although often and Elizabeth Havenstrite, was born at being fatigued after a hard day's work. his present home on a farm near Mos-Mr. Thompson's reason for entering cow, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvathe Educational Contest was to take nia, July 22, 1879.

After completing the course of study given in the graded school at Moscow and having in the meantime taken a short course in bookkeeping at Willlams' Business College, Scranton, he decided to extend his studies by entering college. Two terms were spent at Adrian College in 1900. After that, not being in circumstances enabling him to return, and still contemplating a further pursuit of his college work, he entered the service of the Lackawanna Railroad company as trainman, where he is still employed.

Charles W. Dorsey.

Charles W. Dorsey was born in this city on Oct. 29, 1884. He has attended public school No. 35, from which he graduated in 1901. The following fall he entered the Scranton high school, in which he has made good progress, and in which he entered upon his second year this fall. Mr. Dorsey's father is well known in Scranton, as he has for many years been in the employ of Colonel H. M. Boies, of Clay avenue, as coachman.

Hendrick Adams.

Hendrick Adams was born in Chinchilla sixteen years ago next Decemper. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. William A. Adams, the former a native of Harford, Pa., and the latter's maiden name having been Jennie Leach, of Chinchilla. With the exception of one year, Hendrick has lived in Chinchilla since his birth.

He has attended and graduated from the Chinchilla graded school. His has gladly taken up the chance to win home has always been on a farm and one of the nine scholarships offered by like most farmer's sons he has an earn- The Tribune in that art. newsboy with leather lungs who has his station at the intersection of Spruce the form of going to State College, and secure interesting information about all

William Cooper.

William Cooper was born in Olyphant on Sept. 3, 1884. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. George Cooper and they now reside in Priceburg, where William makes his home with them. For a number of years he has been one of Tribune will use its utmost endeavors The Tribune's efficient carrier boys, He has attended the public schools of Priceburg for four years.

William's object in entering The Tribune's Educational Contest was to win a sfeholarship in the Williamsport ninth place, is a native of this city and Dickinson Seminary, but the long coal a son of the late Peter Gunster, of strike interfered sadly with his work, Green Ridge. Mr. Gunster is about 18 He has now made up his mind to be years of age and is a student at the satisfied and will gladly take a scholarMiss May Brown, Nicholson 5 Joseph Newman, Bellevue 3 R. D. Dorsey, Scranton 1 ..05

his station at the intersection of Spruce street and Washington avenue. He has so he has entered the Educational Control of the contestants. Some of them were the reputation of selling more papers test as a step to its fulfillment.

The scholarships will be awarded to the thirty-three contestants entitled to them as rapidly as possible, but it will probably be a matter of several days before the last is disposed of. The winners are urged to be patient, for The to hasten this pleasing task. It is prothe one who wins first place shall have

school, but withdrew from the latter the rules and terms of this contest 10 institution before the end of the first per cent, of all the money from sub-To be thoroughly proficient in music of these is given elsewhere and checks has always been her ambition, and she for the amount opposite each name will

gence was to be published.

Number of Points. vided in the rules of the contest that guesses on the result that were rea selection of the entire list. After he parts of the city and from almost every is satisfied, No. 2 is to have his choice town in Northeastern Pennsylvania of the remaining thirty-two, and this Thousands upon thousands named Mr. ourse will be pursued down to the Kellerman as a winner, and a very thirty-third, who will take what is left, large number of these came very pear It can be seen that this will occupy to the correct figure, but the great masome time. Besides this, a contestant jority were altogether too high.

scriptions he or she turned in. A table be sent them tomorrow.

CLOSE WORK IN **GUESSING CONTEST**

Eight Named Mr. Kellerman as the Winner and Estimated the Exact

That The Tribune's Educational Con test attracted widespread attention is evidenced by the large number of ceived. These estimates came from all

may select a scholarship for which it | Eight named the exact figure, 1200 two last prizes,

points, and they are awarded the prizes in the order in which they were remunicate with the institution to ascerceived. Many others came within one tain if a contract can be extended to point of the correct number, and the meet the case. As rapidly as possible first two of these received get the last the list of winners will be gone through two prizes. The successful guessers and their prizes are as follows:

> 1200 Howard Dorsey, 519 Webster Main avenue 1.00 200 J. H. Schwenker, 712 Pittston

> 1200 Harry Seamans, 304 Mifflin ave-

> 1200 George Gilhool, 524 Quincy ave-1200 Willie Wooler, 1422 Price street .25 1201 Homer Kresge, North Hyde

> 1201 Homer Kresge, North Hyde Mr. Kresge put in two separate

guesses on separate coupons with the same number, 1201. He probably made a mistake, as no one would intention. ally waste a coupon by using the same number twice when there was such a wide range to be covered, but this mistake proved profitable, as he is thus entitled to two prizes.

The successful guessers can get their prizes by calling at The Tribune office today or any time convenient to themselves.

Late Saturday evening, when the result was still in doubt, it looked as if there would be little difficulty in determining the winners of the guessing contest if Mr. Shepherd should prove to be in the lead. While other contestants were named freely, it was evident that the estimators did not consider that Mr. Shepherd was likely to win, and if he had been fortunate enough to have finished at the top there would scarcely

have been prizes enough to go around. As the guesses were received they vere carefully sorted, each contestant's list being kept separately and in the order in which they were received. When it was ascertained that Mr. Kellerman had won, his guesses were taken and beginning with the guesses which named the right figure were taken out and the prizes were awarded in the order in which the correct guesses were received.

When it was ascertained that eight had guessed the correct figure, then the next thing was to find out who were the first two to guess within one of the correct number. Beginning again with the first guesses, a search was made for the first coupons bearing the figures. 1199 or 1201. The first two found were those of Mr. Kresge. There were a large number of others with these two numbers, but as he sent in his guesses earlier than the others, under the rules of the contest he was entitled to the

HISTORY OF PAPER.

Progress from the Days of Papyrus to Age of Spruce-People of Ancient Egypt, China and Japan Were Expert-Various Plants Used. From the Ashton-under-Lyne (England)

Reporter. Egypt, China and Japan are the countries in which the earliest manufacture The Egyptian paper was made of the plant called papyrus, a kind of grass. According to the information handed down to us, the delicate inner fibers were separated from the blade of the grass, and spread upon the table in such a manner that they overlapped one another. The table was sprinkled with water from the Nile, which had, no doubt, the effect of moistening the natural gum of the plant so as to make the fibers adhere. When the first layer of papyrus fiber was complete, success ive layers were placed upon one another until the paper was thick enough. These layers were then pressed together, and the sheet of paper was dried in the sun. The best quality was preserved for religious uses, and not allowed to be exported.

The Romans, however, discovered a process of cleansing this kind of paper from the marks of writing; and after this discovery they imported from Egypt sacred books written on this material which they used for their own purposes after the original writing had

Inner Bark of Trees.

Besides the papyrus ancient paper as made of the inner bark of trees. Egyptian paper was in general use in Europe until the eighth or ninth cen-It then slowly began to give place to paper manufactured from cotton and other materials, which art was apparently learned by the Arabs in Asia, and introduced by them into Europe. This manufacture had apparently spread to western Asia from China where it is known to have existed at a very early period. Paper was made by er as early as the beginning of the first century, and, according to their own account, the making of paper from cotton appears to have been invented by them about 200 A. D.

merous. Hemp and linen rags are now look at one of them." used in one part of China, the inner bark of the mulberry tree in another, while the bark of the elm, straw and bamboo find favor for this purpose elseman had told the truth in a horse trade. The horse was blind.—Washington Post.

The Japanese show a marked preference for the mulberry tree, and the paper made by them is not to be equaled anywhere for strength and softness -qualities which enable it to be used for many purposes for which here in England we use leather, such, for instance, as in the manufacture of purses, ladies' bags, etc. After the in troduction into Europe of cotton and linen rags as material for paper-making, the use of other vegetable fibers was for many centuries almost entirely of paper is known to have been carried given up-chiefly because rags proved as cheap as they were suitable. A method of treating straw so as to

paper was invented as (comparatively) recently as the beginning of last century. Various improvements have since been effected, and there are now many paper made mostly from straw and wood pulp, but the best and most important feature of these materials is the stiffness they impart to the paper.

Spanish Grass. Esparto, the Spanish grass, has been

applied to paper-making only within the last few years. The use of rushes for this purpose belongs to our country and dates from 1866. The paper made from this material is white, firm and of good quality, and considerably cheaper than that made from wood. Nothing is more remarkable than the great number and diversified new uses that have been lately found for paper. Besides being largely employed for making collars, cuffs and other articles of dress, it is sometimes used for making small houses in the backwoods of the western states, of America which are found to be warmer than those made of wood and sheet iron. It is used also for making boats, pipes, tanks and pails for water, armor firm enough to resist musket balls, wheels for railway carriages, and even bells and cannons have ben made of it.

A David Harum Trade.

There is a citizen in New York who de the Chinese from some material or oth- about. In every case he insisted upon knowing the attitude of the prospective purchase in relation to automo don't want my neck broken daily." would say. There was a horse that suited him. "

them about 200 A. D.

The materials that have at various tion." said the Jersey farmer who owned times and in various places been used him. "I will guarantee that he will pass "Will you give me a written statement "I will

The sale was made. For once a Jersey

FACTS ABOUT COINS.

Government Loses Money Preparing Manufacture-Pennies in Colonial

From the Boston Herald.

profit in coining pennies. For instance, make it capable of being made into in a \$10 gold piece there is exactly \$10 worth of gold and 10 per cent, of copper-put in to harden the precious metal-besides the cost of minting. A silver piece of money is about half mills which turn out nothing else than profit, but the penny pays Uncle Sam best of all, as the blanks are purchased at the rate of \$7,300 per million. That is, the United States government obtains for 7 3-10 cents the copper blanks which by the process of stamping are transformed into \$1 worth of pennies.

Millions of Pennies.

What becomes of the millions of pen nies coined each year by the govern ment is an unsolved problem. To supply the demand the mint at Philadelphia must keep on turning out new pennies at an average rate of 4,000,000 per month. This useful little coin has its beginning, of course, in a copper mine. By the process of smelting the copper is separated from the iron or lead or silver in the ore and is bought by agents who sell it to a firm in Waterbury, Conn., who are under contract to supply the government with copper blanks-that is, pennies unstamped. At Waterbury the new copper is melted and mixed with tin and by the Treasury department at Washington, and then hardened into bricks. These are cut into slices the thickness a cent and the strips are passed through machines with punches that work up and down with enormous pressure and stamp out the little round disks just the size of a penny. These blanks are put up in strong boxes and sent by express to the mint at Philadelphia, where they are stamped with the head on one side and the denomi-

The New York Cent.

In 1776 was coined a New York cent have been intended for General Washington in the costume of the Continen- Neck and part in Dedham. tal army; encircling it is the motto 'Non VI Virtute Vici." The reverse has the flure of Liberty, seated on a pedestal, holding in her right hand staff surmounted by a liberty cap, and A familiar sight in the business quar-

in her left the scale of justice. Around ter of this city is the Russian horn the coin are the words "Neo Eboracensis," with the date in exergne, 1786,

The Vermont cents were coined for four successive years. One variety has Gold Currency-Baser Metals Re- on the obverse an eye with rays exturn Fair Profit Over Cost of tending from it, which are divided by oddity. Sometimes it is the hatrack, thirteen stars; around the coin are the consisting of two ox horns, beautifully words, "Quarta Decima Stella"; reverse, the sun rising from behind the mountains, a plow in the foreground, hanging in a hallway. At another time with the legend, "Vermont Ersium Res it is a small three-legged stool, of A strange thing about our coining Publica. with the date 1785. Another which each leg is a great horn. Again, system is that the government loses type has on the obverse a poorly cut it is a gun rack, where the hooks are money in coining gold, but makes a big head with the words, "Vermont Auc- horns, yellow, white, gray, brown and tor," on the reverse, "Inde et Lib," black. If you desire it he will supply with the date 1788. Another with the same legend, reads, "Et Lib Inde, 1788,"

Connecticut Coinage.

The Connecticut cents bear date 1785, 1786 and 1787. The obverse has a head with the words "Auctori Connec." on the reverse a figure of Liberty holding a staff in one hand and an olive branch in the other, surrounded by the motto, Inde et Lib." and the date. There re many varieties of this cent, all of which are very poorly executed.

Without date is a cent having on onide the motto "Unanimity is the Strength of Society" encircling a hand holding a scroll on which is inscribed 'Our Cause Is Just." Reverse, fifteen stars in the form of a triangle; on the stars are indented the initials of the several states, Kentucky heading the column. This was struck at Lancaster, England, in 1791, for circulation in America and was called the Kentucky

Massachusetts. In 1787 the commonwealth of Massachusetts ordered from its mint a copper coin having on one side an Indian with his bow and arrow, near his forezine, according to a recipe prescribed head a star and around the coin the word "Commonwealth:" on the other side the American cagle, holding in his right talon an olive branch, in the left a bunch of arrows, on its breast a shield on which is inscribed the word "Cent" and around the edge of the coin "Massachusetts, 1781." Half cents of the same type were struck. This coinage was continued for two years, but upon the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, which prohibited the several states from coining money, the mint was abolished. The mint was established by vote of the Massachusetts assembly in 1786, and \$70,000 in cents and half cents were ordered to be The obverse bears a bust supposed to made. Part of the works and machinery for the mint was erected at Boston

THE OX-HORN INDUSTRY.

From the New York Post.

peddler. The man himself is picturesque, having the strong features, dark skin, long beard and ill-fitting clothes which mark the Slovak, while his wares are always noticeable for their polished and fitted together at the butts upon a small wooden board, ready for you with easy chairs, arm chairs and rockers, of which the entire frames are made of horns, Of similar construction are easels, music racks, picture frames, wall trophies and baby cribs. The industry was started about fifteen years ago by some poor Russian Jews near the kosher slaughter house. Before that time the horns were sold with the hoofs to the glue makers and button manufacturers. They brought but a few cents a pound, and the glue buyers had no trouble in getting all the

The manufacturers first prepared the horns by boiling and using alkalies. Afterwards they found they could secure better results by treatment with cold alkaline solutions followed by antisepties. After the horns have been cleaned, they are scraped and polished until they gleam like burnished metal. A few are varnished, but the practice is not recommended by the trade.

raw material they needed.

Dared His Son to Return Unscathed. According to a story now current in

London, where Richard J. Seddon, premier of New Zealand, has been conspicuous among the coronalion guests, that colonial dignitary has bettered the devotion of the Spartan mothers who told their sons, when the latter went to war, to come back with their shields on them. It is well known that Mr. Seddon was most industrious in recruiting troops in New Zealand for service in South Africa, and that his extraordinary energy n that direction gave rise to some criticism among the members of the opposi One parliamentary opponent the bad taste to taunt the premier with "willingness to sacrifice the colony's ing men in a distant and questionable trivi. The premier listened to his marrel. for a while, until the latter exclaimed. "You are ready enough to send sons and brothers to be shot at

"Stop!" shouted Seddon, jumping to his feet. "I signed a commission for my own son this morning. He will be shot at, too, and I have dared him to come