

Close of The Tribune's Educational Contest.

(CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 3.)



HUGH JOHNSTON.



HOMER KRESGE.



MISS JANE MATHEWSON.



FRED KIBLER.



EDDIE MORRIS.



FRANK B. MCCREARY.



MISS EDNA COLEMAN.



LOUIS GERE.



ARTHUR J. THAYER.

School Directors on the 7th of May, 1902. He also completed a course of study in the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton.

Herbert Thompson. Herbert Thompson, was born in Deadwood, South Dakota, twenty-one years ago, but now resides in Carbonate. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel S. Thompson. He attended the public schools of Carbonate until he was about sixteen years of age, when

he accepted a situation in the office of the Carbonate Leader, where he remained until March of this year. This was his first and only employment. Although he was thus kept busy he did not lose any chance of obtaining an education, but attended the night school in Carbonate, although often being fatigued after a hard day's work. Mr. Thompson's reason for entering the Educational Contest was to take advantage of the opportunity to win a scholarship so that he might gratify his ambition to study law.

Joseph A. Havenstrite. Joseph A. Havenstrite, son of Charles and Elizabeth Havenstrite, was born at his present home on a farm near Moscow, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, July 22, 1875. 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 Williams' 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.

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 still resides. Miss Coleman has attended and graduated from public school No. 26 and from there entered the high

college or the Scranton Conservatory of Music. Miss Coleman has attended and graduated from public school No. 26 and from there entered the high

may take a number of years to fit himself and it will be necessary to communicate with the institution to ascertain if a contract can be extended to meet the case. As rapidly as possible the list of winners will be gone through and the scholarships awarded.

In order to compensate those who were not successful in winning one of the thirty-three scholarships The Tribune will give to every one who succeeded in obtaining subscribers under

THIRTY-THREE SCHOLARSHIPS.

To be awarded to the thirty-three successful contestants in The Tribune's Educational Contest, as fast as their preferences can be obtained.

Universities.

- 1. Bucknell University, Lewisburg \$ 520
2. Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y. 432
3. Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y. 432
4. University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y. 324

Preparatory Schools.

- 5. Washington School for Boys, Washington, D. C. 1,700
6. Williamsport Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport... 750
7. Dickinson Collegiate Preparatory School, Carlisle... 750
8. Newton Military Academy, Newton, N. J. 720
9. Keystone Academy, Factoryville 600
10. Brown College-Preparatory School, Philadelphia... 600
11. School of the Lackawanna, Scranton 400
12. Wilkes-Barre Institute, Wilkes-Barre 276
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
19. Hardenbergh School of Music and Art, Scranton... 120
20. Scranton Business College, Scranton 100
21. Scranton Business College, Scranton 100
22. Scranton Business College, Scranton 100
23. Lackawanna Business College, Scranton 85
24. Lackawanna Business College, Scranton 85
25. Hardenbergh School of Music and Art, Scranton... 80
26. Alfred Wooler's Vocal Studio, Scranton 80
27. Hardenbergh School of Music and Art, Scranton... 60
28. International Correspondence Schools (average value) 57
29. International Correspondence Schools 57
30. International Correspondence Schools 57
31. International Correspondence Schools 57
32. International Correspondence Schools 57
33. Alfred Wooler's Vocal Studio, Scranton 45

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 young. 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, William's father won The Tribune's first Educational Contest and thereby earned a four years' scholarship in Wyoming seminary of the value of \$1000. Last year William won The Tribune's Junior Educational Contest, the prize which he received for constructing the largest number of words out of the letters in "Scranton Tribune," being a gold watch.

William H. Sherwood.

William H. Sherwood was born in Harford, Susquehanna county, seventeen 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 advantages of an education. He has made no definite plans as yet for his future life-work.

Albert Freedman.

Mr. Freedman is well known as the newsboy with leather lungs who has his station at the intersection of Spruce street and Washington avenue. He has the reputation of selling more papers than any newsboy in this city and he is a hustler of hustlers. Notwithstanding his business calls, Mr. Freedman has found time to attend 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 ninth place, is a native of this city and a son of the late Peter Gunster, of Green Ridge. Mr. Gunster is about 18 years of age and is a student at the Scranton High school. He is ardently

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. Botes, of Clay avenue, as coachman.

Hendrick Adams.

Hendrick Adams was born in Chinchilla sixteen years ago next December. 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 home has always been on a farm and he has the ambition to become a farmer. He has entered the Educational Contest as a step to his fulfillment.

William Cooper.

William Cooper was born in Olyphant on Sept. 3, 1881. 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 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 scholarship in the Williamsport Dickinson Seminary, but the long coal strike interfered sadly with his work. He has now made up his mind to be satisfied and will gladly take a scholarship in either the Scranton Business

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 of paper is known to have been carried on. 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 fibers of the plant so as to make the fibers adhere. When the first layer of papyrus fiber was complete, successive 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 paper 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 been erased.

Inner Bark of Trees.

Besides the papyrus ancient paper was made of the inner bark of trees. Egyptian paper was in general use in Europe until the eighth or ninth century. 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 the Chinese from some material or other 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. The materials that have at various times and in various places been used for the making of paper are very numerous. Hemp and linen rags are now 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 elsewhere.

FACTS ABOUT COINS.

Government Loses Money Preparing Gold Currency—Baser Metals Return Fair Profit Over Cost of Manufacture—Pennies in Colonial Days.

From the Boston Herald. A strange thing about our coinage system is that the government loses money in coining gold, but makes a big profit in coining pennies. For instance, in a \$10 gold piece there is exactly \$10 worth of gold and 10 per cent. of copper—put in to harden the previous system. Besides the cost of minting, a silver piece of money is about half 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 its 7-10 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 pennies coined each year by the government 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 un-stamped. At Waterbury the new copper is melted and mixed with tin and zinc, according to a recipe prescribed by the Treasury department at Washington, and then hardened into bricks. These are cut into slices the thickness of 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 denomination on the other.

The New York Cent.

In 1776 was coined a New York cent. The obverse bears a bust supposed to have been intended for General Washington in the costume of the Continental army; encircling it is the motto, "Non Vi Virtute Victi." The reverse has the figure of Liberty, seated on a pedestal, holding in her right hand a staff surmounted by a liberty cap, and

THESE GET 10 PER CENT.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Points, and Amount. Includes Lee Culver, Springville (.49 \$2.18), Grant M. Decker, Hallstead (.42 1.95), Harry Danvers, Providence (.26 1.10), Louis McCusker, Park Place (.23 1.00), C. J. Clark, Peckville (.18 .78), Thomas Dempsey, Olyphant (.13 .65), Newton Hawley, Green Ridge (.13 .60), Walter Ellis, Hyde Park (.8 .35), Emanuel Bucel, Scranton (.7 .30), Miss Vivian Mikle, Scranton (.7 .33), Miss Nellie Avery, Forest City (.6 .28), Charles Robinson, Green Ridge (.6 .28), Charles O'Boyle, Scranton (.5 .23), Miss May Brown, Nicholson (.5 .25), Joseph Newman, Bellevue (.3 .13), Edgar Wilson, Jr., Scranton (.2 .10), E. D. Dorsey, Scranton (1 .05), George Knickerbocker, Elmhurst (1 .05).

Close Work in Guessing Contest.

Eight Named Mr. Kellerman as the Winner and Estimated the Exact Number of Points.

That the Tribune's Educational Contest attracted widespread attention is evidenced by the large number of guesses on the result that were received. These estimates came from all parts of the city and from almost every town in Northeastern Pennsylvania. Thousands upon thousands named Mr. Kellerman as a winner, and a very large number of these came very near to the correct figure, but the great majority were altogether too high. Eight named the exact figure, 1200

the rules and terms of this contest 10 per cent. of all the money from subscriptions he or she turned in. A table of these is given elsewhere and checks for the amount opposite each name will be sent them tomorrow.

Close Work in Guessing Contest.

When it was ascertained that eight had guessed the correct figure, then the next thing was to find out who were the first two guessers 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 two last prizes.

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 were 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 were first received, all those who had 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 guessers 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 two last prizes.

THE OX-HORN INDUSTRY.

From the New York Post. A familiar sight in the business quar-

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 coronation guests, that colonial dignitary has heeded 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 in that direction gave rise to some ill-feeling among the members of the opposition. One parliamentary opponent had the bad taste to taunt the premier with a "willingness to sacrifice the colonies young men in a distant and questionable quarrel." The premier listened to his critic for a while until the latter exclaimed: "You are ready enough to send our sons and brothers to be shot at, but—"

"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 home without a wound!"