### THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1899.

the working of the swimming-school

THE VALUE OF IT.

Board to the Secretary of War. The

following answer was there given to

We have carefully watched the various examinations and exhibitions, and, not speaking of the members of the class in higher standing, but considering only those of average grade, we have seen

young men who four years ago came here from country schools and from rural oc-cupations, educated barely well enough

to be admitted, far from erect in their bearing, often slouchy and delicate in physique, and incapable of enduring fa-

we have seen these young men, erect, bright, clean-cut, and intelligent, stand-

ing square upon both feet for ten or fif-teen minutes while giving an intelligent

lemonstration of abstituse scientific prob

lems, or passing examinations in other branches most creditably; going through

the evolutions of dress parade as well as

sodiers who have no other duty and no other training; handling a light battery in

netive drill evidently without fatigue and without hesitation; performing equal-ly well in cavalry drill, at target prac-

Their exercise in the gymnasium and encing school is excellent. In the riding chool the exhibition was an astonish-

ment to all who vaw it for the first time A near approach to perfection in such pre-manship as in indispensable to r

well-trained exvalry solder was to be expected, but the bareback riding, mount-ing with one hand, vaulting into the sad-dia and over 1e harse, mounting and dis-mounting at a gallon, taking the belt withesaber and revolver from the ground

when in motion, performed by the whole class present-these and other exercises, when considered in connection with all

else that a cadet must learn to do will his head and with his body, were man

PRACTICAL TESTS.

As this development of the Individual

has its primary purpose the creation

of the officer, the "use" of it must find

han remarkable.

this question:

## WHERE UNCLE SAM **GETS HIS SOLDIERS**

### METHODS OF EDUCATION AT WEST POINT.

Processes Through Which the Raw Cadet Is Passed in His Evolution Into a Trained Military Officer. From a Paper Contributed by the Late George E. Waring, Jr., to "The Outlook."

The training of the cadet at West The training of the cadet at West Point is only incidentally the technical simple, simply furnished, without pictraining of the soldier; it is, above this and above all, the forming of charthis and above all, the forming of char-acter, the implanting of a high stand-in "policing" the quarters. Visiting in ard of duty and the inciting of an ambition for its unremitting performance. It develops an intelligent manilness, which pursues the happiness of always there is no time for idling. The milldoing one's best. The opportunity for | tary spirit and method are maintained education there offered is open to all in every detail of the work. For exclasses. So far as the chances of se- ample: The class is divided into seccuring a cadetship go, all are born tions of not more than twelve cadets free and equal. No one is interested to each. The section rooms are well venincrease or to restrict the number of tilated, and furnished with individual admissions. Each congressional dis-trict of the United States and each ter- walls of the room. The instructor sits ritory is entitled to have one pupil in the academy. The president may ap-place before the section enters the point ten from the country at large, room. The 8 o'clock assembly having and one from the District of Columbia. been sounded in the area of the bar-Political influence seems to fail here of racks by the trumpeter, and the secthe force it so often exercises over othtions duly formed, each is marched by er appointments. Sons of officers of its section marcher to the proper room the army and navy frequently (and in the academy building, where ranks properly) find favor with the president. | are broken, caps hung on hooks in the Members of congress, ambitious that hall outside the door, and the members their nominees should do them lasting enter the section room. The last to encredit, and glad to evade local pressure, | ter is the section marcher, who stands often leave their selection to competiin the open door until the members of five tests among the graduates of the section have passed to their desks. schools of their districts. The appointment is for life, the appointee will althen closes the uoor, faces the instrucways be in a conspicuous position, and tor, salutes, and reports, "All are preshis career will be watched by the com-munity from which he comes. It is a sir," as the case may be, the section case where a mistake in selection must is then seated. The lesson for the next be avoided, if possible.

#### ENTRANCE TESTS.

Admission is based on only such attainments as are within the reach of all. Any young man between the ages of 17 and 22, who is able to pass an examination in reading, writing, arithgeography. American history in studying his lesson. The instructor and English grammar, and who is of sound body and mind, is acceptable, The purpose of the examination is not suggestion, seek to lessen the step by so much to find out what a young man knows or remembers of what he has learned on these subjects, as it is to test the degree to which his previous instruction has prepared him for the educational work on which he is about to enter. The only motive for exclusion is based on the improbability of the success of the candidate in his acad- isfactorily removed, the instructor proemic course; that is, the only thing considered is the chance of his being able to maintain his position among his fellows and to repay the government for his cost by profiting from his advantages.

Admission is followed by a probationary period of six months, when those who have shown by their proficiency that they have a good chance of maintaining a fair standing in their class are regularly installed, and enter upon a course of education, of military drill and training, and of physical de velopment, lasting, with little intermission, for three and a half years.

#### ONE-THIRD EXCLUDED.

Simple though the requirements for idmission are, fully one-third of t candidates are excluded for inadequate preparation. Once admitted, the competition is sharp and severe, and innate meanocrity stands no chance. More than one-half of those who enter called on he resumes his place and pothe military academy fail to keep up sition. with their classes, and many drop by the wayside because of insufficient preparation, or of a lack of capacity, of the persistency and industry needed to meet the exactions of the very severe course of study and training. Here, as elsewhere in life, "equality" means only the equality of opportunity. Wealth, social standing, influence, and avoritism can secure no advantage. The poor youth from a remote agricultural region meets the son of the millionaire of the city on an absolutely equal footing, and they have throughout the course the same privileges and opportunities. There is a fair field and no favor, and the best man wins by his own unnided effort. Those who have money are not allowed to use it. Each candidate admitted is required to deposit his private funds with the quartermaster and commissary of the corps, to be returned to him at the end of the course. His pay is \$45 per month. Of this \$4 is retained for his final equipment as an officer after graduation, and a further saving is urged upon him to pay his traveling expenses during vacation. Each cadet keeps a pass or in different sections. check book, and is credited in it with the amount of pay due him by law, and the general practice followed is to give is charged with all articles procured by tim from the store room. He is charged subsistence, clothing, bedding, the rule, and that each shall have about text-books, washing, gas, brooms, buckets, brushes, policing barracks, use of dictionary, soap, printing, and such aher articles as are considered necessary for him to have. A strict supercision is kept over the account of each adet, in order that he may not expend ored chalks are used, so that the drawall of the pay allowed him. More than this he cannot spend, and he handles to money; as a matter of fact, he has

less trifler, or the indifferent scholar soon finds that his military career is ended. The thing of most value that he acquires at West Point is the knowledge of the existence of his rational faculty, and how to make use of it. He who learns this well will, in the present age, always be certain of success in the vocations of peace or the operations of war." COURSE OF STUDY.

The course of study covers civil and military engineering (theoretical and practical), natural and experimental philosophy, mathematics, drawing, chemistry, mineralogy and geology, the French and Spanish languages, law history, and ordnance, gunnery, and tactics.

The cadets study in their quarters, tures or other decoration, and the ca-Bronchitis, Diphtheria, and all quarters is not allowed. There is no occasion to watch them while at study, for the requirements are so severe that

WHAT MUNYON'S REMEDIES WILL DO.

TREATMENT BY MAIL.

where each stands at "attention." He

# 1505 Arch St., Philadelphia

day is announced, it having been pre-. viously recorded on the blackboard beimpress upon him a thorough knowlhind the instructor's desk; the question is then put, "Are there any questions on the lesson of the day?" The utmost freedom is permitted for every member of the section to make known now every difficulty he has experienced who is accomplished in his art will, by a judicious explanation or a helpful which the student may be able to pass from what he comprehends to that which was before obscure, the aim being to make the student feel that the capacity for command.

"The physical training, so far as it elucidation has in the main been accomplished by himself. By this means the self-reliant faculty is cultivated. alms at the following results: After all the difficulties have been sat-

ceeds to portion out the lesson of the mense mental strain which the sucday and of the previous day among ten cessful mastery of the academic course members of the section, reserving the makes necessary. remaining two for a searching examination by questions. The ten are sent

to blackboards, where first they are rehealth, and endurance, and quired to write their names in the upper right-hand corner, and then put their work down in a neat and orderly

trol, precision, and accuracy, \* \* \* SUMMERS IN CAMP.

note their progress and proficiency "Each class spends three of the four When the cadet is ready to recite, he summers in camp, a total of about 210 takes up a pointer, faces the instructor, and assumes the position of a soldier. This is the general rule, which, however, is departed from when a portion

of the section room time is to be employed in working out practical examples or in using the apparatus upon streets in camp, and esparat



#### Munyon's Inhaler that it is, for other reasons, a great Common-Sonse Cure for Catarrh, Asthma, thing for the country at its own ex-

pense to maintain one young man from Throat Iroubles. Chouds of medicated vapor are inhaled through the mouth and emitted from the nostrils, having cleaned and vaporized all the diseased parts. A sense of relief is felt at once. Doctors inderse it. Ev-crybody praises it. It costs but \$1.00 and is sold by all druggists. each congressional district throughout the land subject to such complete training and development, no one can ques-tion. Were the graduates of the Academy to make no other return to the country than to go back among their own people as an example of what may be done by proper intellectual and physical education, the maintenance of

WILL DO. Munyon gunrantees that his Rheuma-tism Cure will cure nearly all cases of rheumatism in a few hours; that his Dyspepsia Cure will cure indigestion and all stomach trouble; that his Kidney Cure will cure 10 per cent, of all cases of kidney trouble; that his Catarrh Cure will cure catarrh, no matter how long standing; that his Headache Cure will cure any kind of headache in a few minutes; that his Cold Cure will quickly break up any forms of cold, and so on through the entre list of his remedies. They are for sale at all drugists-mostly 25 cents a vial. the West Point Academy would still be justified. Many may still ask, What is the use of such terrible severity, formality, and rigidity of requirement-of such education? The use must be measured by the result. The writer was a member of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy some years ago, and, as its secretary, prepared the report of the

Write Professor Munyon for advice which is ABSOLUTELY FREE. The most obstinate cases successfully treated in the strictest confidence. "Guide to Health" free. MUNYON'S H. H. R. CO.,

course; and in the practical work to

edge and appreciation of discipline and of military police, both in barracks and in camp; to educate him in the important qualties of attention to detail and of promptness in all his work; to give him the physical training necessary for the work and hardships he may be called upon to endure; and, in conjunction with the other departments, to instill into his mind during his four years at the academy a proper spirit of subordination and obedlence to authority, and to develop his confidence and

the with siege-guns and seacoast guns and mortars, at pontoon and spar bridge building, and in every branch of the dity of a solider acquitting themselves with the skill of veterans and with the intelli-gence of educated men. relates to the work of the gymnasium, "First-To counteract by judicious and well regulated exercise the im-

"Second-To improve the physical and general carriage, develop strength,

"Third-To develop agility, activity, and grace; also self-reliance, self-con-

days. The remainder of the four years, with the exception of two and one-half months on furlough at the end of the second year, is spent in barracks. \* \*

The companies have separate quarters in barracks, separate tents and com-

All Jonas Long's Sons. A certain portion of the newly admit-Goods ted cadets "know how to swim," but they find here that their knowledge is Delivered very primitive. They are swung with Free. a belt and cord, and are made to learn over again under careful teacher, su pervised by the instructor, until they Today's Clearing Sale Event Finds Some become regular and uniform in all their movements. They are then allowed t swim independently, and their exercise is kept up, week after week, until they Big Bargains \_\_\_\_\_\_ The new Spring Goods are rolling in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and they must have room to expand\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can swim strongly and at full speed for ten mintutes at a stretch. Here, as in all else, the perfection of attainment is limited only by the capacity of the individual. Every man is made as in Carpets so these extraordinary prices confront good as he is capable of becoming. It may be by some questioned you today. Such prices on good Carpets whether or not it is necessary, in order that a young man may become a good flicer, that he should know as much or have never before been made in Scranton. Styles and qualities be able to do as much as he is made to do and is taught at West Point; but

are best: assortment positively largest.



grade at	1.10
FINE AXMINSTERS—Exquisite patterns; \$1.35 grade at	85c
BODY BRUSSELS in nobby patterns for parlor, hall or stairs ; the \$1.25 grade. To go at	
WILTON VELVETS—One of the most durable fabrics and richest furnishings on the market. 40 beautiful styles; the \$1.25 grade	
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS—Good quality, large line of colorings; the 75c grade. Now	45c
ALL WOOL INGRAINS—Rich in color and designs; excellent quality. To go at55c and	



5

Satisfaction

or

Money

Back.

SERIOUS BUSINESS

to pockets.

Education at West Point is far more serious business than education in civil ife. The four years' hard work is inerrupted only by a vacation of two months in the second year and two characters, to encourage the modest, nonths' relief from study while in sumner encampment during the other years. Even during the camp period assistants upon the proper transfers nilitary instruction and drill are rigorsusly prosecuted. Thoroughness, rathir than extension of attainments, is until further evidence brings concord he principle controlling education here. To learn a few things and learn them vell" is the rule of the academy, and Professor Michie sets this forth as a good rule in the instruction of youth the hall by the section marcher, and renerally. He says that normally no adet has "more than two distinct dudies per day in which he will have

o prepare himself for recitation, rejuiring six hours of severe mental preparation and two and one-half hours in he recitation, to exhibit his efficiency hereon. Of the remainder of the six- and spar bridge building, is as thorcen hours which constitute the offi-ial day, three hours are allotted to neals and recreation, and four and limits of space make it necessary to one-half hours to drill, parade and confine the account of this department guard duty. He is allowed no cuts or other like indulgence. A steady pace port of Lieutenant Colonel Mills, coms kept up, and wee betide the unfortunate one who lingers by the way, Jusice and judgment are served out imsartially at the coming examination. The steady goer, the patient plodder, the indefatigable student, is certain of

the experimental table; in such cases tables at meals. he is permitted to leave his blackboard "The tents used in camp are the after his work is made ready for recitaregulation wall-tents with flies. Two tion, and when his turn comes to be

SECTION ROOM MANNERS.

manner, and in logical sequence, so

that the instructor can, by a glance

a room in barracks. Cadets are allowed in camp only the minimum of The manners of the section room are bedding, clothing, etc., needed for the polite, formal and soldierly. The in-structor opens with, "Are you ready, climate and season, and consists with a neat and soldiery appearance at all Mr. Blank?" then, "Proceed, sir." The times. The commandant of cadets and cadet then begins. "I am required to the four assistant instructors of tacdemonstrate the" there follows the protics with an assistant surgeon, live in position given him). He then proceeds camp. in a logical manner to point out the

"All regular drills in camp are findata he may assume, the successive ished before I p. m. During the acadsteps in his reasoning, and the concluemic term the practical work in the sions which legitimately follow. If he be perfect, he will meet the cross-exof 4 and 6 p. m., with the exception of amination of his instructor at every a portion of the cavalry exercises and point, and will be entitled to the maximum mark on the lesson of the day. parades are held daily in camp, at The marks are recorded in a section book kept by the instructor, and at the when it is replaced by an inspection at end of the week are transferred to a 2 p. m. A complete guard is maintained weekly report made out by him and at all times in camp, and the instrucsubmitted to the superintendent of the tion in this duty is most thorough, academy through the head of the de-During the term in barracks a guard is partment. These reports are open to posted in the divisions of barracks durthe inspection of the cadets on the foling study hour in the evening only to lowing Saturday, and they can then preserve quiet and to prevent cadets compare their standing with that of from visiting or from leaving the bartheir comrades in the same section and racks without authority. In assigning subjects for regitation

#### LEARNING BY PRACTICE. "The method of instruction, broadly

them out in such a way as to impress stated, may be said to be based upon the cadets that strict impartiality is the principle of requiring each cadet to learn by actually performing them all the same task, the main thing being to the duties of a private soldier in the secure from each the full time for different arms of the service, beginning study upon the lesson of the day, and with the drill of the recruit, and thereafter the duties of the different grades to make the penalty of negligence so severe as to be almost prohibitory. In of non-commissioned officer and of an delineations upon the blackboard colofficer, in so far as the conditions surrounding the course will permit.

ing will exhibit neatness as well as an "Each cadet has at some time durintimate knowledge of the subject. The ing the course the opportunity of exercising command in all the grades of head of each department employs the three hours during which the recitanon-commissioned and commissioned officer, up to and including that of a tions continue in visiting the different sections, so that he may thoroughly captain of a company. The method examine at least twice a week every is progressive, and fonows the logical man in the class. His purpose is to principle of assigning to a cadet superkeep himself well informed of each vision and command in any drill or exman's progress, to study the students' ercise as soon as practicable after he has himself become proticient in it.

and to temper the choloric and pre-"The officers of the department are suming. He consults freely with his assembled daily by the commandant to from one section to another, and in to give them upon the drills and duties case of non-agreement defers action of the day; to hear reports and observations of the previous day: to point of opinion. When the trumpet sounds out and correct errors, if any have been recall in the academy building, the inmade; to interpret tactical and other structor dismisses the section as the doubtful points, and to adopt absolutelast note ceases. It is then formed in ly uniform teaching and practice, so that all cadets, though the battillon be marched by him to the area of the divided for purpose of administration barracks, where it is finally dismissed. into four companies, shall receive the same and uniform and instruction

#### PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION.

throughout, so far as it is practicable. The more practical instruction in . . . It is thus, by constantly and unceasingly, patiently, and earnestly drill, field and camp duties, infantry, cavalry, and artillery tactics, pontoon placing before the cadet his obligations to duty and impressing upon him the oughly carried on as is the theoretical qualities of mind and character that constitute the high-minded, truthful, instruction already described. The and conscientious officer, that the commandant of cadets, in my judgment, to the following extracts from the refulfills the most important part of his many responsible duties." mandant of cadets (1896): IN THE GYM.

"The present course designs to give

The admirably equipped gymnasium to the cadet the elements of a military education, as comprehended in the drill is built in connection with a large regulation of the three arms of the service and in the other manuals and leccontrol of a competent instructor. It success; but the fitful worker, the care- tures referred to in the theoretical was the writer's good fortune to watch fidelity to trusts of which the moral in- may think it a smart device thus to get Nearly four thousand cadets have been he can't lie on his back -New York Press.

its final demonstration in war, where the efficiency of the whole army is put to the supreme test, and where the in-

terest of the Nation, if not its very life cadets live in each tent, except memdepends upon its meeting that test bers of the fourth class, most of whom triumphantly. The two military prolive three in tent. Two cadets live in verbs, "A good colonel makes a good regiment." and "The captain is the mother of the company," are demonstrated to be true in every war, especially here where the volunteer force

is such a pre-eminent factor. It was shown in the War of the Rebellion that regiments largely officered by men who had been trained to the proper care of their commands, espe

ially in the matter of food, clothing shelter, sanitary regulations, and disclpline, could be depended upon to turn department is done between the hours out eighty-five or ninety per cent, or their full force as effective for duty while a regiment officered mainly by the military gymnastics. Two dress men from civil life-especially with a parades are held daily in camp, at colonel of no special training for his troop and retreat, except on Saturday. dom exceed sixty-five per cent, of effectives. Furthermore, the ignorance and inefficiency that put on the sick and absent list thirty-five men out of each hundred showed itself in the condition of the remaining sixty-five. whose lack of vitality, vigor, and disclilline greatly lowered their value in war. Regiments so officered and in

such condition were by far the greater fluence on the community at large source of our enormous pension list, for comparatively few of the names on this list are those of men who were wounded in action, nor were any very large proportion of those disabled by disease members of regiments intelligently and properly cared for by competent officers. The relative economy in the matter of clothing and transportation was even greater.

As a matter of fact, it is not more important that an officer should know how to lead his men in battle than that he should know how to take care of them in camp and on the march. At West Point the latter is as thoroughly taught as in the former, the necessity for maintaining an effective force as well as for using that force effectively. The cadet is a soldier; he is not only taught, he is trained in and inured to every duty of the enlisted man; when he is given charge of enlisted men, he not only knows how he should

control them and care for them, but he knows how they want him to care receive any instructions he may desire for them. He knows how to save their lives up to the moment when they must needs risk them, and he knows how then to make that risk heroic and effective.

The effect of the education at West Point is precisely the same as that of the education at Annapolls. The same training is given, as the alphabet of the course, to all military and naval cadets, and it is never forgotten. The product of both institutions, the product of such education as theirs, the world over, is a man who thoroughly 'realizes the existence of his rational faculty and how to make use of it. and whose mind and body have both been trained to the prompt and deft handling of the material available to meet every situation, no matter how suddenly its condition may be presented.

#### DEVELOPING CHARACTER.

But the best yet remains to be told. This school is the nucleus for a completeness of training and development swimming-pool, the whole under the of character, and for an encouragement of a delicate sense of honor and of

Sale continues all the week-new and startling bargains greet you today.

yard for your choice of 21 30 yards of double-32C width Plaids-worth 8c yard.

vard for your choice of over 4,000 yards of O2C line effects in Novelty Dress Goods and Fancy Plaids.

yard for choice of big assortment of plain 25c and Novelties-including 45-in Storm Serge and Cashmere; 46-in. fine Check Novelties and all wool Cheviots, worth from 39c to 59c.

yard for new styles in all wool Drap d'Ete, 75C Coverts and other fabrics, worth \$1,00 and \$1.25 yard.

yard for your choice of a magnificent as-59c sortment of Taffetas-all pure silk and positively worth 75c yard.

THE AVENUE CORNER

"Down Stairs" was a great place all last week—and it will be even more wonderful during this week.

STEP LADDERS-Very strongly made; 7c always sell at 12c foot-this week, per foot.. 7c

CLOTHES BARS-The strongest kind made; always sold at 59c; this week..... 25c CARPET BEATERS-They are the springy kind that always sell for 10c; this week 5C TOILET PAPER-Large size packages that sell for 5c; this week ..... 3 for 10c TOWEL ROLLERS-To hold any size towel; always sold at 9c, this week ...... 3c

READY MIXED PAINTS-In all colors; always sold at 15c per can; this week...... 8c CHAMPAGNE GLASSES-Claret. Punch and Wine Glasses, of finest flint; always \$1.95 dozen; this week..... 1.10

IN THE BASEMENT

Jonas Long's Sons

must be out of all proportion to the cost and care of its maintenance. There is driven into the souls of these young men a conviction that an officer cannot lie, cannot steal, cannot prevaricate. cannot mislead, cannot do anything not becoming a dutiful officer and an honest gentleman. The conviction remains with them for life, and imposes its restraints on them after they leave the service, as is exerts its influence on others with whom they come in contact wherever they may be. The value of this leaven diffused, even in very small proportion, among all the people of all parts of the land cannot be overestimated. It is no argument to say that army officers are sometimes convicted of dishonesty, for we must regard the proportion of defection. It is the very apple of their eye. Men who enough to say that the cases in which are not amenable to such influences graduates of West Point have been so convicted make barely two per cent. of | hands of a court martial, and the army is purged of them. the whole number of graduates.

#### THE MORAL TONE.

The moral tone of the Military Academy is established, and it is self-perpetuating. It, and its propagation, are inherent in the esprit-de-corps of the body of cadets. The officers, the professors, and the instructors are naturally not negligent in the inculcation of a high sense of honor and duty, nor in punishing obvious infractions of the moral code. Very much, however, is left to the body of the cadets, and it is a rule never to question the truth of a cadet's statement, without clear proof that it is false. He is left to his own sense of shame and to the discipline of his comrades. One cannot be a liar without being found out by his fellows. sooner or later. When he is found out. he is sent to Coventry, with a suddenness and a persistency that open to him a new view of the obligations of cadet life. For example, during study

hours the cadets are under guard in their quarters. The guard on post has the power to restrain them. When one has a need to go out, he salutes the guard and says, "It is all right, sir," and he is allowed to pass. A newcomer

relief from restraint and to go for a graduated since the opening of the stroll. He has only given his own in-Academy in 1802. There is a way in terpretation to "all right." In the lan- which the accounts may be made to inguage of the guard it means only one dicate a cost of less than \$4,000 for the thing, and in the code of the corps the four years' course of each cadet, but a fair computation of the value of the magnificent plant and permanent facilities, the interest on the cost of these and the cost of their maintenance, the services of officers and attendants, and the maintenance of the Academy as a military post, may fairly be estimated and look on him coldly: the clouds thicken about him; his friends find it not wise to be too conspicuously intimate with him. When he finally emerges from his isolation, he knows what it means to violate the standard pecially for its important public purset up for their own guidance by those who value the honor of their corps as sooner or later meet their fate at the

#### ATHLETICS.

"Athletics" of the usual university gate-money order have never been permitted at West Point. There is a good foot ball team, and there is much enthusiasm about it. It has-and it needs -no "training," for the men are kept as hard as nails by their daily military exercise. The team works for about twenty minutes twice a day in recreation time, and for an hour or two on Saturday afternoon. The officers and the cadets subscribe to a fund which is sufficient for the actual outlay, includ-ing the payment of the expenses of last night which might be considered a ing the payment of the expenses of teams invited to play at the Point. The cadets are not permitted to play elsewhere, nor is the team allowed to neglect its studies and drill in any way because of its interest in the game. It has a very a od record for its playing, nevertheless.

#### +HE COST.

An attempt has been made to show that education at West Point is cheap. It is not. Like all good things, it is

to bring the cost well up to \$5,000 per year, or \$20,000 for the four years' development of each cadet. This is perhaps the most expensive education in the world; and in many ways, espose, it is said to be far the best. West Point keeps alive the spirit and develops the capacity of organization, no less than it teaches the technical rudiments of the military art among those on whom we must mainly depend on rare but always possible occasions of need to bring our citizen soldiery quickly to the front, under circumstances which will guard them against the deplorable effects of in-

the past few months.

#### Modest Man.

"Do you know anything about paim-

competency from which our volunteer

force has suffered so gravely within

istry, Herbert?" she asked, "Oh, not much," he answered, with the air of modesty which is not intended remarkable example of the art you alludo

"You don't mean it?"

"Yes. I happened to glance at the hand of a friend of mine and I immediately predicted that he would presently become the pessesser of a considerable sum of money. Before he left the room he had

money. Before he left the tools and " 50 to 500 handed to him." "And you told it just from his hand?" "Yes. It had four aces in it."-New

The Lucky Liar.

costly; like all exceptionally good A woman will still believe in a man education, it is enormously costly. Sien all the men know he's so crocked

