

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.

The training of the cadet at West Point is only incidentally the technical training of the soldier; it is above this and above all the thing of character, the implanting of a high standard of duty and the inciting of an ambition for its unremitting performance.

less trifles, 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.

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, two rooming together. The rooms are simple, simply furnished, without pictures or other decoration, and the cadets, in turn, week and week about, in "polling" the quarters. Visiting in quarters is not allowed. There is no occasion to watch them while at study, for the requirements are so severe that there is no time for idling.



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A Common-Sense Cure for Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Diphtheria, and all Throat Troubles.

Clouds of medicated vapor are inhaled through the mouth and emitted from the nostrils, having a cooling and soothing effect on the diseased parts. A sense of relief is felt at once, and a cure is effected in a few days.

WHAT MUNYON'S REMEDIES WILL DO. Munyon guarantees that his Rheumatism Cure will cure all cases of rheumatism in a few hours; that his Dyspepsia Cure will cure indigestion and all stomach troubles.

TREATMENT BY MAIL. Write Professor Munyon for advice which is ABSOLUTELY FREE. The only object is to relieve suffering in the strictest confidence.

the working of the swimming-school. A certain portion of the newly admitted cadets "know how to swim," but they find here that their knowledge is very primitive.

It may be by some questioned whether or not it is necessary, in order that a young man may become a good officer, that he should know as much as he is able to do as much as he is made to do and is taught at West Point, but that it is, for other reasons, a great thing for the country at its own expense to maintain one young man from each congressional district throughout the land subject to such complete training and development, no one can question.

THE VALUE OF IT. 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.

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 occupations, educated barely well enough to be admitted, far from erect in their bearing, often slovenly and delicate in appearance, and in many respects inferior to the average of the class.

PRACTICAL TESTS. As this development of the individual has its primary purpose the creation of the officer, the "use" of it must find its final demonstration in the use of the efficiency of the whole army is put to the supreme test, and where the life of the Nation, if not its very life, depends upon its meeting that test triumphantly.

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.

DEVELOPING CHARACTER. But the best yet remains to be told. This school is the nucleus for a completeness of training and development of character, and for an encouragement of a delicate sense of honor and of fidelity to trusts of which the moral in-

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- 3 3/4 yd For the very best grade of Indigo Blue Calicoes.
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Muslin: 4c yard for yard wide bleached Cambric Muslin, worth 8c.
3c yard for yard wide unbleached Muslin, worth 5c.
5c yard for fine unbleached Muslin, worth 7c.
6c yard for choice styles in Outing Flannel, worth 10c.
98c for full size White Bed Spreads, worth \$1.25.
29c for 50 cent Embroidered Flannelette Skirt Patterns.
Linens: 2c yard for best quality of Kid Cambric, worth 4c.
5c yard for the best quality of Plain Crinoline, worth 7 1/2c.
7c yard for a lot of Silicias and Percalines, worth 12 1/2c.
5c yard for our 10c quality of fine Dress Ginghams.
3c yard for good quality unbleached Canton Flannel.
59c for fine all-wool Skirt Pattern, worth 75c.
Linens: 48c for heavy bleached and one-half bleached Table Damask worth 67c.
4c yard for the 7c quality of fine bleached Toweling.
11c each for large size hemmed Huck Towels, worth 15c.
5c yard for our 8c Furniture and Drapery Prints.
45c for full size Bed Comforts that are worth fully 69c.
1.25 doz. for all-line bleached napkins, dinner size, worth \$2.00.

Dress Very Cheap Very Good Goods. Kitchen Very Cheap Very Good Things. Sale continues all the week—new and startling bargains greet you today. 'Down Stairs' was a great place all last week—and it will be even more wonderful during this week.

Jonas Long's Sons

relief from restraint and to go for a stroll. He has only given his own interpretation to "all right." In the language of the guard it means only one thing, and in the code of the corps the cadet has led to the sentinel. No fuss is made about it, and no official discipline may be applied; but the atmosphere about that young man changes. It turns somber and chill; first-class men, and whose favor is one of his highest ambitions, salute him stiffly and look on him coldly; the clouds thicken about him; his friends find it not wise to be too conspicuously intimate with him.

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, arithmetic, geography, American history and English grammar, and who is of sound body and mind, is acceptable.

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 development, lasting with little interruption, for three and a half years.

ONE-THIRD EXCLUDED.

Simple though the requirements for admission are, fully one-third of the candidates are excluded for inadequate preparation. Once admitted, the competition is sharp and severe, and innate idiosyncrasy is a disadvantage. More than one-half of those who enter the military academy fail to keep up with their classes, and many drop by the wayside because of insufficient preparation, or of a lack of capacity, or of the persistency and industry needed to meet the exacting demands of a severe course of study and training.

SECTION ROOM MANNERS.

The manners of the section room are polite, formal and soldierly. The instructor has in the main been called Mr. Blank; then, "Proceed, Mr. Cadet," then begins, "I am required to demonstrate the" (there follows the proposition given him). He then proceeds in a logical manner to point out the data he may assume, the successive steps in his reasoning, and the conclusions which legitimately follow. If he is perfect, he will meet the cross-examination of his instructor at every point, and will be entitled to the maximum mark on the lesson of the day.

SERIOUS BUSINESS.

Education at West Point is far more serious business than education in civil life. The four years' hard work is interrupted only by a vacation of two months in the second year and two months' relief from study while in summer encampment during the other years. Even during the camp period military instruction and drill are rigorously prosecuted. Thoroughness, rather than extension of attainments, is the principle controlling education here.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION.

The more practical instruction in drill, field and camp duties, infantry, cavalry, and artillery tactics, pontoon and spar bridge building, is as thoroughly carried on as is the theoretical instruction already described. The limits of space make it necessary to confine the account of this department to the following extracts from the report of Lieutenant Colonel Mills, commandant of cadets (1896):

SUMMERS IN CAMP.

Each class spends three of the four summers in camp, a total of about 210 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 company streets in camp, and separate tables at meals.

LEARNING BY PRACTICE.

The method of instruction, broadly stated, may be said to be based upon the principle of requiring each cadet to learn by actually performing them all the duties of a private soldier in the different arms of the service, beginning with the drill of the recruit, and thereafter the duties of the different grades of non-commissioned officer and of an officer, in so far as the conditions surrounding the course will permit.

IN THE GYM.

The admirably equipped gymnasium is built in connection with a large swimming-pool, the whole under the control of a competent instructor. It was the writer's good fortune to watch