#### HAZING AT ANNAFOLIS.

A Curious State of Affairs at the United States Naval Academy.

With reference to the court-martial that is in progress at the United States Naval academy, writes a correspondent to The New York Mail and Express, I have been able to glean some interesting details in connection with the sharge of hazing, upon which three cadets are undergoing trial. Although the proceedings are kept secret, I have obtained sufficient information concerning the general nature of the facts, my informant himself being a cadet who has been an eye witness to several of the indignities herein referred to.

"About half of the fourth class," he said, "enter the academy in May and go on the summer cruise. The other half enter in September just before the studies begin. The May portion of the class receive, I may say, almost all of the hazing, for after the studies begin on Oct. 1. the upper class men have no time to spare for such amuse-

"What age are the fourth class

cadets? "From 16 to 20, the majority being considerably under the latter age. The cruise, however, gives the great opportunity for hazing inasmuch as there are no studies except of a practical nature, and the upper class men have ample time and opportunity to annoy the 'poor class,' as the fourth class men are generally called." "And how old are their persecu-

tors? "They are big strong fellows of 21 and upward. Now, although the punishment for hazing is dismissal, and Capt. Ramsay, the superintendent, honestly tries every means to stop it, the upper class men can always find a time and place beyond the eye of an

officer to haze all they please." "But have the plebs no remedy?" "No pleb ever reports those who haze him, for it is considered a point of honor not to do so."

"Why ?" "Because, for one reason, it is against the traditions of the academy. Besides, many of the weaker ones are intimidated by the fact that the first and many of the second class are cadet officers and as such have the power to report all misdemeanors committed by lower class men, and the hazers threaten that if the pleb tells they will get him reported at every turn by the cadet officer, so that, at last, he would in this way get so many demerits that he would lose all standing in his class. This is, of itself, enough to frighten any little fellow unaccustomed to the ways of the academy."

"I suppose you have had some opportunity of observing the different forms of hazing?"

"More than I like for my own comfort. The mildest form is called 'running,' that is, exercising unauthorized authority over the fourth class; making them address the upper class men as 'sir' after nearly every word they use; giving them to understand that fourth class cadets are no better than dogs; not allowing them any privileges which are theirs by right; not which is furnished to all cadets in unattend any of the Saturday night hops; nor permitting them to use the gymnasium, except, of course, when un-

"Are these the worse forms of per-

secution?" "No, they are the mildest, Besides those I have mentioned, they force the fourth class cadets to do all the hardest and dirtiest work on the cruise; using them as errand boys; borrowing nearly everything they possess in the way of clothing and trifles; constantly chaffing them; not allowing them to smile in , the presence of upper class men; prohibiting them from walking on the prettiest part of the academy grounds and forcing them to stand up to attention during the time it pleases them to remain in their rooms. This all comes under the head of 'running.' But the hazing on the cruisewas far worse, and to many a little follow who was too weak and small to protect himself, a literal hell upon earth." "In what way?"

"Hazing on the cruise consisted of making those plebs not on duty sing and dance for the amusement of their tormenters; act as servants to some of them; compose and write out their seamanship exercises and make drawings to accompany them; take a thirdclass man's place if he (the thirdclass man) had a midnight watch at the wheel or on lookout; stand mimic sentry duty at their hammocks, so they might run their errands; and they, even grossly insulted the piebs."
"But what if they refused?"

"Anyone refusing to do their bidding in these things would be forced by superior numbers to receive one or more of the following punishments: To stand on his head and in this position sing or recite; to chew soap; to go through a severe gymnastic drill for an hour at a stretch; to jump in and out of his hammock at a rapid rate until too fatigued to stand, and to take ink into his mouth. This latter I have never seen, but have often heard it threatened. Such is hazing at the academy. The hazers on the cruise are the third class men. Here at the academy both second and third class men indulge in hazing, but the first class never. If I were to tell an officer at the academy what I have told you he would say it is not true, and that there was no opportunity for it, but these fellows make their opportunity, and I know it to be all gospel truth, every word of it, for I have been an eye-witness to everything I have enumerated."

"How have you fared yourself?"
"I have not been troubled much, for, as you can see, I am strong enough to take fairly good care of myself. At first I resisted, and doing so kept me I, too, was overpowered and at last was forced to submit by force of numbers. But I do not intend in future to further than my patience will permit. However since the court martial we are no longer troubled."

"How did the present hazing hap-

men in the fourth class at midnigh made them get up, stand on the heads and sing. An officer happene to pass, and hearing the noise entere the room and caught the offender. The hazers will probably be expelled.

"But is there no redress?" "Only by making yourself a marke man' for the rest of your stay at th academy, and, as I have already poin ed out, the chances of your opponent getting the better of you in the en are so numerous that the one who dia tell would lead a dog's life ever after. No, the only way is to bear it as well as you can until some favorable opportunity, as in the case above mentioned, enables the authorities of the academy to deal officially with the case. Besides, you know we are on our honor, and although the honor is certainly one-sided, no eadet would think of informing unless he made up his mind to quit the seademy, and thus put an end to his naval prospects.'

#### Grant on Stephens.

The Magazine of American History for October prints in fac simile a letter from Gen. Grant. It is adressed to Rev. Whitney Cleveland, formerly a colonel in the confederate service, who contributes with the letter a eulogistic artiele upon Gen. Grant's military abilities, which he thinks were underrated by the south from the first and are still underated by both north and south. Gen. Grant's letter is as fol-

NEW YORK CITY, June 14, 1883. DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 14th of May, inclosed to me by Gen. Longstreet in which you ask a few words from me expressing my estimate of the late Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, reached my office during my abscence in the west. Since that time I have been in my office but three or four days. Finding an accumulation of letters which I am not yet through the disposal of is my apology for not answering you

at an earlier day. I never had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance of Mr. Stephens until he, with Mr Hunter and Judge Campbell, visited my head quarters at City Point, Va., during the last year of the civil war. I had however known him well by reputation for many years, and placed a high estimate upon his character and ability, as well as statesmanship. Our personal acquaintance, though we differed so widely in maters affecting our common country, only served to increase my admiration for the man. As I understand, without being a man of large means, he devoted largely from what he could earn to the greatest good of the greatest number. Through him many a deserving young man has found the means of acquiring a fair education to give him a start in the world and in most cases, if I am corectly informed, he has been compensated for his generosity by seeing those who had these favors conferred

do honor to their benefactor. In all his public utterances Mr. Stephens impressed me as a man who was never afraid to speak his honest convictions, without regard to whether they would be popularly received or not. To the day of his death I retained the high estimate of his life and letting them drink milk, a beverage character formed before I knew him, which they are photographed. increased by a personal acquaintance. U. S. GRANT.

## Rev. H. W. Cleveland, Atlanta, Ga.

Sugar-Making. A Washington special to The Chicago Times says: Commissioner Colman, speaking of the recent experiments by the department of agriculture in making sugar by the diffusion process, said that he was more than satisfied. The experiments were begun in the hope that much of the loss now oceasioned in the course of milling and subsequent manufacture might be pre- trim the figures and are the proper vented by a change of process. It is things to wear when a genuine artistic to put the waste of sugar, either in the milling or the manufacture, at fully shoulders. For this reason they can half of all that is produced by the soil. To test the diffusion method, apparatus was erected in Kansas for cutting rolling collar, always stylish and efsorghum into thin slices, and a diffusion battery of ten cells was put up to extract the sugar. The experiments gave a yield of 98 per cent. of the total sugar present, although mechanical difficulties in the form of the apparatus. which could not be foreseen, interfered somewhat with the successful working of the process in the matter of economy. These difficulties can be readily overcome however, and Col. Colman has no doubt that the work can be conducted more cheaply than in the Kan- takes the hints a good artist will afsas experiments. To avoid the loss incident to the usual process of manufacture, the process known in the beetsugar industry as carbonitation was tried. The experiment was conducted of course. The former do not generunder the supervision of Mr. G. L. Spencer, and its results were entirely satisfactory. To the juice as it comes from the mill, or the diffusion battery, a large excess of lime is added, and this is afterwards precipitated by blowing through the mixture a current of carbonic acid. The precipitate which falls carries down with it nearly all the impurities of the juice, and leaves them in a state suitable to easy sepaartion by filtration. The use of this process entirely suppresses the losses from seums, and affords a product in every way superior to that given by the old method. It was the intention of the department to make similar experiments in Louisiana, and preparations for them were nearly completed, but delay in getting a part of the apparatus and the improvements suggested by the experiments in Kansas suggested the advisability of postponing the work for another year.

Take the Misquito Treatment. An Elwood, N. J., correspondent in a letter to The Boston Traveler says: We have a case which goes to the credit of the proscribed misquito, which at times is incomfortably abundant in this region. A young lady in constant hot water and fights until from Pennsylvania was sent here in a very feeble condition as a last resort by her physician. The result was not particularly encouraging till, by au submit to any of the gross indignities unusual visitation of the musical insect, she was so bitten on all parts of her body accessible as to cause a painful illness. When this disappeared she rapidly recovered from the former en?" disease to the enjoyment of perfect entered the room of two September | the misquito treatment saved her.

DRESSING FOR PHOTOGRAPHIG.

The Right Thing for People to Do when They

Get Their Pictures Taken. photographer of a fashionable stablishment was in his studio "touchng" a copy of a large negative when Sun reporter called in for a chat on photography. "Public taste is improved now over what it was a few years ago, when a desire for the sensational prevailed. There is comparatively out little of theatrical imitation at present. Art has done away with certain bad forms and tastes. Not so very long ago some photographers cept in stock sealskin sacques, skirts and other necessary adjuncts of female fress, which they had their patrons out on that they might be taken after he style of actresses. Speaking of adies on the stage, they are the best lass of patrons to photograph. They have been pictured so often, know how o dress artistically both their clothing and hair, and are willing to accept any sensible suggestions from the artist in charge, which is far more than many ociety people will do.

"The charge is frequently made that an actress is invariably photographed n truer artistic style than a lady in ordinary life. This is often true. Why? that clash with those of the photograper. They want to follow fashion nstead of effect. Of course there are a limited number of ladies who so modify fashion as to mold their cosumes to suit their looks. In this they are like actresses, who know the value of a low-necked dress, hair arranged to bring out the natural points of the head, a hat worn to enhance that look and other details which go towards aelping the artist to make a good

picture. "Too many think they have nothing to do personally with the photographs. They can dress in any manner, wear mything, pose as pleases them, and they will be taken artistically. This s an erroneous impression. You may take a lady with a mass of white tround her neck, and after she is phorraphed, that white will detract from he look of her face. The contrast beween the stuff and the flesh tints in ife are lost in the likeness to the dettiment of the facial expression. The high-sleeve dresses of to-day are ugly, and distort the form. High dressing about the neck is to be avoided for adies. The Greek style of hair-dressng, close to the head, rather plain in front, and twisted into a coil at the pack of the neck, is the only sensible way for a lady to be photographed. It shows off her head prettily, and alvays looks refined and artistic. High to ffores, waves, bangs, frizzes and other devices for cranium ornamentanon may be the rage, but in a photograph they look tidiculous and foolish after the fashion has changed. A low neck in a dress is becoming to nearly every lady in a picture, for it gives a chance at head posing which is not iffected by collars, ruches, etc., that extend almost to the chin. Ladies by ar make the best subjects, and give nore time and attention to their pur pose than men. They frequently make in engagement with a photographer for an entire morning's attention, and come with a half dozen dresses, in

"The clothing worn by men is irtistic and hides the outlines of their igures, particularly their pantaloons, which are as ungraceful as can be magined. Just think of a pair of long ongs on a fellow's legs instead of the courtly, refined and artistic kneebreeches of days ago, which gave the outlines of their limbs to the admiraion of those who love the natural in ife. Knee pants in a photograph adds as much to the beauty of the likeness as a princess' dress does to that of its fair wearer, because both said not to be an extravagant estimate | picture is needed. Amer can men as a rule have long necks and sloping wear tolerably high shirt collars. The neatest neckwear of this class is the feetive in a photograph. Men ought never to wear anything else when going to sit for a picture; that is if their necks are not too long and can stand the low callar. A short man ought never to wear a sackcoat; it destroys the lines of his form. In a Prince Albert garment a fellow can nearly every time look well in a photograph. There are no accepted rules for dressing either sex for a visit to a gallery. If a person has taste in clothes, and terward give him, no fault is likely to be found with the work.

"The hardest subject to photograph? A countryman or his girl and a baby, ally know a good picture. They object to shadows and want the face as white as death and their coats as black as ink, which demands, if acceded to, produce a harsh, ugly picture. If they are shown up good-looking, they, like a goodly array of their city brethren, think the likeness a capital one. Every mother believes her baby the finest in the world. She feels contident the photographer does not know half as much about taking baby as she can tell him. Frequently, as counseliors, she is accompanied by relatives from her own and her husband's families, who individually attempt to divert the child's attention in every part of the room. This makes it livey for the photographer, who, perchance, may alterwards show a proof that fails to suit the tastes of a single one of the party. The leg is not in right position, clothes rumpled and wrong expsession on the face of the infant are among a few of the army of

objections. "The vanity of the female sex crops out in a gallery. An obstinate and vain subject is the lady who is between youth and middle age, who, when animated, looks young and blooming, but whose features when in repose are aged in appearance. These fair creatures know they are not as young as they used to be, and are sensitive on that point. A youthful likeness is their hobby. If it is not, when they see the proof they are strok with horror. 'Outrageous!' 'Perfectly terri-ble!' 'Ugly!' and other adjectives are used to express the degree of their dis-

marks of time. Photographs have a tendency to make people look older, from the fact that color is jost in them, which takes away the freshness and young look. Those who have pallid or sallow complexions invariably are older looking in a picture. Among gentlemen there are those whose looking-glasses have told them they are not handsome, yet these chaps always imagine that there is something aristoeratie, learned or deep-minded about them which is noticeable to the world. They are disappointed when these supposed characteristics are not brought out. Others see a picture and want one like it, without regard to their peculiar style of beauty. Groups are hard to take. So much has been done in posing each figure to suit his style.

"One of the nuisances of the gallery is the self-elected comedian who comes with a party. Just as the photographer is on the point of exposing a plate, the facetious gentleman will make a remark thought funny and start his companions laughing, thereby spoiling the picture. The savings of these humorists would not be thought funny at any other time, but as every one is in a hysterical condition, occasioned by the restraint Because fashionable folks have ideas necessary for the time, he provokes a laugh.

"Newly married couples show their affection when before the camera. The wife is solicituous, for fear she will not look her sweetest, and have her hand resting on the shoulder of her spouse in the dantiest of ways. As for the husband, he is as bashful as a big school boy. Talk of hard subjects, a dog is one. He rarely keeps in one position long enough to have his impression on a plate. Cats are more docile."—Bultimore Sun.

#### Who the Turkomans Are.

The Turkomans are a nomadic people occupying Armenia and the center of Asia Minor, and our knowledge of them has recently been increased by the narrative of a Russian traveler, whose book is published in St. Petersburg, Proverbs are a good index to the character of a nation, and that of the Turkomans, read by the light of the following sayings, is certainly formid-"He who has seized the hilt of his sword does not wait for a pretext. "A mounted furkoman knows neither father nor mother." "Where there is a town, there are no welves; where there are Turkomans, there is no "No Persian crosses the Atreck, except with a rope round his The Turkoman needs not the shade of trees nor the protection of It is needless to add that people with such proverbs are not always agreable neighbors. The Turkomans have no towns worthy of the name. Even Merv, the Queen of the World, as it is called, is but a conglomeration of lots, and is more of an agracultural district than what we are usually accustomed to call a town.

The inhabitants of these townless steppes live in earts, each eart containining a family, and lead a wandering life somewhat like that of our own Gypsies, only incomparably more romantie. Their women are industrious, possess much more independence than Mohammedan women. The men are not smart in appearance, and, their national costume does not approach the splendor of the Circassian dress. or even that of the Cossacks. They treat their horses very affectionately, and though they are not graceful in the saddle, and cannot perform any feats of horsemanship, they are indefatigable riders. This quality of endurance their horses share with them, and a Turkoman thinks nothing of galloping twenty miles at a stretch. As the Turkoman's horse is his most valuable possession, he bestows more than ordinary attention on it. He, his wife, and his children may be in rags and starving, but his dear steed must want for nothing, and be richly comparisoned and wrapped in several horse-clothes. - Anon.

The Book Agent's Latest Racket. "I've hit on a scheme that I wouldn't give away to anybody that would use , said the book agent to the reporter. 'I was a book-tiend ten years and more before the idea dawned upon me, and now I make more in a week than I ever did before in a month. I take out religious books only and never one that costs less than \$5 or \$6. On striking a town, I get from the directory a list of the pastors -not for the purpose of working them, for I don't go nigh them. Then I write down the addresses of the trustees, in case the directory happens to give them; but if it doesn't I make the round of the janitors, to get the names of the richest men in each congregation. I spend time enough in this preliminary labor to get a route comprehensively laid out. Next, I to one after another the same story I tried on Benner-that his minister is dying for the book, but can't afford to buy it. The wives and children of the church-pillars are even easier to capture than the brethren. It's the biggest thing, I assure you, in the whole history of book-canvassing; and the beauty of it is that the trick seldom gets exposed. When the pastor receives the gift he's tickled, and I'm tickled, and the donor is tickled, and it's all right."-Chicago Inter

Misjudged Affection.

"That makes me tired," remarked a weazened faced young woman to her companion, as they were riding down town in a cable car. "He might find some one else to be-

stow his time and affections on, instead of that haggard female beside him. "I should think so, too," exclaimed

her lady friend. "It is simply sickish. I guess he's trying to make a 'mash on a woman that's got more money than brains." "Yes," said the other, "that's about the size of it. Why, she is old enough

to be in her dotage. I hate to see such a display of affection between people in public places." The car had stopped, and the attentive young man remarked:

Come, mother." The weazened faced female overheard the remark, and after dismally trying to drown her blushes, ventured to remark:

approbation. In such cases the art of "Any way, guess 'tain't his own retouching is invoked to hide the mother." - National Weekly.

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