

Joseph Beck

THE OREGON SCOUT.

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THE OREGON SCOUT.

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Lodge Directory.

GRAND RONDE VALLEY LODGE, No. 55 A. P. and A. M.—Meets on the second and fourth Saturdays of each month.
O. F. BELL, W. M.
C. E. DAVIS, Secretary.

UNION LODGE, No. 39, I. O. O. F.—Regular meetings on Friday evenings of each week at their hall in Union. All brethren in good standing are invited to attend. By order of the lodge.
S. W. LONG, N. G.
G. A. THOMPSON, Secy.

Church Directory.

M. E. CHURCH—Divine service every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.
REV. ANDERSON, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Regular church services every Sabbath morning and evening. Prayer meeting each week on Wednesday evening. Sabbath school every Sabbath at 10 a. m.
Rev. H. VERNON RICE, Pastor.

St. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Services every Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m.
Rev. W. H. POWELL, Rector.

County Officers.

Judge.....A. C. Craig
Sheriff.....A. L. Saunders
Clerk.....B. F. Wilson
Treasurer.....A. F. Benson
School Superintendent.....J. L. Hindman
Surveyor.....E. Simons
Coroner.....E. H. Lewis
COMMISSIONERS:
Geo. Ackles.....Jno. Stanley
State Senator.....L. B. Rinehart
REPRESENTATIVES:
F. T. Dick.....E. E. Taylor

City Officers.

Mayor.....D. B. Rees
COUSCUMERS:
S. A. Pursell.....W. D. Hedeman
J. S. Elliott.....Willis Skiff
J. B. Eaton.....G. A. Thompson
Recorder.....J. B. Thomson
Marshal.....J. A. Denney
Treasurer.....J. D. Carroll
Street Commissioner.....L. Eaton

Departure of Trains.

Regular east bound trains leave at 9:30 a. m. West bound trains leave at 4:30 p. m.

PROFESSIONAL.

J. R. CRITES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Collecting and probate practice. Specialties Office, two doors south of Postoffice, Union, Oregon.

R. EAKIN,

Attorney at Law and Notary Public.

Office, one door south of J. B. Eaton's store Union, Oregon.

M. N. CROMWELL, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon

Office, one door south of J. B. Eaton's store, Union, Oregon.

A. E. SCOTT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Has permanently located at North Powder, where he will answer all calls.

T. H. CRAWFORD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Union, Oregon.

D. Y. K. DEERING,

Physician and Surgeon.

Union, Oregon.
Office, Main street, next door to Jones Bros. variety store.
Residence, Main street, second house south of court house.
Chronic diseases a specialty.

O. F. BELL,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

UNION, OREGON.

Real Estate, Law and Probate Practice will receive special attention.
Office on A Street, rear of State Land Office.

H. F. BURLEIGH,

Attorney at Law, Real Estate and Collecting Agent.

Land Office Business a Specialty.
Office at Alder, Union Co., Oregon.

JESSE HARDESTY, J. W. SHELTON

SHELTON & HARDESTY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Will practice in Union, Baker, Grant, Umatilla and Morrow Counties, also in the Supreme Court of Oregon, the District, Circuit and Supreme Courts of the United States.
Mining and Corporation business a specialty.
Office in Union, Oregon.

Greek Fire.

There seems to be considerable uncertainty respecting the true composition of the inflammable material called "Greek fire." The name is variously applied to a number of combustible and destructive compounds known to and used by the Chinese, the Persians, the Assyrians, and other eastern nations, and later by the Greeks and other European nations in their wars. It is almost certain that the composition of these inflammable mixtures varied considerably. The "Encyclopaedia Britannica" is authority for the statement that Greek fire, properly so called, was used for the first time against the Saracens in the siege of Constantinople (673-679), the inventor being a Syrian named Callinicus. The art of compounding this mixture was concealed most jealously. It is believed to have been composed of the gum of the pine (turpentine) and other resinous trees, incorporated with brimstone, naphtha, or bitumen. Many other mixtures are given by various authors. The authority above named advances the opinion that naphtha—otherwise petroleum, rock oil, Rangoon tar—and sulphur, and sometimes niter, were the principal constituents of Greek fire; and supposes also that the use of these ingredients, or two of them, in varying quantities in conjunction with the charcoal—mentioned by other writers—no doubt gave birth to gunpowder. Concerning its effectiveness as a destructive agent there would seem to be no room for doubt. The authority to which we have referred above says on this point: "Used chiefly at sieges and in naval engagements, it was poured from caldrons and ladles on the besiegers and their engines, or vomited through long copper tubes from the mouth of hideous figures set in the prows of ships. Sometimes flax was twisted and saturated with the liquid, and then fired, and projected on arrows, lances, and javelins. At sea it was often flung in pots and vials. The heavy ballista, and other military engines, were pressed into the service in early times for scattering this destructive compound in large quantities—often in barrels. Owing to the viscid nature of Greek fire, it adhered to whatever it touched. It is described as producing a thick smoke, a loud explosion, and a fierce flame, and as being quickened by the element of water. Sea water is specially mentioned as intensifying its inflammability, and whenever it fell among ignitable materials terrible havoc was created. The sight and sound of the engine discharging the torrent of fire carried dismay into many a warrior's breast. The devastating consequences pictured by early writers are probably overdrawn, but there can be no doubt that they were formidable. In 1755 two Frenchmen, Gaubert and Dupre, are reported to have rediscovered the art of compounding Greek fire so artfully concealed by the Byzantine Greeks, but they were prohibited from making it known. The ingredients and relative proportions of the composition are not exact—known, the secret having been very successfully preserved."—*Manufacturer and Engineer.*

Filling the Churches.

One of the puzzles of modern church management is how to secure attendance on Sunday evening. The Rev. Mr. Baker of Lowell, Mass., has found great success in giving a prolonged course of sermons to young women. This brings not only the young women, but their friends. Last Sunday evening nearly 2,000 persons tried to get into the church, which holds only 1,500. At Fair Haven, Vt., the Rev. Mr. Flagg crowds his church by a novel form of hymn service. He uses during the evening the hymns of one eminent writer, commenting on each one and then giving a biographical sketch of the man who wrote them. In Jersey City the Rev. Dr. Suydam, formerly of this city, has had exceptional success on Sunday evenings for two or three years in a service of song conducted under the leading of one of the best trained choirs in the country. His address is short and the services are such as to engage the interest of the congregation in attending to responses. The success of these churches and of others which have taken steps in the same direction show that people will come out at night if special attractions are offered. The "worldly shows" offer special attractions to induce patronage, and why not the churches? There is an immense variety of ways in which ministers and choirs may attract people to church and give them something worth coming for without resorting to sensationalism or anything else that is objectionable.—*Philadelphia Times.*

An Unjust Arrest.

"You are charged with vagrancy," said the justice to a prisoner at the bar; "have you any evidence of your innocence?"
"Yes, your honor, I have some evidence in my favor," replied the prisoner.
"Then, sir, you may give me some evidence of your respectability."
"I am the Financial Secretary of the Chicago Order of Mugwumps."
"Your innocence is clearly established, sir. You are discharged."
"Thank you, sir," replied the prisoner. "Had I been deemed guilty, I would have resigned my position in the order and accepted the presidency of the ancient and benevolent order of misfits."—*National Weekly.*

One of the eagles in the New York "Zoo" picks up a log of wood weighing ninety-six pounds and flutters around with it.

How the Birds Give Color and Perfume to Tropical Fruits.

Humming birds are not by origin honey-suckers. They are in the main insect eaters and spider hunters, and they dive among the flowers, not in search of the nectar itself, but of the small flies and other miscellaneous insect ruffraff that the honey attracts into the deep throated nectarines. At least this was their early aboriginal habit, for the humming bird is by descent a tropical swift, a modified form of the dingy, black coated, swallow-like creatures that hawk open mouthed for moths and fly around our open church steeples on calm August evenings; and young humming birds, in the callow nestling stage, refuse to this day the offered allurement of sugary syrup and insist inflexibly upon their hereditary fare of plump insects and well fattened spiders. They remain still at the swift level of humming bird development. But the adult birds, accustomed always to find their food in full blown blossoms, intermixed with nectar, have come at last to regard the honey as part of their proper means of subsistence, and to demand it as regularly as civilized humanity demands its beer with its bread and beef.

At first, no doubt, the primitive humming bird only went to look in flowers for insects because he knew he was sure of finding him there; but now grown accustomed to taking his meats and sweets together, like currant jelly with hare, he is no longer satisfied with a purely carnivorous or insectivorous diet, but requires to have it properly sweetened. Practically, however, all these flower hunting birds have now acquired the precise habits of bees or butterflies and there are many humming birds which it is almost, if not quite, impossible to distinguish on the wing from certain species of humming bird hawk moth. The natives in some parts of South America have a theory, indeed, that the moth is only, as it were, the larva of the bird, and that as it grows older it gradually acquires bones and beak, just as a human infant progresses slowly from the soft and pulpy condition of babyhood to the angular osteology of maturer years.

While the birds have thus adapted themselves to the flowers by acquiring long and darting barbed tongues, the flowers for their part have, as usual, repaid the compliment by adapting themselves in return to the habits of the birds and acquiring correspondingly deep corollas. It is the great object in life of every intelligent and well-regulated plant species to specialize itself for securing the visits of some one particular insect or bird visitor, because by so doing it economizes the useless pilfering of its honey by stray windblown thieves, and gets its embryo seeds properly fertilized by a creature peculiarly adapted to perform that friendly office for itself alone. No sooner did humming-birds and lories begin to devote themselves exclusively to flowers than the flowers began to devote themselves exclusively to the humming-birds and lories. They lengthened their tubes out of all proportion to the tongues of nectar-sucking insects, so that only the favored birds themselves could obtain access to the coveted honey with its accompanying swarm of flies and beetles. At the same time they bent their stamens and pistils into such forms that they came into contact with the bird's bill, and enabled it to transfer the pollen of one flower to the sensitive surface of the next visited, thereby impregnating the seeds in the ovary.

Of course, birds being so much larger than bees, the flowers specially affected by them, such as the huge tubular brugmannias of our gardens, have to be much bigger and handsomer than those which merely lay themselves out or attract the notice of minor insects. In every case the tube of the flower exactly corresponds in length to the beak and tongue of the special humming bird or sunbird or lory told off to do duty in fertilizing its seeds. The broad mouth of the blossom in most of these species is intended for the bird to poise in on its fluttering wings and insert its head; the narrow pack in which the flower ends below is intended to keep out intrusive moths and butterflies not adapted to the fertilization of the particular species.

There can be little doubt that the superior richness and beauty of the tropical blossoms is largely dependent upon the slow but long-extended selective action of the humming birds, the honey suckers and the flower-haunting parrots. By always visiting and fertilizing the largest and handsomest blossoms they have effected at last the whole standard of the equatorial flora. Darting with the rapidity of lightning from flower to flower, wherever a great patch of crimson or orange attracts their keen little eyes, they are really helping to perpetuate the finest and handsomest types of flowers, and so maintaining and to some extent increasing the marvelous beauty of the tropical vegetation.—*Pull Mall Gazette.*

A Practical Suitor.

He was a cheeky lawyer, and she a woman of property. Said he: "Do you love me?"
"Indeed, indeed I do," she murmured.
"Well, one 'deed' will be quite enough," he said, "if you will put it in my name."—*New York Journal.*

The American Machinist says elevator accidents kill more people than boiler explosions do, and calls for more precautions in their management.

Oh! For the Holidays.

HIGGINSON & ROGERS

La Grande.

We are again to the front with the finest assortment of DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES and CHRISTMAS GOODS ever seen in the Valley.

Every person buying ONE DOLLAR'S worth of Goods from us during the month of December will receive a chance in the following beautiful and valuable presents:

- 1st Prize---Plush Celluloid Dressing-case.
- 2d " Heavy Silver-Plated Cake Basket.
- 3d " Large Wax Doll, over 4 feet high.
- 4th " Cigar Stand.
- 5th " Meerschaum Cigar Holder.
- 6th " Photograph Album, Bronze and Plush.
- 7th " Handsome Whisp Broom in Holder.
- 8th " Perfumery Set.
- 9th " Bisque Statue.
- 10th " Large Scrap-Book.

These Prizes will be drawn for on DECEMBER 31st, at SEVEN O'CLOCK.

We have an elegant stock of

- Christmas Cards, Celluloid Goods, Choice Perfumery, Dolls and Toys,
- Scrap Books, Photo Albums, Autograph Albums, Cups and Saucers.

Our stock is too large to mention everything, but come and see for yourselves!

Grande Roudre Drug Store,

HIGGINSON & ROGERS, Props.,

La Grande, Oregon.

SANTA CLAUS' HEADQUARTERS

This Year are at

JONES BROS.

And Everybody is invited to call and examine their complete and elegant assortment of CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Rare Chance for Holiday Shoppers.

READ OUR OFFER:

For every dollar's worth of goods bought of us during the month of December, our patrons will receive a ticket which will give them a chance to secure any or all of the following beautiful presents:

DRAWING TO TAKE PLACE DEC. 30, AT 7 O'CLOCK.

- 1st Prize. Elegant Decorated Tea Set, 44 pieces.
- 2d Prize. Large Photograph Album.
- 3d Prize. Velvet Wail Pocket.
- 4th Prize. Splendid Oil Painting, size 24x30 inches.
- 5th Prize. Decorated Toilet Set.
- 6th Prize. Large Parlor Lamp.
- 7th Prize. Heavy Silver Plated Pickle Dish.
- 8th Prize. Walnut Paper Holder.
- 9th Prize. Silver Plated Vase.
- 10th Prize. Large Scrap Album.

DO NOT MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY TO GET A VALUABLE ARTICLE FOR NOTHING.

Besides our immense assortment of Holiday Goods, we keep constantly on hand the

Choicest Family Groceries,

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Variety and Fancy Goods,

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

JONES BROS., Cor. Main and C Sts., Union.