

Bandon Recorder

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FRIDAY.....December 30, 1910

THOUGHT FOR TODAY

A valuable result of education is the ability to make yourself do the things you ought to do, when it ought to be done, whether you like it or not.—Huxley

Christmas Day

Christmas day the most holy, yet the most happy, of all days of the year. The question of whether December 25th is really the anniversary of the birth of Christ was for a long time a mooted one. In the earliest periods of which we have any record we find this feast was observed at various periods, the first and sixth of January being the dates on which a portion of the Christians celebrated it; others doing so on March 20th, the time of the "Jewish Passover," while yet others selected September 20th, that being the "Feast of the Tabernacles."

There were those also who observed it on April 20th, while an authority writing on the subject states that in Egypt, Christ was believed to have been born on January 6th. For a long time the Greeks celebrated our Lord's birth on the Feast of Epiphany. In a sermon preached by St. Chrysostom at Antioch on December 25th, in 385, he says: "It is not 10 years since this day (Christmas, December 25th) was clearly known to us; but it has been familiar from the beginning to those who dwell in the west. The Romans have from the earliest days celebrated Christmas on December 25th, and thus from ancient tradition transmitted the knowledge to us."

The "Kirchenlexikon," an accepted and undoubted authority, says that "The special feast in honor of the savior's birth was introduced in the year 354 under Pope Liberius, and soon after in Constantinople in 378; but previous to this the feast was celebrated upon Epiphany. Chambers names Pope Julius as having introduced the feast in the church ritual; but in 354, the year named by the "Kirchenlexikon" is correct, Julius could not have promulgated the office, for he died in 352, and Liberius was chosen as his successor.

The name given by the ancient Goths and Saxons to the festival of the Winter Solstice was Yal or Yule, the latter term forming to the present day the designation in the Scottish dialect of Christmas and preserved also in the name of the Yule log. Perhaps the etymology of no term has excited any greater discussion among antiquarians. The most probable derivation of the word is from the gothic "ygel," or "yul," the origin of the modern word "wheel" and bearing the same significance. According to this very probable explanation, the Yule festival received its name from being the turning point of the year, or the period in which the fiery wheel of day made a revolution in its annual circuit and entered his northern journey. A confirmation of this view is afforded by the circumstance that in the old Clog almanac a wheel is the device employed for marking the season at Yuletide.

At present, Christmas day, is

some what shorn of its ancient glories and unmarked by that boisterous jollity and exuberance of animal spirits which distinguished it in the time of our ancestors, is, nevertheless, the holiday in which of all others throughout the year all classes of society most generally participate. Partaking of a religious character, the forenoon of the day is usually passed in church, after which, either at noon or evening, the reunited members of the family assemble around the Christmas board. Separated, as many of these are, during the rest of the year, they will make an effort to meet together around the Christmas hearth. The hallowed feelings of domestic love and attachment, the pleasing remembrance of the past and the joyous anticipations of the future, all cluster round these family gatherings and in the sacred associations with which they are intertwined and the active deeds of kindness and benevolence which they tend to call forth, a reason may almost be found of the angelic message to the shepherds of Bethlehem—"Glory to God in the highest and on earth, peace and good will toward men."

Amid so many popular customs at Christmas, full of so much sweet and simple poetry, there is perhaps none more charming than that of the Christmas carols, which celebrate in joyous and yet devout strains the nativity of the savior. The term is believed to be derived from the Latin "cantata," to sing and roll an interjection expressive of joy. The practice appears to be as ancient as the celebration of Christmas.

The decking of churches, houses and shops with evergreens at Christmas springs from a period far anterior to the revelation of Christianity, and seems proximately to be derived from the custom prevalent during the Saturnalia of the inhabitants of Rome ornamenting their temples and dwellings with green boughs. It is evident that the use of flowers and green boughs as a means of decoration is almost instinctive in human nature; and we accordingly find scarcely any nation, civilized or savage, with which it has not become more or less familiar.—Oregon Journal.

What's In a Name?

The question is often asked—"What's in a name?" and the answer is usually given, "Nothing," but after all is said and done, there is more in a name than we think; in fact, every name, if it were diagnosed, signifies something. The Indians, America's first inhabitants, had a significance for everything they gave a name, and while we are not Indians, we really follow the custom of making names mean something.

For instance, the name "Bertha" in itself, or pronounced, in its absence from any mean nothing; but here is the real significance of the name "Bertha" as defined by the Bandon Post:

"The name Bertha signifies brightness. An imperial crown is her emblem and mystery her sentiment."

Bertha should be popular with the religiously inclined women of the English races, for it was St. Bertha who

Christianized England with the aid of St. Augustine.

"She was the wife of Ethelbert, King of Kent, the first Saxon king who ruled in England (560 to 616), and her diplomacy was equal to her piety. July 4th is Bertha's name day."

"St. Bertha of the seventh century was a French princess. When she married Prince Gombert both vowed to love each other as brother and sister."

"Bertha is derived from the ancient German Perabta, that is, good natured fairy. At last, in some parts of her original home she is so considered, particularly in the mountain districts of Austria."

"In the northern countries Bertha is an avenging spirit, a bugbear to naughty children, and keen for her tribute of herring and bread, which must be placed out of doors on the night of Jan 7th."

"After the Norman conquest the name Bertha became very popular in England, and at the same time it was so common in Italy that women gossips were called "Bertha" for short."

"By far the most interesting Bertha in the realms of art is the heroine of Meyerbeer's opera, "The Prophet," dealing with John of Lyden."

"Dickens calls the heroine of the "Cricket on the Hearth," the daughter of blind Plummer, Bertha, and Scott has a Bertha in his "Count Robert of Paris."

J. L. Nay, of Fort Orford, and one of the leading citizens of Curry county, is a great believer in the significance of names. He has three fine track colts, one he calls "Bertha" because she is an extra bright nag, four years old; another he calls "May Day" because she was born on the first of May, and the other he calls "Evergreen" because she was born in the evergreen land of Oregon.

Mr. Nay is justly proud of his very fine colts and takes pleasure in telling of their virtues. It is quite probable that they will be seen in action at the Marshfield races next summer, and then people will be able to get a line on them.

Greetings to Farmers and Livestock Breeders.

In all the days that have gone by there has not been as much interest in livestock breeding and feeding as there is at this time. All of the press and the railroads, not only in the Pacific Northwest, but throughout the United States, are devoting attention to the necessity of an increased livestock production. Production of meat has been a laggard in the race with demand, and throughout the country the cry goes up for more livestock and better quality. The dried beef and stringy mutton which made bone and sinew for our forefathers does not content the appetite of the present generation, and the quality is as much of a factor as the quantity. The livestock raiser in the Pacific Northwest is particularly fortunate. With less expense and smaller risk he is getting for his product a better price, cost considered, than the corn fed of the middle states. The population of the Pacific Northwest increases with startling rapidity. An era of good times has been the lot of the land where rolls the Oregon, and the question of cost finds small consideration. The wise agriculturist, who has made the preparation of livestock for the market his leading business, has reaped and is reaping a goodly reward. The cost of high living is no bugbear for the farmer who has been getting \$2.50 and better for his hogs, \$5.50 and better for his grass fed cattle, and a fair price for his fattened lambs. With a self satisfied sigh over the achievements

of 1910, the fattener and stockraiser of the Pacific Northwest can look with confident eyes on 1911. There is no cloud on the horizon of the livestock world and it would require a dire pessimist to see anything but a rosy future, not only for the approaching year but for the succeeding years.

There is still opportunity that supply will increase with the call for more that will continue to go up from the tables of the growing Northwest and what with the Pacific Livestock Show in March, the concentration of efforts by the railroads, the agricultural colleges and the press, the business of raising livestock and the market place at Portland can look with satisfaction on the year that is closing and on what the future holds in store.

The Portland Union Stock Yards Company sends a sturdy holiday greeting to the farmers and livestock breeders of the Pacific Northwest with hearty congratulations of what has gone by and what lies before.—D. O. Lively, General Agent, Portland Union Stock Yards Company.

Seeking for Oil.

All the rest of the people of Oregon are indebted to the oil seekers, even though the latter are doing the boring with little thought of being public benefactors. Oil is being sought in several widely separated localities in Oregon—in Malheur, Wasco, Polk, Clatsop, Coos and perhaps some other counties. The greatest outlay in this work has been made near Vale, where several companies have drilled quite deep wells, and there are several reports of "encouraging prospects." On the contrary a government alleged expert was reported recently as saying that the attempt to strike oil in that locality were doomed to failure. He may be right, but men are not likely to spend several hundred thousand dollars without having opinions of experts as well qualified to guess as this government employee. The long time that has elapsed in the work there without results seems discouraging, yet, so far, the wells have not been bored deep enough to ascertain whether or not oil is to be found. It is never found near the surface, and is usually struck at a greater depth than has yet been reached in Malheur county.

Near DuRoi it is reported that oil has actually been reached, and it is in use as fuel in carrying on the work of drilling deeper, and if this report is true it is certainly encouraging, for where there is a little real oil the price is likely to be far greater quantities lower down. One supposed expert maintains that the country all the way from DuRoi to Vale and Ontario is underlain with oil, but this may be only an optimistic guess. In other localities hope is still bright and effort will be continued.

The search for oil in a new region is very largely a gamble, and for that reason appeals all the more strongly to adventurous men. It is well for Oregon that there are such men, for the striking of great oil deposits would be a mighty important event.—Oregon Journal.

The quicker a cold is gotten rid of the less the danger from pneumonia and other serious diseases. Mr. C. W. L. Hall, of Waverly, Va., says: "I firmly believe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to be absolutely the best preparation on the market for colds. I have recommended it to my friends and they all agree with me." For sale by C. Y. Lowe.

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office, at Roseburg, Oregon.
November 23d, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Delia W. Gardner, of Bandon, Oregon, who, on May 2d, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 13519, Serial No. 0728, for S. W. 1-4 N. E. 1-4 and S. E. 1-4 N. W. 1-4, Section 14, Township 30 S., Range 15 W., Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before A. D. Morse, U. S. Commissioner, at Bandon, Oregon, on the 16th day of January, 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:
L. F. Gardner, of Bandon, Oregon.
A. W. Gardner, of Bandon, Oregon.
George Logan, of Bandon, Oregon.
Fred Miller, of Bandon, Oregon.

56-16-F

Register.

When you have a cold get a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It will soon fix you up all right and will ward off any tendency toward pneumonia. This remedy contains no opium or other narcotic and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. Sold by C. Y. Lowe.

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office, at Roseburg, Oregon.
November 23d, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob Waldvogel, of Bandon, Oregon, who, on December 15, 1903, made Homestead Entry No. 13289, Serial No. 03629, for S. W. 1-4 S. E. 1-4, S. 1-2 S. W. 1-4 and N. E. 1-4 S. W. 1-4, Section 25, Township 29 S., Range 15 W., Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before A. D. Morse, U. S. Commissioner, at Bandon, Oregon, on the 16th day of January, 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:
John Lamont, of Bandon, Oregon.
J. L. Foster, of Bandon, Oregon.
John Luke, of Bandon, Oregon.
John Chenoweth, of Langlois, Oregon.

56-16-F

Register.

When your feet are wet and cold and your body chilled through and through from exposure, take a big dose of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, bathe your feet in hot water before going to bed, and you are almost certain to ward off a severe cold. For sale by C. Y. Lowe.

A Bake Shop Test



Is made of every milling that Olympic Flour is made of. One of the best bake shops anywhere is run in connection with the mill that makes Olympic Flour. Every batch of flour that goes through the mill is tested. It has to be up to the highest standard—has to make the best bread possible, else it don't go into the Olympic sacks.

This is the reason your bakings of bread, biscuit and pastry are always uniformly good when you use Olympic. Your bakings can't be expected to be the same—always unless the flour is. Therein lies the beauty of using Olympic.

The Portland Flouring Mills Co.

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A. A. PAULL, Proprietor

Heavy and Light Draying, also dealer in Dry Fir Wood and c
Gee's Coal.

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Caution is earning some, spending less, having a bank account, keeping a check on expenditures, asking the banker's advice in doubtful business transactions. This bank can so serve you.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK STATE DEPOSITORY

For Rent!

SIX ACRES, House, Barn and Chicken Houses. This property is close in and the rent is \$12.00 per month.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRE RANCH FOR RENT. \$50.00 per Year. There are two Houses, near Saw Mill, belonging to this property that bring in small rent.

B. D. Strauhal
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