

MORRIS BROS.

Our buyer has just returned from the market where he spent several days finishing up our purchases for the fall and winter season. While it's true we had bought most of our goods before our buyer went on the market, he secured while there some splendid bargains in the various lines we carry, and we will offer these to the trading public at a very small advance which will put within the range of buyers some of the best values ever offered on the Gastonia market.



Our Specialties Are

Clothing, Dry Goods, Shoes, Notions, Hats, Hosiery, Shirts and Gents Furnishings.

We Also Carry



Big line of Trunks and Bags.

In all these lines we confidently assert that we can not be excelled in **STYLE, QUALITY** nor **PRICE.**

MORRIS BROS.

Department Store
GASTONIA, N. C.

TO ANNEX GASTON?

If Line Dividing Gaston and Lincoln Counties is Surveyed According to The Lincoln County News This Ballwick Will Lose a Nice Slice of Territory to Lincoln—The Matter Again Postponed.

The following from The Lincoln County News of last week will be read with interest by Gaston countians:

As agreed by the representatives of Gaston and Lincoln counties, who met at the Court House in Lincolnton last Monday, the survey was made Tuesday and Wednesday to establish a starting point for the re-survey of the line between Lincoln and Gaston Counties. The work was begun Tuesday and came to a sudden end Wednesday when the surveyors made the discovery that an air line due South 4 1/2 miles from the Lincoln Court House, as had been previously agreed upon, carried the line 2303 feet and 6 inches beyond the present traditional line between the two counties.

The survey was made by Dr. R. A. Yoder and Mr. T. L. Bandy, representing Lincoln county and Squire J. Kiser and Mr. J. F. Leeper representing Gaston county. It seems that there are no permanent markings to indicate this county line, and all that is at present known of the line is what those who live near the supposed line say about it. One man thinks the line goes between his house and the spring, and another believes it to be behind his barn between the well and the chicken coop, but there are no actual marks to go by.

The surveyors all agreed on the correctness of the line, as surveyed Tuesday and Wednesday, and upon the figures, 2303 feet and 6 inches South of the present traditional line. Finding this discrepancy, the Gaston representatives decided to stop with the survey until they have time to confer further with their county officials. The matter will again be taken up the 2nd Monday in November.

If this new survey establishes the line strictly according to the provisions of the legislative acts governing the survey it looks very much like Lincoln county will acquire a very attractive slice of territory from Gaston county. The new line would probably give us Alexis, High Shoals and Cherryville.

The act of the Legislature in 1847 dividing Lincoln into two counties, Catawba and Lincoln, fixed the line between these two counties at a point 1 1/2 miles north of Lincolnton to run due east and west. Lincoln county then extended from the above mentioned line to the South Carolina line. A subsequent act of the Legislature in 1847 still further divided Lincoln county so as to form the present county of Gaston.

This Act of 1847 fixed the northern boundary of Lincoln county 4 miles north of the line established in 1843, which is the present northern boundary line, 5 1/2 miles north of the Lincoln Court House, and the Gaston boundary line was fixed at a point 6 miles due South from the line established in 1843. In other words, 4 1/2 miles due South from the Lincoln Court House.

As the matter now stands it seems that the question of location of the line hinges on just one point. That point is whether the survey shall be made on a horizontal line 4 1/2 miles South of the Lincoln Court House, or if the line shall be run according to the topography of the county. In the absence of other specifications the scientific surveyor would, naturally, run an air line. It looks now as if Gaston county will have to "cough up" some territory to Lincoln.

A healthy man is a king in his own right; an unhealthy man is an unhappy slave. Burdock Blood Bitters builds up sound health—keeps you well.



JOSEPH C. S. BLACKBURN.
New member of the Panama canal commission, former senator from Kentucky, known as "Fightin' Joe."
The Gazette for first-class printing.

PLUCK, NOT LUCK.

How a Southern Boy Rose to Eminent Success in the Business World by His Own Energy and Integrity. — Opportunities for Young Men Never Greater Than To-day.

Manufacturers Record.

Eight years ago a Southern boy 19 years of age, whose mother had struggled to give him a fair education, went to New York and secured a position at about \$8 a week involving the superintendence of laborers putting down pipes in the streets. Notwithstanding the expense of living in New York, this boy paid his way, putting up with many inconveniences and hardships, and found time to devote many hours to study. He determined to know everything that could be learned out of books about the line of work in which he was then employed. He was, at the bottom of the ladder, but he determined to reach the top if study and efficiency could accomplish the result. Unaided, with no backing except his own honesty, sobriety and devotion to his work, he spent his evenings in the libraries of New York fitting himself by constant study for whatever higher position there might possibly be ahead of him. It was but a short time before his efficiency brought a voluntary offer of an increase of salary to \$1200 a year. When he had been connected with this one company for four years the general superintendent, who was managing the construction of the largest plant of its kind in the world, involving the expenditure of a great many millions of dollars, resigned to take a position elsewhere. He was asked to find a successor, and he recommended this young Southern man, then 23 years of age. The owner said that he was too young to be given such responsibility, but the superintendent said he knew more about the business and was more fitted to handle it than any other man in the concern. And so at 23 he was advanced and given charge of the construction of this great plant and his salary advanced to \$7000 a year. A year or two later one of the great manufacturing concerns of the country which supplied a large part of the material for the construction of this plant became so much impressed with the business ability and efficiency of this young man that after considerable persuasion they induced him to resign and take entire management of their concern, which employs over 1000 skilled mechanics and carries on large business operations throughout this country and abroad, offering him as an inducement a salary of \$10,000 a year and an interest in the business. At 27 years of age, or eight years after he left his Southern home, with no equipment except his good character and a moderate education, this young man is partner in one of the most important business houses of the country, managing its great operations and building for himself not only a fortune, but a name for uprightness, integrity and honor, which is above all price. The mother who struggled in his early life to provide for him such educational opportunities as he had now finds in this boy a devotion to her and his brothers and sisters equal in strength to the character which he has displayed in the development of business.

The Manufacturers Record tells this story without using names in order to emphasize the fact that efficiency, honor and devotion to every duty still find their reward, and likewise point to the fact that this case but illustrates that the opportunities for young men were never greater than today. People talk about the lack of opportunity, about the inability of young men to find advancement unless backed by wealth and powerful friends, but this case, and it is but an illustration of hundreds of others, proves that opportunities are without limit and that the boy's own character is worth in the struggle for advancement far more than money or rich friends or help to rely.

How to Help Newspapers.
Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Newspapers would be able to work more reforms if their readers would lead a helping hand. Suppose that whenever a newspaper proposed something for the public welfare, a hundred influential citizens would each write a ten-word letter expressing their approval; and the next day a hundred more would write and keep up the bombardment for a week or more. There would be no such thing as resisting a force like that, and that is one of the chief functions of a newspaper—crystallize and focalize public sentiment. It should be a channel of communication for all the people—the medium through which citizens speak to each other and speak as one man. If the people would but use their newspapers in this way they could have a mass-meeting and adopt resolutions every day in the year, without going to the town hall.

ANNUAL MURDER RECORD.

It Is About 9,000, Four-Sevenths by Negroes and Foreigners.

Everybody knows that this country has a very bad murder record. At present we are having about nine thousand murders a year, which is from eight to twenty-five times as many in proportion to population as such countries as England, France, Germany and Japan have. Why all this unauthorized killing? For many reasons, which help to an understanding even though they do not excuse. We have about nine million negroes and a great many newly imported foreigners, some of whom are very impulsive with weapons. The negroes kill pretty freely. Out of 7,386 persons charged with homicide in this country in 1890, 2,739 were negroes and 1,213 were foreigners. These two groups, comprising one-fourth of the population, did four-sevenths of the murders. That left 3,165 murders to be distributed among about forty-five millions of people which is not so bad. It will probably be found, when the census bulletin comes out, that the ratios of 1890 were maintained in 1900. In recent years we have had a large immigration of Italians, including, it would seem, a good many that are not desirable. The Italians are very useful here, and the good ones are very welcome. But average Italians, good as they are, do not help much in keeping down the murder ratio. They have very obstinate ideas on that subject. We read that only one European country has ever had a worse murder record than ours and that is Italy. We read, too, that there was very lately dying at Fordham Hospital, New York, an Italian who had been kicked nearly to death by some of his countrymen. Amputation was urged upon him to save his life, but he declined, saying: "If I live to get out, I shall kill my assailants and then I will die in the electric chair. I might as well die now!" One may admire his reasoning and sympathize with his feelings, but Italians of his sort do not help our murder statistics.

Mule Was Mortgaged.

Amzi Kirkpatrick, colored, a denizen of Seversville, a suburb of Charlotte, did not find Gastonia just exactly like he had pictured it in his mind; it didn't turn out to be the health resort he was looking for. Amzi meandered ever from Mecklenburg Friday afternoon on a mule which he sought to sell. At McArthur's store, near the Avon, he offered to dispose of the mule to some one, his price being \$100. This was too high for the prospective buyer, so Amzi kept going down till he reached \$25, when the bystanders suspected that something was wrong. Policeman Hicks was near. He arrested the negro but the latter wrenched loose and endeavored to get the officer's pistol. In the tussle that followed the officer shot Amzi, the bullet striking him in the back but not inflicting a serious wound. Communication with Charlotte brought out the fact that the mule belonged to Leslie Kirkpatrick, an uncle of Amzi, and that Mr. J. C. Rebman, of Seversville, held a mortgage on it. Yesterday Leslie Kirkpatrick came to Gastonia and got his mule. Amzi was released from the lock-up and returned to Mecklenburg with his uncle.

Stonewall Jackson vs. Moses.

Lexington Dispatch.

An old Confederate soldier named Webster, of Cowpens, S. C., was in Lexington last week for a day on business, and while here ran across a local Confederate and the two compared notes on the war, both having been in the commands that operated together a good deal. Mr. Webster topped off his conversation with a joke the scene of which he laid in South Carolina. He said a preacher was up telling about the wanderings of the children of Israel. Moses, he said, led them all about in the wilderness for 40 years before they ever got out. When he reached this point it was more than one of Jackson's old soldiers could stand, and he rose up in the congregation, and pointing a long, bony forefinger at the person, he said, "Yes and if Stonewall Jackson had a bin thar, he'd get 'em out in three days!" Saying which, Mr. Webster boarded the train for Cowpens.

Thursday was Benefactors' Day at Trinity College, Durham.

The feature of the occasion was an address by President J. C. Kilgo on "Some Tendencies of American Democracy." During the year the college has received donations to the extent of \$146,326.

Rev. Dr. Alfred H. Momen, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Raleigh, died Saturday afternoon of typhoid fever. He was a native of Canada and was born in 1852. He was a graduate of Yale and prior to coming to Raleigh in 1893 he held pastorates in New York city and Brooklyn. He was one of the foremost Presbyterian ministers in the State.

NOTICE OF SUMMONS.

Superior Court.
J. M. WILLIAMS, plaintiff.
Crowders Mtn. Cotton Mills, defendant.
State of North Carolina in the Sheriff of Gaston County, Greeting.
You are hereby commanded, in the name of the state, to summon the Crowders Mountain Cotton Mills and all its stockholders and creditors and all persons who have been dealers with the said corporation and all other parties interested in its affairs to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of the county to be held at the court house in Dallas on the eleventh Monday after the first Monday in September, 1907, then and there to intervene in this proceeding and become parties thereto for themselves or for others of like interest, according to the provisions of Section 1189 of the Revised Code of North Carolina, and to answer to the complaint now on file, and show cause, if any they can, why the prayers of said complaint shall not be granted. Witness my hand at office in Dallas, this 1st day of October, 1907.
C. C. CORNWELL,
Clerk Superior Court.

NOTICE OF SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Gaston county, North Carolina, made at September Term, 1907, in the action therein pending entitled D. J. Seversville vs. The Whitestone Cotton Company, will sell to the highest bidder on the premises in Bessemer City, Gaston county, North Carolina, at noon, on the 22nd day of October, 1907, all the property and tangible effects of The Whitestone Cotton Company, consisting of real estate, machinery &c., which is more particularly described as follows: Real Estate: Lots numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45 and 46 in Block No. 119 in Section No. 1, as per W. R. Richardson's map of Bessemer City, made in 1891, on which is situated a mill building containing the following rooms of the dimensions stated, viz: Weave Room, 60x100 ft.; Cloth Room, 28x30 ft.; Engine Room, 20x30 ft.; with 10x30 ft. drive way; Boiler Room, 21x30 ft.; Steam Power; 2 Boilers, 100 horse power each; 1 Engine, 125 horse power; Dynamo; Electric Lights, &c.; Equipment; 40 Jacquard Looms 60" wide; 8 Jacquard Looms 72" wide. This machinery has been in operation about 30 months and is now in good condition; and can be seen and inspected at any time upon application to the undersigned or to the Receiver, who will furnish a copy of the bill of sale. One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash upon the confirmation of the sale by the Court; one-third in six months and one-third in twelve months thereafter; the deferred payments to bear interest from the date of the confirmation of the sale, with the right to the purchaser to anticipate said payments; the purchaser to deposit with the Receiver on the date of sale the sum of \$2,000, to guarantee compliance with the terms thereof upon confirmation by the Court; and upon confirmation of such sale and payment of one third of the purchase money, in case the purchaser does not wish to pay all the purchase money in cash, the Receiver will turn over to the purchaser the property and effects so purchased to be operated by said purchaser at his own risk and upon his own responsibility until the balance of the purchase money shall have been paid; but the purchaser will be required to keep said property insured in the same amount it is now insured for, in the name of the Receiver, so that the interests of the parties interested in said corporation from loss or damage, arising out of the operation of said mill by such purchaser. The bidding will be opened at the price of \$17,000, that sum having been offered for the property.
This 19th Sept. 1907.
L. L. JENKINS,
Receiver.

Commissioner's Sale of Land.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Gaston county, North Carolina, this day made in the special proceeding to sell land for partition, entitled "E. M. Berry vs. W. F. Berry et al." I will sell to the highest bidder at public auction at the court house door in Dallas on Monday October 21, 1907, at noon, all that tract of land situated in South Point township, Gaston county, North Carolina, adjoining the lands of J. W. Kiddle, W. W. Wilson, J. M. Huffstetter, J. M. Nolen and others, formerly known as the Edwin M. Berry tract and more recently known as the Nancy J. Berry tract and containing one hundred and ninety six (196) acres more or less. This land will be divided and sold in three separate tracts and then sold as a whole and the sale which brings the most money will be confirmed. On and after the 1st day of October, 1907, all descriptions of notices and other legal notices may be seen at the office of S. B. Sparrow, in Dallas.

Terms of sale: One-half of purchase money to be paid on day of sale, balance on credit of six months, deferred payment to bear interest from date of sale, title to be reserved until entire price is paid with privilege to purchaser to pay in cash at any time.
OSCAR P. MASON, Commissioner.
This 21st day of September, 1907. O18c4w.

WANTED

\$80,000 Flat pieces to launder this week. Prices right; work the best.

Snowflake Steam Laundry

Phone 113

Commissioner's Sale of Land.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Gaston county, North Carolina, this day made in the special proceeding to sell land for partition, entitled "D. J. Seversville vs. Minnie Sellers, and others by their Guardian R. R. Manney" I will sell to the highest bidder at public auction at the Court house door in Dallas on Saturday October the 19th, 1907, at noon all that tract of land situated in Cherryville Township, in Gaston County, North Carolina, adjoining the lands of Squire J. Kiser, J. P. Kiser and others and known as a part of the Mrs. Alice Sellers land, containing (28 1/2) Twenty-eight and one half acres more or less.

Terms of sale: One-half of the price to be paid in cash and the balance on a credit of twelve months, deferred payment to bear interest from date of sale, and title reserved until the entire price is paid, with privilege to the purchaser to pay all cash at any time.
JOHN G. CAMPBELL,
Commissioner.
This the 14th day of September 1907. 108c4w.

WHY NOT send the Gazette to your boy or girl off at college?

It would be like a letter from home twice a week.

By the upsetting of a metal pot in the works of the Standard Steel Company at Butler, Pa., Saturday night four men were killed, 20 were seriously injured and ten others slightly injured.

Engineer George Boney was killed in a smash-up at South Rocky Mount Sunday morning. The accident resulted from a defective valve. The fireman was also badly injured.

The case of Percy G. Finville, charged with aiding and abetting Frank H. Jones in robbing the Charlotte National Bank, will be called for trial in Federal Court at Greensboro this week. It promises to be a hard-fought case.

Executor's Notice.

Having duly qualified as executor of the last will and testament of Mrs. M. M. Torrance, deceased, the undersigned hereby notifies all persons having claims against estate of said decedent, to present them for payment on or before the 31 day of September, 1907, or this notice will be placed in the hands of a recovery thereon. C. P. ROBINSON, Executor.

Notice to Creditors.

To the creditors and stockholders of the Crowders Mountain Cotton Mills: According to September Term, 1907 made in the above entitled action by His Honor, G. S. Ferguson, Judge, I hereby notify you and each one of you to be and appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Gaston county, to be held at Dallas on Nov. 19, 1907, and show cause, if any you have, why the property of the Crowders Mountain Cotton Mills shall not be sold in order to liquidate its affairs. You are further notified to file your claims against said corporation, duly proven, on or before the first day of the next term of said court. Such claims must be filed with the undersigned at Kings Mountain, N. C. This October the 1st, 1907.
J. S. MAUSBY,
Receiver.

Notice to Creditors of Vermont Mills, Incorporated.

Pursuant to an order or decree of the Superior Court of Gaston county, North Carolina, made at September Term, 1907 in the action pending therein D. A. Garrison in plaintiff and said Vermont Mills, Inc., in defendant, I hereby notify all persons having claims against said Vermont Mills, Incorporated, to present the same to me at my office in the Court House in Dallas, Gaston county, N. C., on or before the 24th day of October, 1907, and duly proven. Claims which have heretofore been presented to the Receiver, Mr. L. L. Jenkins, and allowed by him, need not be filed and proven before me by such creditors. Failure to present such claims to the undersigned will bar any participation in the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the property of said V. M. CORNWELL, Receiver.

This September 24th, 1907. F025c1m.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF LAND.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Gaston county, North Carolina, this day made in the special proceeding to sell land for partition, entitled "William M. Smith, and John F. Smith, admors. of William C. Beatty, deceased, vs. Iva J. Smith and John A. Smith," I will offer for sale to the highest bidder at public auction, in the Court House in Dallas, N. C., at NOON, on Saturday, October 12th, 1907, that tract of land situated in Crowders Mountain Township, Gaston County, North Carolina, on Moore's branch of Crowders Creek, adjoining the lands formerly owned by A. H. Falls, James Ferguson and others, containing 102 acres, be the same more or less, known as the William C. Beatty lands and which were conveyed to him by James Quinn by deed dated February 20th, 1860 and registered in said county in Deed Book No. 9 at page 135, to which reference is made for notes and bonds.

THIS LAND IS WELL TIMBERED. Terms of sale: one-half of the purchase price to be paid in cash on day of sale and the balance on credit of twelve (12) months, deferred portion of the price to bear interest from date of sale till paid. Title to be reserved until the land reserved until the entire price is paid with privilege to the purchaser to anticipate payment of the credit portion of the price.
This September 7th, 1907.
O11c1m. O. E. MASON, Commissioner.

THE NEW YORK WORLD.

Thrice-a-week Edition.

Read Wherever the English Language is Spoken

The Thrice-a-week World expects to be a better paper in 1907 than ever before. In the course of the year the issues for the next great Presidential campaign will be fore shadowed, and everybody will wish to keep informed. The Thrice-a-Week World, coming to you every other day, serves all the purposes of a daily paper as far as cheaper. The news service of this paper is constantly being increased and it reports events accurately and promptly every event of importance anywhere in the world. Moreover, its political news is impartial, giving you facts, not opinions and wishes. It has full markets, splendid cartoons and interesting fiction by its own writers.

THE THIRICE-A-WEEK WORLD'S regular subscription price is only \$1.00 per year and this pays for 150 papers. We offer this unequalled newspaper and THE GASTONIA GAZETTE together for one year for \$2.00.

The regular subscription price of the two papers is \$2.50.

This offer will be open till January 1st.

Send orders to Gazette Publishing Co.

Mortgagee's Sale of Land.

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed, dated April 15th 1907, and registered in the office of the Register of Deeds of Gaston county in Book No. 68 at page 65, default having been made in the payment of the debt secured thereby, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash at the Court House door in Dallas, N. C., at noon, on Wednesday, October 23d, 1907, all the land contained in Blocks No. 26, 27, 28, 29 in Section No. 2 at and down on plat or map made by W. R. Richardson, surveyor, in 1891, of the town of Bessemer City, and being the lands conveyed to C. A. Davis, R. D. Bullard and C. H. Whitney by the Ormand Mining Company.

J. J. ORMAND, Mortgagee.
This September 21st, 1907. 022c1m.

Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition, Norfolk, Va., April 26th—Nov. 30th, 1907.

Southern Railway announces extremely low rates to Norfolk, Va., and return on account of the above occasion. The following round trip rates will apply from Gastonia, N. C.

Season Tickets \$17.55
Sixty Day Tickets 14.70
Fifteen Day Tickets 13.10
Coach Excursion Tickets 7.60
Coach excursion tickets will be sold on each Tuesday, with limit seven days from date of sale, will be stamped "Not good in Pullman or parlor cars." Other tickets will be sold daily April 19th to Nov. 30th inclusive.

The Southern Railway will afford excellent passenger service to and from Norfolk on account of this occasion. For further information and Pullman reservations address any Agent Southern Railway or write, R. L. Yarnall, P. O. Box 11, P. O. Charlotte, N. C. W. H. TAYLOR, G. P. A., Washington, D. C.

ONLY SOBER MEN WANTED.

The Influence of Employers in the Cause of Temperance.
Knoxville Times.

There is an interesting temperance lecture in the classified advertisement page of the American Press, the weekly bulletin issued by the Association which furnishes ready-made "plate" matter to the smaller papers. In the last number of that paper thirty-six newspapers and printing offices advertise for help wanted, and thirty-three persons advertise for positions wanted. Of these, twelve of the advertisements for help especially specify that the applicant must be sober, or "no booze-fighter;" three are for women, (who would presumably be sober anyway,) and a large share of the remainder specify that the applicant must be "reliable," must have references as to "character," or other statements obviously intended to mean that he must be sober. Two of the advertisements also require that applicant shall not be a smoker.

Of the thirty-three applicants for jobs, fifteen specify that they are sober, two are women, and most of the remainder announce themselves as "strictly reliable," or offer references which nobody but a sober man would be likely to get.

Among the advertisements, the following are extracts from the most extraordinary:

"Wanted.—Lady and gentleman compositors at once; no boozers need apply."

"Machinist operator wants daylight place. Address, with best wages, sober, etc."

This is the newspaper and printing business, in which periodic drunkenness was once so common as to be almost a qualification for acceptance. Now half the people who advertise for help or jobs expressly demand sobriety, or recommend themselves as having it, and the other half imply the same qualification.

In some other lines of employment the requirement is even more rigid. Railroads are requiring trainmen to be not merely sober, but total abstainers. The same demand is also made on operators of all sorts of rapid or dangerous machinery, or men required to be prepared at any moment to meet on emergency, as firemen, policemen and train dispatchers. And the requirements of absolute sobriety at all times, on and off duty, has become the commonest standard of business life and professional

responsibility. The only man who is at liberty to get drunk when he pleases is the roustabout, whose place in the world anybody can take.

It is the temperance of practical business. In these modern days we are all so dependent on each other that none of us can afford to have any others fail to keep up their end. When the drinker hurts nobody but himself, society managed to afford to let him get drunk. Now that society is so interlocked that the disarrangement of part disarranges the whole, intemperance simply cannot be afforded. And therefore, the whiskey or drink problem is working out its own solution.

A MYSTERY OF THE SEA.

The Puzzling Beeswax of the Beaches of Oregon.

Of all the mysteries of the sea none is more puzzling than that of the beeswax of the Oregon beaches. Long before the white man came to the great northern coast of the United States, the sea-birds of the United States had known the secret. Bits of wax were found in the stomachs of these birds, and the story of Chinese junk-guns to pieces on the shore, but the most curious evidence of this ancient traffic has been found on the Oregon coast south of the Columbia river. Mr. Clarke gives an account of this treasure trove in his "Tides of Time."

When Lewis and Clark made their famous expedition they learned that the native Indians of Oregon had for many years found lumps of beeswax on the sandy shores.

Beeswax is practically indestructible in water, but these pieces had floated in the surf until they were black and battered almost beyond recognition.

In 1811 one Henry, engaged in the fur trade, wrote an account of finding several tons of wax candles scattered over a wide stretch of coast and were now covered, now uncovered, by the blowing sand. Some of the lumps were softened into all shapes and sizes by the heat of the sun and bleached nearly white. Others were square and stamped with strange characters.

In 1866 a Mr. Howell, walking on the beach, saw something exposed in the sand. It proved to be the corner of some large squares of beeswax weighing several tons. Many smaller blocks were also found, all bearing the stamped letters, "I I S." Besides the squares of wax, quantities of large candles were discovered. In looking up the matter it was learned that as far back as records ran these tapers had been found with the wax on the shore.

Of course the explanation may be that some oriental ship bearing church supplies for a mission farther south went to pieces on the Oregon coast many, many years ago, but what would a ship bound for Mexico or South America be doing so far north, and what else could any mission have for such an enormous quantity of wax?

The Gazette for first-class printing.