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# Tillamook Headlight.

Magazine Section.--Tillamook, Oregon, June 7, 1906.

JOB PRINTING.  
When you Want  
Butter Paper,  
WE HAVE IN STOCK THE PURE  
PARCHMENT.

## SUCCESSFUL SCULPTRESS.

Evelyn Longman of Chicago  
Awarded Fifteen Thousand  
Dollar Prize.

Three Bronze Doors at Annapolis  
Naval Academy--Has Attained Fame  
through Her Figure of "Victory"  
at St. Louis Fair.

When the new bronze entrance doors  
of the Annapolis Naval Academy are  
completed and hung in place there will  
be another monument to the skill  
of American women. Colonel Robert  
Thompson, who presented these  
doors to the academy as a memorial  
to the class of '68, stipulated in making  
the offer that the design selected for  
the doors should be awarded by competi-  
tion, the winner to receive a prize of  
\$15,000. There were thirty-three com-  
petitors for this prize, an unusually  
large number, and the designs submit-  
ted are said to have been of a high  
order of excellence. The votes of all  
the jurors were cast for the model pre-  
sented by Miss Evelyn B. Longman, of  
Chicago.



MISS LONGMAN'S STATUE OF "VICTORY" AT THE  
CHICAGO EXPOSITION.

Miss Longman's design has two panels  
representing "Peace" and "War." On  
the peace panel is a figure symbolizing  
science, an old man in an attitude of  
deep thought, explaining a difficult  
problem to two students of the academy.  
On the war panel patriotism is  
represented by a female figure, sym-  
bolical also of the home, the protection  
of which is assumed to be the reason  
for the existence of the navy. Under  
her draperies is a coat of armor, and  
with one hand on a cannon she points  
with the other to the distance, where  
masts of ships show the destination of  
the marching figures in the back-  
ground.

In the upper panels of the door are  
festoons supported by shells--of oak  
leaves over the war panel and olive  
over that of peace. In the lower panels  
wreaths of the same leaves inclose the  
names of naval heroes. In the transept  
is the dedication to the class of '68,  
and above the transept is a group rep-  
resenting Fame--two laurel-crowned  
figures on either side of an altar-like  
pedestal, with an inscription to John  
Paul Jones, whose bones are to rest  
in the crypt of the chapel. The pedes-  
tal is surmounted by a tripod, from  
which issue flames, symbolizing endur-  
ing fame.

**Award to Woman Unprecedented**  
The award of this prize to a woman  
is said to be an unprecedented event in  
the artistic history of the country, and  
a bright future is predicted for the  
young sculptress.

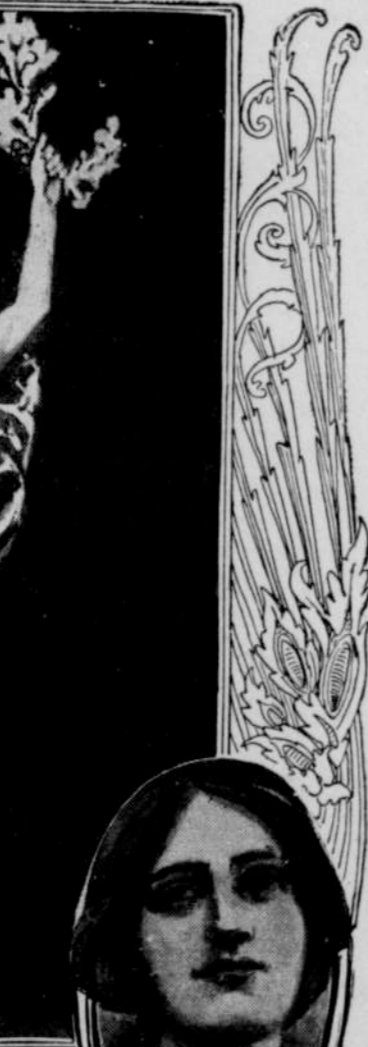
"I consider Miss Longman to be one  
of the most promising of our younger  
sculptors," said Mr. Daniel C. French,  
whose assistant she has been for the  
last four years.

Miss Longman was born in Win-  
chester, Ohio, her father, Edwin H.  
Longman, being a musician and an ar-  
tist. Drawing was one of her childish  
amusements, and she began modeling  
without instruction in the art depart-  
ment of Olivet College. Her work there  
attracted the attention of Lorado Taft,  
who invited her to enter the Chicago  
Art Institute as his pupil. She did so,  
and during the first year paid her ex-  
penses by doing library work. Then  
she was made an assistant instructor  
in the school, and a year or two later  
she came to New York, where she  
soon after became an assistant to Mr.

## WOMAN CIVIL ENGINEER.

Granddaughter of Mrs. Stanton Has  
Offer to Go to China.

Miss Nora Stanton Blatch, grand-  
daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stan-  
ton, is now a member of the American  
Society of Civil Engineers. She is the  
first woman admitted to membership,  
and, it is said, there was not a dissent-



ing opinion offered when she was pro-  
posed for membership.  
Miss Blatch was the first woman to  
get a degree of Bachelor of Science in  
civil engineering at Cornell University.  
She took a four years' course, finish-  
ing among the first five of the class.  
Since her graduation she has been  
draftsman in a big bridge concern.  
She is now considering an offer from



THE CAPITOL PLAZA AS IT WILL APPEAR WHEN NEW BUILDINGS ARE COMPLETED.

China of a place in one of the corps of  
engineers organized by that country  
for the development of its railroad  
system. The offer came, too, from a  
young Chinaman who was taking a  
graduate course at Cornell while she  
was there. The graduate student was  
sent here, it is said, not only to in-  
crease his technical knowledge of en-  
gineering, but to obtain for his coun-  
try the best engineers to be had. He  
watched Miss Blatch's work closely  
and offered her a place.

## SAN FRANCISCAN HORROR.

Terrible Destruction of the City  
by Violent Earthquake  
and Flames.

Fire Results in All Parts of Metrop-  
olis--Geological Scientists Say No  
Connection Between Quake and  
Vesuvius Eruption.

It was during the repose of early  
morning; the Spring-time sun was  
casting its golden rays over the Sierra  
Novadas and striking down into the  
peaceful, slumbering valley of the  
Sacramento. All the Western Hemis-  
phere was at peace with the elements.  
Suddenly there came an awful growl-  
ing and crashing beneath the very cen-  
ter of San Francisco, and in a tenth of  
the space of time required to describe  
the event, falling walls and fire com-  
bined to work on the metropolis of the  
Pacific the most appalling natural cal-  
amity which has occurred on this  
continent since the landing of the Pil-  
grims. The destruction that has been  
accomplished is almost incalculable.  
The inferno of flames which burst forth  
simultaneously in various parts of the  
city was rendered still more terrible  
by the repeated quakings of the earth,  
by which the rescuers were in mo-  
mentary danger of being buried with  
the dead beneath the falling structures.  
The very earth itself--our own mother  
earth--proved as treacherous as a  
deadly snake, and the usual ocean  
breeze, by a strange perversion of na-  
ture, hauled around to a point where it  
fanned the flames to intensity and  
became a deadly agent of destruction.  
The general dismay of the populace  
was augmented by the constant roar  
of dynamite explosions, made in a vain  
effort to check the progress of the  
flames. The vast pall of smoke that  
blotted out the sky did not tend to al-  
leviate the general anxiety. Yet, in such  
surroundings, calculated to inspire un-  
derstandable panic and madness, there  
were performed numberless feats of heroism  
that will remain on the scroll of time  
as illustrious proofs of the nobility  
which is hidden beneath the surface of  
ordinary life. Cool heads and brave  
hands, with stout hearts behind them,  
performed their work of rescue in the  
very face of death, and even the inde-  
scribable horror of the earthquake was  
overcome.

San Francisco, a rich and proud city,  
has been swept by fires before and  
has, phoenix like, arisen from her  
ashes. Moreover, she has more than  
once experienced earthquake tremors  
which were, to say the least, injurious  
and menacing. But America is a  
cimented nation. The disasters of one  
section bring together in one grand  
sympathetic bond the inhabitants of  
the others, all anxious and insistent  
upon holding out the helping hand and  
voicing words of sympathy to the af-  
flicted sister. States, cities and towns  
throughout the entire Union have of-  
fered unstinted assistance in the way  
of money, food, clothing and medical  
attendance, with which to relieve the  
want, not only of San Francisco, but  
also the other California cities  
and towns which have suffered with  
the metropolis of the State.

**No Connection With Vesuvius.**  
Coming as this disaster did, practi-  
cally coincident with the Vesuvian cal-  
amity in Italy, many persons suppose  
that there was a direct relation be-  
tween the two. This idea, however,  
is logically contradicted by Director  
Charles D. Walcott, of the Geological  
Survey. Mr. Walcott holds that there  
is no possibility of a connection be-  
tween the earthquake and the Italian  
volcano, for these two are entirely dif-  
ferent scientific phenomena respon-  
sible for such earthquakes and vol-  
canic disturbances.  
Great earthquakes, says Mr. Walcott,

In the already hardened shell that sur-  
rounds the inner mass. That shell  
must give way at some point. Aside  
from the contractions of the earth's  
surface, another cause is given that  
might affect the changing of the sur-  
face of a given part of the world. This  
cause is the accumulation of a vast  
weight of sedimentary deposit brought  
down by rivers. For example, the Mis-  
sissippi River is entirely made up of  
the deposits of the streams washing  
down from higher lands. The weight  
of that deposit would be difficult to  
calculate, and resting upon a portion  
of the earth's shell, might occasion its  
sinking. This theory is held by some  
scientists in connection with the Cali-  
fornia disaster, for the Sacramento  
River is the depositor of vast weights  
of sediment in the Pacific waters near  
San Francisco.

## Greatest Natural Disasters of History.

Pompeii and Herculaneum de-  
stroyed by eruption of Mount Vesuvius  
A. D. 79; more than 20,000 lives lost.  
Earthquake in Constantinople, thou-  
sands killed; year 557.  
Catania, Sicily, 15,000 persons killed  
by earthquake; year 1137.  
Syria, 20,000 killed by earthquake;  
year 1158.  
Cilicia, 20,000 killed by earthquake;  
year 1208.  
Palermo, earthquake, 6,000 lost; year  
1726.  
Canton, China, 1,000,000 lost by  
earthquake; November 30, 1761.  
Kuchan, North Persia, 40,000 lost;  
earthquake; year 1753.  
Lisbon, city ruined by earthquake,  
25,000 killed; November, 1755.  
Aleppo, destroyed by earthquake,  
thousands killed; year 1822.  
Houston, earthquake, 6,000 lost; May  
27, 1830.  
Calabria, earthquake, 10,000 lost;  
year 1857.  
Island of Krakatoa, volcanic erup-  
tion, 36,350 lives lost; May 27, 1883.  
Eruption of Mauna Loa, Hawaii, 79  
killed; year 1880.  
Isle of Ischia, earthquake, 2,000 lost;  
year 1883.  
Charleston, S. C., earthquake, 41  
lives lost; August 31, 1886.  
Bandalian, volcanic eruption, 1,000  
killed; July, 1888.  
Island of Hondo, Japan, earthquake,  
10,000 killed; October, 1891.  
Venezuela, earthquake, 3,000 killed;  
April 24, 1894.  
Guatemala, earthquake, great loss of  
life; April, 1902.  
St. Pierre, Martinique, Mont Pelée,  
May, 1902; loss of life, 40,000.  
Vesuvian towns destroyed by erup-  
tion of volcano, April, 1906; 400 or  
more killed.  
San Francisco, April 18, 1906, earth-  
quake, followed by fire.

## THE SURGERY OF THE AN- CIENTS.

What is known to modern dentists  
as bridge work was familiar to the  
Egyptians, as extant specimens attest,  
according to an interesting article in  
the British Medical Journal. Plaster  
ears, noses and lips were common  
among the Indians, where the cutting  
off of these features was a punishment  
much in use, and Greek and Roman  
veterans who had lost a leg or an arm  
in war tried to make good the de-  
ficiency by artificial substitutes. It is  
stated further:  
"What is said to be the oldest arti-  
ficial leg in existence is now in the  
museum of the Royal College of Surgeons  
of England. It was found in a tomb  
at Capua. Pliny speaks of a Roman  
warrior who, a century and a half be-  
fore the birth of Christ, wore an arti-  
ficially made sword. In the Middle  
Ages artificial limbs sometimes re-  
spected the disabilities of war. The  
"iron hand" of Goetz von Berlichingen  
was an ingenious piece of mechanism  
made for that famous knight in 1504.  
A century later an artificial hand was

## LAYING CORNERSTONE.

Impressive Ceremony Incident to  
Construction of New Cap-  
itol Buildings.

President Roosevelt and Speaker  
Cannon, Both Masons, Are Prin-  
cipal Actors--\$10,000,000 for Sen-  
ate and House.

When President Roosevelt, on April  
14th, laid the cornerstone of the new  
office building for the House of Repre-  
sentatives, it marked the beginning of  
improvements on Capitol Hill which  
will make that section of Washington  
comparable with the ancient hills of  
Rome and Greece crowned with mag-  
nificent buildings in which met the  
solons of ages past.  
This new building occupies a square  
and is about a hundred yards distant



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

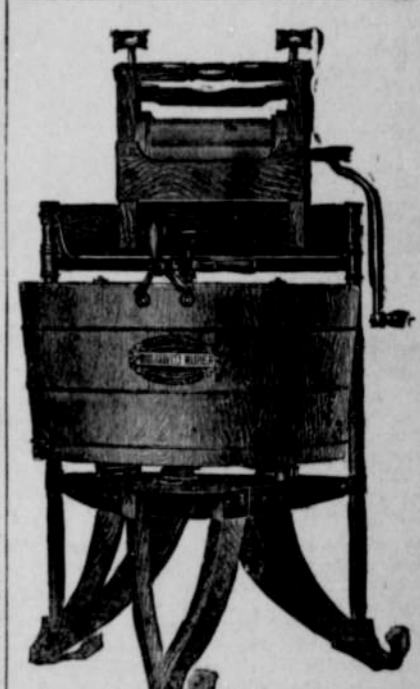
from the south wing of the Capitol,  
with which it is to be connected by  
an underground passageway, through  
which members of Congress may pass  
back and forth from the legislative  
hall to their offices. There are 410  
office rooms, providing a room for each  
Representative in Congress and Dele-  
gate, and the Senate office building, also  
under construction at the opposite end  
of the plaza, are being put up to pro-  
vide for the members of the National  
Legislature, quarters absolutely needed  
for the efficient transaction of public  
business. The great growth in size  
of both branches of Congress has  
caused the Capitol building to be en-  
larged, but this was only sufficient to  
provide the necessary space for the  
assembly halls of House and Senate  
and the committee rooms, the latter  
in many cases being small and badly  
ventilated. Under present conditions  
individual members (unless they hap-  
pen to be chairmen of committees)  
have no offices and a badly congested  
condition exists. Realizing the need  
of one great legislative centre where  
Senators and Representatives may  
concentrate their activities and be  
comfortably quartered, Congress three  
years ago authorized the construction

from the effect of the Capitol itself.  
The exterior design for the buildings  
is classic, suggesting in its general di-  
vision of parts the Garde Meuble in the  
Place de la Concorde, Paris, while the  
pavilions are modeled on those of the  
Colonnade de Louvre. Architecturally  
the front is divided into two parts, the  
lower corresponding to the first story  
of the building constituting a "rusti-  
cated" base, on which, extending  
through the second and third stories,  
is the colonnade, surmounted by its  
entablature and balustrade. It is be-  
lieved that the effect of the two flank-  
ing buildings will be to give unity to  
the whole scheme and to emphasize  
architecturally the great beauty of the  
Capitol, all of the lines leading up to  
and centering in its dome.

## Work Progressing Rapidly.

Although the digging of the trenches  
for the House office building was be-  
gun less than a year ago, the structure  
is now up to the first floor line. To  
hasten the work Elliott Woods, Super-  
intendent of the Capitol, directed that  
construction begin before all the speci-  
fications and contracts were complete.  
This was done through letting out the  
stone contract first, by authority of the  
House Building Commission. It is cal-  
culated that both buildings will be  
ready for the Sixtieth Congress.

In accordance with Masonic tradi-  
tions, the ceremony was conducted in  
the open air, in a simple, unostenta-  
tious manner. In every detail it corre-  
sponded as nearly as practicable with  
the historic ceremony in which Presi-  
dent Washington participated. The  
articles placed in the cornerstone were  
largely identical in character with  
those deposited in the original Cap-  
itol stone by Federal Lodge, and, as  
both President Roosevelt and Speaker  
Cannon are members of the Masonic  
order, the occasion in every way har-  
monized with the spirit of the cere-  
mony directed by the Virginia jurisdic-  
tion in laying the cornerstone of the  
Capitol.



## Let this "1900" Gravity Washing Machine do your Washing Free.

An unseen power, called Gravity, helps run this  
washing machine.  
By harnessing this power, we make it work for  
you. You start the washer by hand, then Gravity-  
power takes hold and does the hard part.  
And it makes the machine turn almost as easy as  
a bicycle wheel does.  
Gravity, you know, is what makes a stone roll  
down hill.  
This machine has just been invented and we call  
it the "1900" Gravity Washer.  
These plates act as paddles, to swing the water in  
the same direction as the tub.  
You throw the soiled clothes into the tub first.  
Then you throw down water over the clothes to  
soak them.  
Next you put the heavy wooden cover on top of the  
clothes to anchor them, and to press them down.  
This cover has slots on the lower side to grip the  
clothes and hold them from turning around when  
the tub turns.  
Now we are all ready for quick and easy washing.  
You grasp the upright handle on the side of the  
tub and revolve the tub one-third of a  
round, then gravity pulls it the other way round.  
The machine must have a little help from you, at  
every setting, but Gravity-power does practically all  
the hard work.  
You can sit in a rocking chair and do all that the  
washer requires of you. A child can run it easily  
full of clothes.  
When you revolve the tub the clothes don't move.  
But the water moves like a mill race through the  
clothes.  
The paddles on the tub bottom drive the soapy  
water THROUGH and through the clothes at every  
swing of the tub. Back and forth, in and out of every  
fold, and through every mesh in the cloth, the hot  
soapy water runs like a torrent. This is just it carries  
away all the dirt from the clothes, in from six to ten  
minutes by the clock.  
It drives the dirt out through the meshes of the  
fabric WITHOUT ANY RUBBING, without any  
WEAR and TEAR from the washboard.  
It will wash the finest lace fabric without breaking  
a thread, or a button, and it will wash a heavy, dirty  
carpet with equal ease and rapidly. Fifteen to  
twenty garments, or five large bed-spreads, can be  
washed at one time with this "1900" Gravity Washer.  
A child can do this in six to twenty minutes better  
than any able washer-woman could do the same  
clothes in TWICE the time, with three times the  
wear and tear from the washboard.  
This is what we SAY, now how do we PROVE IT?  
We send any reliable person our "1900" Gravity-  
Washer free of charge, on a full month's trial, and  
we even pay the freight out of our own pocket.  
No cash deposit is asked, no notes, no contract,  
no security.  
You may use the washer four weeks at our ex-  
pense, if you don't want to wash as many clothes in  
FOUR weeks as you can wash by hand in FORTY  
hours, you send it back to the railway station.  
But, if, from a month's actual use, you are con-  
vinced it leaves HALF the time in washing, does the  
work better, and does it twice as easily as it could be  
done by hand, you keep the machine.  
Then you mail us a check a week till it is paid for.  
Remember that 50 cents is part of what the ma-  
chine saves you each week on your own, or on a  
washer-woman's labor. We intend that the "1900"  
Gravity Washer shall pay for itself and then cost  
you nothing.  
You don't risk a cent from first to last, and you  
don't pay a cent for freight or for a full month's trial.  
We have sold approaching half a million "1900"  
washers in a month's time from first to last, and you  
wonder how a month's free trial, and a full month's trial,  
could afford to pay freight on thousands of  
these machines every month, if we did not know  
KNOW they would do all we claim for them? Can  
you afford to be without a washer? We will send  
washing to HALF THE TIME, with half the wear  
and tear of the washboard, and let it PAY FOR  
ITSELF. This offer may be withdrawn at any time  
if we overgrow our factory.  
Write us TODAY, with the offer, it will open, and  
while you think of it. The postage stamp is all you  
need to get this offer, via:  
H. P. Bisher, General Manager of "1900" Gravity  
Company, 26 Henry St., Boston, Mass., U. S.  
and Jones St., Toronto, Canada.