

## EARTHQUAKES OF OLD

Strange Ideas of the Ancients as to Their Causes.

WARNING SIGNS OF SHOCKS.

Pliny Says They Were Shown in the Air, Clouds and Water and by Animals—The Two Mountains That Crashed Together and Then Receded.

If we search history to find to what causes the ancients attributed earthquakes we find that the Babylonians believed that all occurrences of the kind were due to the influence of the stars, especially of the three to which they ascribed thunder—namely, Saturn, Jupiter and Mars. The seers of the day believed that these disturbances were caused by the stars moving with the sun or being in conjunction with it, more particularly when the stars were in the quartile aspect.

Pliny chronicles the report concerning one Anaximander, a Milesian, who warned the Lacedaemonians to beware of their city and houses. And legend has it that the city was soon afterward destroyed.

Pliny, who wrote his natural history in A. D. 77, conceived that earthquakes were caused by the winds, as "the earth never trembles except when the sea is quite calm and when the heavens are so tranquil that the birds cannot maintain their flight, all the air which should support them being withdrawn. Nor does it ever happen until after great winds, the gust being pent up, as it were, in the fissures and concealed hollows."

Many scientists have observed that all great convulsions of nature are likely to be preceded by calms; also that birds and animals generally exhibit certain presentiments of the event, facts which the wise men of ancient days noted and accounted for in their different ways.

Pliny says: "When an earthquake occurs there is often sound without any motion. When there is motion it is tremulous and vibratory. The clefts of the earth sometimes remain, displaying what has been swallowed up, sometimes concealing it, the mouth being closed and the soil brought over it, the city being, as it were, engulfed, devoured. Maritime districts are more especially subject to shocks. Nor are mountainous districts exempt. I have found the Alps and the Apennines frequently shaken by them. The shocks happen more frequently in the autumn and the spring. They also happen more frequently in the night than in the day. The greatest shocks are in the morning and the evening, but they often take place at daybreak. They also take place during eclipses of the moon, because at that time storms are lulled. They are most frequent when great heat succeeds to showers or showers succeed to great heat."

Pliny further says: "There is no doubt that earthquakes are felt by persons on shipboard. There are many signs for the mariner beforehand, however. The timbers of the vessel creak. The birds that settle on the vessel are not without their alarms. There is also a sign in the heavens, for when a shock is near at hand, either in the daytime or a little after sunset, a cloud is stretched out in the clear sky like a long, thin line. The water in wells is more turbid than usual, and it emits a disagreeable odor."

In describing the various kinds of shocks and expanding on his investigations on the subject Pliny remarks that "arched buildings are the safest; also the angles of walls and walls made of bricks suffer least. The earth movement that resembles the rolling of waves is the most dangerous, or when the motion is impelled in one direction. The tremors cease when the vapors have burst forth, but if there be no escape of vapor of any kind then the tremors may continue for forty days. They have been known to continue for two years."

The historian records the greatest "prodigy of the earth" as having occurred in the district of Mutina during the consulship of Lucius Martius and Sextus Julius, when "two mountains rushed together, falling upon each other with a very loud crash and then receding, while in the daytime smoke and vapor issued from them." Pliny says the wonder was witnessed by "a great crowd of Roman knights and travelers along the Aemilian way."

The same writer says: "The greatest earthquake which occurred in our memory was in the reign of Tiberius, by which twelve cities of Asia were laid prostrate in one night. During the Punic war we had accounts of fifty-seven earthquakes in one year. Nor is it an evil merely consisting in the danger which is produced by the motion; it is an equal or greater evil when it is considered as a prodigy. The city of Rome never experienced a shock that was not the forerunner of some great calamity."

Pliny, of course, takes a good many of his accounts from Aristotle, but his references to events are confirmed by other writers. Herodotus describes a great disturbance in his day, when "the sea came beyond Memphis, as far as the mountains of Ethiopia, and also from the plains of Arabia. The sea also surrounded Ilium and the whole of Thrace and covered the plain through which the Meander flows." Pliny makes actual mention of one of the Aedean islands having "emerged from the sea." It was a matter of common belief among the scientists of Pliny's day that Sicily was torn from Italy by such a disturbance.—New York World.

He who sows brambles must not go barefoot.—German Proverb.

**Very Unlucky.**  
Not long ago a certain farmer became bankrupt. In the course of his examination before the official receiver he admitted that he had been speculating on the turf. Moreover, he went on to explain that he had experienced what he described as "plaguy bad luck."

"Did you know anything about horse racing?" the bankrupt was asked.

"No," was the reply; "that's why I engaged a fellow who did to buy some 'osses for me."

"And these horses turned out badly, I suppose," suggested the official receiver.

"Very," was the reply, "though I don't blame the 'osses for that. They tried hard, but summat wor bound to turn up to upset 'em. They nearly allus ran second!"

"How do you account for that?"  
"Well, sometimes they ran second 'cos they'd overmuch weight to carry, sometimes they ran second 'cos the jockey had backed another and wanted 'em there, but more often than not they ran second 'cos the judge would have 'em there! Sometimes, again, they ran second 'cos there wor nobbut two 'osses in the race!"—London Telegraph.

**Responsive.**  
There was at least one responsive here in the crowded little church in an English village, and it happened this way:  
Guests had arrived unexpectedly at the country parsonage on Sunday morning.

The weekly supply of butter had run short, so the hospitable host dispatched old Joe, the handy man, to his neighbor, Mr. Paul, whose dairy always boasted a surplus. The parson proceeded to church with his well prepared sermon on some of the deep sayings of the great apostle and was well under way with it when old Joe, returning empty handed, concluded he would quietly slip in and hear his master preach.

Just as he entered the minister leaned over the pulpit, stretched out his hand with a most impressive interrogation in voice and manner and called out, "And what did Paul say?" Distinctly sounded through the church old Joe's reply:

"He say, marster, he ain't going to let you have no more butter till you pay for the last you got."

**The Tomb of Genghis Khan.**  
Genghis Khan, the Mongol chief, in the thirteenth century proved himself one of the world's greatest warriors. His tomb exists at Edchen Koro and is described in Count de Lesdain's "From Peking to Sikkim." "Two small tents, one behind the other and connected by a very low inner door made of wornout felt and admitting through their rents the rain and the wind, are the 'monument' destined to perpetuate the renown of the greatest conqueror the world has known. The ashes of the body of Genghis Khan are deposited in a kind of chest cubic in shape and placed on a wooden support made of small colored pillars adorned with paintings on all its sides except that facing south, which is covered with a finely worked copperplate representing a divinity surrounded by four animals which are not easy to identify. The tomb, in fact, has not always been here, but it is difficult to know exactly where the first descendants of the great emperor laid his remains."

**Couldn't Quite Qualify.**  
"Mebbe you'd like to put a piece about me in yer paper," quavered the old man, hobbling up to the city editor's desk.

"What have you done?" demanded the arbiter of publicity's destiny.

"Nothin' much, but I was a hundred year old yesterday."

"A hundred, eh? But can you walk without a stick and read fine print without glasses?"

"N-no."  
"You are an impostor!"  
The old man broke down and confessed that he was only ninety-seven.—Cleveland Leader.

**Lapland Reindeers.**  
In April the Lapp lets his reindeer loose to wander as they please, and when the mosquitoes begin to abound, about midsummer, he collects his herd simply by catching one deer, fitting it with a bell and trusting to instinct, which leads the animals to gather into herds for protection against the mosquitoes, to do the rest. In a cool summer, when mosquitoes are few, this instinct does not come into play, and it is almost impossible to bring the reindeer together.

**Very Impressive.**  
Nouveau Riche is at times an amusing person. Said one of these exotics the other day—he was a commuter—just as the train was moving from the station:

"Er—John."

"Yesir!" answered the valet.

"I—I think, after all, I would like the asparagus served as an entree tonight."

And the train moved off amid smothered laughter.—New York Times.

**Tact.**  
Harry—What in thunder did you ask that fellow what time it was for when you carry a watch that is always right on the notch? Dick—I merely wanted to give him an excuse to exhibit his watch.—Boston Transcript.

**And Enjoyed It.**  
Ethel—Didn't it seem an age from the time you were engaged till you got married? Maud—Yes, but Jack and I managed to squeeze through it.—London Tatler.

A happy heart is better than a full purse.—German Proverb.

**A Scholarly Child.**  
Boston has for long enjoyed the reputation of having exceedingly learned children who are able, so it is said, to dispute on subjects far above the heads of their elders of other regions. But Boston is not unique. In a book entitled "The Scot of the Eighteenth Century" Ian Maclaren describes a similar characteristic of the Caledonian.

It is the inevitable tendency of the Scot's mind to follow out every line to its terminus, even if it be over a precipice, and to divide every hair till infinity is touched.

It is not only in church courts, but in market places and in railway stations, in humble cottages as well as in university societies, that the Scot is disputing, in every spare moment of his time, from morning till night.

The story goes that a minister overheard a mother questioning her child as it sipped its porridge, after the day's work was done.

"What," said this austere mother, "is the true relation between kirk and state, according to the principles of the Free church?"

And the favored child promptly replied, "Co-ordinate jurisdiction with mutual subordination."—Youth's Companion.

**Posted on Music.**  
In one of the large music publishers' establishments on Broadway there is a man whose employment it is to become acquainted with all the music of the day, both classical and "popular."

When prospective purchasers are unable to enlighten the other clerks of the place as to what they want to buy, they are referred to him as a court of last appeal.

"I wish to get a piece that has been running through my head ever since I heard it," says the distracted customer, "but the trouble is I don't know the title or the composer's name."

"How does it go?" inquires the specialist sweetly.

"Something like this: Tum-ti-ti, tum-ti-ti."

"Ah, yes; you will get it at the second counter to your right. Ask for the 'Pink Waves Waltz' by Strauss."

And the remarkable thing about it is that he has seldom, if ever, been known to fail.—New York Post.

**Teaching Cubs to Kill.**  
Have you ever seen a cat catch a mouse and hand it over to her kittens to teach them how to kill? Well, a tiger is merely a big cat, and she teaches her cubs almost in the same way, only not with mice.

An East Indian officer witnessed a scene of this kind. An old bull bison had been the victim, and the tigress had disabled him by breaking one of his forelegs just below the knee. She never touched the throat, the usual place of seizing, but allowed the cubs to worry the disabled animal. The eyewitness relates that the cubs acted exactly like kittens, advanced and retreated and worried the victim, all the time moving and snarling, while the tigress sat near by, watching their antics and occasionally giving the bison a blow with her paw when he showed undue activity.

**Llanos of Venezuela.**  
Venezuela received its musical name from the early Spanish residents, who saw a resemblance to Venice in the sites of the inland cities. The llanos, or bleak plains, on which the llaneros live a precarious life, have largely changed their character since Humboldt saw them. Then these great plains of grass supported innumerable herds of cattle, but civil war led to the destruction of the beasts to feed the insurgents. The llanos are now rapidly becoming a potential source of timber.

**A Road Made of Ants.**  
Of the ants in Venezuela Professor Hilram Bingham says: "At one place on the sandy trail the ants had formed a living causeway over the fine sand of the path in order to facilitate the great speed at which the majority wished to travel. The causeway was over two inches wide and from one to three ants deep. So firmly did the 'bridgites' hold together, I lifted the causeway four inches from the ground by thrusting a stick underneath without breaking their formation."

**Too Great a Strain.**  
Every once in awhile the actor while taking the part of a duke in a play would spend large sums of his stage money. On one of these occasions it seemed too much for a certain person in the audience, for a voice rang shrill and clear through the house, "Hey, Bill, how about that five you owe me?"—Exchange.

**Just Goes Out.**  
"Mother, when the fire goes out, where does it go?" asked a child of her parent.

"I don't know, dear," replied the mother. "You might just as well ask me where your father goes when he goes out!"

**Useless Luxury.**  
A sick peasant motions feebly to his wife to approach his bedside and whispers painfully, "I think, my dear, I could fancy a little broth."  
"My dear, what do you want of broth? Hasn't the doctor just given you up?"

**Substantial.**  
Tom—I ate of the cakes she made just to make myself solid. Dick—Did you succeed? Tom—I couldn't feel any more solid if I had eaten concrete or building stone.—Utica Herald.

**Astronomical Query.**  
When the cow jumped over the moon did she leave the milky way behind her?

HEADQUARTERS FOR  
**DAIRYMEN'S SUPPLIES**  
AND  
**STEEL STOVES & RANGES.**



We carry a Large Stock of  
Hardware, Tinware, Glass  
and China,  
Oils, Paint, Varnish, Doors, Window  
Sashes,  
Fine Line of Choice  
**GROCERIES**


Agents for the Great Western Saw,  
**ALEX. McNAIR CO.**  
The Most Reliable Merchants in Tillamook County.

**FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE**  
Cures Backache  
Corrects  
Irregularities  
Do not risk having  
Bright's Disease  
or Diabetes

Will cure any case of Kidney or Bladder Disease not beyond the reach of medicine. No medicine can do more.

J. S. Lamar, Tillamook, and Hawk & Miller, Bay City.

**Red Front Shoe Store**



Has received a fine assortment of Summer foot wear, consisting of Men's, Woman's, Misses' and Children Shoes.

We believe in selling honest goods at fair prices.

Our Stock is fresh.

All Goods sold by me is warranted.

No charge made for sewing rips on Shoes purchased of me.

Please call and examine my goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

P. F. BROWNE, Salesman.

**FARMERS**  
READ THE  
**WEEKLY OREGONIAN**  
OF PORTLAND



For the general news of the World also for information about how to obtain the best results in cultivating the soil, Stock Raising, Fruit Growing etc.

You can secure this excellent paper by  
Subscribing for the Headlight.  
Both Papers for \$2.25.

**S. VIERECK,**  
Tillamook Bakery,  
OPPOSITE THE ALLEN HOUSE.

SPECIALTY IN ALL KIND OF CAKES,  
ALL KIND OF BREAD.

**FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE**  
Makes Kidneys and Bladder Right

**Chamberlain's**  
Cough Remedy

During the past 35 years no remedy has proven more prompt or more effectual in its cures of

Coughs, Colds and Croup  
than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. In many homes it is relied upon as implicitly as the family physician. It contains no opium or other narcotic, and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. Price 25c; large size 50c

**FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR**  
Cures Colds; Prevents Pneumonia

**OUT OF DOOR WORKERS**  
Men who cannot stop for a rainy day, will find the greatest comfort and freedom of bodily movement in  
**TOWER'S FISH BRAND**  
**WATERPROOF OILED CLOTHING**  
SLICKERS \$3.00 SUITS \$3.00  
Every garment bearing the sign of the fish guaranteed waterproof. Catalog free.

