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Magazine Section.

JACKSON, AMADOR COUNTY, CAL., MAY 18, 1906.

SUCCESSFUL SCULPTRESS.

Miss Evelyn Longman of Chicago
Awarded Fifteen Thousand
Dollar Prize.

To Carve 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 exist another monument to the skill of American women. Colonel Robert M. Thompson, who presented these doors to the academy as a memorial of the class of '68, stipulated in making the offer that the design selected for the doors should be awarded by competition, the winner to receive a prize of \$15,000. There were thirty-three competitors for this prize, an unusually large number, and the designs submitted are said to have been of a high degree of excellence. The votes of all five jurors were cast for the model presented by Miss Evelyn B. Longman, of Chicago.

Taft. She is rather proud of the fact that she has never studied abroad, and also that she has been able to meet all the expenses of her artistic education herself.

Sculptress Is Already Famous.

The best known work of Miss Longman is the bronze figure of "Victory," which was carved for the Festival Hall at the St. Louis World's Fair. For this she was awarded a silver medal. At the close of the fair the original was brought to the Chicago Art Institute. A bronze reproduction has been purchased by the Union League Club and will adorn the entrance to the club-rooms.

Another one of Miss Longman's works which has won commendation is a bronze figure of "Death," which she recently completed, and which is to be placed on the Story monument in the cemetery at Lowell, Mass.

WOMAN CIVIL ENGINEER.

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

Miss Nora Stanton Blatch, granddaughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, 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-

SAN FRANCISCAN HORROR.

Terrible Destruction of the City
by Violent Earthquake
and Flames.

Fire Results in All Parts of Metropoli—
Geological Scientists Say No
Connection Between Quake and
Vesuvian Eruption.

It was during the repose of early morning; the Spring-time sun was casting its golden rays over the Sierra Nevada and striking down into the peaceful, slumbering valley of the Sacramento. All the Western Hemisphere was at peace with the elements. Suddenly there came an awful growling and crashing beneath the very center of San Francisco, and in a tenth of the space of time required to describe the event, falling walls and fire combined to work on the metropolis of the Pacific the most appalling natural calamity which has occurred on this continent since the landing of the Pilgrims. 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 momentary 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 nature, 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 alleviate the general anxiety. Yet, in such surroundings, calculated to inspire universal 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 indescribable 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 cemented 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 afflicted sister. States, cities and towns throughout the entire Union have offered 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, practically coincident with the Vesuvian calamity in Italy, many persons suppose that there was a direct relation between 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 between the earthquake and the Italian volcano, for these two are entirely different scientific phenomena responsible for such earthquakes and volcanic disturbances.

Great earthquakes, says Mr. Walcott,

in the already hardened shell that surrounds 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 surface 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 Mississippi 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 California 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 destroyed by eruption of Mount Vesuvius A. D. 79; more than 20,000 lives lost.
Earthquake in Constantinople, thousands 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 1268.
Palermo, earthquake, 6,000 lost; year 1276.
Canton, China, 1,000,000 lost by earthquake; November 30, 1731.
Kuchan, North Persia, 40,000 lost; earthquake; year 1755.
Lisbon, city ruined by earthquake, 25,000 killed; November, 1755.
Aleppo, destroyed by earthquake, thousands killed; year 1822.
Canton, earthquake, 6,000 lost; May 27, 1830.
Calabria, earthquake, 10,000 lost; year 1857.
Island of Krakatoa, volcanic eruption 36,380 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.
Bandalsan, 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.
Gautemala, earthquake, great loss of life; April, 1902.
St. Pierre, Martinique, Mont Pelee, May, 1902; loss of life, 40,000.
Vesuvian towns destroyed by eruption of volcano, April, 1906; 400 or more killed.
San Francisco, April 18, 1906, earthquake, followed by fire.

THE SURGERY OF THE AN- CIENTS.

What is known to modern dentists as bridge work was familiar to the Etruscans, 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 deficiency by artificial substitutes. It is stated further:
"What is said to be the oldest artificial 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 before the birth of Christ, wore an artificial hand of iron. In the Middle Ages artificial limbs sometimes repaired the disablements 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 Princi-
pal 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 Representatives, 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 magnificent buildings in which met the solons of ages past.

This new building occupies a square and is about a hundred yards distant



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

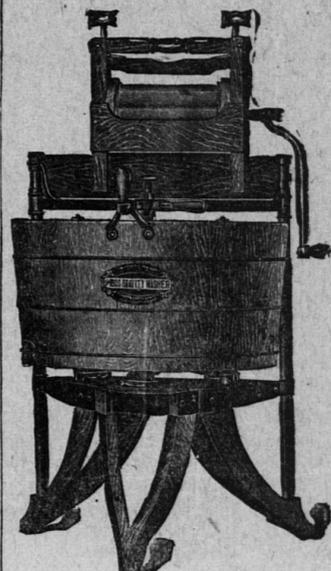
from the south wing of the Capitol, with which it is to be connected by an underground passageway, through which members of Congress may pass back and forth from the legislative hall to their offices. There are 410 office rooms, providing a room for each Representative in Congress and Delegate, and leaving vacant nineteen rooms for a future growth in the membership of the House through a reapportionment of districts or the admission of new States. The House annex and the Senate office building, also under construction at the opposite end of the plaza, are being put up to provide 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 enlarged, 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 happen 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 division 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 "rusticated" base, on which, extending through the second and third stories, is the colonnade, surmounted by its entablature and balustrade. It is believed that the effect of the two flanking 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.

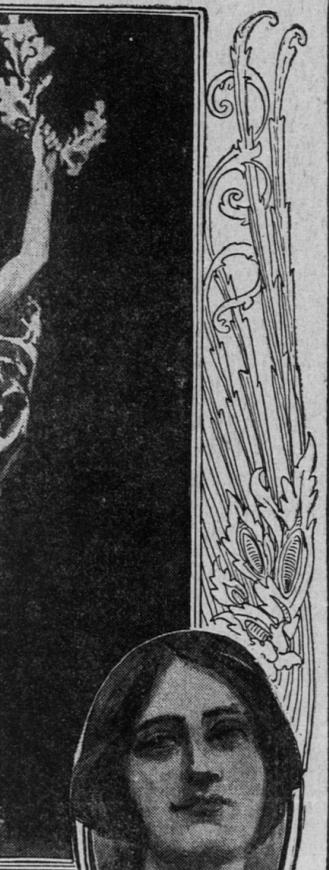
Although the digging of the trenches for the House office building was begun less than a year ago the structure is now up to the first floor line. To hasten the work Elliott Woods, Superintendent of the Capitol, directed that construction begin before all the specifications and contracts were complete.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

In accordance with Masonic traditions, the ceremony was conducted in the open air, in a simple, unostentatious manner. In every detail it corresponded as nearly as practicable with the historic ceremony in which President Washington participated. The articles placed in the cornerstone were largely identical in character with those deposited in the original Capitol stone by Federal Lodge, and, as both President Roosevelt and Speaker Cannon are members of the Masonic order, the occasion in every way harmonized with the spirit of the ceremony directed by the Virginia jurisdiction 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 hardest part.
And it makes this 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.
There are slats on the inside bottom of the tub. These slats act as paddles, to swing the water in the same direction you revolve the tub.
You throw the soiled clothes into the tub first. Then you throw enough water over the clothes to float them.
Next you put the heavy wooden cover on top of the clothes to anchor them, and to press them down.
This cover has slats on its 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, with it, you revolve the tub one-third way round, then gravity pulls it the other way round.
The machine must have a little help from you, at every swing, 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 every side, and through every mesh in the cloth, the hot soapy water runs like a torrent. This is how it carries away all the dirt from the clothes, in from six to ten minutes by the clock.
It drives the dirt through the meshes of the fabrics 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 or twenty garments, or five large bed-sheets, 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 pockets. No cash deposit is asked, no notes, no contract, no security.
You may use the washer four weeks at our expense. If you find it won't wash as many clothes in FOUR hours as you can wash by hand in EIGHT hours, you send it back to the railway station—that's all.
But, if from a month's actual use, you are convinced it saves 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 50 cents a week till it is paid for. Remember that 50 cents is part of what the machine saves you every week on your own, or on a washer-woman's labor. We intend that the "1900" Gravity Washer shall pay for itself and thus cost you nothing.
You don't risk a cent from first to last, and you don't buy it until you have had a full month's trial.
We have sold approaching half a million "1900" Washers on a month's free trial and the only trouble we've had has been to keep up with our orders.
Could we afford to pay freight on thousands of these machines every month, if we did not positively KNOW they would do all we claim for them? Can you afford to buy a machine that will do your washing in HALF THE TIME, with half the wear and tear of the washboard, and that will save you a month's free trial, and let it PAY FOR ITSELF? This offer may be withdrawn at any time by the manufacturer.
Write us TODAY, while the offer is still open, and while you think of it. The postage stamp is all you need to get the washer. We will send you the "1900" Gravity Washer, General Manager of "1900" Washer Company, 808 1/2 Henry St., Birmingham, N. Y., or 355 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada.



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, symbolic 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 background.

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 representing 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 pedestal is surmounted by a tripod, from which issue flames, symbolizing enduring fame.

Award to Woman Unprecedented

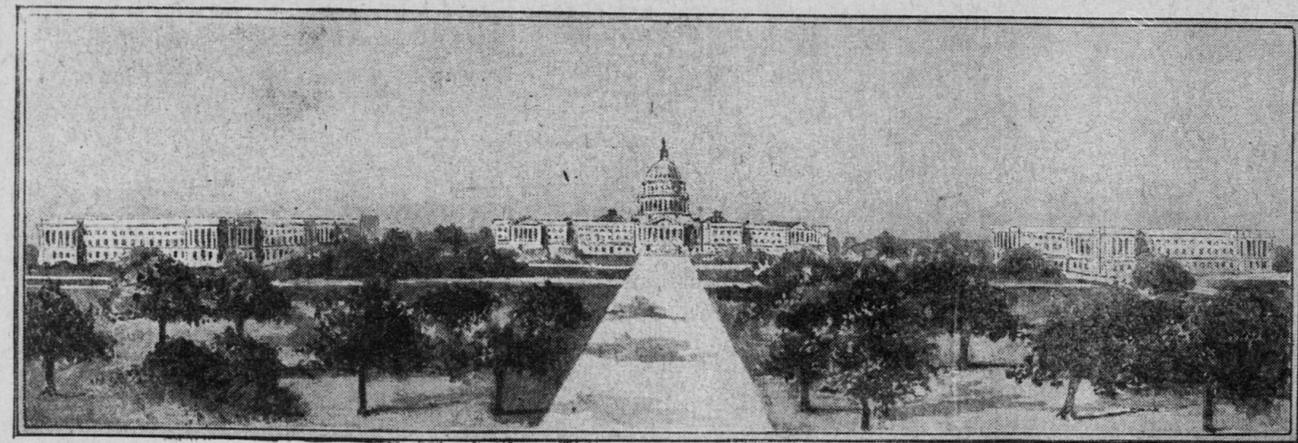
The award of this prize to a woman is said to be an unprecedented event in the artistic history of the country, and a bright future is predicted for the young sculptress.

"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 Winchester, Ohio, her father, Edwin H. Longman, being a musician and an artist. Drawing was one of her childish amusements, and she began modeling without instruction in the art department 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 expenses 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.

ing opinion offered when she was proposed 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, finishing among the first five of the class. Since her graduation she has been draughtsman 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 increase his technical knowledge of engineering, but to obtain for his country the best engineers to be had. He watched Miss Blatch's work closely and offered her a place.

An ostrich egg weighs about three and a half pounds. It is less delicate in flavor than a hen's egg, although perfectly eatable. It is a curious fact that ostrich eggs will keep fresh for two or three months. The flesh of the ostrich itself is edible, being not unlike veal in flavor.

are never caused by volcanoes, but by faulting plains. This is particularly true of both seaboard of the United States. Mr. Walcott and other scientists of the Geological and Geodetic Surveys agree that scientifically the recent disturbances were caused by conditions identical with those pertaining during the earthquake which demolished Charleston, S. C., on August 31, 1886. Volcanoes occasionally cause shaking of the earth's crust, but the disturbances occasioned by pent-up gases seeking to escape are felt only locally.

The cause generally attributed to earthquakes is the gradual cooling of the earth, which is known to still be a molten mass inside. When any object cools it contracts, and so will the earth as it grows colder. This contraction would unavoidably cause a disturbance

worn by Christian, Duke of Brunswick. Ambrose Pare devised artificial limbs with movable joints, which were made for him by artificers, of whom Lorraine, a locksmith, was the most famous. Pare devotes a special chapter to the means of repairing or supplying natural or accidental defects in the human body. He describes artificial eyes and noses, an artificial tongue and an artificial palate. At a later period Father Sebastian, Carmelite monk, made movable arms and hands. In the earlier part of the seventeenth century Peter Lowe, in his "Discourses on the Whole Art of Chirurgery," gives representations of artificial legs. About the middle of the same century Falcinelli, a Florentine surgeon, mentions the use of artificial eyes of silver, gold and crystal painted in various colors.

of the House and Senate office buildings.

Senate Ceremony Next Fall.

The House annex was started first and is in a more advanced stage of construction than the Senate building, though the cornerstone of the latter may be ready to put in place next Fall. It is estimated that the two buildings together will involve an outlay of about ten million dollars. In size and design they are identical; they occupy positions balanced in their relation to the Capitol and are planned to fit into a general architectural scheme. The height of the buildings has been restricted that they may not overpower the Capitol and they have been kept simple in design, without pediments, domes or other accentuated points to prevent their detracting in any way