

### ISLAND OF TASMANIA

Tasmania is probably the most neglected while at the same time one of the most attractive of all the British Australian colonies. The total area contains 16,778,096 acres, of which one-fourth only has been alienated. There are still 11,822,450 acres in the island, generally speaking, whose forests have never heard the ring of the woodman's ax, or whose sod has never been upturned by the farmer's plow. This island, with its virgin soil and healthful climate, will ultimately play an important part in the world's commerce, for the reason that its location, although isolated, is still sufficiently favorable to secure a commanding position in the trade of Australasia and the islands of the Pacific.

The climate is healthy and congenial. The winters are warmer than those of England, and snow seldom falls except

at high altitudes. The summers are hot, although less oppressive than those in Australia, and the air is dry and rarely sultry. The rainfall varies greatly at different seasons of the year. On the north coast it is from eighteen to thirty inches. The west and south coasts are always very wet. On the whole the climate of Tasmania is so pleasant that many people in Australia go there every year to escape the heat and dust of the continent. The central parts of the island are at an elevation of 1000 to 3000 feet, and it is easy to get a considerable change of climate by traveling a short distance. Upon these upland districts are large lakes which feed waterfalls and swift running streams, which are destined one day to be a source of vast wealth for industrial purposes.

Tasmania is nearly as large as Ireland, and is divided into 18 counties. The island abounds in good timber, and the lands are excellent for agricultural purposes. Some parts are heavily timbered with good and merchantable wood, and minerals and ores are found in the upland district. Dorset county

contains some valuable gold and tin mines, which are being worked with profit. Launceston, the chief town in northern Tasmania, is connected by a direct line of steamers with Melbourne and Sydney. On the west coast the country is broken with high mountains and traveling is impracticable. These difficulties, however, are being overcome by an extension of railways and by building roadways through primeval forests.

**Full of Tragic Meaning.**

Are these lines from J. H. Simmons, of Casey, Ia. Think what might have resulted from this terrible cough if he had not taken the medicine about which he writes: "I had a fearful cough, that disturbed my night's rest. I tried everything, but nothing would relieve it, until I took Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, which completely cured me." Instantly relieves and permanently cures all throat and lung diseases; prevents grip and pneumonia. At J. C. Perry's Drug Store; guaranteed; 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

### PROBLEMS OF IRRIGATION

Sir O. Scott Moncrieff recently made an address before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, in which he dealt with the problems of irrigation. Among other things he said:

"It is evident that there are many serious considerations to be taken into account before entering on any large project for irrigation. Statistics must be carefully collected of rainfall, of the source of water supply available and of the amount of that rainfall which it is possible to store and utilize. The water should be analyzed if there is any danger of its being brackish. Its temperature should be ascertained. It should be considered what will be the effect of pouring water on the soil, for it is not always an unmixed benefit. A dry climate may be changed into a moist, and fever and ague may

follow. In India there are large tracts of heavy black soil which with the ordinary rainfall produce excellent crops nine years out of ten, and where irrigation would rather do harm than good. But in the tenth year the rains fail, and without artificial irrigation the soil will yield nothing. So terrible may be the misery caused by that tenth year of drought that even then it might pay a government to enter on a scheme of irrigation. But it is evident that it might not pay a joint stock company. In all cases it is of the first importance to establish by law the principle that all rivers or streams above a certain size are national property, to be utilized for the good of the nation. Even where there is no immediate intention of constructing irrigation works it is well to establish this principle. Otherwise vested rights may be allowed to spring up, which it may be necessary in after years to buy out at a heavy cost."

The large extent of modern irrigation works and the complex industrial conditions by which they are surrounded raises them above the level of ordinary commercial undertakings and places them on a plane which demands that they shall be placed under government control. In Italy important works were originally undertaken by private enterprise, but these were subsequently taken over by the government, upon the failure of the original syndicate to conduct them successfully. In the United States there are great reclamation undertakings now being executed by the national government, and in general it seems to be conceded that such plans are too closely connected with the general welfare of a country to be governed by strict commercial considerations, but fall rather into the category of the control of navigation or the transmission of intelligence.

### SHE LOVES FLOWERS.

China's Empress Dowager Has a Passion for Flowers and for All Out-of-Doors.

(From Katherine Carl's "With the Empress Dowager," in the November Century.)

Her Majesty's love of flowers was one of her characteristics which seemed most incompatible with the idea I had formed of her from what I had heard, and her love of flowers and all nature caused me first to change that idea. It seemed to me no one could love flowers and nature as she did and be the woman she had been painted.

She had flowers always about her. Her private apartments, her throne-rooms, her logs at the theater, even the great audience hall, where she went to transact affairs of state and hold official audiences—all were decorated with a profusion of flowers, cut and growing, but never, though, of more than one kind at a time. She wore natural flowers in her coiffure always, winter and summer; and however worn or harassed she might be, she seemed to find solace in flowers. She would hold a flower to her face, drink in its fragrance, and caress it as if it were a sentient thing. She would go herself among the flowers that filled her rooms, and place, with lingering touch, some fair bloom in a better light, or turn a jardiniere so that the growing plant might have a more favorable position.

The Chinese do not place certain cut flowers in water, but keep them dry in bowls or vases to get their full fragrance. The Empress Dowager had some quaint conceits about the arrangement of these. She would have the corollas of the lily-bloom or the fragrant jasmine placed in shallow bowls in curious, star-like designs, beautiful to look at as well as most fragrant.

Her passion for flowers being generally known among the courtiers, princes and high officials, they sent daily offerings to the palace of all that is rare and choice in the way of plants and flowers; for they knew this is one present her Majesty will always accept and appreciate.

There are some quaint customs in the palace as to flowers and fruits that grow within the precincts. Though the princesses and ladies have the freedom of the gardens and may pull as many flowers and cull as many fruits as they wish, it is not etiquette for them to gather the smallest flower or to touch a fruit when in the presence of the Empress Dowager, unless they are specially told to do so. When her majesty tells them to pull a flower or fruit, the permission is gratefully accepted and that special flower or fruit religiously kept. The first fruits of every tree and vegetable, the first flowers of every plant and growing shrub in the palace grounds, are considered sacred to their Majesties, and no princess, attendant, or eunuch would touch a flower or fruit until the Empress Dowager had been presented with the first of them. All these apparently trivial marks of respect to the sacred persons of their Majesties were religiously observed.



# Electric Light Means A Shadowless Store



**Shadows are costly  
You can't display Goods in the dark  
Every dark corner in your store is an expensive corner  
The lightest streets are the busiest streets--  
and the brightest stores are the busiest  
Especially is this true if you have an Electric Sign working for you after dark.  
Learn to be Electric-Light-Wise  
Electric light is double effective in the home and so handy**



**GITIZENS' LIGHT & TRACTION CO**  
**A. WELCH, Manager.**

### THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

**Few People Know How Useful It is in Preserving Health and Beauty.**

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions or odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in the stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

**CASTORIA**  
For Infants and Children.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Fitch*

**JAPITAL NORMAL SCHOOL.**  
Salem, Oregon.  
Normal, Academic, Business, Telegraphy, Civil Service and Music.  
We are fortunate in securing the services of Dr. Parvin for this department. We have also arranged for a Primary Department, and shall have classes in all grades from the first to the twelfth.  
Address,  
**J. J. KRAPP,**  
Salem, Oregon.

**OREGON STATE BANK**  
Jefferson, Oregon

**Capital \$25,000**  
Best facilities known to reliable banking offered patrons. Jefferson is a good town, has good stores, good mills, a good bank, and good people. Come and see us.

**Oregon State Bank**  
**J. A. AUPPERLE,**  
President  
**M. J. CAMPBELL,**  
Cashier

**LICK HOUSE**  
San Francisco's leading convenience and family hotel centrally located. Convenient to all car lines, and places of amusement and interest. Cafe and Grill attached. Rates \$1.00 per day and up. Street cars direct to hotel from and to all depots.  
**San Francisco, Cal.**