

ear, undoubtedly with an eye to avoiding the payment of duty. But the keen eye of the "uniformed" Canadian discovered it on his second trip through the car; and the owner was invited to follow Mr. Custom-house officer into his office. Quite an interesting conversation followed in regard to the value of the old shooting iron which our traveling companion claimed he had bought in the old country; but he had no idea what such a gun would be worth in America. Finally the officer asked him if he would sell it for \$10. The reply was "no." This fixed the amount of duty. On demand the young German, somewhat crestfallen, handed out \$1.50 in silver, which was the duty per ad valorem, and was permitted to take his gun into the British possessions. But he was informed that when he returned, which he expected to do in a few weeks, there would be another duty to pay on the American side of the house.

From the "twin city" called Coutts by the Canadians and Sweet Grass station by the residents of Uncle Sam's domain, we continued the journey 67 miles further to Lethbridge, which is just 200 miles from Great Falls.

Lethbridge is a coal mining town of about 2,000 inhabitants, situated near Belly river, on a rolling tract of prairie land, being the terminus of the narrow gauge road operated by the Alberta Railway and Coal company. It is 100 miles west of Medicine Hat on the Canadian Pacific railway, sixty-seven miles by rail from the international boundary line and 200 miles from Great Falls, Montana. The town has electric light, some very fine stores, a three-story brick opera house, several churches, telephone, library, reading room, etc. The principal industry is the coal mines, worked by the Alberta Railway and Coal company. There are also other coal mines in the vicinity.

In less than fifteen minutes after my arrival at Lethbridge I found one of our young brethren (Wm. Speed) from Cardston with a team, ready to start for home. After sending a message per telephone to President C. O. Card, asking for a lighter conveyance to meet me on the road, I started out on the prairie with my young friend and traveled fifteen miles, when we encamped for the night on the St. Mary's river, sleeping during the night in a miner's cabin belonging to a Mr. Hauk, who has an Indian wife and a coal mine in that part of the country. His Indian spouse was quite intelligent and could talk pretty good English.

On Saturday morning (the 18th) when we got up and began to rub our eyes after sleeping in the log cabin we could not see our horses anywhere. As if anticipating the heavy load of coal which they were supposed to haul from Mr. Hauk's coal mine to Cardston, they started for home with hobbled feet, but without wagon, passengers and coal. Borrowing a horse from our friend (Mr. Hauke) Brother Steed followed their trail and finally overtook them and brought them back to camp late in the forenoon. The next thing on the program was to get 3,000 pounds of coal on the wagon and start for Card-

ston. But in crossing a small bridge built over a little "coulee" (hollow) the horses shied to the right and one of the hind wheels missed the narrow structure and was left suspended in the air ready at any moment to precipitate the loaded wagon into the deep ravine. Sending for all the miners employed in the coal mine, all hands and the cook (Mr. Hauk's Indian wife was also on the scene) we all worked like "good fellows" unloading and reloading the coal, until the horses, after much coaxing, concluded to pull out the almost empty wagon; and soon afterwards we went our way rejoicing. We might have fared worse, but if the bridge had been two inches wider, this accident would never have happened. It was one of those "pioneer affairs" which, like some mountain dugways, are just wide enough to let a wagon pass, provided the animals propelling the same keep the "tongue straight in the mouth," and sway not to the right nor to the left.

Soon after leaving the scene of our little adventure, Bishop John A. Woolf hove in sight, and a few minutes later I was transferred from the coal wagon to his light vehicle drawn by a pair of as fine and fleet-footed horses, perhaps, as the Mormon colonies in Alberta afford. Before sundown we reached Cardston, 48½ miles by actual measurement from Lethbridge. Of this distance I traveled about thirty miles in four hours with the Bishop.

For the benefit of those who in the future may want to make "pilgrimages" to Alberta, I will say that the distance from Salt Lake City to Cardston is 854 miles, namely: From Salt Lake to Butte (over the Union Pacific railway), 438½ miles; from Butte to Great Falls (over the Great Northern railway), 172 miles; from Great Falls to Lethbridge (via the Alberta Railway Co.'s road), 200 miles; and from Lethbridge to Cardston (by team), 48½ miles.

ANDREW JENSON.

BOX ELDER STAKE CONFERENCE.

The quarterly conference of the Box Elder Stake was held in Brigham City tabernacle, October 21st and 22nd, 1904. There were present of the Twelve Apostles President Lorenzo Snow, F. M. Lyman, Geo. Teasdale and M. W. Merrill; also Elder Lorin Farr, of Ogden, and the Stake officers.

On October 21st, at 10 a. m., after the usual opening exercises President R. Clawson addressed the assembly. Said it was necessary for the Saints to attend their various places of worship to keep the spirit of the Gospel alive within them. Most of the wards in this Stake have commodious places of worship and others have them in course of erection. Where improvements of this kind were going on the people took more interest in spiritual matters. Advise the people to pay their tithes and offerings and the Lord would pour out His blessings upon them.

Apostle M. W. Merrill said it was the rule to admonish the people, in conference, on matters they partially understand rather than preaching new doctrines. The people should not look upon donations and offerings as burdens but should look upon them with pleasure, for it is our duty to help build

up Zion. We should be humble and forgive one another of our trespasses. The hand of the Lord directed the settlers of this Territory, and the policy pursued by our leaders was a wise one in collecting the people together in settlements where they could have the advantage of school and religious services.

2 P. M.

The general authorities of the Church and of Box Elder Stake were presented and sustained by unanimous vote of the conference.

Apostle George Teasdale made some remarks on the Sacrament. Said we partake of it in commemoration of the body and blood of Jesus Christ, and witness unto Him that we do always remember Him and keep His commandments. There can be but one Priesthood, one faith, one baptism and one true Gospel, and no one is allowed to officiate in the ordinances of that Gospel except those who are called of God.

The doctrines of the Gospel teach us to be liberal with the poor besides paying our tithes and offerings. The intelligence obtained here remains with us forever. We should love righteousness and hate iniquity.

Apostle F. M. Lyman said the Priesthood is given that we may guard the welfare of the Church and its interests that are entrusted unto us. All indulgences that drive the Spirit of the Lord from us are improper. A record is kept of our lives, and if a hair does not fall to the ground unnoticed by the Father, how much more are our acts watched. There will be a reckoning made with, and if we have been earnest we will receive credit and favor from heaven, but if we indulge in those things that are hurtful we will have to answer.

OCT. 22ND, 10 A. M.

Elder Lorin Farr, of Ogden, addressed the conference. Related the parable of Lazarus and the rich man. After death all the inhabitants of the earth go to the same spirit world, but the righteous dwell together according to their grades of righteousness, and the wicked according to their grades of wickedness. Those who have gone to the spirit world not visit us except by special permission, and then they simply bear the message they were instructed to deliver. Spiritualism is not of God, but of the evil one.

Apostle M. W. Merrill had found it profitable for Latter-day Saints to meet together at the times appointed to have their minds stirred up in the works of the Lord. All the wealth we accumulate will be left when we go to the spirit world; there our associates will be similar to those we have here. The heavens have been open to the servants of the Lord ever since the days of the Prophet Joseph Smith. It is the privilege of every Latter-day Saint to have revelation, for it is not the design of the Lord that we should be left in doubt.

2 P. M.

Apostle Lorenzo Snow said when the people go back to Jackson county, Missouri, they will have to comply with the principles of the united order. This principle is as true as God is true. We must save ourselves, and our acts and doings must be in accordance with revelations.