



THE DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND.

Among the few titled English women who have entered the field of literature is the popular Duchess of Sutherland. A number of short stories from her pen have recently been published in the London magazines. These stories have been collected and will shortly be issued, both in England and in this country, in a handsome volume entitled "The Wind in the Trees."

HISTORIC EFFECTS.

Clever Modistes Utilize the Fashions of Past Days.

The smartest and newest wrap of the moment is undoubtedly Japanese, not always in color, but certainly in cut.

One of the most stylish dust cloaks or traveling wraps the year has brought forth is of brown canvas, with sleeves, revers and upper collar strapped with brown and black silk on a white cloth ground. In shape it closely suggests a mandarin's robe, only improved by a suggestion of up to date smartness in the collar. The influence of the modern tailor is seen in the strapped seams, which are decorated with the brown and black silk on the white cloth. The same idea carried out in glorious Japanese coloring would form an ideal opera wrap lined with fox.

The resurrection of past modes is clearly to be discerned in the spring



TO WEAR EVERY DAY.

Heved, however, with a fair amount of black, for a yellowish tint over the face is becoming to few indeed.

It is a pretty notion to line the hat brim with a contrasting color, and black near the face is always safe. The draping of black or cream lace over the hard edge of a brim has a softening and delightful effect.

There is a craze for spring flowers, while the smartest French millinery is trimmed with fruits of all kinds.

A serviceable three cornered hat for everyday wear is the one in the illustration. It is made of burnt straw with a black underbrim. It is trimmed with wide moire ribbon run through a long buckle in front and having a wide bow and ends in the back.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

THE NEW DRESSES.

Gowns for the Coming Season Have a Distinctly Different Effect.

Although the alteration in shape is not very marked, yet gowns for the coming season have a distinctly different effect by reason of the changes in make and trimming. Some models show an immensity of tucks, cordings and stitchings, and others are incrustated with stenciled applique laid over color. Incrustations of lace are as popular as ever, but separate sprays, motifs or piecements are more fashionable than the continuous trimmings heretofore worn.

Graduated spots of velvet or of contrasting materials are laid on portions



A PLAIN TAILOR MADE.

fashions. Are we not using the Tudor sleeve, the Elizabethan ruffle and the Puritan collar with equal impartiality? The skill in adapting these old world fashions to modern purposes says much for the talents of the up to date modiste.

A plain but smart model in a tailor made is here shown. It could be equally well carried out in linen pique or any of the new cotton weaves. The jacket is collarless, with a military strap on the shoulder of a darker shade and a fancy effect down the front also of the same shade. The jacket is Eton in front, but extends below the hips on the sides and back. The sleeves are very wide at the wrists. The skirt is plain with the exception of three straps on either side of the front gore. The little buttons are of silver.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

THE LATEST IN MILLINERY.

Lace Draped Brims—Revival of Burnt Straw.

The hats of the hour are extremely pretty, there being a greater tendency than ever to drape the brims with lace and embroidery. Chenille and straw mixtures are being worn very much just now, and there is a revival of the burnt straws of one or two seasons ago. These are threaded through with black ribbon or with velvet or glace ribbons. This revival is quite in accord with the craze for ecru shades, added to which burnt straw is very useful for everyday wear and lends itself admirably to the completion of the tailor made frock. It requires to be re-



MADE OF PINK BUDS.

of a gown or a combination of plain and fancy material is worn, but the background matches in color. A charming effect is gained by the mixture of velvet spotted poplinette and plain of the same tint.

Russian blouses with short coattails

are made of soft gray silk tucked in clusters. Worn with a pale gray cloth skirt and a full front of soft lace they are very effective.

One of the newest millinery models is shown in the illustration. The hat is made of tiny pink buds and their foliage. It is trimmed with loops of pale blue louisiane ribbon.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

UP TO DATE TRIMMINGS.

How to Make Some of Them at Home.

Most of the trimmings of the present day are expensive to buy, but considerably cheaper to make with the aid of a sewing machine, and they are nearly all of the band character. The painted silks and chiffons and the many elaborate designs could not, of course, be reproduced easily, but it is otherwise with flat trimmings. They add much to the appearance of a dress. Cross cut strips of velvet, cloth or satin have a tiny garland embroidered in the center, with silks or cordonnets, or a very good effect is produced with round spots the size of peas, each one encircled with a thread of chenille.

Tartan taffeta is cut in crossway strips, carefully joined and the seams pressed flat, after which the edges must be turned down and pressed, which makes them quite ready to stitch



A WHIPCORD SUIT.

on with the machine. They are much used on cloth and velvet. Oriental silks lend themselves admirably to this cutting on the cross and should have a narrow dark velvet band stitched down on both sides, framing the vivid bit of coloring.

The smart tailor made shown is of French blue whipcord trimmed with strappings of the same and applications of lustrous silk in a deeper shade. These applications take the form of bowknots. The jacket is collarless and has a small round rever of the silk edged with embroidery. The front is of ecru silk batiste.

The hat is of black and white straw, trimmed with big chiffon roses.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

Elegant and Newest Bed Covering.

The covering for a bed may be carried out with reference to the lace curtains of the window or the heavier lined hangings or the furniture covering in the room, says The Delineator, which illustrates a spread and bolster cover of point arabic and Marie Antoinette lace in one of the latest designs. A silk or sateen lining is laid under the lace spread to enhance the decoration.

Pillowshams are becoming less and less in evidence, and the long, straight



LACE BED AND BOLSTER CURTAIN.

spread for the bolster has taken its place. Lace bed covers are made up in all the laces in favor for window use—renaissance, cluny, Irish point and point arabic in both ecru and white.

As patterned effects often add interest to the dressing of the bed one may look among the French cretannes and linen taffetas for the best class of stuff for wear and style, but at a much less cost there is still a field open for pretty coverings in the Japanese cotton prints and domestic art tickings.

The Idea.

Father—Marie, I wish you would ask that young Perkins why he doesn't go home earlier.

Daughter—What an idea, papa! Just as if he doesn't know!—Puck.

ST. MARY'S CANAL AND RESERVOIR

An Interesting Report on the Great Work Contemplated.

IMPORTANT AND NATURAL

Waters Are to Be Diverted by the St. Mary's Canal to Their Original and Natural Direction Instead of Flowing to the North and into Hudson Bay.

The St. Mary's project is designed to store flood waters in the St. Mary's lakes in Teton county, northern Montana, and conduct these easterly by a canal through the ridges at the head of Milk river. The construction of the dam and canal was recommended to congress by the secretary of the interior in his last report; and the following is an extract from a progress report on the subject, made to the division of hydrography of the United States Geological survey, by Mr. Cyrus Babb.

"These St. Mary lakes receive the drainage from the high peaks of the Rocky mountains, but instead of continuing easterly across the plains, as do the rivers further south, the waters overflow northerly by St. Mary river to the Saskatchewan river and are lost in Hudson bay. The easterly course, which appears to be the original or natural direction for the waters to pursue has been blocked by the glacial debris left near the foot of the mountains. In this low, irregular country are a number of small streams, most of which are tributary to Milk river. The proposed canal will restore what may be called the original preglacial drainage and allow the waters from the Rocky mountains to continue eastward down the slope of the country.

"Milk river, heading in the low, rolling country east of the foot of the mountains, has a general northeasterly direction, the two principal branches, North Fork and South Fork, uniting after crossing the Canadian line. The stream thus formed flows easterly for 150 miles or more, where it bends to the southward and again enters Montana, finally emptying into the Missouri river. The broad Milk river valley in Montana consist of a generally rolling country, adapted to irrigation. The water supply from the river is, however, deficient, owing to the lack of high mountain area at the headwaters.

The diversion canal, as planned, will restore the mountain catchment area to this stream. It is proposed to build a low storage dam at this point about three-fourths of a mile below the present outlet of St. Mary lake. This dam will have a maximum elevation of 50 feet above the bottom of the river and will form a reservoir of a capacity of 250,000 acre-feet. This reservoir will serve to hold the flood waters and the supply received from the melting snow in the mountains. The head of the diversion canal will be on the right hand or eastern side of the dam. It will continue down along the right bank of the river for about seven miles, then turn easterly through a low gap.

"The water of the St. Mary river is not used in the United States; but in Canadian territory, seven miles north of the international boundary line, is a canal, completed in 1900. Between the site of the proposed dam at the foot of St. Mary lake and the head of the Canadian canal, a considerable number of large streams discharge into St. Mary river, furnishing an amply supply for the land irrigated in Canada. It is not believed that any international complications can arise concerning water rights, since the water which it is proposed to store and divert occurs wholly within Montana, and it would be impossible for the Canadians to store and utilize this flood water, even if needed in their canal.

The length of the proposed St. Mary canal from its head on St. Mary river to the North Fork of Milk river, is 27.4 miles, and the cost of construction, including dam and headgates, and the drop at the North Fork, will be \$687,000.

The canal has been planned to carry 1,200 cubic feet per second, and the amount of acreage to be reclaimed is estimated at 120,000 acres of public land, which would have a probable value of \$35 per acre, or \$4,200,000 and would sustain a population of \$20,000. By storage in the lower Milk river valley the area of reclaimed land, including the use of Milk river, can be increased to 300,000 acres. The extension of the canal from North Fork to South Fork, and turning it into this latter stream will have certain advantages over the plan for stopping the canal at North Fork. The total cost of the canal from the head to the South Fork of Milk river will be \$1,173,000, and its length will be 43.8 miles.

If the water is turned either into the North or South Fork of Milk river, it first finds its way into Canada before it can be used in the lower basin. The valley proper of the Milk river in Canada is comparatively narrow, and has little irrigable land, so that any proposition on a large scale must contemplate using the high bench lands above.

Milk river, in Canada, from the

Spring Announcement

We have a car of **Ideal Universal Steel Ranges** due to arrive on the 20th inst. These are a high grade Steel Range and are much better than the ranges offered by Eastern Catalogue Houses. Considering the saving between the Car Rate and the Local freight rate you will find a **Saving** by buying these goods at home.

EVERY RANGE IS... FULLY WARRANTED

And your money will be cheerfully refunded if they do not give satisfaction. The prices will be from **\$35.00 to \$47.00** each. Also a car of **Economy Cook Stoves** at prices ranging from **\$9.50 to \$30.00** each.

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We have a line of Bicycles in ladies' and gents' sizes only, at \$15.50 and \$18.00 that are **Good Values**.

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South Fork of Milk river, allowing it to continue down through Canada, and then utilizing it through the secondary storage system in lower Milk river valley, 300,000 acres can be reclaimed at an estimated cost of from \$7 to \$9 per acre.

In the complete development of the system, including the utilization of St. Mary and Marias waters and the construction of the secondary storage systems, about 500,000 acres can be reclaimed, at a cost not to exceed \$10 per acre.

To Protect Indian Allottee. Washington, April 15.—Representative Needham of California has introduced a bill, general in its provisions, to protect Indian allottees in the control of their allotments.

For Sale—Forty acres fruit land, one and one half miles from city. Inquire of E. E. Kelly, Kalispell.

Dr. Ida F. Rosencrans, Osteopath. Hours 9 to 12 and 2 to 4. Ford Block.