

Carly's sister, who is here on a visit from the east, assisted in the entertainment of the children.

Mrs. Ollie Baker and Mrs. Orran Hancock have been visiting their parents at Spring Lake this week.

Miss Alice Chase came up from Nephewville yesterday evening for a visit with her father at Homeville.

John A. Davis of Mammoth spent Sunday and Monday at Logan.

Mrs. Thelma Cushing of Payson is spending a ten days' visit with relatives in Mammoth.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh O'Connell returned Sunday evening from a visit with the latter's folks at Payson.

J. T. O'Brien returned to his home in Butte, Mont., Monday after a visit of a few months with his brother, James A. O'Brien.

Mrs. Phil Clarke left on Tuesday for Salt Lake and will in a few days visit her parents in Washington.

Allan O'Brien spent a couple of days this week in Salt Lake.

Mr. Frank Lehman came out from Salt Lake Monday, and now Mr. and Mrs. Lehman are residents of this camp.

Mrs. C. Darnell has returned from a visit at Ogden.

Mrs. Margaret Shea left on Tuesday for Ogden, where she will visit for a few days with her brother, Frank Shea.

Mr. B. N. C. Stott was in Provo and Brigham during the week in the interest of the Fish Commission, of which he is president.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Irons and family have returned from a long visit to their former home in England.

High Hoffman will return within a few days from a month's vacation spent in Los Angeles with Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Thompson.

Norman Tague is in Kureka again, having recently returned from a trip to Nevada.

Shirley Hendrick returned Tuesday evening from a trip to Salt Lake.

A large number of the friends of Mr. George Beck tendered him a surprise Friday evening, the time being enjoyably spent with games, music, etc., followed by a delicious lunch.

## LEHI.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Kirkham of Provo spent the first of the week visiting Lehi relatives and friends.

Mrs. R. E. Steele was visiting friends here last week. She and a number of friends made up a delightful American Fork canyon party last Friday.

President German E. Ellsworth of the Northern States Mission, spent the first of the week with Lehi relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Kirkham of Raymond, Canada, have moved to Lehi, where they will make their home.

Mrs. J. F. Cutler is visiting Salt Lake relatives.

Jacob Bushman, an old time resident of Lehi, now of Arizona, is spending the week with friends here.

Miss E. Mar Campbell spent the first of the week with Salt Lake friends.

Messrs. J. H. Gardner and M. W. Ingalls are on a tour of inspection of the Idaho sugar factories.

Mr. Brig Anderson of Idaho Falls is visiting friends and relatives here.

Mrs. Laura Salzer of Sugar City, is visiting her mother, Mrs. George Webb.

Mrs. J. B. Watson of Salt Lake is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Allred.

Mr. Louis Warwick of Idaho Falls was shaking hands with Lehi friends the first of the week.

Mr. Ed Kirkham will leave soon for the German mission field.

Mrs. G. E. Kirkham of Greely, Colo., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Emma Briggs.

Mr. A. B. Anderson is visiting Vernal friends.

Mrs. Annie Candland of Mt. Pleasant is spending the week with her brother, Mr. John Woodhouse.

Mrs. Henry Smith of Blackfoot, is visiting her daughter, Mr. Eugene Webb.

Mrs. Christy Smith of Blackfoot, Idaho, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Sharp.

Mr. Ephraim Empey of Tona, Ida., has been visiting Lehi friends.

Mrs. Elizabeth Giles of Springville, is visiting her daughter, Mr. Robert Taylor, the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Soren A. Olmstead have moved to Lehi to make their permanent home.

Mrs. W. M. Stoekey has returned from London, where her husband is specializing as a surgeon.

The school teachers had a pleasant social in the primary school building Wednesday evening.

## CLUB CHAT.

At the meeting of the Ladies' Literary club yesterday Mrs. John Hughes reviewed Robert Hichens "The Call of the Blood" and Mrs. Henry K. Klingender gave a talk on Goldfield, and there was the usual program of good music.

The Daughters of the American Revolution met this week with Mrs. G. R. Hancock and Mrs. Mary M. P. Allen presiding while Rev. W. A. Faden gave the prayer.

The Chloetan met this week with Mrs. Thomas W. Egan and Mrs. Annette

Culmer had charge of the topic "Paris," with sketches of Louis XIV and the political history of his reign included in her talk.

On Wednesday the Daughters of the Pioneers met at the Lion House with Mrs. Minnie Jones presiding and after prayer by Charles Margaret Sharp Mrs. Camilla Cobb gave an interesting talk dealing with early day female costumes. Three new members were admitted and the meeting closed with prayer by Mrs. Anna Grosbeck. On Friday the genealogical section of the society held a meeting at the same place.

The Daughters of the Revolution held an interesting meeting this week at the Exposition office in the Tompkins block.

At the meeting of the Wasatch club this week Mrs. Troxell gave the topic "Fraternities and Sororities," and there of general interest were given by Mrs. Cummings.

The Daughters of the Confederacy met this week with Mrs. C. H. Bodell.

The P. E. O. club will meet today with Mrs. William C. Drouth, 115 Second avenue.

The Twentieth Century club will have its first meeting of the season Tuesday afternoon with Mrs. A. J. Davis.

The Seekers' club met Tuesday afternoon with Mrs. Conover at 240 Third East street.



CORDEUROY SUIT FROM PARIS.

A peculiar greenish blue, called abroad, flibuster, is the shade chosen for this dressy coat costume of corduroy. The skirt is semi-trained, cut in seven gores and pleated at intervals into the waist band. The trimming is a broad band formed of two bias pieces of the material mitered in the center. The coat reaches almost to the knee, is semi-fitting, and opens in wide revers over an elaborately braided and embroidered vest. This latter is of pale blue broadcloth; the embroidery includes applications of black satin outlining threads of gold. There are pocket flaps set on the hips and strappings of black satin that finish the three-quarter length sleeves. The coat is a cross between the Colonial and Directoire style. The hat is of the blue velvet, the trim in front rolling abruptly near the edge and the crown encircled with a huge wreath of blue and purple morning glories.

## In Woman's World.

"Never before in the history of dress has the length of the skirt been a matter of such importance as it is this autumn," writes Grace Margaret Gould, the fashion editor, in the October fashion number of the Woman's Home Companion. "It is on the skirt length question that the American woman and the French woman have such entirely different views. The short skirt for comfort is what the average American woman likes, while the French woman favors the long trailing skirt with its graceful lines."

There are in America this year there will be two different types of skirts in fashionable favor. One is the walking, or trotter skirt which is shorter than it has ever been before. It will vary in length according to the individual preference of the wearer, some walking skirts escaping the ground by two inches, others being as short as five inches. The skirt which not only touches the ground, but rests upon it, having a decided sweep at the back.

The woman who is planning a number of new gowns for her fall and winter wardrobe this year should have one costume of velvet. In flustering and coloring the fabric was never lovelier, and from the fashion point of view it is especially high style. One of the most fashionable designs for a velvet costume is the new red-tinged waist and full seven-gored skirt. This costume is made of forest-green velvet elaborately embroidered in silk braid in two shades of green, or black may be used if preferred. The waist is of white tulle over chiffon and silk. Broadcloth is another material especially suited for cutting and church gowns. In light shades it will also be much used for evening wear. "The new fancy broadcloths in soft plaids, checks and stripes are being much used by many of the most fashionable dressmakers. Plain broadcloths, however, are still in demand for the demitasse costume."

These plain broadcloths, elaborately braided will be much the fashion."

Fur toques are very small this season, showing a great deal of hair. A new fur which is most becoming is called by the French "Austrian sable." It is really Japanese muskrat, and is nearly as dark as good sable. White ermine skin toques are very pretty for the autumn in the country, with flat, broad collars and large muffs, and are also quite suitable for skating. The white fur is attractive trimmed with velvet ribbons in the new bright blue, or with just one large scarlet braid at the side. Flat black and gray lynx hats are faced with tulle, to keep them light in weight, with the long shaggy fur hanging over the edge.

With autumn comes the love for warm coloring. In Paris they are covering the brims of large garnet or golden-brown felt hats with wreaths of beautiful velvet foliage in all the soft tones of red and brown, which make most attractive between-season hats. The smart French women have discarded curls and puffs for braids, which are worn around the head in German fashion, and all the hair is arranged very loosely and softly.

The small or serviceable hats have more severe outlines and are of every shape that a clever milliner can twist a felt hat into.

The large hats have very straight lines and are mostly flat. Fewer hands and much less tulle is used, the hair is carefully pinned up over it, which is an art peculiar to French women.

## THERE ARE MANY NOVEL FEATURES IN THIS BROADCLOTH SUIT

One of the new purple tones of the season is shown in this broadcloth suit. The trimming scheme involves purple velvet and a black velvet having a white satin stripe, the effect of the whole being most charming. The suit is laid in box pleats, and just above the hem is set a five inch band of the cloth. On every box pleat this cloth band is inset top and bottom with a simple Y of the fancy black and white velvet. The coat is a 34-inch length coat with a slight dip toward the front. It has a waistcoat of the black and white striped velvet and a flat collar of the purple velvet. The sleeves are three-quarter length, provided with cuffs of velvet faced and button trimmed, and there are hip pockets similarly decorated. The hat is of purple velvet with an inch wide banding of the same and pleated scarf of violet ribbon and a fancy ghata feather of gray dipped with violet.

## AFRICAN OSTRICH INDUSTRY

CONRUL R. B. MORRIS, of Port Elizabeth, contributes the following account of the growth of the ostrich-feather trade of South Africa. The ostrich is the largest of existing birds, reaching 7 or 8 feet in height and 200 pounds in weight. There were formerly many ostriches in Asia and Africa, and even set wild birds about in diminishing numbers in the unsettled parts of Africa north of the Vaal and Orange rivers. They are alert, wary, and timid, and in full flight are said to cover 25 feet at a stride. They are captured by means of pitfalls, in breeding they form family parties consisting of one male and several females. The latter lay 50 or 60 eggs in a shallow depression surrounded by a slight rampart of earth. Some of the eggs are devoured by the male, others are given to the young. The brood generally amounts to 25 or 30.

Young birds were first introduced in 1875, but there were only 80 in captivity in 1885. They were first hatched in incubators in 1889. There were 21,751 domesticated ostriches in Cape Colony in 1890, 42,300 in 1895, and 55,570 in 1900, according to the last census, valued at from \$2.10 to \$2.90 (\$2.43-25) each. The principal camps are in the Outshoorn district, near Mossel bay, where the farms average about 7,500 morgen (14,510 acres), and the Midlands district, with farms of about 5,000 or 6,000 morgen (9,000 to 12,700 acres), valued at \$2.40 to \$2.70 (\$2.20-20) per morgen (21,154 English acres).

## FEATHER PLUCKING.

The farms combine ostriches and cattle in wooded districts and ostriches and sheep where grass grows, and are very profitable. The number of employees seldom exceeds 50 per farm. The birds are fed on a mixture of lucerne, clover and corn, and are enclosed by wire fences 5 feet high (the ostrich can not jump), contain usually one cock and two hens. The cock bird is always dangerous, but has little sense and can be easily warded off by means of a long thin stick. If pronged stick be pressed against his throat, he will press forward instead of retreating, and can be led about.

Breeding is usually done by the owner. The birds are fed daily and are not disturbed in any way. When hatched they are the size of a chicken, but grow rapidly, and in six months are nearly as large as the parents. Chicks are placed in camps of about 100 acres, where they are cared for by a native herdsman, and fed on lucerne, lucerne, and other succulent plants, such as pebbles, and broken bone, and given plenty of water. Old birds are given the same kind of food. Their principal enemy is the jackal, which is destroyed by poison. For the tails of jackals caught there is a bounty of \$1.52 each. Besides jackals, the chief causes of loss are losses to the parent birds, cold, dry, and irregular feedings, wireworms, tapeworm, and ostrich mites. A pair of birds breeds once a year and hatch about 25 eggs, but in Africa a trio of birds has produced in a single year 18 eggs from which 17 young were raised. When fully grown they are allowed to run in camps of 2,000 to 4,000 acres, some 20 acres being allowed for each bird.

## VALUE OF THE FEATHERS.

The wing feathers of the male bird are called "wings," and of the female are called "feathers." The tail feathers of both birds are called "bones." Black and drab are the two rows of wing feathers of the male and female, respectively. The feathers are plucked once or twice a year, yielding from \$7.50 for low-grade birds to \$120 for grand birds per annum, the highest substantiated yield for a bird being \$150. The plumes from the wings and tail of the full-grown male bird are the most valuable. There is a marked difference in the feathers from the several districts of Cape Colony. The Outshoorn feather is of abnormal length, reaching 20 1/2 inches or more, and makes the most beautiful and the richest of the blue possessed by the Middleburg and Bedford types. The Grand-Robert specimen is 22 1/2 inches, while the Middleburg and Bedford feathers measure 22 1/2 inches and 22 1/2 inches, respectively, and are fine types of a good, well-bred, compact feather, shaggy and flexible, with a thin quill, and a well-developed strong rib of fine quality.

Feathers of the wild bird are oily and greasy, with a long quill. The oil of the feathers is the cause of the greasy character of a system of selection in breeding, by which the size of the quill is reduced and the richness of the rib is increased. The Ostrich Road book is of great assistance in producing this result.

## TO OVERCOME DEFECTS.

There are a serious defect in ostrich feathers to which general attention is now being given. They are not found in the feathers of wild birds, and are believed by the government experts here to be primarily due to the presence of mites or ostrich flies, but to be the

result of too much interbreeding, which induces a low nutritive condition. Good feeding will reduce the defect, but probably not eliminate it. A more liberal interchange of birds is believed to be the remedy, but the whole subject is now under investigation by the Rhodes University college at Grahamstown.

There are a few birds in Natal, and in 1893 Argentina, Australia, and California obtained a few, but the industry is comparatively inconsiderable outside of Cape Colony.

## GOVERNMENT RESTRICTIONS.

Brands are registered and protected; stray domesticated birds are not to be killed, injured, or kept by any person other than the owner under penalty in damages, dogs found in inclosures of domesticated ostriches may be destroyed; buyers of feathers must have a license of \$5 (\$24.33) annually, keep a special book, and produce it under penalty of \$100 (\$486.45), or not over three months' imprisonment.

Wild birds may not be caught, captured, hunted, or shot, and wild ostrich eggs may not be taken and removed from any ostrich lands without a license, under penalty of \$20 (\$92.33) fine or six months' imprisonment, and the same penalty attaches to capturing, hunting, or wounding wild birds, or interfering with or disturbing their eggs, upon private lands without the owner's consent. The government may prohibit a close season in any district against killing, wounding, or shooting any wild ostrich, with or without a license, when it is so resolved by the divisional council. A government bill has just passed the Cape parliament which prohibits the exportation of ostriches or their eggs. There is also a bill before the parliament a bill for the "protection of ostrich feathers," which provides for the registration of ostriches, 20 months or more the license of feather buyers with heavy penalties for false registry, contravening the regulations for feather buying, etc.

## YEARLY EXPORTS.

The great boom in ostriches came in 1900, when there was a steady export of people of all sorts to take up a business which appeared to promise a fortune in a few years. The usual price of a pair of birds was \$10, and some sometimes sold for \$4,575. The exports for Cape Colony in 1882 were 23,954 pounds of feathers, valued at \$5,224.97, or an average of \$2.18 per pound. In 1906 exports were 47,052 pounds, valued at \$5,196,558, showing an increase in value of 217,673 pounds, and a decrease in value of \$482,361, which is accounted for by the large quantity of inferior feathers now produced. Many of these inferior feathers are sent to Germany, where they are made up into hats, feathers for dolls' hats, etc. The exports for the year 1906 amounted to 57,697 pounds, valued at \$6,942,773, or the \$140,233 worth of feather exports from Port Elizabeth during 1906, 482,300 worth sent to the United States, made up principally of the highest quality feathers. The shipments to America will further increase in 1907, the amount reaching \$72,264 for the first six months.

## TWENTY THOUSAND CANES AND UMBRELLAS SAVED.

Of all the much-to-be-desired regalia, there is no one so much in demand as the umbrella. It is the only article of dress that can be had in New York for the price of a pair of shoes. The highest reputation of this sort is claimed by Dr. Perry, who runs the famous pharmaceutical establishment at the New York and of the Brooklyn bridge.

"We have been very successful in a price war of grabbing every umbrella or cane that comes up for sale in the city, and in a matter of minutes, during all this time, I have been able to save twenty thousand canes and umbrellas for my customers."

Men are just as careless as women about losing umbrellas after they make purchases, and all of our checks have instructions to take charge of every one of these articles as soon as they are purchased. Naturally, we have had a great many business reverses with people who, not realizing that we were trying to save their property for them, resented having us grab their umbrellas that were standing within a few feet of them, but in the end the clerk is always thanked.

"There seems to be a natural antipathy against spending money for things so unimportant. I suppose they must have been taught that they were not to spend their money on anything but necessities. A man who has lost an umbrella will do more than anything else to get it back. He will not buy a new one until he has the old one back. He will not buy a new one until he has the old one back. He will not buy a new one until he has the old one back."

For a University Motor Race. Why not institute a race between teams representing Oxford and Cambridge at the Brooklands track? Motoring is about the only sport in which the rival universities do not get into the ring. The other, and the one which could be the most of a fashionable crowd of good parents and admiring relatives—Motoring Illustrated.



## Shopping Trips

are enjoyable, but fatiguing; a cup of Ghirardelli's Ground Chocolate for breakfast helps wonderfully, it is so sustaining as well as delicious. Before returning home don't forget to

Order a Supply of

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## Ghirardelli's Ground Chocolate

1 lb. Cans 40c. Sold Everywhere. 1-2 lb. Cans 25c.



## GOLD MEDAL! DIPLOMA! BLUE RIBBON! STATE FAIR, 1907. LADIES LIKE FURS



And Furs always become the ladies. They are a Winter necessity, of course, on account of their warmth, but they are also models of style for the dressy woman, and hence her admiration for them. We have Furs in a variety of skins and made up garments, in Russian Sable, Ermine, Mink, Seal, Chinchilla, Squirrel, Russian Pony Broadtail, Fox, and the cheaper Furs, ranging from \$2.50 up. These are all well made and lined and look like what they are—luxurious garments for stylish people.

Remodeling, repairing re-dyeing and cleaning of Furs. Mail orders promptly and carefully attended to.

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Salt Lake City's Manufacturing Furrier and Importer. WILSON HOTEL ANNEX. 24 E. 2nd So.

## Walter's Cold Tablets

There are lots of good remedies for a cold and some of them are in big demand.

Our experience is that Walter's Cold Tablets is the best seller we have. And its friends insist that it is the best help for a cold they ever tried. It is from an old prescription and seems to get right at the seat of the trouble.

A COLD TODAY: GONE TOMORROW. And how true is the caption? What could be more effective?

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AN IDEAL, ANTISEPTIC TOILET POWDER FOR INFANTS AND ADULTS

This is an exquisitely perfumed, antiseptic toilet powder. It is a household necessity for the nursery and toilet. It keeps the complexion clear and preserves the velvety texture of youth. It should be used freely after bathing, giving a delightful and refreshing effect.

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