

OUR FASHION LETTER

Velvet and Velvet Ribbons Adorn Many Garments.

BUTTONSON WINTER COSTUMES

Two Piece Gowns Are To Be Much Worn This Winter—Restrictions on Separate Blouses—The Alpine Hat With The Tailored Dress.

When in doubt, use velvet ribbon. Hunt up all the odds and ends of velvet you have, for this material is to be more extensively used than ever this winter as a dress trimming.

There is no end of different ways in which velvet may be used as trimming on gowns. Some of these ways are graduated bands, laterlacings, pompadour bows, collars, cuffs and sashes.

Buttons on the winter frocks and suits are for the most part large and flat, though some are slightly convex. Large buttons will be used almost entirely on tailored suits, but on account of their size will be ornamental rather than useful, and other modes of fastening will be employed. A new button suitable for a black costume is covered with silk and has knots of a gray color embroidered on it with buttonhole silk. Very beautiful are buttons of onyx.



HENRIETTA GOWN.

Jasper and malachite surrounded by narrow rims of metal. For white or light cloth crystal buttons are effective. The bead button is a novelty formed of a small cut bead inclosed in an encircling rim, and an embroidered button with a design worked in colored silk on a light background is always pretty and attractive.

The calling gown illustrated is of gray green henrietta cloth. The trained skirt has a puffing of the material at the bottom. The plaited corsage boasts a vest of tiny outlined with an embroidered gallow green, black and white colorings. The sleeves are taken up in tiny tucks on the inside seam and finish at the elbow with lace ruffles. The hat is a green silk beaver trimmed with black plumes.

FACTS AND FANCIES

Velvet two piece gowns are to be very much worn this winter. They are made en princess, the skirt perfectly plain and the bodice forming a heart shaped corset as far as the bust line, where it meets a yoke of lace or chiffon. The bodice is usually trimmed with an embroidered gallow. The skirt is faced several inches deep with cloth to give it firmness and to keep the circular sides from sagging. The velvet gown should have a good silk lining to hold out the heavy material.

Chiffon velvet in light shades will make evening coats and dresses. There is a new shade in this fabric—Dresden blue—that is charming.

The only kinds of separate blouses permissible this season for afternoon wear are the ones that match the gown, of chiffon cloth or silk and the dainty lingerie affairs. It is very swaggy just at present to have concealed in the folds of the blouse the owner's initials, worked in small embroidered letters.

Boxes of rufing, all white, six pieces in a box, are selling in the shops for 29 cents.

The new Panama cloths have little checks, dots and figures woven in.

The waist pictured is of white crepe

The one means of raising the grade of trade is good goods—Schilling's Best

tea baking powder spices coffee flavoring extracts soda

Your grocer's; moneyback.



CREPES DE CHINE HAT.

de chine. The yoke, of Irish crochet lace, is prettily strapped with interlacing bands of taffeta silk dotted with pearl beads. The elbow sleeves are strapped in the same fashion and finished with a ruffle of lace and silk choix.

FANCIES IN MILLINERY. Alpine hats tilted forward and trimmed with birds and feathers are worn with tailored dresses in the morning.

Hats are tilted over the nose, perched on the ears and reared loftily skyward, but the old time headgear that sat where it belonged—squarely on the head—is conspicuously absent in the winter gowns.

The Gainsborough hat is sure to stay in style this winter. It is picturesque



SMART BLACK VELVET HAT.

and becoming, and now that all black is so smart this is one of the few millinery confections in which this sable hue can be effectively developed.

Fluffy, old fashioned pokes, made of all kinds of laces and thin materials, are charming on the right woman. The long, full strings are either tied in a bow, with short loops and long ends, or allowed to hang loose.

The feather hats are particularly pretty this season, soft breast feathers being used to cover the brim and crown. In bronze shades these hats are very fetching.

The hat in the cut is a smart affair of black velvet. The tall crown is trimmed with four bands of velvet held in place at one side of the front with paste buckles. Black feathers peep prettily over the crown at the back. A deep bandeau is covered with burnt orange and faded brown roses.

STYLES IN PELTS.

In furs Persian lamb promises to exceed all other pelts in choice for practical wear. It is a skin that is well adapted to the redingote and empire style of coat which are so fashionable this winter. When used in these modes the Persian lamb may be trimmed with



SEALSKIN COAT.

gold braid or ermine, and sometimes both of these adornments are em-

ployed. The fashion for combining furs still holds good, but conservative wearers prefer their fur wraps to be of one variety.

Undyed mink is an expensive fur, but a pelt that will outwear almost all the others with the exception of seal-skin. Mink will be very smart this season made up in stole and muff sets.

Bands of narrow fur trim many of the season's most exclusive gowns, particularly those of velvet.

The fur coats in the shops are gorgeous. Baby lamb and broadtail are made up in boleros and sealakin in kimono shape.

Muffs are large and flat and often much trimmed with fur tails or ruffles of lace falling daintily at the sides.

Cords and insets of Persian embroidery, together with elaborate buttons, are to be seen on many smart fur coats.

Coque boas have handsome muffs to match. These sets are charming in light colorings.

The stunning fur coat illustrated is of sealakin in long hip length. The revers, collar and cuffs are of handsome mink. The buttons are enameled affairs, and the lining is an exquisite shade of mauve damask.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

A CENTURY OF LIFE.

It Might Be Inconvenient If Every One Lived a Hundred Years.

Suppose a man fifty years old, making a good income from his business, were to decide to live till he was a hundred and not to retire until he was ninety.

The first consequence would be that he would have the opportunity of making much more money than if he died at seventy; next, that his children would have to wait much longer for it. Now, supposing him to have attained the age of ninety, the more money that he takes out of his business the less there will be for others to take.

His three sons, junior partners in the same firm, aged sixty-five downward, and his nine grandsons, aged forty downward, will find very little to take out of the business between them. The business, in fact, would not "go round."

Even more distressing would be the case of the family in which there was no business out of which an income could be obtained. The old baronet, aged a hundred, would still be living at the family seat, enjoying the income he had inherited. His son, wearing out to eighty and possibly still a great trial to his parents, would be eking out a precarious existence on very little more than he was allowed at Oxford and for his part quite unable to make his own sons any allowance at all, much less to tip his great-grandsons when they went back after the holidays to the rate provided schools.

These sons and grandsons would have to go into business. But into what business could they go?

Possibly it might be found necessary to compel a person attaining the age of seventy to give up his money and his estate to his son and to live on a small pension allowed him out of the wealth he had inherited or acquired, or possibly there might be a rule that a man on attaining the age of forty might claim complete control of his father's money and estate, provided that he undertook to house his parents and grandparents and to make them a small allowance.

But even then not all the inconveniences and uncertainties would be ended. Even if a man undertook at the age of forty all these obligations and had housed, say, a parent, a couple of grandparents and possibly two or three great-grandparents in a number of 2150 cottages on the family estate and were making them allowances suitable to their respective ages it would yet be almost beyond his power to prevent them from reasserting themselves should they desire to do so.

A man's father, still in the prime of life at seventy, might decide to set up in business afresh, in competition against the old business he had just relinquished to his son. He might even, with his more mature experience, cut out the old firm altogether, and then all the difficulties and inconveniences would begin over again.—London Spectator.

Advertisement for Golden Gate Coffee. High grade means high price. Golden Gate Coffee. Sold on merit. No prizes—no crockery—no coupons. Nothing but satisfaction. J. A. FOLGER & CO. San Francisco ESTABLISHED 1850

CONDEMNNS APATHY.

Jewish Divine Says Christians Are Weefully Silent on Massacres.

Chicago, Nov. 18.—The apathy of Christian ministers and churchmen in the face of the massacres of Russian Jews was condemned last night by Dr. A. Hirschberg in an address to the members of the North Side Jewish congregation.

"When the very stones of the streets cry out for justice what have our preachers of Christianity to say?" he asked. "We have been waiting patiently for some strong and manly sentiment from the Christian world, knowing full well that such an expression would appeal more strongly to the Russian Government than all the prayers and petitions of Jewish organizations and deputations, but we have waited in vain."

"If ever there was a challenge from God to Christianity that is to justify and vindicate itself as the religion of justice and humanity it is in those scenes and the prayers of a persecuted people for succor and sympathy. Thus far the challenge has remained unanswered."

"With the exceptions of the vigorous editorials of the American press, the philanthropy of a Carnegie and the half hearted utterances of a handful of clergymen, the Christian world has been painfully and woefully silent. It is not, however, in a spirit of resentment that I speak tonight but of sorrow and regret that there is not for the Jews as there was for the negro, a Garson to plead his cause before the bar of justice and in the parliament of humanity."

SIMPLE HEALTH RULES.

Temperance, No Worry, a Youthful Mind, Plenty of Sleep.

A famous New York physician, now hale and handsome at seventy-five, sums up his half a century of medical practice and observation in these simple rules of health:

First.—Be temperate in all things, in matters of amusement or study as well as in regard to foods and drinks. To be temperate in all things, however, does not imply that one must be a prohibitionist about anything.

Second.—Don't be afraid to go to sleep, for sleep is the best restorer of wasted energies. Sleep a certain number of hours every night and then remember that a short nap during the day is a safer rejuvenator than a cocktail.

Third.—Don't worry either about the past or the future. To waste a single hour in regret for the past, as senseless as to send good money after that which has been irretrievably lost. To fret oneself about what the future may have in store is about as reasonable as to attempt to brush back the tide of the ocean with a broom. Worry, of whatever kind, banishes contentment, and contentment is a necessity of youth.

Fourth.—Keep the mind youthful. Live in the present with all the other young people. Don't get to be reminiscient. Let the old people talk about the past, for the mere act of thinking about old things reminds the mind of its years. Reminiscences are dangerous, whether they be soothing or sweet or sad, for they characterize old age and must be sedulously avoided by those who would be ever young.

Fifth.—Keep up with the times. Don't fall behind the procession. To accomplish this learn one new fact every day. The mind that is satisfied to live upon the lessons it learned in its youth soon grows old and musty. To keep young it must be fresh and active—that is, abreast with the times. The old methods of thought and the old facts may have been correct enough once upon a time, but that time has passed. Today they are obsolete and only amusing as relics of antiquity. To remain young, therefore, one must keep the storehouse of the memory clear of all such rubbish. Throw away one of the mildewed relics every day and replace it with some newer, fresher and more up to date fact.

Here, then, is this New York physician's secret of perennial youth in a nutshell:

Be temperate! Don't be afraid to go to sleep! Don't worry! Keep the mind youthful. And—keep up with the times!

It is not a difficult rule of life to follow. It is ever so much easier than wandering about strange lands in search of hidden springs. It is somewhat pleasanter than stewing over ill smelling crucibles. Moreover it has the advantage of being thoroughly practicable, which makes it well worth trying.—New York World.

Coins and the Cross.

The symbol of the cross was associated with the earliest coins in Christendom, and today the crusado is one of the coins of Spain. A cross was cut on Anglo-Saxon and Norman money that it might be readily broken into halves and quarters for giving change, and when cut coins were abolished money continued to be marked on one side with the cross, like our modern florin. In this way it became common in the sixteenth century to say, "He hasn't a cross," as we say, "He hasn't a penny." Shakespeare frequently uses it in this sense, and Massinger played on the double meaning of the word: "The devil sleeps in my pocket. I have no cross to drive him from it."—London Express.

WILL BUILD NEW ROAD.

Sausalito, Cal., Nov. 18.—A new railroad into California from Boise City, Idaho, with lines lapping the rich mining, lumber and grain belts of Washington and Oregon, and terminating in Sausalito, with ferry service to San Francisco, is what was promised to the Sausalito town trustees at their last regular meeting. The proposition was made by a representative of the California Inland Empire Railway, backed by the resources of St. Louis capitalists and the St. Louis Trust Company.

Chapped Hands.

Wash your hands with warm water, dry with a towel and apply Chamberlain's Salve just before going to bed, and a speedy cure is certain. This salve is also unequalled for skin diseases. For sale by Frank Hart and leading druggists.

Not a cent wanted, unless you are cured. If you are sick and ailing, take Holister's Rocky Mountain Tea. A great blessing to the human family. Makes you well—keeps you well. 35 cents Tea or Tablets. Sold by Frank Hart.

Latest Papeterie

PRICE AND DESCRIPTION ON EVERY BOX IN SHOW WINDOW.

CLOSER INSPECTION ON THE COUNTER.

J. N. Griffin

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Advertisement for Sweet Apple Cider. Another Shipment of Sweet Apple Cider. Received today.

NEW NAVAL ORANGES AND ALL KINDS OF FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

ASTORIA GROCERY 523 Commercial St. Phone Main 681

Advertisement for Cloisone Vases. A Fine Display of Cloisone Vases. Ranging in price from \$1.25 to \$2.00. can be seen at the Yokohama Bazar 623 Commercial Street, Astori

THE REAL TEST Of Herpicide is in Giving it a Thorough Trial.

There is only one test by which to judge of the efficiency of any article and that is by its ability to do that which it is intended to do. Many hair vigors may look nice and smell nice, but the point is—do they eradicate Dandruff and stop falling hair? No, they do not, but Herpicide does, because it goes to the root of the evil and kills the germ that attacks the papilla from whence the hair gets its life. Letters from prominent people everywhere are daily proving that Newbro's Herpicide stands the "test of use." It is a delightful dressing, clear, pure and free from oil or grease. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c. in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich. Eagle Drug Store, 351-353 Bond St. Owl Drug Store, 540 Com. St., T. F. Laurin, Prop. "Special Agent."

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Astoria National Bank

At Astoria, in the State of Oregon, at the close of business, November 9, 1905.

Table with columns for RESOURCES and LIABILITIES. Includes items like Loans and discounts, Overdrafts, U. S. Bonds, Capital stock paid in, Surplus fund, etc.

State of Oregon, County of Clatsop, I, J. E. Higgins, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. E. HIGGINS, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of November, 1905. E. Z. FERGUSON, Notary Public.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE First National Bank

At Astoria, in the State of Oregon, at the close of business, November 9, 1905.

Table with columns for RESOURCES and LIABILITIES. Includes items like Loans and discounts, Overdrafts, U. S. Bonds, Capital stock paid in, Surplus fund, etc.

State of Oregon, County of Clatsop, I, S. S. Gordon, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. S. S. GORDON, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of November, 1905. G. A. COOLIDGE, Notary Public. Correct—Attest: W. F. McGREGOR, G. C. FLAVEL, JACOB KAMM, Directors.

Advertisement for Accordion, Sunburst and Knife Pleating. To Order. STEAM PROCESS. No Hot Irons, No Burning of Goods. Miss O. Gould. Eighth Floor, Marquam Building, PORTLAND. Prompt and Careful Attention Given to all Out-of-Town Orders.