

## LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER

RE COLLINS, Editor  
F N HAYDEN, Manager

TOLEDO.....OREGON

There isn't much more to be said about the new spring millinery.

It is with kidnaping as with other things, a man can't drink and make a success of it.

A cow in Minnesota ate into a bag of concrete. That may explain some of the steak we get.

Human nature is the same in village and city. Father takes Willy to the circus in New York and Thompson's Corners.

Mr. Roosevelt is indeed a lucky journalist. He gets a good long vacation in less than a month after he starts to work.

It may be only a rumor, but a report comes from Spain to the effect that King Alphonso is trying to raise a mustache.

Scientists say that camels originated in America, which serves to explain how they happened to get a hump on themselves.

Child stealing is bad enough, but what must be thought of the conscienceless scoundrel who takes a dozen good hens?

The first thing Germany knows the English parliament will pass a law making the building of battle ships by Germany a misdemeanor.

Fashionable tailors announce that men will have their hips padded this spring. Anything except the revival of spring bottom "pants."

Colorado train robbers recently robbed a Pullman porter of nearly \$15. This porter evidently didn't belong to the Fraternal Order of Train Robbers.

It is proposed in Cleveland to pay commissioners \$40,000 a year for overseeing the street car service there. We predict that Cleveland will find it easy to get commissioners.

The bee sting as a remedy for rheumatism is being revived. But if the bee sting is good, why wouldn't the sting of a yellow jacket, which is several horsepower stronger, be still better?

One of the German scientists announces that whales' milk possesses great merits as a food for man. This being the case, we may expect counterfeit whales' milk to appear in the market ere long.

Some New York farmers asked the state commission of agriculture in New York city to undertake to persuade families to go from the city into the country for the summer, and work on the land. Even if they had to work for their board and care fare, life in the open would be worth while to many growing boys who ordinarily have to spend the hot months cooped up in the crowded town.

The agents sent here by the little nations on the outskirts of the civilized world and their lots rich in heartaches. They are alone among a people to them alien in speech, customs and ideals. That is the acme of loneliness. Their power is negligible, their standing noticed only by the official happening to be in the State Department when they call. And their labor is, as a rule, to beg their countries out of trouble with the offended United States or to beseech the American republic's aid in escaping the wrath of some other big power. Worse than that, there is usually trouble at home, in the treasury or on the throne itself, acute and keeping the ministers' nerves on edge.

When it comes to any danger of German invasion of England, it is not worth considering. It is true that Great Britain has in her history been overrun and conquered by the Romans, the Norsemen and the Normans, but under very different circumstances from any that now exist. Such an attempt on the part of Germany could only be made after having waged a successful war on the sea, disabling the British navy, and then it would be impossible to land a force large enough to be a peril before it would be confronted by many times its number and driven into the sea. Englishmen can be trusted to defend their homes if need be, but it is almost impossible to imagine conditions under which any invasion of Great Britain would be attempted. There is everywhere a profound and growing desire among nations for deep peace, and a realization that the best use to put another country to is not to fight it, but to trade with it.

President Gomez seems to appreciate fully the spirit of his people which is

the source of greatest danger to the national life of Cuba. He furthermore has the courage to speak plainly regarding it in his message to the Cuban congress, hoping that the new republic, through self-discipline, may curb the characteristics for which southern races in general are unfortunately noted. The Cuban president links the tendency to form and maintain third parties with the individual tendency toward rebellion against everything wearing the badge of discipline or authority. Perhaps the manifestation of the rebellious tendency is not due so much to antagonism to all authority as it is to authority directed by another person. The great trouble with many of the Cuban people, those fitted only to be hewers of wood and drawers of water, is that they want to be generals or governors. There are others of more or less capacity who are natural marplots. It may seem unbecoming to hurl stones at leaders who place personal ambition above stability of government as long as we have some glass houses in our own country, but it is a fact that the personal equation finds its most grotesque manifestations among our southern neighbors. Thus far the government of the new Cuba has dealt admirably with the evil that is recognized to be the great national peril. The summary treatment of an incipient insurrection, which tended to inflame the spirit of which Gomez complains, set a good example. If there is firm dealing with the chronic malcontents and at the same time the masses are educated up to sound ideas of the object of government, the Cuban ship of state, it is to be hoped, will find its course lying in calm waters. The country's finances are in good condition, and all that appears necessary to the republic's success is a willingness to work for the prosperity of all and the cultivation of the true national spirit.

All true labor is sacred, and "blessed is he who has found his work," says Carlyle. An American poet extols labor as life, worship, glory, honor and other beautiful things. While the poets and moralists and makers of saws and maxims unite in the praise of industry, there are but few who have any good words for idleness. One of the first rhymes taught children is that "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do." The example of the ant and the busy bee are held up as worthy of human imitation, and we are gravely informed that "though slaves may indulge in sloth, it is a most royal thing to labor." The importance of being up and doing is illustrated by such familiar proverbs as "the early bird catches the worm." But all the while the fact is ignored that if the worm were not up and stirring when he might just as well be in bed, he wouldn't be caught by the early bird; and we know perfectly well that slaves never can or do indulge in sloth, and are well aware that the ant and busy bee only work the first half of their lives, in order to lay up a store which will enable them to pass the other half in eating and sleeping. While agreeing with Carlyle that to have found one's true work is blessedness, we need not believe it is a blessed thing to work all the time. While most people are overwhelmed with work, the few who are overwhelmed with leisure do not begin to derive the enjoyment from it that the busy man obtains from his little snatches of idleness. To stand idle in the market place and cry, "No man has hired me," is not pleasant to the starving man. For him the "dolce far niente" has no delights, but when it comes as the reward of work well done, it is sweet. Dr. Johnson, himself a great worker, said that "all hope some day to be idle." They are willing to toil up the hill of life in their early years in the hope of descending its downward slope in idleness. Wouldn't it be better to throw little episodes of idleness into one's early life, and not work so hard as to bring decrepitude into one's later years? Between labor and idleness there should be a golden mean.

### The Fear of Thirteen.

The fearful grip which this number thirteen superstition continues to have upon the hearts of men and women in all walks of life is incomprehensible, says O. S. Marden, in Success Magazine. Yet every intelligent person knows that nothing in this world can possibly take place without a cause, and that the cause must be sufficient to produce an effect. The most ignorant person, it would seem, should know that the arbitrary number, thirteen, has no more power to produce any effect, to cause any calamity, than a drop of ink. The fact that the ink or paint, instead of being in the shape of a round drop, is put into the form of the number thirteen, does not add any force or power to it. A drop of ink or paint on the door of a hotel room would have just as much power to produce harm as it would if formed into the figure thirteen.

A man needs a friend not to flatter him, but to strengthen him in his weak points.

A boy likes pig so well he never knows when it is poor.

# WOMEN AND FASHION

### Hair Roll Will Comb.

Naturally it was a New York man who was so impressed by the amazing coiffures he saw about him that he invented the combined hair roll and comb. Realizing the importance of a pompadour as an ornament, this man constructed a roll on which it can be built securely and on which it will weather.

ment (overcoat, suit or dress, anything of woolen or cotton material), brush thoroughly, and let soak for twenty-four hours. Take out, let drip until almost dry (don't wring), hang in the air until dry, then press as usual. Water will fall off as from the proverbial 'duck's back.' One can use a suit treated in this way on hunting trips and in a driving rain, and come home dry. It does not destroy or interfere with the ventilation or injure the fabric in the slightest degree. The quantities as given here cost about 20 cents, and will successfully waterproof an overcoat and suit, or in proportion."

**POMPADOUR COMB.** er windy days and uphold the weight of Merry Widow hats. This superstructure consists of a roll of fine wire netting, inside of which are affixed three combs, curved so that they conform to the curve of the roll. These combs, of course, pass through the hair and hold both the roll and the pompadour in place. The advantage of the wire roll over the old-fashioned hair "rat" are many and obvious. It is much lighter and cleaner and cooler in summer and it holds the hair up much better than the soft hair "rat." With the old style a woman never knew but that the pompadour might be mashed as flat as a flounder when she took her hat off. With the wire roll she knows it won't.

### The Too-Clever Woman.

Man unjustly accuses woman of enjoying a monopoly of vanity, when, as a matter of fact, no woman is any more vain than most men, and in some respects mere man is so much more vain than woman that comparison is ridiculous. A good many men spend as much time as any belle over their attire and the manner of its assumption on state occasions, but the real vanity of man concerns his brains. He likes a clever woman, but the very instant he suspects she is cleverer than he, he takes fright. His vanity is hurt.

Inasmuch as awe and love are not given to rambling leafy lanes hand in hand, and man in his superiority likes to believe woman dependent upon him mentally as well as for creature needs, the woman who is really clever will never allow her cleverness to obtrude itself too strongly upon men. Wit is a good servant, but a bad master. The girl who acquires a reputation for putting on airs, or being "smart," is never popular among men. The too-clever woman is handicapped by her cleverness. It sometimes pays to pamper foolish, egotistic man, and use wit with discretion.

### Stunning Cloth Costume.



Wood brown chiffon broadcloth was used in the construction of a stunning gown pictured in above illustration. The front panel is trimmed on each side from shoulder to foot with brown velvet covered buttons, as are the pointed pieces on each side. The round collar and stock are white lace, the former trimmed with a band and bow of narrow velvet ribbon in a lovely shade of maroon, matching that used for the turban, whose only decoration is a full white algerette. A handsome sable pelerine completes the costume.

### To Make Cloth Waterproof.

"Take 8 ounces of sugar of lead, 8 ounces of powdered alum and 2 1/2 gallons of lukewarm water," says Woman's Home Companion for April. "Mix in a tub and let stand for twenty-four hours. Stir thoroughly when first mixed and occasionally for the first hour, to dissolve the ingredients. Take the gar-

ment (overcoat, suit or dress, anything of woolen or cotton material), brush thoroughly, and let soak for twenty-four hours. Take out, let drip until almost dry (don't wring), hang in the air until dry, then press as usual. Water will fall off as from the proverbial 'duck's back.' One can use a suit treated in this way on hunting trips and in a driving rain, and come home dry. It does not destroy or interfere with the ventilation or injure the fabric in the slightest degree. The quantities as given here cost about 20 cents, and will successfully waterproof an overcoat and suit, or in proportion."

### Tads and Fancies in Dress

Foliage colorings abound.

Enormous black cherries are used on some of the hats.

Coats for girls' suits are plain and almost straight.

The latest Parisian novelty is the hand-tucked waist.

Some of the standing collars are hemstitched around the top.

Belts will match the skirts instead of the waists this season.

Most of the new crepe blouses are inset with Irish crochet lace.

Pretty little neck bows are made of colored open work embroidery.

The new hats, almost without exception, show exaggerated crowns.

Swiss embroidery, whether hand done or machine, gives excellent effects.

Some of the colored linens for suits have a plu stripe of white through them.

Sleeves are longer and flatter and they closely follow the lines of the arm.

Hair ornaments are large, the newest barrettes being from two to three inches wide.

A charming finish to the waist is the tie known as the directoire, made of crochet lace.

Dainty hand-painted lace blouses are being worn with the dressy tailored suits.

Tulle is to be much worn for sashes and to veil and tone down an otherwise garish gown.

Overdresses of one sort or another are seen everywhere on the more elaborate gowns.

Filled frocks—not as frilly as of old, but more stuffily charming—have been seen on which little ruffles of lace and gauze trim both skirt and bodice.

Some effective cloth gowns, simple enough for walking costumes, yet smart enough for paying calls, are being made in close, but not tight-fitting robes.

### Beauty Tip.

The carriage of the figure is even more important than the lines of the figure itself. A beautiful figure poorly carried shows none of its beauty, while a poor figure well carried with grace and dignity gives a distinction which is in itself beautiful. To acquire a good carriage it is necessary to study the required pose carefully in the mirror, to then remember to take that pose whenever rising from a chair, and to hold it steadfastly, says Harper's Bazar. It requires a constant watchfulness which makes one self-conscious at first, but in time becomes a habit—shoulders back and down, abdomen in, head up and chin in.

### Wash Up, Not Down.

When washing painted walls or varnished woodwork most people begin at the top and wash down, the water running down over the dirt, causing streaks to appear, which are hard to rub out. You can avoid this by starting at the bottom and washing up. A good cleanser for this purpose is castile soap, and a half pound to one and a half gallons of water. Boil until dissolved.



HEALTH BEAUTY

A mustard plaster for a young child should be half flour.

A couple of soda mints, or a teaspoonful of cooking soda in water, will often stave off a sick headache.

For sudden attacks of rheumatism, pains in the joints, etc., a liniment

made of mustard and water will often prove an effective temporary remedy.

Don't neglect the value of sunlight, fresh air and a good digestion as beauty makers. Live out of doors and eat sparingly, and the measure of beauty that is yours will be sensibly enhanced.

The flat effect on the top of the head, so much in vogue at present, should not be adopted by the girl or woman of round, full-faced type. She should be faithful to the pompadour raised well above the forehead, and the hair puffed slightly at the sides, no matter what fashion demands.

Gray hair requires more care than brown, blonde or black, in order to bring out the delicate shade. If not carefully washed and not immaculately clean it will be streaky and inclined to show yellowish tones, which are far from pretty and not nearly so becoming and dignified as pure white or gray.

The best way to overcome scrawny arms is to practice tensing exercises many times daily. Stretch the arm at right angles to the body, holding themselves very taut; clench the hand and draw up to the shoulder, using as much force as if lifting a heavy weight. Repeat until the arm begins to get stiff. Massaging the arms with hot olive oil for fifteen minutes night and morning will also help to make them plump.

### A Draped Costume.



This gown is of empire design, made of dull pink messaline. The yoke and sleeves are of tucked chiffon in a pale pink that is almost white. The trimming is of gold lace applique. The hat is of pink corded silk, adorned with black, uncurled ostrich feathers. The long ermine scarf is finished with heavy gold tassels.

### Mending Stockings.

The feet of new stockings sometime, shrink so that they are too small for the wearer. They may be remodeled in this way: Cut out the heels, open the leg so that from the toe to the end of the opening is the desired length of foot. Make or cut from some other pair the heels and as much of the foot as is needed to lengthen out the first pair and insert in the opening. Be sure to cut the heel and portion of the foot deep enough so that the stocking will not be too small across the instep. This is much better than putting in entirely new feet, as there will be no seams near the toes, and the feet usually shrink only in length.

### Women Doctors in Prisons.

France has found that women physicians in the prisons are very successful, and no doubt they might do much to bring to a proper frame of mind the poor convicts, who are in many cases only the victims of circumstances and are only too happy to receive the hopeful and encouraging word a woman is usually so able to give.

### Simple Suggestion.

Looking to please the women, The tailor new designs— Another change in gowncraft— He leaves out all the lines. Now, if he really wanted, In men he could joy brew By the determination To drop the figures, too. —New York Sun.