

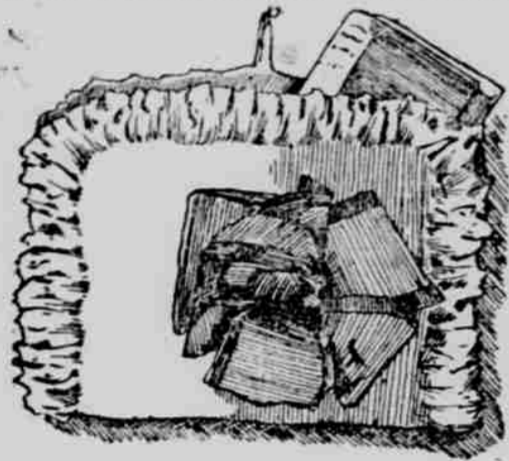
NEWSPAPER HOLDER.

A Convenient and Pretty Article for the sitting-room.

This is a very convenient, pretty and useful article to hang in a sitting-room, or on the outside wall of a house under the shade of a piazza roof, to catch the papers, which, for want of a convenient receptacle, are apt to lie scattered on the floor.

Cut for the foundation a piece—twenty-four inches long and fourteen wide—of straw matting, coffee-sacking, very coarse foundation muslin, or anything of this sort that can be doubled without breaking, and is soft enough to allow a needle to pass through. Round the four corners, then cut from India silk, cretonne, Turkey red, or any similar material, either figured or plain, a strip one yard long and four inches and a half wide. Gather this on both edges, and commencing in the middle of the long side of the foundation, sew it two inches from the edge up one side, across the top, and down the other side. Then draw it over the edge and catch it down one inch below, thus making a full puff.

Cut a piece of material twenty-three and a half inches long and fourteen inches wide, turn the edge in and baste it on the deepest side of the puff, covering its raw edges. Run or hem it neatly down the middle of the puff. At the end of the puff, the material must be slashed and turned in to cover them, then the remainder is drawn smoothly over the half of the lining not finished by the puff, turned down over the edge and basted inside. Next cut a lining, either of the same material as the outside or of a contrast-



NEWSPAPER HOLDER.

ing color, long and wide enough to cover the raw edges, baste it down smoothly, turn the edge under and hem it. Then fold together bag fashion the broadest side of the puff on the outside, catch the four corners firmly together, sew a loop of the material three meters long on the outside of the back at the middle to hang it by. If ribbon can be had, make a bow with loops and short ends and place it on the right-hand side of the holder, about an inch inside of the puff. Three-quarters of a yard of ribbon three inches wide will be needed, and the color may match or contrast with the material. A pretty effect can be obtained by having both the bow and the puff the same color, and the covering a pretty contrast. A gathered rosette of the material can be used instead of ribbon; for instance, light-blue crepe cloth for the puff and the rosette, and Turkey red for the covering.—Harper's Young People.

AN ELEGANT SCARF.

It Makes a Beautiful Appearance with Very Little Work.

One of the most perfectly satisfactory scarfs, because making a beautiful appearance with very little work, is made out of scrim and ribbon. The illustration indicates the manner in which this scarf is made so plainly that a description is almost unnecessary.

The materials used in the scarf shown in the illustration are a yard of scrim of an open pattern, and a yard each of light blue and old rose satin ribbon. Half a dozen skeins each of rope silk, of the same shade of light blue and old rose as the ribbon, and a dozen tassels of each shade, complete the list of materials.

The ribbon should be the width of the plain part of the scrim, and should be basted down so that it comes just to the edges of the open-work part.



SCARF OF SCRIM AND RIBBON.

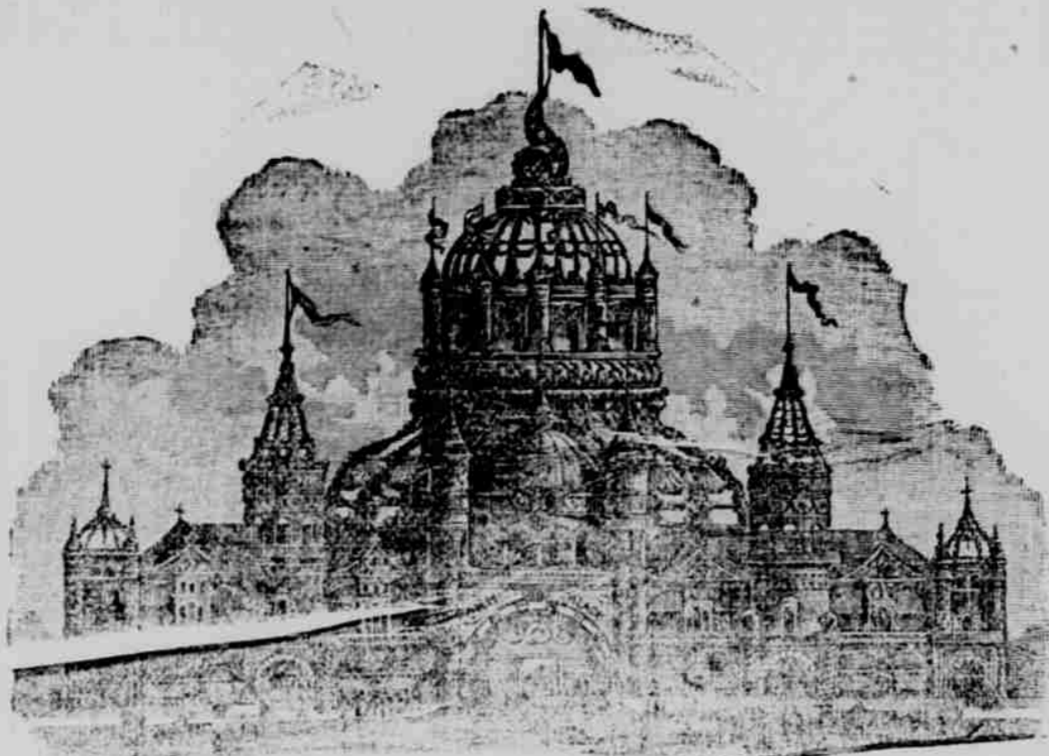
The old rose ribbon is then brier-stitched down with the blue rope silk, and the blue ribbon with the old rose silk. Another row of brier-stitching is worked down each of the narrow strips of plain scrim, that intervene between the narrow and the wide strips of open work.

The clusters of three threads that are separated from each other in the narrow row of open work are decorated with over-and-over stitches of old rose and pale blue silk alternately. The ends of the scarf are turned up and hemmed and the tassels sewed on, with the colors alternating. The scarf was then caught up in the middle with a bow of ribbon made of the two shades of ribbon. The ribbon used in the bow was not included in the two yards mentioned in the list of materials. The sides of the scarf are also hemmed and finished with a row of brier stitching.—Good Housekeeping.

If the eyes are tired and inflamed from loss of sleep, by sitting up late or long travel, apply in the morning soft white linen dripping with hot water—as hot as you can bear it—laying the cloth upon the lids. You will feel the eyes strong and free from pain or distress in half an hour.

SIoux CITY CORN PALACE.

The Elaborate Structure and Great Industrial Exhibition to be Open October 1st.



The Sioux City Corn Palace is nearly completed and will be ready for exhibition Oct. 1. The Palace which in the past has attracted visitors from all sections of the union and which has given universal satisfaction to those who have attended, will this year surpass in splendor any former attempts. Eastern Nebraska should feel interested in this enterprise inasmuch as our soil is similar if not superior to that included in the great corn belt of Iowa, and while the corn palace is an Iowa enterprise it can be plainly seen that it cannot but advertise the country within a radius of several hundred miles.

THE DEADLY UNDERTOW

AND THE FATAL CLASP OF THE EVER-STEALTHY "SEA PUSS."

Dangerous Ocean Currents Along the Shore—How They Are Produced and How They May Be Avoided—Advice That Surf Bathers Should Heed.

The many deaths by drowning on the New Jersey coast have caused a great deal of discussion. Some attribute the loss of young Brokaw to the presence of a "sea puss;" others say it was simply an ordinary undertow, while the conservative claim that it was neither.

The majority of people do not know the difference between a tide and a current, but believing the words to be synonymous, use them indiscriminately. A tide is the alternate rising and falling of the waters caused by the unequal attraction of the sun and moon, while a current is a moving of a mass of water that may or may not rise, but has only one direction. Currents are sometimes produced by strong winds, but generally by a difference of level and the configuration of the bottom.

The first thing to avoid is the undertow, which is always strongest in water about waist deep. If the bather would venture out further or remain nearer the shore he would escape the strength of the undertow. This disturbance of the water is confined to no particular locality, though it is stronger in some places than in others, owing to the trend of the shore. It is caused by the rushing out of the water under the surface after being thrown up on the beach, and is always strongest in an angry surf. One may judge of the strength of the undertow by the height of the waves as they break and the velocity which they impart to objects along the beach.

The explanation of the undertow is simple. The approaching waves have a velocity depending upon the strength of the wind. So have the receding ones, but this is due to gravity and depends upon the angle of inclination of the beach. The breakers, therefore, with their greater velocity, run over the top of the waves, while the receding water keeps below.

THE DREADED "SEA PUSS."

Eddies are simply partial currents that take an opposite direction to the parent stream, and are produced entirely by the trend of the shore. Wherever there is a recession of the beach or "pocket," as it is called, there will be found eddies. They are of no consequence, however, and of little or no danger to the bather.

We now come to a disturbance of the water, the very name of which causes a panic among bathers. The "sea puss" has no place in physical geography; in fact, no scientist has deigned to notice this phenomenon. Webster does not even give a definition of it in his unabridged dictionary. In The Century it is defined as "a swirl of the undertow making a small whirlpool on the surface of the water; a local outward current dangerous to bathers. Also called sea pounce and sea purse."

How the "sea puss" is formed no scientist states, but in all probability it is due to the same causes as the whirlpool, to which it is closely allied. When two currents, with different sets and drifts, meet at a point in the water, the result is a motion of rotation, with a diameter and velocity depending upon the resistance with which it meets. The whirlpool or "sea puss" is given a motion of translation, which it takes from the stronger of the two currents. Now there is often a slight southerly current setting parallel to the shore along the Jersey and Long Island coasts. This sometimes meets another setting to the westward and at the union of the two is formed the "sea puss," which moves slowly to the southward and eastward.

OCEAN CURRENTS.

This westward current may be due to strong winds, or to a storm many miles out at sea. Far away to the eastward, the water is piled up and driven landward, where it is smooth and undisturbed. In this way it is possible that the "sea puss" may be formed under cloudless skies and in unruffled water.

cannot a dumber be caught in the swirl, it is useless to attempt to swim against it. The wiser plan would be to keep his head above water and swim with it, gradually nearing the edge until he is out of its unwelcome radius of action.

Professor Maury, formerly a lieutenant in the United States navy, attributes offshore currents to a difference in the temperature and density of sea water at different places.

Another proof of the presence of submarine currents is the fact that in all deep sea soundings the line has never yet ceased to run out even after the lead has reached the bottom. Should it be held fast in the boat it will invariably part, showing when two or three miles of it are out that the undercurrents are sweeping against the bight of it with what seamen call a "swigging force," and that no twine, however strong, has yet been able to withstand this.

Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort, when in command of her majesty's steam frigate Friedrichstein in the Mediterranean, also made some important discoveries in this direction. In the archipelago he found the counter currents so strong that they often prevented the steering of his ship. In one instance when the water was very clear he lowered the lead with colored shreds of bunting attached to every yard. These pointed in different directions all round the compass.—W. Nephew King, Jr., in New York Recorder.

Eskimo Mourning Customs.

All Eskimos are superstitious about death, and, although they hold festivals in memory of departed friends, they will usually carry a dying person to some abandoned hut, there to drag out his remaining days without food, medicine, water or attendance. After the death of a husband or a wife the survivor cuts the front hair short and fasts for twenty-five days.—St. Louis Republic.

THE LAMENT OF DAPHNIS.

O nymph, whose faith I have so weakly kept, O love, whose smile I never more may see, Pity the tears these sightless eyes have wept, And let me plead once more, once more, with thee!

I did not dream in love's first golden hour That from mine eyes thine image e'er could pass, I saw thy pictured face in every flower, And heard thy footsteps in the whispering grass.

The birds and waters echoed thy dear voice, Thine eyes smiled at me from the stars above, In sleep of thee I dreamed—woke to rejoice, And tell again the story of our love.

The tale is done! My punishment is just, I lifted up mine eyes, I turned away, And lo! the flower within my hand was dust, And darkened was the light of love's second day.

Yet think not that my heart strayed with mine eyes, Nay, love, for it was shrined within thine own.

Canst thou its pleadings evermore despise? Is thy warm beauty hardened into stone?

His work but half complete, Death stands at the And will not end the misery begun, Night, rattling, tells my tale to every star, And the day mocks me with the heartless sun.

But hope still lingers while my lips can pray, And through the endless dark I grope for thee, Thinking, perchance, upon some happy day Thou wilt relent and turn again to me—

Wilt turn again to be my guide, my light, And pleading, hoping, in the dark I wait For thee or Death to end the weary night: O love, dear love, I pray, come not too late!—Annie Louise Brakenridge in Kate Field's Washington.

In many places out of New England—and there are few such banks except in the eastern states—there is no institution where five dollars when saved, can be put at interest.

The South American trumpet tree might furnish a band with musical instruments, inasmuch as its hollow branches are utilized for horns and also for drums.

One and the Same.

Kate—Where will you go after leaving here? Clara—We think of going to Baah Haahbah. Kate—Where the mischief is that? Clara—On the coast of Maine. Kate—Is it near Bar Harbor? Clara (ici)—It is Baah Haahbah.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

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