### Two of a Kind.

A minister of the gospel once said that a newspaper that told the truth, and the whole truth, could not be a pecuniary success. It appears to us that the minister presumes to talk upon a subject about which, in all probability, he is not sufficiently informed to speak authoritatively, and that he makes his assertions too strong, but yet we are all aware that such is the case to too great an extent. Newspapers deal with all classes of people, in all callings—saint and sinner; and while we deny that newspapers as a rule voluntarily and with premeditation wilfully misrepresent, we are aware that too often in dealing with the faults of their readers they deal timidly, or, in other words, attempt to court their friendship and yet correct their vices. This is only human nature, beheld in every calling, but we believe that, until the press strikes out boldly, courting only the voice of conscience, will it attain that exalted position, as a swayer of the minds of men; as a promulgator of human thought, to which it is justly entitled.

But we are here reminded of an old and familiar saying—"those who live in glass houses should never throw stones." It is true that the ministry, often times, goes hand in hand with the press with white wash brush and pleasant words, magnifying little virtues into large ones and attributing to gross sins the cloak of petty excusable misdoings. Many times the minister, were he to tell the whole truth about his church members, alive or dead, might preach to empty pews.

But these cases are extremes. Were the people of this country to dispense with the press they would cast aside the most wonderful device for the promulgation of thought ever devised among men; a medium, which, for the directness, strength and persistence of its influence, has no equal among the agencies of human utterance. Likewise with the ministry. Obliterate the results of its influence through the ages past and you have a heartless, cruel, superstitious race; an uncivilized people and a lost world. Each have faults, and each have virtues.

### County Court.

In the matter of the estate of Mary Carnes, deceased. Hearing on petition for appointment of Annie M. Martin, administratrix. Bond fixed at $1,200.

Americus V. Durell et al. Hearing on petition of R. G. Doom to intervene, continued until Aug. 31, 2 p. m.

State Bank of Elmwood vs. Henry Hollenbeck. Suit on promissory notes. Hearing, Sept. 3, 10 a. m.

State Bank of Elmwood vs. James Boyce. Suit on promissory note Hearing, Sept. 3, 2 p. m.

In the matter of the application of Ella Sefton for an order directing the administrator of estate of W. H. Sefton, deceased, to pay residue of estate for her. Trial to court and taken under advisement, pending settlement of estate of Alice Sefton deceased, in Saunders county, Neb

Miller & Richardson vs. J. T. A. Hoover. Suit on note for $409.35. Default of defendant entered and judgment for plaintifi for $614.

In the matter of the estate of Wm. Wehrbein, deceased. Hearing on final settlement. Accounts of Fred Wehrbein, administrator, allowed Residue of personal estate, $656.27. Decree of distribution and assignment of realty.

David Wise vs. Flower & Anthony Hearing on motion to dissove attachment, argued, substituted and by consent taken under advisement until Sept. 7.

J. C. Cummins & Son vs. John Robins. Continued on application of defendant until September 3, 10 a. m.

In the matter of the last will and testament of Julius Schrader, deceased. Accounts of G. W. Adams, executor, allowed. Decree of discharge entered and real estate assigned to Emil Schrader, legatee under the will.

License to wed issued to Mr. Clarence Wayant, age 25, of Idaho, and Miss Ella Stotler, age 23, of Union, Neb.

Petition of Aaron C. Loder filed for appointment of Owen Marshall guardian of Winnona D. Watson Jason W. Holloway, Onie M. Holloway and Mary E. Holloway minors. Prayer of petition granted and bond fixed at $2,000.

H. F. Clark vs Elower & Anthony. Hearing on motion to dissolve attachment. Argued, substituted and taken under assignment by consent until Sept. 7.

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Mrs. T. B. Thompson and little daughter from Santiago Cal., who have been visiting relatives in the city, departed to-day for Oskoloosa, Iowa to visit other friends.

Miss Mabel Colvin, a grand daughter of Farther Davis, leaves this morning for Shenandoah, where she will attend the Western Normal College during the winter.

### The Outlook.

Indications are that good times are in store for all classes of people during the coming year. The fertile prairies of the northwest, in response to the industry of the farmer, are yielding bountifully of their richness with the prospect for an increased demand in foreign countries brought about by the partial failure of crops there, and by the extending of our market by reciprocal trade relations established, insure for our farmers a ready market for their surplus products at greatly increased prices. The merchant will then prosper as there will be an incrased demand for merchandise owing to the ability of the farmer to meet his desires. The farmer can employ more laborers at better prices, the merchant will need more assistance and in fact all industries, inasmuch all, to a great extent depend upon the farmer, can afford to give better employment to labor, and prosper in every particular.

### Our City Schools.

The school buildings are under going a process of repairs in order to be ready for more effective work during the coming term. We are authoritatively informed that the high school in particular is receiving some much needed additions. For some time the work of the high school has been hampered somewhat, owing to a lack of the necessary apparatus in the scientific department; but modern appliances have been added to the labratory placing our school on an equal footing with the average iustitution of the country. Those desiring to become more proficient in the elements of the sciences and prepare for a college course, will doubtless be afforded the opportunity.

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While the managers are capable of providing attractions for our county fair and really have already assured us that no pains will be spared to make the fair the best ever held, yet we are led to suggest that a game of ball between the Plattsmouths and some live team would be one of the best possible attractions. We believe in a variety, in order to add spice to the occasion, and doubtless this feature would draw many visitors.

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The following is offered as a cure for tattlers:—Take one pound of root called think twice, one pound of speak once weed, and a sprig of let-alone-other-people's-business, and a sufficient quantity of fluid extract of discretion, steep the whole in a pot of modesty, and it is ready for use. Dose: One teaspoonful just before speaking of your neighbors. It can be used by ladies and gentlemen in any condition of health without the slightest injury. It would be a very good idea to sprinkle your handkerchief and put a few drops on your conscience just before visiting your neighbor. It works like a charm. If you are a downright liar, take a dose of arsenic.—Ex.

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Dr. Livingston and wife came in this morning from Cedar Creek.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Tartsch left this morning for Grand Island to attend the soldiers re-union.

Mrs. Kate Wright and Miss Stella Reed came in last evening to visit Bertie Hyers for a few days.

Carl Seely of Madison, Neb., came down last evening and returned home this morning with his daughter, Vera, who has been visiting the family of David Miller.

R. L. Howe, the efficient and popular B. & M. stenographer leaves this evening for Lincoln, where he will make a short visit with friends and then he will leave for Beatrice where he will visit his sister.

Tom Williams, a staunch republican of Louisville, has allowed his name to come before the people as a candidate for sheriff. He would poll a strong republican vote if nominated.—Elmwood Echo.

Joe Klein arrived this morning on the flyer, fresh from the effete east where he has purchased a stock of clothing and gents' furnishing goods that will for cheapness and quality astonish the natives Joe is a hustler from Hustlerville.

C. J. Martin and family are receiving a visit from John Roming and family of St. Joe. Mr. R. returned home this morning but his family will remain a week longer. He expressed himself as being favorably impressed with our little city and surrounding country.

A few years ago Sam Jones was admired by nearly every one and thousands from nearly all sections of the union flocked to his sermons but Jones is now undergoing a tirade of ridicule and even abuse at the hands of his former admirers The Rev. Mr. Jones opened up a new chapter in the work of the ministry and like a great many new sensational literary productions, it would not stand the test of time. But it is hoped that Rev. Jones will be accorded that credite due him, for he certainly has welded an influence for good.

### BLINDNESS AMONG HORSES.

**Its Causes and Something About Prevention and Proper Treatment.**

It has been stated that blindness is more prevalent among horses in America than among those of other countries. If this is the case the causes of the evil should be investigated and removed if possible without delay. It is the fact that blindness is more prevalent among horses in Ohio than those of any other section of the country. The cases of blindness are attributed in a great measure to overfeeding, the Ohio horses being notoriously fat. It is a common practice to force the fat upon horses intended for sale by stuffing them principally with Indian corn, and keeping them without service in warm, close stables.

This method of feeding soon fattens a horse, but at the same time its digestive functions are injured by the treatment. It is now believed that blindness can be traced to a sympathetic relation between disorder of the digestive organs and the brain, and that through the latter the optic nerve becomes diseased and ends in destroying the vision. Blindness is also frequently transmitted to offspring, and thus an evil, first originating in disease, almost becomes a natural defect by hereditary descent. Errors in feeding horses as is well known, also produce blind staggers and organic disease of the brain, therefore the greatest care should be exercised in feeding them.

In order to prevent the spread of horse blindness it is recommended that whenever the animal shows the least symptoms of the disease it should be kept on a light diet of hay and oats. A horse may be maintained in good condition on twelve pounds of hay and five pounds of oats for daily feed. In breeding horses it is also recommended that all animals showing the least symptoms of organic disease be rejected.

One of the first symptoms incident to blindness, which any person may readily notice, is the disposition of the animal to raise his forelegs unnecessarily high, while, at the same time, the ears are drawn back and forth in quick succession, and thus giving sure evidence that the sagacious animal is sounding the ground over which he travels. These are the principal ideas advanced by most veternarians respecting the cause of prevalent horse blindness in our country and a mode of arresting the spread of the evil. There are some other causes of this disease which appear more evident, any of which are perfectly capable of removal. Blind horses are more common in cities than in the rural districts. This is principally caused by bad stables. Many of them are underground cellars, and with few exceptions all stables are too small. They do not admit a sufficient quantity of fresh air for ventilation and respiration, and this always tends to injure the health of the animals. Light is as essential to the health of horses as that of men, and yet most stables are nearly as dark as dungeons. It would be far better for most of the horses in our cities to be kept in open sheds than in the stables commonly provided for them.

I am also positive that eyeblinds on the harness tend to injure the eyes of horses, and as they are totally useless and unsightly appendages they should be abandoned entirely. The open bridle has become more common, but it should be universal. Tight, close collars, which squeeze the eyes of horses in putting them on, are also very injurious to the eyes of the animals. I have known one case of permanent injury to the eyes of an excellent horse from this cause. Carriage and draft horses should be provided with divided collars, secured either at the top or bottom, so that they are not required to be forced over the heads of the animals.—New York World.

### How to Tell Iron from Steel.

A writer in the Glasgow Engineer, in pointing out some of the most practicable data in testing iron and steel, lays down a simple rule to start with—namely, that in any case where a fracture of iron gives long, silky fibers of a leaden hue, the fibers cohering and twisting together before breaking, it may be considered a tough, soft iron. Further, a medium, even grain, mixed with fibers, is a good sign, while a short and blackish fiber indicates badly refined iron, a very fine grain also denoting a hard and steely iron, which is apt to be cold short and hard to work with the file. Again, coarse grain with a brilliant crystallized fracture and yellow or brown spots, denotes a brittle iron, cold short, working easily when heated and welding well.

Nitric acid will produce a black spot on steel—the darker the spot the harder the steel—while iron, on the contrary, remains bright if touched with that acid. Good steel in its soft state has a curved fracture and a uniform gray lustre, but in its hard state a dull, silvery, uniform white; again, good steel will bear a white heat without falling to pieces, and will crumble under the hammer at a bright heat, while at a middling heat it may be drawn out under the hammer to a fine point.

### The Marvelous Power of Tree Growth.

Washington and Independence squares give illustrations of the wonderful power of tree growth. In 1883 the commissioner of city property took up with the good idea of naming the trees. It was shown that the growth of the trees would either force the labels from their staples or else cause them to stand out in a horizontal line. The commissioner at once had the staples drawn, but for all this in some cases the labels have been torn from their hinges, while others stand out from the trunks as if they were intended as platforms for birds to rest on.

The soft cells, as soft and tender as a mushroom when growing, have yet power enough with ease to lift these metallic plates by the edge and force them into a horizontal position. Any one could lift one of these to such a position if the finger could be gotten for a half inch under the plate, but imagine the force which a sort of yeast like substance must possess, which, getting under but perhaps the sixteenth or eighth of an inch, can yet elevate the plate to a perfectly horizontal line!—Thomas Meehan in Philadelphia Ledger.