

# The Nebraska Advertiser.

ESTABLISHED 1856.  
OLDEST PAPER IN THE STATE.

AUBURN, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1882.

VOL. 27, NO.

## HOLLADAY & EBERLY,

## DRUGGISTS,

SUCCESSORS TO S. H. MADDY.

Have Just Received an Immense Stock of Drugs, Stationery,  
TOILET ARTICLES,

**PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.**

And everything that pertains to the Drug Business. We propose to compete with any firm in the County. Call and see us, and be convinced.  
Physician's Prescriptions and family Receipts carefully prepared.

HOLLADAY & EBERLY, North Auburn, Nebr.

Summer Styles! Summer Styles!

AN IMMENSE STOCK AT THE

## Star Clothing House.

Clothing Equal to Custom Work!  
Boots and Shoes of Every Variety!  
Ladies' Fine Shoes a Specialty!  
Nobby soft and stiff Hats!  
Elegant Furnishing Goods!  
Trunks and Valises by the Hundred!

HURLBUT, Tecumseh, Nebraska.

### BUSINESS CARDS.

**J. H. BROADY,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
Brownville, Neb.

**J. S. STULL,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
Office of County Judge, Brownville, Nebraska.

**A. S. HOLLADAY,**  
Physician, Surgeon, Obstetrician,  
Graduated in 1851. Located in Brownville 1858.  
Office, 21 Main street, Brownville, Neb.

**B. F. WEST, M. D.**  
Physician and Surgeon,  
Calvert, Nebraska.  
OFFICE.—Nickell & Shurt's Drug Store.

**J. M. GLASGOW,**  
--PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON--  
NORTH AUBURN, NEBR.  
Residence—Gilmore's Block.

**D. J. WOOD,**  
NOTARY PUBLIC,  
Lightning, Fire and Wind  
INSURANCE AGENT,

**G. W. CORNELL,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
CALVERT, NEB.  
OFFICE.—One door North of the Nemaha  
County Bank. Will practice in all the Courts  
and attend to Collections.

**J. P. Crother,**  
BOOTS, SHOES,  
AND HARNESS.  
Made and repaired as well as can be done  
anywhere, on short notice, and  
VERY REASONABLE TERMS.  
Nemaha City, Nebr.

**G. W. FAIRBROTHER, SR.**  
Notary Public.

Will pay attention to  
**CONVEYANCING**  
And Land Agency Business.

And taking Depositions, Blank Deeds,  
Mortgages, and all sorts of blanks on hand.

**S. A. Osborn,** **G. W. Taylor**  
NOTARY PUBLIC.

**OSBORN & TAYLOR,**  
ATTORNEYS and  
**Counselors at Law.**

Calvert and Brownville.  
PRACTICE IN THE STATE AND FED-  
ERAL COURTS.

Special attention given to collections and sale of  
**REAL ESTATE.**

**J. B. KELSEY,** **P. P. STARIN,**  
President. Cashier.

## BANK OF AUBURN,

AUBURN, NEBRASKA,  
IS NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS

And offers its Services to the  
*Citizens of Auburn*

—AND—  
**NEMAHA COUNTY,**  
For the transaction of any Business in  
the line of

## Banking.

**Dr. A. Oppermann,**  
Physician and Surgeon,

Has been located in Nemaha County since  
1868. Special attention paid to all ACUTE and  
CHRONIC DISEASES. Affections of the  
**Ear and Eye** skillfully treated.

Artificial eyes always on hand to be  
fitted to suit any size or color. Calls at-  
tended to day or night.  
OFFICE—Northwest corner Court and Second  
Streets.  
RESIDENCE—Southwest corner Main and 2d  
Streets, SHERIDAN, NEB. 2094

## Notice to Farmers

The undersigned has for sale the

## NORWEGIAN PLOWS!

## Harrow

## CULTIVATORS,

Well known to be the best, which he will  
sell cheaper than the cheapest.

Farmers, Call and See.

**B. OTTENS.**

**A. PALMER,**  
PROPRIETOR

## City Bakery,

CALVERT, NEBRASKA.

Fresh Bread, Pies, Cakes,

Etc., always on Hand.

Best Cigars in the City.

Ice Cream!

Remember the place—on the corner,  
south of the Holdrege House.

## Nebraska Advertiser

Entered at the postoffice at South Au-  
burn, Nebraska, as Second Class matter.

### THE VETO.

Full Text of The Message.

Following is the full text of the  
President's message vetoing the river  
and harbor bill:

To the House of Representatives:  
Having watched with much interest  
the progress of House bill number 4,  
242, entitled, "An act making an ap-  
propriation for the construction, re-  
pair, and preservation of certain works  
on the rivers and harbors, and for other  
purposes," and having, since it was  
received, carefully examined it, after  
mature consideration I am constrained  
to return it herewith to the House of  
Representatives, in which it originated,  
without my signature, and with my ob-  
jections to its passage. Many approp-  
riations in the bill are clearly for the  
general welfare, and most beneficial  
in their character. Two of the objects  
for which provision is made were by  
me considered so important, that I felt  
it my duty to object to the bill in the  
House of Representatives. In my mes-  
sage, in December last, I urged the  
vital importance of legislation for the  
reclamation of the marshes and for  
the establishment of harbor lines along  
the Potomac front. In April last, by  
special message, I recommended an ap-  
propriation for the improvement of the  
Mississippi River. It is not necessary  
that I say that when my signature  
would make the bill appropriating for  
these and other valuable National ob-  
jects a law, it is with

### GREAT RELUCTANCE

and only under a sense of duty that I  
withhold it. My principal objection to  
the bill is that it contains appropriations  
for a purpose not for common  
defense or general welfare and which  
do not promote commerce among the  
states. These provisions, on the  
contrary, are entirely for the benefit  
of particular localities in which it is  
proposed to make improvements. I regard  
such appropriation of public money as  
beyond the powers given by the Con-  
stitution to Congress and the Presi-  
dent. I feel more bound to withhold  
my signature from this bill, because of  
the peculiar evils which manifestly  
would result from this infraction of  
the Constitution. Appropriations of  
this nature, to be devoted purely to  
local objects, tend to increase in num-  
ber and amount. As the citizens of  
one state find that money—to raise  
which they, in common with the whole  
country, are taxed—is to be expended  
for local improvement in another state,  
they demand similar benefits for them-  
selves, and it is not unnatural that  
they should seek to indemnify them-  
selves for such of the public funds so  
used by securing appropriations for  
similar improvements in their own  
neighborhood. Thus, as the bill be-  
comes more objectionable, it secures  
more support. This result is invari-  
able, and necessary follows a neglect  
to observe the

### CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITATIONS.

imposed upon the law-making powers.  
The appropriations for river and harbor  
improvements have, under the influ-  
ence to which I have alluded, in-  
creased year by year out of proportion  
to the progress of the country, great as  
that has been. In 1879 the aggregate  
appropriation was \$3,975,900; in 1875,  
\$6,648,517.50; in 1880, \$8,976,500, and  
in 1881, \$11,451,300, while by the pres-  
ent act there is appropriated \$18,743,-  
875. While feeling every disposition  
to leave to the legislature the responsi-  
bility of determining what amount  
should be appropriated for the pur-  
poses of the bill, so long as the approp-  
riations are confined to objects indi-  
cated by the grant of power, I can not  
escape the conclusion that, as part of  
the law-making power of the govern-  
ment, the duty devolves upon me to

withhold my signature from the bill  
containing the appropriations, which,  
in my opinion, greatly exceed in  
amount the needs of the country for  
the present fiscal year. It being the  
usage to provide money for these pur-  
poses by annual appropriation bills,  
the President is, in effect, directed to  
expend so large an amount of money  
within so brief a period that the ex-  
penditure cannot be made economi-  
cally and advantageously. An extrava-  
gant expenditure of the public money  
is an evil not to be measured by the  
value of that money to the people,  
WHO ARE TAXED FOR IT.

They sustain greater injury in the de-  
moralizing effect produced upon those  
who are intrusted with official duty  
through all the ramifications of gov-  
ernment. These objections could be  
removed and every constitutional pur-  
pose readily obtained should Congress  
enact that one-half only of the aggre-  
gate amount provided for in the bill  
be appropriated for expenditure during  
the fiscal year, and that the sum so ap-  
propriated be expended only for such  
objects named in the bill as the Sec-  
retary of War, under the direction of the  
President, shall determine, provided  
that in no case shall the expenditure  
for any one purpose exceed the sum  
now designated by the bill for that pur-  
pose. I feel authorized to make this  
suggestion because of the duty imposed  
upon the President by the Constitution  
to recommend to the consideration of  
Congress such measures as he shall  
judge necessary and expedient, and be-  
cause it is my earnest desire that the  
public works which are in progress  
shall suffer no injury. Congress will  
also convene again in four months,  
when this whole subject will be open  
for their consideration.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR,  
Executive Mansion, Aug. 1, 1882.

### The Gde.

One Sunday at Montgomery we were  
talking about duels, and when the  
names of several parties who had gone  
out in past years to satisfy their honor  
were mentioned, the Judge knocked  
the ashes off his cigar and said:

"Gentlemen, it may be mentioned  
right here that I have been there my-  
self."

"Were you challenged?"  
"I was. It was over in South Caro-  
lina, and I called a man a liar. He sent  
me some, and I selected swords  
as the weapons. We met at 7 o'clock  
the next morning. It was just such a  
morning as this—bright, beautiful and  
full of life."

"And how did you feel?"

"Very queer. I shall never forget my  
sensations as I saw my rival, and he  
seemed to be as visibly affected. We  
couldn't either one of us say a word."

"Was it in a grove?"

"Oh, no; it was at the depot."

"The depot! Why, you didn't fight  
at the depot, did you?"

"Well, no. The morning express  
trains passed there at 7, and he took  
one and I the other!"

### Pic-Nic Party.

We were much pleased to meet in  
our little city on last Thursday, the  
pic-nic party from Brownville. It  
would stamp the state to turn out a  
jollier or better looking set, and we  
were told they had a splendid basket  
dinner and everybody was gay and  
happy. We only heard of one thing  
that occurred that we thought was not  
just right. The party was near Allen's  
mill, and some one proposed a little  
dance on the green. This we think  
was unfair on the Rev. Scott, who was  
one of the number, for the others all  
knew that he dare not join in anything  
of the kind—not by a dam site.

### CHIPS.

### An Unwritten Law.

It is an unwritten law, well under-  
stood in journalism, that no editor is  
under the slightest obligations to give  
a reason for his acceptance or non-  
acceptance of a manuscript. He is not  
called upon to write a private critique  
on the article to the author of it. His  
acceptance or rejection is an absolute  
and unquestionable fact. Among am-  
ateur writers this does not seem to be  
understood. All sub-editors and re-  
porters understand that it is an unjusti-  
fiable impertinence to ask the man-  
aging editor his reason for publishing or  
not publishing any matter submitted  
to his judgment. Outside writers and  
aspiring amateurs rarely seem to com-  
prehend this truth, and their trans-  
gressions are largely from ignorance  
rather than inattention. The nature  
of editorial work requires absolute  
power of decision in order to preserve  
the unities of the journal the editor  
conducts.—Exchange.

The chief of the B. & M. land depart-  
ment is now sending circulars to his  
agents in various towns in the state to  
procure samples of wheat, oats, rye,  
barley, potatoes, etc., for exhibition at  
the Nebraska and Colorado state fairs.  
—Plattsburgh Enterprise

According to reports the corn crop  
of Iowa will not be over a half crop.

### CALL FOR A COUNTY CONVENTION.

In accordance with the proceedings  
of the Republican Central Committee,  
of Nemaha county, a Republican De-  
legate County Convention is hereby  
called to convene on Monday, August  
21st, 1882, at Samuelson's Hall, in South  
Auburn, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the pur-  
pose of electing—

Nine Delegates to the State Con-  
vention, which meets in Omaha, Sept.  
20th, 1882.

Nine Delegates to the First District  
Congressional Convention, which  
meets in Nebraska City, Sept. 7th.

—Delegates to the First Judicial  
District Convention, and to nomi-  
nate candidates for the following  
offices:

One State Senator.

Two Representatives in the Legisla-  
ture.

One County Commissioner, Second  
District.

And to transact such other business  
as may properly come before the con-  
vention.

The several precincts, excepting Laf-  
ayette, will elect delegates to the  
County County Convention at their us-  
ual places of holding general elections,  
on Friday, August 18th, in the after-  
noon as follows:

Precincts	Hours	No. of Delegates
Peru	3 to 6 o'clock p. m.	3
Glen Rock	4 to 6:30 "	4
Washington	4 to 6 "	4
Benton	4 to 6 "	4
Douglas	3 to 6 "	3
Nemaha	3 to 5 "	3
London	4 to 7 "	4
Bedford	12 to 2 "	2
Aspinwall	2 to 5 "	2
St. Deroin	3 to 5 "	3
Brownville	3 to 7 "	3
Island	4 to 6 "	4

Lafayette will elect delegates at  
Brook, on the 19th of August, from 2  
to 5 p. m.

The several precincts are entitled to  
representation in the convention as fol-  
lows, based upon the vote cast for  
Regent Powers, in 1881, giving one dele-  
gate to each twenty votes or major  
fraction thereof:

Precincts	Power	Delegates
Peru	147	7
Glen Rock	99	5
Lafayette	81	4
Washington	81	4
Douglas	47	2
Benton	47	2
Bedford	23	1
London	14	1
St. Deroin	14	1
Aspinwall	9	1
Nemaha City	139	7
Brownville	176	9
Island	8	1

The Central Committee by resolution  
recommend that persons who have not  
hitherto acted with the Republican  
party may be allowed to vote at the  
primaries by agreeing to support the  
nominees of the convention.

C. F. STEWART, Ch'n Cen. Com.,  
G. W. FAIRBROTHER, Sec'y.

Great Britain has 41 steel and iron ves-  
sels of from 3,000 to 9,000 horse power,  
and capable of from 12 to 17 knots an  
hour, of which the Inflexible, Dread-  
naught, Thunderer, Devastation, Agame-  
mnon, Temeraire, Ajax, Monarch,  
Neptune, Colossus, Majestic, and con-  
queror are turret ships. We have no  
steel vessels, and but fourteen iron-  
clads fit for service, on one of which  
has more than three rifle guns, being  
mostly supplied with smooth bores.  
In 1864 English and French naval  
officers marveled at our 11-inch Dahlgren  
gun, weighing eight tons, on the  
Kearsarge, and declared that there was  
no such gun in Europe. They looked  
upon a 15-inch gun throwing a shot of  
480 pounds as a monster. Now they  
have guns weighing 80 tons and capable  
of throwing a ten shot through 22 inches  
of solid iron armor.

Mrs. Mary Todd Lincoln, afterwards  
the wife of Abraham Lincoln, wrote,  
when a young girl, a letter in which  
she expressed a determination to become  
the wife of a President. The story is  
confirmed by the production of the  
document, now in the possession of  
General Preston, of Lexington, Ky. It  
was addressed to a daughter of Gov-  
ernor Wickliffe, and contained a playful  
description of young Lincoln, to whom  
she was betrothed. She said: "But I  
mean to make him President of the  
United States all the same. You will  
see that, as I always told you, I will yet  
be the President's wife. And so she  
was.

Speaking of Independents in Penn-  
sylvania, the *Dubuque Times* says:  
"They are a breed of malcontents sim-  
ilar to the George William Curtis crowd.  
To be mild and gentle, we can only say  
d—n the bolters everywhere. Let the  
majority rule."

The *Des Moines (Ia.) Leader* says:  
"The next legislature will have to  
submit the woman suffrage amend-  
ment, and in 1884 the woman will vote  
in this state."

An exchange says it is a very bad  
thing to get rich too rapidly. We  
never thought of that before. Now  
here's another danger for us to guard  
against.

—A. W. Nickell, reliable newswriter,  
Brownville.