

Address of the Republican Congressional Committee to the Party.

Review of the History of the Party—What it has Accomplished.

Work Yet to be Done—Success of President Grant's Administration.

To the Republicans of the United States:

The Executive and Legislative Departments of the National Government, and two-thirds of the State Governments, have been committed to your keeping. Such power carries with it grave responsibilities. The people, as it is their right, will hold you to a strict accountability for the exercise of this great trust. Elections are soon to be held for the National House of Representatives. These elections will determine the political complexion of the popular branch of Congress. They will, too, determine the political character of several State Governments. And the results will be accepted as the verdict of the people upon the ideas, principles and policies of the Republican party, and upon the measures and character of the National Administration. To these responsibilities, and to the gravity of these duties, your thoughtful consideration is invoked. In the present juncture it behooves the Republican party not to forget its origin, nor its history. Amid the difficulties that beset it, and the responsibilities that rest upon it, the needs of the country are the new and untried condition of affairs imposes, it should remember that it was born of the nation's necessities, and thus far it has grandly met the exigencies for which it was formed. Having passed triumphantly through three great eras of its history, it is now summoned to enter upon its fourth. Gathering, therefore, inspiration from past successes, it should grapple hopefully and with unshaking confidence with the duties of the present and near future.

ORIGIN OF THE PARTY.
Recurring to their origin, Republicans will remember, when the land was the theater of a stern and irrepressible conflict between the demons of slavery and the spirit of liberty and equality, when the slave power held great interests and powerful organizations in its grasp, and ruled the nation with imperial sway, that the Republican party, instructed by passing events, with convictions deepened and zeal quickened by the teachings of history and of Holy Writ, and inspired by the deathless words of the patriotic statesmen of that period, who rose to the emergency of the hour, opposed the haughty, ambitious, meddling passions, the cruel propensities and the disorganizing theories of the dominating party, and, although long overborne by numbers, still struggled on amid jeers, insults, meanness, blows and assassinations, till, under the lead of Abraham Lincoln, they achieved success and grasped the scepter of political power.

THE SECOND ERA.
Entering upon its second era, appalling responsibilities at once arose. The slave masters, in the pride and arrogance of power, instantly plunged the nation into the fire and sword of civil war. But the Republican party rose with the crisis. It raised money in unstinted measure, organized vast armies, created powerful navies, fought bloody battles, crushed the most gigantic rebellion of all recorded history, and saved the nation's life. It was then, amid the clash of arms, that the Republican party saw that slavery was the relentless and unappeased foe of the country, was the inspiration, the heart and soul of that civil war, and that its death would be the annihilation of the rebellion, the unity of the Republic, and the development of free institutions. Against cowardly fears, selfish instincts, and unreasoning passions and prejudices it pronounced the doom of that hideous and horrid system of human bondage, though it was upheld by the aggregated interests of three thousand million dollars, hedged about by the accursed passions and prejudices, prides and ambitions of seven generations, and entrenched within the social, political and ecclesiastical organizations and affiliations of the life. By a series of executive and legislative acts it broke the chains and lifted from the depths of chattelhood, up to the summits of manhood, four and a half millions of hapless bondsmen, and stood before nations with their titles of freedom in the third.

THE THIRD ERA.
The war ended, the rebellion subdued, the bondmen emancipated, the Republican party entered upon the third era of its eventful history. Though contended by arms, the rebels did not accept the just, humane, and generous ideas of the victors, nor did they return to their proper allegiance and loyalty to the Government, but still became the "root cause," they remained unsubdued in will and unrepentant in spirit and purpose. Though made free, the bondmen were homeless, without property, without employment, subject to the cruel laws against free people of color, which had always disgraced Southern legislation, and in the midst of a people exasperated by defeat and maddened by their loss of power still longer to hold and oppress. The Freedmen's Bureau, industry disorganized, society disintegrated, and States were without lawful governments.

THE WORK OF RECONSTRUCTION.
Upon the Republican party devolved the task of reconstruction. To its intrinsic difficulties were added the intense hostility of the ex-rebels, the lingering prejudices long engendered by the slave system, the timid counsels of conservatism, and the apostasy of the Executive. Great interests and powerful combinations sought to reconstruct the South as to place the power in the hands of the late slaveholding class, and leave the helpless Freedmen in the abject condition of practical serfdom. A solid line of history has there imposed upon any body of men a work of greater magnitude or difficulty. The Republicans might have shrunk from and avoided it. They were sorely tempted to do so, but they resisted the temptation of official power and patronage, the threats of Executive dictation, and all other adverse influences, and with sublime fidelity and courage addressed themselves to the herculean task. To aid in reorganizing disordered industries, caring for, protecting, and instructing the emancipated bondmen in the new duties of their changed condition, the Republicans established the Freedmen's Bureau, which, by the wise expenditure of a few millions of dollars, did an incalculable work for order, peace and the rehabilitation of Southern society. To reconstruct rebellious States on the solid basis of equal rights, they gave suffrage to the freedmen in the reconstruction measures. To secure citizenship and civil rights to a wronged and oppressed people, they proposed and adopted the Fourteenth amendment, and carried the bill of Civil Rights. To establish by

irreversible guarantees equal political rights and privileges, they adopted the Fifteenth amendment, and as a crowning gift to the freedmen, provided by law for the enforcement of these amendments thus newly enshrined within the Constitution. Thus the Republicans, against the sternest opposition, against misrepresentation, against appalling obstacles, have struggled on until the rebel States, reconstructed on the basis of impartial liberty, have been restored, and the sublime doctrines of the Declaration of Independence proclaimed and practiced to realities. In the progress of the ages it has been given to few, in any form or by any moles, to achieve a work so vast, so grand, so beneficent, so sure to be recorded by history, and applauded and remembered by coming generations.

ITS FOURTH ERA.
Having achieved this great work, having passed through these eras of its history, the Republican party, entering on its fourth era, was summoned to deal with questions relating to the National debt, the currency, finances, and taxation, to reforms in the military, naval, and Indian service, and whatever remaining burdens and legacies were left by the war. Concerning these questions there are apparent divergences of interest, and of conflicting opinions. The solutions of some of them are embarrassed by grave difficulties. They require time as well as financial skill and practical statesmanship for their adjustment. It is a complex and intricate, and so complex, in an organization embracing so many men of large intelligence, trained to habits of independent thought, expression, and modes of action, are inevitable. They are, in fact, to be expected, and desired, from such freedom of discussion, truth is elicited and proper modes of action are deduced. The men, therefore, who stood so firmly while in a minority, amid the denunciations, arraignments, and charges of power; the men who met the stern exigencies of civil war with such heroic courage, who assailed the slave power, and extirpated the slave system; the men who grappled so successfully with the perplexing and pregnant issues of reconstruction, lifted helpless freedom to citizenship, exalted them to the heights of civil and political rights and privileges, and made the nation free in fact as well as in name, should shrink from the less momentous and less embarrassing question now before them.

WORK TO BE ACCOMPLISHED.
Patriotism, principle, the continued existence, reputation and renown of the Republican party, and a due sense of duty, are the only motives that should demand that Republicans now, as in the past, should have faith in their capacity to carry forward to completion reforms so judiciously begun. It came into the mind of the nation, and is now being progressed, and should be ever ready to accept the living issues of the hour and march abreast with the spirit of the age. Unhappily, it has fought the battles of reform with hesitancy and vacillation. Now in the work still before it, it can hope for aid from those who still cling to the traditions of the past, pride themselves on their conservatism, and who, through their inaction, have allowed years, have resisted all reform, and mourned over every effort; and hateful abuse as it fell. If there are Republicans who are weary of the ascendancy of a party which has achieved such crowning victories, who are tired of the responsibilities of power, and would relinquish it to other hands, they should remember that there are none worthy to accept it. For surely they cannot fail to see that the Democratic party, by its policy during its closing years of its power, and by its blind and unrelenting opposition to reformatory measures while out of power, and its refusal to accept judicial blindness, refusing to accept Constitutional amendments as fixed and final, has demonstrated its utter incapacity for such a trust.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION.
Accustomed to success even against fearful odds, and underrating, perhaps, the intrinsic difficulties of the pending issues, many Republicans looked to Gen. Grant's administration with high raised expectations. Of course they have been disappointed, and not always satisfied with the results. But while their expectations have not been fully realized in the action of either the President or of Congress, much has been achieved, enough, at any rate, to satisfy them that the different problem has been solved. Gen. Grant came into office pledged to maintain inviolate the public faith, reduce the national debt, diminish taxation, appreciate the currency, reform abuses in the civil and military service, and maintain order in the States lately in rebellion. By the combined action of the President, the Heads of Departments, Congress and the general of the Army, many abuses have been corrected, and many reforms inaugurated. President Grant's Indian policy is bringing forth evidences of its justice, its humanity and its wisdom. The just and generous policy of the Administration toward the States lately in rebellion has brought much of order and security, and crimes have largely diminished. In the interests of economy the services of thousands of employees, both civil and military, have been dispensed with. The currency has been appreciated in value by tens and scores of millions of dollars, and the national credit has been largely strengthened.

THE REVENUES.
Without any increase in the articles subject to taxation or in the rate of taxation, the revenues of the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1870, were nearly \$80,000,000, against less than \$71,000,000 for the year ending 30th of June, 1869. On the other hand, the expenses of the fiscal year, 1870, were less than those of 1869 by more than \$20,000,000, thus showing an increased revenue and a saving in expenditure of more than \$100,000,000 in the first year of Gen. Grant's administration. In the last sixteen months of Mr. Johnson's administration he removed all Republican appointments by Mr. Lincoln and others who adhered to the principles of the Republican party, and appointed Democrats where he could do so. The character of the appointments, and the demoralizing influence which his opinions had upon them, was seen in the loss of scores of millions of dollars of revenue in those years. The large gain in the collection is mainly due to the determined and avowed purpose of Gen. Grant to secure an honest administration of the revenue laws, and the appointment of Republicans to office earnestly devoted to his economical policy.

REDUCTION OF TAXATION.
During the recent session of Congress taxes have been reduced more than \$75,000,000. The taxes have been removed from transportation by canals and railroads, from sales by dealers and manufacturers. The income tax has been reduced to two and a half per cent. on all salaries above \$2,000; and it is to expire at the end of two years. The tax on tea has been reduced from twenty-five to fifteen cents per pound; on coffee from five to three cents; and the tax on sugar and molasses has been reduced in the aggregate of \$12,000,000 per annum. By this reduction of taxation the industries of the people and the necessities of life have been relieved of burdens amounting to millions. The finding

bill is an important financial measure, which contemplates the saving of interest upon the public debt by the exchange of outstanding six per cent. bonds for those of a lower rate of interest, to the amount of \$26,500,000 a year. While a reduction of taxes transfers the burden of the debt from one year to another, from one generation to another, a reduction in the rate of interest is an actual saving to the country, not only for the present generation, but for all time. And yet these important and beneficial financial measures, practiced to lighten the public burdens, received little countenance and support from the Democratic party, whose responsibilities for the war, its losses, its expenditures, its debts and its taxation, are fearfully large. The glorious records of the party are not forgotten, but high, noble, and glorious as the record of the Republican party, history will note it. In the light of this brief review of its achievements, for patriotism, liberty, justice and humanity, should not republicans, one and all, cling to their grand organization, rectify its mistakes, correct its errors, and keep it true to its past traditions, and in harmony with the enlightened and progressive spirit of the age? So doing many they not perpetuate their power, until their beneficent principles shall become the accepted policy of the nation?

HENRY WILSON,
Chairman of the Congressional Republican Committee.

JAMES H. PLATE, Secretary.

THE WAR.
The war dispatches are very unsatisfactory, but show conclusively that the Prussians are making heavy inroads into French territory. The Prussians are making a move which will prove very disastrous to them should they fail in consummating their designs, but which will almost completely crush the French army if successful. They have evidently the best of it so far, with favorable prospects ahead. Metz is completely cut off, and Bazaine has been checked in three different attempts to retreat. The Paris dispatches are subject to a censorship which prevents unfavorable news going abroad.

FRUITS OF THE REVOLUTION.

A Man at the Wash Tub and a Woman at the Man.
We saw an illustration of woman's rights yesterday.

In a certain house upon a certain street a certain man was creating over an uncertain wash-tub, for it stood on a three-legged stool, that looked inclined to topple over. His shirt sleeves were rolled up to his elbows, and his hands were very red and his face very long. We saw him pull up from the hot, steaming suds, a certain garment that suggested a woman's most sacred article of apparel. As he held it a moment in the air it seemed to us that his lips moved in imprecations; and we are quite sure that when it went back into the tub it went with a little more force than duty to the garment required, though it must be confessed it achieved very visible effects of the terrible heat and wretched dust of dog-day service.

A woman sat in the window, and from her general appearance, which was that of one waiting for clothes to be washed, and from the dazed manner in which she was observed by the man at the tub, we concluded that she was none other than the wife of the martyr, who, in regard to clothing, as would have been most modest and appropriate, had been constrained to come forth, on account of rebellion on the part of her little man.

THE CENSUS.
The superintendent of the census, at Washington city, says that he will have full returns from the States and Territories by the 15th day of September, except Texas and Oregon. By the first of September he will be able to State the population of all the large cities of the country except San Francisco. His estimate of the population of the country is 40,500,000. All the large cities will fall at least 20 per cent. below his estimates, according to the data in his possession.

NO DOUBT.
We have before noticed that an effort was being made by the people of Brownville to secure the continuation of the Red Oak and Hamburg branch of the B. & M. R. R. to that city, and the *Advertiser* seems to think there is now "no doubt" as to the building of the line. We copy the following from the *Advertiser*.

"The prospects of the B. & P. R. R. were never more flattering. The office work of the corps of engineers is being rapidly brought up, so that the work of 'throwing dirt' will soon be commenced. Col. Savage, President of the Q. M. and P. R. R. is now in Missouri opposite us, making arrangements for speedy work on this end of the road. There is now no doubt as to a branch in the B. & M. R. R. from Hamburg, in Iowa, to Brownville. The great through Central Railroad enterprise moves!"

Not Reliable.
The war dispatches sent from Paris are very unreliable, and appear to be made up for the special purpose of making capital for the French army. The following is a fair specimen:

"PARIS, August 19.—In the Corps Legislatif yesterday, Count Palikao said it was certain that the Prussians had suffered severely in the late engagements, their center being especially crippled. They tried to retreat to St. Michael, but were unable to effect a junction with the Prince Royal. The entire regiment of cuirassiers, under Bismarck were totally destroyed.

It is rather amusing to read sensational items as the closing paragraph of the above, especially when it is considered that Bismarck is not in the field; is not, in fact a military man, and would command a larger body of men than a regiment of cuirassiers if he were in the field. Bismarck is the man of all others, that the French would like to see "destroyed," but they will have to wait a long time before that desire is consummated.

We take great pride and pleasure in announcing a universally conceded fact, that the delegation from Nebraska county in the late State Convention fully sustained the time-honored characteristics of Nebraska, from this county, for practicality, work, honor, standing, unity, fact—in fact all essential requisites. When she voted, somebody received eleven solid votes; when she promised, she lived up honorably to all obligations; when she could not get just what she wanted she did the "next best thing," like the "colored troops," she "fought nobly."—*Brownville Advertiser*.

An exchange says: "The publication of a recent volume on the 'power of Maine, induces Horace Greeley to undertake a series of articles of what he knows about dams. The article will be in his customary style, and will, no doubt, exhaust the subject."

"Mama," said an intelligent little girl, "what is the meaning of a book being published in 12mo?" "Why, my dear," replied the mother, "it means a book that will be published in twelve months."

A rather fast youth was relating the experience of his voyage across the ocean to a sympathizing friend. Said he, "I tell you what, old fellow, there's one good thing about it though. You can get as tight as you please every day, and everybody thinks you are only sea-sick."

A lady of the shoddyocracy of Des Moines found, on returning from a walk, some small cards on her table. She called a servant in great haste, saying, "John, John, take these and run quick; then ladies is forgot their tickets."

An Indianapolis German had occasion recently to bury a large wife, and so squabbled with the sexton about the fee. "Dat ish not a pig grave," said the dissolute husband, "Not a big grave?" responded the indignant sexton, "why hang it, that's a cellar."

A country man who attended a race said he didn't see why the sportsmen should be so particular to a quarter of a second about the end of it, when they keep the public waiting half an hour for the beginning.

A little boy, three years old, who has a brother of three months, gave for a reason of the latter's good conduct: "Baby doesn't cry tears because he don't drink any water and he can't cry milk."

Skirmishing by the Press.
Napoleon withdrawing his infantry from the seat of war—sending the little Prince to his mamma.

The trick of Louis Napoleon in making Olivier the scapegoat for the disasters of the army was in perfect keeping with that old fox's past policy.

Lost, stolen, or mislaid, a French Prince, 14 years of age, of tranquil temperament, wears red trousers, and carries his bullet in his pocket. Was last seen going home from a baptism of fire. Is supposed to be in Metz; is supposed at Metz to be in Paris; is supposed at other places to be in London. Any information concerning him will be received with the greatest interest by the Corps Legislatif.—*New York Tribune*.

The question whether the Franco-Prussian war will be long or short is no doubtful as it was. The "short, sharp, and decisive" programme now stands far in the lead. The next birthday of Napoleon I. will not be celebrated in Berlin—perhaps not anywhere else.

Napoleon wrote with his own hand that the French army wept at Saarbrück. Wonder if they laughed at Weissenburg; Haguenau or Nancy.

The swift downfall of the Bonapartes will teach the wholesome lesson that fraud and crime, whether in high or low places, is sure in the long run to be overtaken by punishment.

The *Pittsburg Commercial* suggests, relative to Louis Napoleon, (re-titled, etc., that he probably was sent back to Paris to prevent the Prussians finishing that baptismal ceremony by the laying on of hands.

When the Germans are jollifying over the success of their countrymen, they should not forget to toast in foaming lager, the best friend of German unity—Louis Napoleon. He banished petty jealousies, buried sectional differences, and made the Germans throughout the world one people.

TO THE TRADE.
He would say that he can fill orders as cheap as any house west of Chicago. He buys and has no middlemen's profits to add to his goods. He does business ON OWN CAPITAL and in his own building, consequently he can give his customers the price and interest on investment in the way of

LOW PRICES!
CALL AND EXAMINE GOODS,

EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE

Western Insurance Co.,
Of Buffalo, New York.

Capital Stock, Cash, \$300,000.00.

ASSETS.

1st. Cash in hand and in Bank	\$ 110,575.37
2d. United States Bonds, market value	551,500.00
3d. Loans on real bearing interest	254,000.00
4th. Bonds and Mortgages	25,000.00
5th. Manufacturing & Trade Bank Stock	25,000.00
6th. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. Stock	42,000.00
7th. Bills Receivable	19,126.56
8th. Due from other Companies	3,179.00
9th. Salvages and Reclamations (actual value)	15,000.00
10th. Accrued Interest not due	3,258.25
Total Liabilities	\$67,354.25
Net Assets	\$532,914.98
Less Capital Stock	300,000.00
Net Surplus	\$232,914.98

Statement filed with Auditor of State; Certificate of Authority and statement filed with County Clerk of Cass county, Nebraska.

PAINE & CHARLTON, Agents,
Office in Leonard's New Building, Plattsmouth, agt-17.

WILLIAM STADELMANN,
CLOTHIER.

South Side Main Street, - - - Number 9.
PLATTSMOUTH, CASS COUNTY NEBRASKA

\$20,000.00
WORTH OF
DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES,
AT COST
FOR CASH, after August 1st.

DOOM, BRO. & CO
AT COST! AT COST!

On Monday, August 1st,
DOOM, BRO. & CO.

Will Commence to close out their Stock of
Dry Goods, Notions, Boots and Shoes,
AT PRIME COST, FOR CASH.

We propose to make a change in our
Business, and will positively sell our
Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Notions,
etc. at Cost for Cash.

THE OLD RELIABLE
Heaviest Stock of Goods in the West!
No Rents and no Interest on Borrowed Capital
to be Made off Customers!

OLDEST ESTABLISHED HOUSE IN THE CITY.
H. G. DOVEY
North side of Main Street, between Second and Third, takes pleasure in announcing to

FARMERS AND MECHANICS
that he has the largest and best selected stock of
Dry Goods, Provisions, Groceries,
NOTIONS & C., & C.,
ever brought to the city of Plattsmouth.

TO THE TRADE
He would say that he can fill orders as cheap as any house west of Chicago. He buys and has no middlemen's profits to add to his goods. He does business ON OWN CAPITAL and in his own building, consequently he can give his customers the price and interest on investment in the way of

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South Side Main Street, - - - Number 9.
PLATTSMOUTH, CASS COUNTY NEBRASKA

"SHOO FLY"
"DON'T BODDER MORRISON"
For He is Too Busy Waiting
on Customers.

MORRISON'S "SHOO FLY,"
MEAT MARKET

One Door East of the Court House is the place to get all kinds of
Fresh meats,
He has fitted up the finest Market in the State and keeps nothing but the best of Meats. Meats delivered in any quantity, on special contracts.

Highest Prices Paid for
FAT CATTLE
SHEEP, etc.

Don't Forget the Place,
Morrison's "Shoo Fly."
July 18th & 19th.

PLATTSMOUTH
MARBLE
WORKS.

ITALIAN AND AMERICAN
MARBLE
MONUMENTS,
TO TONES HEADSTONES, TABLE-TOPS, &c.
Furnished promptly and neatly at the very lowest prices possible.
We warrant Satisfaction.
MERGES & BRO.,
Main street near 6th st., Plattsmouth Neb.

O. F. JOHNSON,
DEALER IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
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STATIONERY
SANKERS

Perfumeries, Hair Oils,
NEWSPAPER, MAGAZINES,
AND ALL THE
Latest Publications.

Prescriptions carefully compounded by an experienced Druggist.
Remember the place, opposite Clark & Plummer's, Plattsmouth, Nebraska.
16241f

RIFFLE'S BEER GARDEN.
AT HIS
NEW BREWERY.
Open Every Day.

Music and Dance every Sunday
Henry Siert & Co.
mlpt4f Bar Keepers.

NEW STORE.
Weeping Water, Neb.
HORTON & JENKS
DEALERS IN
General Merchandise,
— SUCH AS —
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENS WARE,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS,
SHOES, NOTIONS, &c.,
PINE AND COTTONWOOD LUMBER,
SHINGLES AND LATH.

We are Agents for
Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine,
which is undoubtedly the best Machine now in use.
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FACTORYVILLE MILLS!
ON THE
SOUTH WEEPING WATER,
XXXX At \$2.50 persac.
XX FLOUR 2.00 per sack
Bran & Shorts 70cts per 100 lbs.
Bran & Shorts Extra Good 1.00 per 100 lbs.
Corn Meal 1.25cts per hundred pounds.
LOUR EXCHANGED FOR WHEAT as usual.

Wheat and Corn ground on Toll
Special pains will be taken to satisfy all who call
10,000 Bushels of Wheat ac.
20,000 Bushels Corn
WANT E
Wm. E. SHELDON Agent,
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Wants of Western People!
Send for price list to
E. T. DUKE & CO.,
PLATTSMOUTH, - - - - NEB.
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Military and Dress Making
Mrs. Kennedy & Lockart
Will open this week a large and fine assortment of
MILLINERY.
And are prepared to accommodate all old customers and as many new ones as will favor them with their patronage.
All kinds of SEWING done neatly, Satisfaction given or no charge.
Main Street, Opposite the Brooks House, nosy241f.

Heath's Patent Bored Wells
Put down in this county in the past is working and from THREE to FIVE a week making at present

PROVE THEIR SUPERIORITY.
SIXTY-NINE of them were in the worst kind of condition.
—AND—
THIRTY-ONE of them were made in places where the old style "Dug Wells" had dried up, and were "called to furnish a supply, or otherwise they" "dried out."

Their own reports, and the unanimous verdict of the people, of Cass County
Attests their Merits.
As Outfit is now in operation for the accommodation of Cass County, in charge of
Mr. C. R. KRENS.

Wells guaranteed to furnish an ample supply of water, or the money refunded.
Prices and Terms.
Wells bored, tubed and fitted-up for throwing water, full complete and guaranteed
One Dollar per Foot.
Quick-sand wells \$5. extra one each well. (In the country wells to be bounded while doing job.)

Terms Cash.
Responsable parties desiring it, a note for one cent will be taken for part payment, at the end of the month, with interest at 12 per cent. from date.
Parties wishing wells will please accommodate by leaving their orders at the Hardware Store of C. B. MEIKS, or addressing me a line to
NEBRASKA CITY.
Very Respectfully,
B. F. Diefenbacher.
July 7th, 1870. d4 wtf

REED BROS.
Weeping Water Nebraska.
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Hardware,
Queensware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats, and Caps,
Agricultural Implements of all kinds, Wagon and S. L. Cutlery, Union Iron, Plaster, Granite and Princeton Plows, An Agricultural Taxidermy, all of which we offer to the public at the lowest retail prices.

All Goods Warranted
As Represented,
Our constant aim will be to sell as low as it will be to the positive advantage of every farmer in the western and central portion of Cass county. All of which we offer to the public at the lowest retail prices.
Weeping Water, J. L. REED BROS.
We are also agents for Mowers, Reapers, and Thrashing Machines. All styles available

Tootle, Hanna & Clark,
DEALERS IN
Gold and Silver Coin,
EXCHANGE,
U.S. and other Stocks.
Drafts drawn on all parts of the United States and Europe, are received, and special attention given to collections.
16241f
Plattsmouth, Neb.
JOSEPH SCHLATER
ESTABLISHED 1861.
DEALER IN

WATCHES, CLOCKS
JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
GOLD PENS, SPECTACLES,
VIOLIN STRINGS AND
FANCY GOODS.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired neatly and with dispatch.
No. 10241f opposite Platte Valley House, Main Street.

WHEN YOU BUY A
COOKING STOVE
IT IS ECONOMY TO
Get the Best.

CHARTER OAK STOVES

HAVE BEEN SOLD IN THE LAST TWO Years. Not One Has Failed to Give
Entire Satisfaction.
THEY ARE UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED
The Best Cooking Stove Made,
And wherever known they
STAND UNRIVALLED

For Uniformity in Baking.
For Economy in Use of Fuel.
For Durability and Convenience.
And their perfect adaptation to the
WANTS OF WESTERN PEOPLE!
Send for price list to
E. T. DUKE & CO.,
PLATTSMOUTH, - - -