

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.

Electoral returns were 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 press upon it, the Republican party, in the new and untried condition of affairs imposed, 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 irremediable conflict between the demons of slavery and caste, 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, and the responsibility of the 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 the past, who, in the face of the sternest opposition, rose to the exigencies of the hour, opposed the haughty, ambitious, meddling passions, the cruel prejudices and the disorganizing theories of the dominating party, and, although long overborne by numbers, still struggled on, and, in the end, 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, held about by the covetous and ambitious passions and prejudices, and the ambitions of seven generations, and entrenched within the social, political and ecclesiastical organizations and affiliations of the people. 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, amid the howling of the fiercest and fiercest of men, and their tide deeds to 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 conquered 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 "hot 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, in the 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 solution in 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 secured 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 freedom, they 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 have been practically realized. In the progress of the ages it has been given to few, in any form or by any means, 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 reform in the military, naval, and Indian service, and whatever remaining burdens and legacies were left by the war. Concerning these questions there are apparent diversities of interest, and a variety of 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. 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.

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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. Their glorious records of the past, their noble, but high, noble, and glorious 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 reproach them, and all, clinging 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, they may 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. PLATT, 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 Tub.

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, that looked inclined to topple over. His shirt sleeves were rolled up to his elbows, and his hands were very red and his eyes 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 impatience; 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 showed 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 washing for clothes, was 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.

Her face, which was stern and uninviting, was resting on her hands, and her hands were supported by her elbows resting on her knees. Her position in the window brought her feet about twelve inches from the floor, and well into view. They were not by any means delicate, and were covered by a pair of cloth gaiters, considerably dark and out at toe, which it is safe to say were put into service before the first 300,000 men responded to the patriotic call of the Father Abraham. The pedestal ages, thus ennobled, she tapped them nervously together as if they were itching for exercise upon the man sweating at the tub.

We did not remain long in sight of such a scene. Such things have been suggested to us by reading the Revolution and the Women's Journal, and we had our heads bowed as we passed in the neighboring States; but we did not dream there was such slavery in Iowa, much less in the free and rolling town of Sioux City.

As she was withdrawing, however, another act in this life drama was performed. By some mishap, which we did not foresee, the miserable stool gave way, and the dependent tub, and the abominable suds, and the wretched washing, and the splash upon the floor! The woman jumped like a tiress upon the hapless victim of a man, and taking one of the terrible gaiters from her terrible feet, she proceeded to give him a scientific walloping.

The man's cries, as he danced around on tip-toe, exhibiting now and then at the window a countenance which for expression of agony we never saw in all our life, saw equalled, excited our serious apprehension, and we started off on a run for the police.

We were not successful in finding an officer, and when we returned half an hour afterward, the woman, who was engaged under the rains and the man was nowhere to be seen. He was probably locked up in some dark room to go with his supper.—Sioux City Journal.

The first Eye-angelical alliance—Adam's marriage in Eden.

The most difficult thing to remember—the poor.

A great benefactress of Egypt—Isis. A great blessing to this country—ice is.

The gentleman who desired a small watering-place for the hot months, has just concluded to have a driver on one of our sprinkling carts.

A lady who was not a Shakespearean scholar, hearing the "Merry wives of Windsor," highly praised, inquired how many wives Mr. Windsor had.

Here is a profane conundrum, for which the author is not responsible. What is the difference between temptation and eternity? The one is a vile devil, and the other a devil of a while.

A "supply" one prayed for an absent pastor, referring to his arrival in England as "worshipping God in a foreign land," and when he inquired if the same, but the accent different.

A young gentleman in Louisville is advertising to marry a blackbird county belle in Mammoth Cave. This says an exchange looks like running matrimony into the ground.

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 is 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 France 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 temperment, 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 not so doubtful as it was. The "short, sharp, and decisive" programme now stands by far the best chance. 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, "he would have been better off to have remained in Metz," 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.

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. Ft. & P. 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 especial 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.

The east of running a steamer a round trip between this country and Europe is said to be \$42,000 in greenbacks.

\$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

Direct From Manufacturers,

and he 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 of rents and interest on investment in the way of

LOW PRICES!

CALL AND EXAMINE GOODS,

"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, Quantities delivered in any part of the county, on special contracts.

Highest Prices Paid for

FAT CATTLE SHEEP, etc.

Don't Forget the Place,

Morrison's "Shoo Fly."

July 1st & 2nd.

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,

BOOKS,

STATIONERY BANKERS

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. August 1st.

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.

FACTORYVILLE MILLS!

ON THE

SOUTH WEEPING WATER,

XXXX At \$2.50 persack.

XX FLOUR 2.00 per sack

Bran & Shorts 70cts per 100 lbs.

Bran & Shorts Extra Good 1.00 per 100 lbs.

Orn 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 and

20,000 Bushels Corn

WANT E

Wm. E. SHELDON Agent.

July 19th & 20th.

173

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.

THIRTY-ONE of them were made in places where the old style "Dug Wells" had dried up, and they were called to furnish a supply, or "dry well" "blayed out."

Their own reports, and the unanimous verdict of the people, of this County

Attests their Merits. As Outh is now in operation for the accommodation of Cass County, in charge of