

Reform Sparks from Tilden.

We ask every honest man to read the following. It will be borne in mind that Governor Tilden has not yet written his letter of acceptance. When that appears, it will show the people what a Reform Democrat has to say and what his assertions are:

GENERAL McCLELLAND AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: I shall at my earliest convenience prepare and transmit to you a formal acceptance of the nomination which you now tender to me in behalf of the Democratic National Convention, and I do not desire on this occasion to anticipate any topic which might be appropriate to that communication. It may, however, be permitted to me to say that my nomination was not a mere personal preference between citizens and statesmen of this republic who might very well have been chosen for so distinguished an honor and for so august a duty. It was rather a declaration of that august body in whose behalf you speak in favor of administrative reform, with which events had associated me in the public mind. The strength of the university, and the efficiency of the demand for administrative reform in all government, and especially in the administration of the Federal Government, with which the Democratic masses everywhere were instinct, have led to a series of surprises in the popular assemblages, and perhaps in the convention itself. It would be unnatural, gentlemen, if a popular movement, so genuine and so powerful, should stop with 3,500,000 Democrats; that it should not extend by contagion to that large mass of independent voters who stand between parties in our country, and even to a moderate portion of the party under whose administration the evils to be corrected have grown up. And, perhaps, in what we have witnessed there may be an augury in respect to what we may witness in the election about to take place throughout our country; at least let us hope so and believe so.

I am not without experience of the difficulty and the labor of effecting administrative reform when it requires a revolution in policies and in measures long established in government. If I were to judge in this year and a half in which I have been in the State Government, I should say that the routine duties of the trust I have had imposed on me are a small burden compared with that created by the attempt to change the government of which I am the executive head. Especially is this so where the reform is to be worked out with more or less of the cooperation of public officers who either have been tainted with the evils to be redressed or who have been incapacitated by habit or toleration of the wrongs to be corrected to which they have been consenting witnesses. I therefore, if your choice should be ratified by the people at the election, should enter upon the great duties which would fall upon me not as a holiday recreation, but very much in that spirit of consecration, in which the soldier enters battle. [Applause.] But let us believe, as I do believe, that we now see the dawn of a better day for our country, and that difficult as is the work to which the Democratic party with many of the former members of other parties has addressed itself, the Republic is yet to be renovated to live in all the future, and to be transmitted to future generations as Jefferson contributed to form it in his day, and in which it has been ever since, until a recent period, a blessing to the whole people. [Applause.] Gentlemen, I thank you for the very kind terms in which you have made your communication, and I extend to you collectively and individually a most cordial greeting.

Another Account of Custer's Fight.

DETROIT, Mich., July 13.—Lieutenant John Carland, of company B, Sixth Infantry, with Gen. Gibbon's command, writes as follows concerning the slaughter of the Seventh Cavalry and General Custer. The letter is dated Mouth of the Little Horn river, June 29, and proceeds as follows:

At the mouth of the Rosebud on the 23d of June was struck a large Indian trail leading up the Rosebud Valley. General Custer from there took command of the twelve companies of cavalry, and pushed on after the Sioux. He followed them to the foot of the mountains, and found by scouting the valley that they were encamped on a branch of the Little Horn. This was on the night of the 24th. On the 25th he took five companies and followed the stream down one side, while Major Reno with seven companies went down on the other. Major Reno was to attack the enemy in the rear while Custer fought them in front. This would have worked all right, as Reno had got in their rear; but General Custer, marching down on the other side, saw what he supposed was the front of the camp and made a charge on them, the Indians gave way letting him right in the gap.

The brave man rode in with his 300 men and would have killed the whole enemy behind him. But instead of engaging the front he was right in the center of between 3,000 and 4,000 Sioux. Those that were behind him kept coming until he was right in their midst, and then, when it was too late, he made a bold dash, trying to cut through them. But the enemy was too many. He fell

about the first one, and the horses becoming unmanageable the poor soldiers were cut down in less time than it takes to tell it.

The Sioux then turned with all their force upon Major Reno. He charged them with one company and returned with only eleven men. He then retreated a short distance, placing his men on a bluff. He kept them off until the night of the 29th, his men going without water forty-eight hours. He was relieved by Generals Terry and Gibbon who saw the smoke from where they were on the Little Horn, and, thinking it a signal of the Sioux, marched that way just in time to save the last handful of the Seventh Cavalry. Out of the whole regiment only 428 men are left, and forty of them are badly wounded. It makes one heart sick to look over the battle ground and see the poor fellows, some of them with their entrails cut out others with their eyes dug out and hearts laid across their face. They even stopped to cut their pockets to get their money and watches. The most fearful sight was Colonel Cook. He was a splendid looking man with long dark whiskers. They dug his face all out so as to get his fine beard, it is supposed. They did not disfigure General Custer in any way but his brother Tom Custer was opened and his heart taken out.

We estimate the loss of the enemy at 500, though it is hard to tell how many were killed, as they carried most of them away. Some of our claim that Sitting Bull was killed as he is known by some, and an Indian answering his description was found dead, but no doubt this is false as they would have tried to carry him along.

General Terry and the remaining officers are feeling very badly. I was standing by General Custer when General Terry came up and as he looked down upon the noble general the tears coursed down his face as he said:

"The flower of the army is gone at last."

Custer was supposed to be the first one who died but though he fell first we found seventeen cartridge shells by his side, where he had kept them off until the last moment. There can no blame be attached to any one for this fearful slaughter. If Custer had had the whole regiment it would only have been worse, as the Sioux were to many. Of course there will be some blame by eastern papers, but as an eye witness of the whole battle I cannot censure any one. There is one poor Crow Indian on the boat who has five shots through him; yet he is happy because he has nine scalps at his side. This is a true statement of Gen. Custer's brave charge. These Sioux were all from some agency as we found camp equipments that had never been used; also blankets that were new and branded "U. S. Indian department."

There is very little more to say, and as the scout starts for Lincoln with the mail in a few moments, I will close.

Christ From the Outrage Mill.

A correspondent of the New York World, writing from Memphis, Tennessee under date of July 13, says two days ago a warrant was issued for the arrest of "Frances Thompson," formerly a witness before a congressional investigating committee and more lately the most infamous procurer in Memphis. Dr. J. H. Nuttal, a well known Memphis physician having been in some way advised that there was suspicion as to the true sex of this vile creature, she was summoned before the recorder who ordered an investigation by four of the most prominent physicians, came into court and testified that this pseudo woman is really a man and in no respect a woman. The court then imposed a fine upon "Frances Thompson," in default of which she was taken with the chain-gang to the city rockpile, after having been first stripped of female attire, and ended in the garb appropriate to her (his) real sex. She (he) attracted so much attention in public that she (he) had to be recommitted to her (his) cell. Such is the character of the witness on whose testimony and that of a negro named Lucy Smith, who lodged and slept in the same bed with "Frances Thompson," Messrs. Washburne and Broomall republican members of a congressional investigating committee to enquire into certain alleged riotous proceedings in the city of Memphis in the year 1866, made report that "the crowning acts of atrocity and diabolism committed were the ravishing of five colored women." "The rape of Frances Thompson," Messrs. Washburne and Broomall go on to say, "is one to which reference is here made." After stating according to the testimony of "Frances Thompson," that seven men, who had policemen's stars on their breasts and who were "all Irishmen," had on a certain night entered the house of the said "Frances Thompson," Messrs. Washburne and Broomall declare that "the woman, Frances Thompson, was then violated by four of the men, and so badly beaten and bruised that she lay in bed for three days." The testimony of "Frances Thompson," on which Messrs. Washburne and Broomall base their statements may be found on pages 196 and 197 of their report.

Thus the evidence of this purjured negro scoundrel dressed in woman's clothing was made the thread of a horrible narrative, authenticated by the signatures of two leading republican members of congress, printed at the government expense, and sent out by tons through the mails under the then existing franking privileges. The vile fabrication served

its purpose. But the people against whose good name it was directed have lived down the base calumny and it is now their turn to laugh. Probably there are two men who by this time are fully impressed with the truth of the adage that "he laughs best who laughs last," and those two are Elihu B. Washburne, Minister to France, and the Hon. John M. Broomall, of Delaware county, Pennsylvania. Republican members of Congress and Republican newspapers at present engaged in grinding out a new grit from the "outrage mill" may profit by their experience.

Terrible Tragedy.

NEWARK, N. J., July 13.—At two o'clock to-day three brothers named Fichorn, who have been known as desperate characters for years were arrested by police officers for disorderly conduct. As officers Dickerson and Elsdon attempted to march them off the men drew revolvers and shot Elsdon dead and fatally wounded Dickerson. Escaping from the crowd the desperadoes ran up the street to J. W. Dawson's tannery in River street where they formerly worked. There they called for Mr. Meyer, the foreman who had discharged them, but not finding him they commenced an indiscriminate firing on the shop, which resulted in the killing of John Albus, the assistant foreman, and the wounding of two workmen. The employes of the shop turned out en masse and chased the murderers towards the river. In the pursuit the workmen used stones and knives, striking the murderers several times before they reached the river. The latter escaped into the water and attempted to escape across the river, but were stoned to death by the outraged workmen. The wounded were taken to St. Nicholas hospital. One of them, named Fisher, is dead. Dickerson will not recover and the other men are in a precarious state. Albus and Elsdon leave families. The murderers as far as known were unmarried.

The body of one of the Fichorns has been recovered from the river. It shows marks of bad cutting about the wrists. Men are now engaged dragging for the others. The shooting had no connection with the recent labor troubles here. The murderers were desperate characters and they shot innocent men out of mere devilry. Policeman Dickerson died of his injuries at five o'clock. He was one of the colored men on the force. The deaths now number seven, policemen Elsdon and Dickerson, the three Fichorns Albus and a workman. The most intense excitement prevails in the city, and the summary action of the workmen is generally commended.

MANHOOD: HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culver's Lectures on Manhood, or the radical cure (without medicine) of Seminal Discharges, Impotency, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c. Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents. The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land. Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two post stamps. Address the Publishers,

F. Brugman & Son, 41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box, 4586. July 12, 1876.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS OF

Table with columns for various financial items and amounts, including 'Paid A Churchill fee Col the same', 'Exonerations', 'Bal in Treasury June 7th, 1875', etc.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

Table with columns for financial items and amounts, including 'Cash on hand last year', 'Whole amount of duplicate', 'Orders paid', etc.

BILLIARD OUTFIT.

Billiard outfit for sale cheap. Two tables with the necessary fixtures. Address, E. S. WARNER, May 3d, 1876.

NEW FIRM, NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES, Wm. H. BOYD & Co., (SUCCESSOR TO BOYD & CORWIN), DEALERS IN

Cook Stoves, Ranges, Heating Stoves. ON TIME, Is the name of a new Cook Stove, just out, containing a new principle in baking, and is destined to make a revolution in the construction of Cook Stoves. Come in and see it.

THE ARGAND, As a heating stove stands without a rival, in beauty, durability and economy. Come and satisfy yourself, and get names of parties now using them.

TINWARE, We take special pleasure in offering to the Wholesale and Retail Trade, our desirable supply of Tinware. We use none but the best of charcoal plates.

OUR WORKMEN ARE EXPERIENCED! YOUR STYLES ARE FAULTLESS! GOODS ARE WARRANTED! And we defy any to produce better goods for less money.

LAMPS, A full line of Lamps of beautiful design. Also Chimneys of every description.

STONE WARE, Flower Jars, Hanging Pots, Churns, Butter Jars, Preserve Jars, Jugs, Stove Tubes, &c.

BUILDERS HARDWARE, Butts and Screws, Locks and Knobs, Latches, Catches, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Glass, Building Paper, White Lead, Zinc, Oils, Varnishes, Paint Brushes, Spirits of Turpentine, Paint of any shade desired. Also colors for mixing paint.

BOLTS, A full assortment of Philadelphia Carriage Bolts, and a full line of Iron Axes, Bar Iron, Horse Shoes, Nails, Rods, &c.

NAILS, We purchase in Car-load lots, therefore can sell to the trade in less quantities as cheap as any house in the city.

BILLINGS STROUD, GENERAL FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE AGENT, Montrose, Pa. Capital Represented, \$100,000.00

Table listing various insurance companies and their capital assets, including 'Fire Association of Phila.', 'Insurance Co. of N. A. Phil.', etc.

LIFE, Conn. Mutual Life Ins. Co., Assets \$40,000,000; American Life, Phila., \$5,000,000.

ACCIDENT, Travelers Ins. Co., Hart., Capital and Surplus \$2,000,000; Railway Passengers \$500,000.

BILLINGS STROUD, Agent. CHARLES H. SMITH, Office Managers. ANOS NICHOLS, S. LANGDON, Solicitor.

H. BURRITT, Would call attention to his New Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS! Now on sale, in new DRY GOODS, LADIES' DRESS GOODS, BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS, NEW STYLE OF PRINTS, SHAWLS, WATER-PROOFS, FLANNELS, BALMORAL, AND HOOP SKIRTS, VELVETS, HOSIERY, HEAVY WOOL GOODS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, PAPER HANGINGS, BUFFALO AND LAP ROBES, FURS, HATS AND CAPS; BOOTS AND SHOES, HARDWARE, IRON NAILS, STEEL, STOVES AND GROceries, ETC.

In great variety, and will be sold on the most favorable terms, and lowest prices. H. BURRITT, New Milford, May 1st, 1876.

NEW LOT OF CALLING CARDS

B. R. LYONS & Co., HAVE RECEIVED LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR STOCK OF

CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, DRUGGET MATTINGS, WINDOW SHADES

PAPER HANGINGS AND ENAMEL CLOTHS, COTTON YARN, COFFIN TRIMMINGS

PLATED WARE, DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, PAINTS, OILS, DAMASK, REPS,

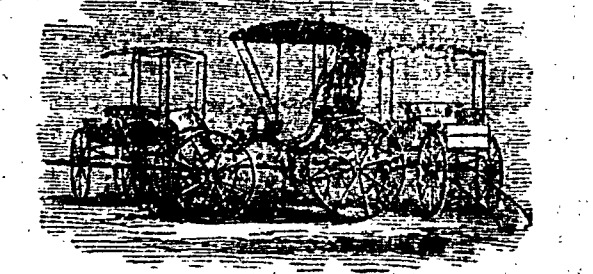
ALL OF DR. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES,

TRUNKS, UMBRELLAS, RUBBER GOODS, &c., &c.

CALICO, SIX CENTS PER YARD!

B. R. LYONS & Co. Montrose, January 1, 1876.

E. T. PURDY, Manufacturer of



WAGONS, CARRIAGES, & Sleighs.

BUGGY, CONCORD, PHETON, AND SIDE-BAR GEARS.

EVENERS, SINGLE AND DOUBLE WHIFFLETREES.

BODIES OF THE LATEST STYLES.

JOBGING, &c., DONE PROMPTLY. E. T. PURDY. Montrose, June 7, 1876.

CORRECTION! Rumor has it that having been elected County Treasurer for the ensuing three years, I am to discontinue my insurance business. Said RUMOR is UNTRUE, and without foundation, and while thanking you for kindness, and appreciation of good insurance in the past, I ask a continuance of your patronage, promising that all business entrusted to me shall be promptly attended to. My Companies are all sound and reliable, as all can testify who have met with losses during the past ten years at my Agency. Read the List!

Table listing various insurance companies and their capital assets, including 'North British and Mercantile, Capital, \$10,000,000', 'Queens of London, 2,000,000', etc.

Get an Accidental Policy covering all accidents, in the Hartford Accident Ins. Co. Policies written from one day to one year. Only 25 cents for a \$3,000 Policy. Please call or send word, when you take a trip Very respectfully, HENRY C. TYLER. Montrose, Pa., Jan. 19 1876.

TUNKHANNOCK MARBLE WORKS. BURNS & WHITE, Manufacturers of and Dealers in

ITALIAN & AMERICAN MARBLE, MARBLE AND SLATE MANTLES.

SCOTCH & AMERICAN GRANITE, A Specialty. Cemetery Lots Enclosed.

P. C. BURNS, Geo. WHITE, Tunkhannock, Pa., Jan. 19, 1876.

THE PROPRIETOR OF TAYLOR'S FAMILY MEDICINES must be gaining renewed confidence in the Specifics which he prepares. All the articles of Materia Medica which he now offers for sale, is on the principal of NO CURE NO PAY. Furthest among these valuable articles, is TAYLOR'S CELEBRATED OIL for Pain, Lameness, Wounds or Sores, in Man or Beast.

Taylor's Condition Powders for Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and Poultry. For removal of the blood and system, of all kinds of Stock in the Spring, nothing can be better. Taylor's Cough Syrup for all throat or lung diseases. Any one trying it will be convinced of its merits. He also manufactures the celebrated Indian Vegetable Sticking Salve, which can be obtained of any of his agents.

H. Burns, M. A. Lyon, and I. N. Ballard, are agents for Montrose. Any one buying any of the above named articles and not being satisfied, can return the empty bottle or package and get their money back. (March 29, '76.)

P. J. DONLEY, FURNISHING UNDER THE TAKER, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

The latest improved Coffins and Caskets on hand. Haste to order. Shrouds, etc. April 19, '76. ALL KINDS OF BLANKS AT THIS OFFICE.