

SUBSCRIPTION RATES IN ADVANCE... Local advertisements will be inserted at 20 cents per line for the first insertion...

GREGORY & CO. Offer to their City Customers and Country Merchants...

Crockery, China, Glass, Wooden and Willow Ware, Lamps, Mirrors and House-Furnishing Goods...

China Hall. Cor. Main and Bridge Sts. Domestic and Foreign Dinner and Tea Sets...

OTTO DILLENBERG, COMMISSION MERCHANT, North Flores St., San Antonio.

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON EXPORTS OF WOOL TO NEW YORK. Since 11th

E. HERTZ BERG, Jeweler and Optician. SPECIAL attention paid to repairing FINE WATCHES and REPAIRING...



Jeweler and Optician. SPECIAL attention paid to repairing FINE WATCHES and REPAIRING...

Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, etc. Ever brought to this market and is selling at prices which defy competition...

SAW PREPARED TO SUPPLY THE MARKET WITH ALL KINDS OF SAWED LUMBER...

PERSONAL. 'FLORES INFALIBLE' is the Superior French cure for all cases of chronic rheumatism...

TODDOR'S ALAMO MUSEUM ADJOINING THE ALAMO. The situation of the public is called to the attention of the people...

Millinery and Dressmaking Establishment. Miss Ella Gertrude Peckham, of Boston, has left in answer to the ladies of San Antonio...

AT THE LITTLE PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT. WHERE M. PAWLEY HOLDS FORTH. They have just received a lot of new Range Plumbing Material...

PAUL MAUREAUX, Dealer in all kinds of Furniture. Full stock on hand, and at prices that defy competition...

PUBLISHED BY THE EXPRESS PRINTING COMPANY. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Weekly Express one year, post paid, \$1.00...

HANCOCK AND ENGLISH. Fully Tested their Nomination for President and Vice President of the United States.

New York, July 13.—The steamer Plover, having on board members of the committee of the democratic national convention...

Mr. Chairman and members of Committee. I appreciate the honor conferred upon me...

As a practical business man, with such an abundance of speech, I will say plainly and in a few words that I accept the high trust...

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FROM GALVESTON. One Death from Yellow Fever at New Orleans—Imported from Rio Janeiro.

Galveston, July 13.—The following special advices in today's Evening Journal: New Orleans, July 13.—Yesterday James Kenny, aged 19 years, a native of Scotland...

NEW YORK, July 13.—The Governor has decided not to interfere with the case of Charles W. Foster...

FROM VALDE. The Murder of Capt. Pugh Captured—Hemp Will Likely be Needed.

County Democratic Convention—Delegates Deputed to Visit for Columbus Jubilee.

FROM AUSTIN. State Troops Ordered to Scout Near Fort Davis—Motion for New Trial.

FROM DALLAS. Dead Body of an Old Lady Found Near Pilot Point.

FROM SAN ANTONIO. A Mysterious Affair.

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Telegraphic Reviews. From the Boston Journal. Cynthia Taggart and Elizabeth (commonly known as Betty Taggart) are the names of two very extraordinary women...

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To Make Room for Fall Stock Reduction of Prices AT SCHRAM & CO.'S. WE HAVE REDUCED PRICES OF PRINTS, a large assortment of Standard Goods on Hand.

Ladies' brown Dress Linen, for Dress Linen Drills, plain and plaids, Cottonades and Jeans, 20 per cent Reduction. Reduction in the Millinery Department.

Reduction in the Clothing Department: WE WILL CLOSE OUT AT COST. 100 Linen Suits, 300 Summer Cassimere Suits, ONE HUNDRED ALPACA COATS.

Save Money and Buy all You Need at H. GRENET'S Alamo Store. Chas. Hummel & Son. 70 Commerce St. Dealers in all Kinds of Fire Arms.

GO EAST VIA ST. LOUIS VANDALIA, PAN HANDLE & PENNSYLVANIA SHORT LINE ROUTE. Through Pullman Car Routes CONNECTIONS.

1. Pullman Palace Sleeping Car EVERY EVENING. ST. LOUIS TO CHICAGO. 2. Pullman Palace Sleeping Car EVERY EVENING. ST. LOUIS TO LOUISVILLE.

4. Pullman Palace Hotel Car EVERY MORNING. ST. LOUIS TO NEW YORK. 5. Pullman Palace Sleeping Car EVERY EVENING. ST. LOUIS TO NEW YORK.

FOR PARTICULAR INFORMATION. Tickets, Rates, Maps and Time Tables, apply to E. A. Foss, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE. L. G. LUM'S DAILY HACK LINE. Leave Harwood at 8:30 a. m., arriving at Gonzales for dinner at 11:30 a. m.

Commercial Drummers' Patrons solicited. L. G. LUM. Office of G. H. S. A. R., Harwood, Texas.







# San Antonio Express.

SUPPLEMENT.

## WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK.

Winfield Scott Hancock is a soldier in deed as well as in name, and the more his record is searched the more of credit will be divulged. His immediate ancestors were stalwart early settlers in Pennsylvania. Benjamin Franklin Hancock, his father, was of mixed English, Scotch and Irish blood. His progenitors were of excellent Revolutionary renown. His mother was of Pennsylvania descent, too. The general himself may have inherited desirable Quaker, Episcopal and Baptist qualities, for those religious faiths were represented in his grandfathers and grandmothers. He was born in what has been the family residence of the Hancock for a century, in Hatfield town, ship, Montgomery county, Pa., in a picturesque old house, with 1764 carved as an age mark on its newest half, and the more ancient tracings of time on the other, a building on which the cuts of Indian tomahawks had recorded an attack in the early French-Indian wars.

X grandfather on the father's side, during the Revolution, was captured at sea, claimed as a British subject, and taken to England for imprisonment. A great-grandfather on the mother's side died from exposure on the field. His mother's father received a special pension for gallantry in the Continental army. The general's father became a soldier in 1812, though only sixteen years old, and returned to the field five times by re-enlistment. Heroic blood was thus bequeathed to the man who is to be the President of the United States of America.

The roaring place of the Democratic candidate was Norristown, Pa., where as a boy he daily saw the scene of Washington's gallant crossing of the Schuylkill, in the crucial campaign of Valley Forge. Incentives to patriotism were not wanted on his boyhood. He was born in 1824 (hopes he now fifty-six years old), and in 1839 he was chosen to read the Declaration of Independence at a county celebration of the Fourth of July. In the following year, when he was sixteen, he entered the United States military academy at West Point, his spirit and ability having recommended him for that preference. Among his cadet companions were the lads that subsequently became Generals Longstreet, Burnside, Hill, McClintock, Grant, Jackson and Reynolds. Nature had balanced his mental and physical qualities well, and he became, without special effort, a recognized leader of his comrades. He was graduated in 1844, and was at once assigned to the Sixth Infantry. He was yet hardly more than a boy, being only twenty; but he had no chance to figure as a soldier on parade carpets, being dispatched at once to the Western frontier to fight Indians. His hardening service in the Indian Territory lasted several years and earned him a promotion to a second lieutenancy.

The war with Mexico gave young Lieutenant Hancock a chance to distinguish himself. He went to Mexico with his regiment, and fought at San Antonio, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, and the city of Mexico. Throughout the campaign he was brave and useful enough to be awarded at the close of the war, the brevet of first lieutenant "for gallant and meritorious conduct" on certain specified occasions. At Contreras and Churubusco he "behaved in the handsomest manner," to use the language of an official report. He served a while as adjutant, and was in 1848 made assistant adjutant-general of the Department of the West. While filling that position at St. Louis, he married a daughter of Mr. Samuel Russell, a leading merchant. At about the same time he was promoted to a captaincy. This was a distinguished honor for a man only thirty-one years old. He served in Southern Florida during the Indian war of 1850-7, and then went to Kansas for delicate as well as active duty. His next service was in the military expedition to Utah, under Harney, and afterward he rode overland to California, where he was stationed for the next few years.

At the outbreak of the civil war Captain Hancock was on duty at Los Angeles, Cal. He at once took a determined stand as a Union man, doing much by private influence and public speeches to stay the tide of secession swelling on the Pacific coast. It is thought that his influence, more than to anything else, was due the salvation of that State from rebellion. His public speeches were many and potent. But he was not content with words. On learning of the first shot at Sumter he wrote to Governor Curtis, of Pennsylvania, for a commission of troops raised in his native State; but, not receiving a speedy answer, he impatiently addressed a letter to General Scott, at Washington, who was then general-in-chief, commanding active service. General Scott had learned his merits in Mexico, and ordered him im-

mediately to the East. Upon arrival in Washington he was requested to report to General McClellan, at whose instance President Lincoln appointed him a brigadier-general of volunteers. He was assigned to the division of General Smith in the Army of the Potomac. The four regiments of his brigade were well officered, of excellent material, and their new commander, after a period of training, felt that he could rely upon them in any emergency. General Hancock served with distinction in all the battles of the Peninsula, but it was at Williamsburg that his splendid generalship made itself most conspicuous.

General McClellan, in his dispatch to the President, said: "Hancock was superb" and his name was etched from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

General Hancock was again and again conspicuous in spirited engagements. After that of Malvern Hill he was created major-general of volunteers, and brevetted successfully major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel in the regular army. At the first Fredericksburg fight his uniform was perforated with bullets, but he received only a slight flesh wound. Soon after the battle of Chancellorsville he was placed in command of the Second corps, on the retirement of Couch. When the news came of the opening of the fight at Gettysburg, he was with General Meade at Taneytown, and was ordered by him to take command of all the forces on the field there, with such others as might arrive. General Reynolds, who commanded the First corps, had been killed, and that body, under Doubleday, with the Eleventh, under Howard, had been forced to retreat. Hancock knew that Meade intended to fight the battle on the line of Pipe Creek, but sent him word by his senior aide, Major Mitchell, that Gettysburg was topographically far more advantageous. General Meade lastly concluded. Hancock comm anded

the left center on the second day of the battle, and repulsed a desperate attack, following it up with a counter charge. On the third day he sustained a cannonade of two hours from 120 guns, under cover of which Longstreet's men were massed. Streams of shot and shell hissed and screamed on every side, men and horses were torn into fragments, caissons exploded, blowing the gunners to pieces, and the infantry hugged the ground almost in despair. A hand-bag to play "The Star Spangled Banner," and Hancock, with his staff (Major Mitchell and Capt. Bingham, Parker and Branson), with private James Wells carrying the Second corps' flag, appeared with heads uncovered on the right of his line. Cheers arose and the brave little group rode coolly down the front to the left. Shot and shell roared and crashed, but not one of them was harmed. Hancock knew that the artillery fire was intended to demoralize his men, and to cover the advance of Longstreet's infantry, 18,000 strong, which was to make the real attack. As he reached the left of the line this infantry began emerging from the woods and advancing up the hill.

Hancock turned his horse and, followed by his staff, rode to the right of the line again, hat in hand, bowing and smiling to the men as he passed. The troops became wild to engage, and, on receiving orders, made terrible havoc with the enemy, who, in their turn, laid themselves down to avoid a deadly fire both of musketry and artillery. At the moment of victory General Hancock reeled from his horse, but was caught before falling. He was seriously wounded in the thigh, but he remained on the field, giving orders until the defeat of the enemy became complete. He was the central figure of the memorable battle, and received the thanks of General Meade, of the President, of Congress, and of the nation at large.

In March, 1864, General Hancock re-

turned to the field and took command of his old corps, with which he fought brilliantly in the Wilderness. On Aug. 12, he was created brigadier-general in the regular army. His successful fight at Boydton Road in the following October was his last. He was ordered to Washington to form a "veteran" corps 50,000 strong, which he quickly succeeded in getting from among the many soldiers whose terms of enlistment had expired. He was sent with the corps to the Middle military division, with headquarters at Winchester, and was to co-operate either with the Army of the Potomac or on the Southern coast with General Sherman, as might be decided. The surrender of Lee at Appomattox rendered both movements unnecessary.

After the murder of President Lincoln and the attempted assassination of Secretary Seward, General Hancock was ordered by President Johnson to the command of the forces in and around Washington. He was assigned in July to the command of the Middle department, with headquarters at Baltimore. At this time he was brevetted major-general in the regular army for "gallant and meritorious services at Spottsylvania," where he had captured an entire division of the enemy. In July, 1868, he was raised to the full grade of major-general, and assumed command of the Department of Missouri, conducting several arduous campaigns against the Indians. In November, 1867, he was ordered to the command of the Fifth military district and the Department of the Gulf, with headquarters at New Orleans. His predecessors had made the military arm superior to the civil law. In his general orders he surprised the people of Louisiana and Texas by announcing that the civil authorities should execute the civil laws, and that peace being established and the civil authorities ready and willing to perform their duties, the military power should cease its functions; in that

direction. At the same time he declared that armed insurrection would be suppressed by force at once. Governor Pease, who had been appointed by the Federal authorities to the control of Texas, took exception to General Hancock's orders, but the latter was immovable in the position he had taken. He declared that two years after the close of the war it was time to remember that Americans ought to be freemen, to tolerate free popular discussion, and to extend forbearance and consideration to opposing views. The general felt that his sentiments were not altogether ignored at Washington, and, after six months of service, he asked to be relieved. He was assigned by President Grant to the Military division of the Atlantic, which, with the exception of three years' command of the Military division of Dakota, he has since retained, his headquarters being on Governor's Island.

General Hancock's name was mentioned for the presidency on the Democratic ticket both in 1896 and 1898. He was also tendered a nomination to the governorship of Pennsylvania, which he declined. General Hancock has a twin brother, Hillary B. Hancock, a lawyer, in Minneapolis, Minn. A second brother, John, is connected with the Pennsylvania Central railroad in Washington. His father died a few years ago, and his mother last year. He has a son, Russell Hancock, aged twenty-five, who is working a plantation near Foyers Point, Mississippi. His daughter, Ada, died of typhoid fever in this city in 1873, aged eighteen, just after leaving school. Russell was married in Louisville, Ky., eight years ago to Miss Gwynn, daughter of Nicholas Gwynn, now of 60 West Fifty-eighth street, this city, and a prominent member of the cotton exchange.

General Hancock inclines to the Epis-



General Winfield S. Hancock.

copalian faith, but is not a member of any church. His father and mother were Baptists. He has a pew in Dr. Bellows' church for his wife, who is a Unitarian. Her parents are Unitarians, although she was educated in the convent of the Sacred Heart, at St. Louis, and has on that account been quite generally supposed to be a Catholic.—*New York Sun.*

## WILLIAM H. ENGLISH.

William H. English, of Indiana, is fifty-seven years old. His figure is tall, erect and well proportioned. He has a high, broad forehead and regular features. His bearing is dignified and gentlemanly, and he would attract attention among other men. He was educated as a lawyer, and has practiced in the United States supreme court. He has been speaker of the Indiana house of representatives, a member of the National House of Representatives for four consecutive terms, and has declined to accept important offices within the gift of Presidents. He was president of the national bank that was first to put its issue in circulation. After retiring from the business of banking he sold his stocks, and it is said that, although a man of great wealth, he does not own a dollar's worth of stock in any corporation. He retired from active business in 1877.

William H. English went from the common schools of the neighborhood in which he lived to South Hanover college, where he was for three years a student. He studied law, and was admitted to practice in the circuit court before he was nineteen years old. In his twenty-third year he was admitted to the supreme court of the United States. He was for some time associated in practice with Joseph G. Marshall. Before he had followed his profession long he accepted an appointment in Washington, and he never afterward practiced law. He went into politics early. Before he attained his majority he was a delegate from Scott county to the Democratic State convention that nominated General Tighman A. Howard for governor of Indiana, and the journey of the young delegate to Indianapolis and back required six days of horseback riding. He took an active part in the campaign, making speeches in behalf of the Democratic nominee. President Tyler appointed him postmaster at Lexington, and in 1843 he was chosen principal clerk of the Indiana house of representatives, of which James D. Williams, now governor of Indiana, was the first time a member. In the National Democratic convention of 1848, he met Samuel J. Tilden, a delegate from New York. He was clerk of the Senate committee on claims in 1860, where he heard the speeches of Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Benton, and Cass in the exciting and protracted debates of that memorable session. He was secretary of the Indiana constitutional convention to revise the constitution of 1816.

In 1861 Mr. English was elected to represent his native county in the State legislature, and, although only twenty-nine years old, he was chosen speaker. It is said that in the course of a session covering more than three months no appeal was taken from any of his decisions, although the questions discussed were of the most important and exciting nature that had come before an Indiana legislature in many years. Just before his election as speaker, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Speaker Davis, he was appointed on a committee of five to revise the laws of the State, but he declined to serve.

At the close of the legislative session of 1861, Mr. English was nominated for representative in Congress, and was elected by a majority of 466 over a worthy competitor, the late John D. Ferguson. He gave the administration of President Pierce his hearty support. At the opening of that Congress the Kansas-Nebraska bill was introduced. Mr. English was a member of the committee on Territories, and he did not concur with the majority in the expediency of bringing forward the measure at that time. It is claimed that the congressional records will show that Mr. English brought forward the popular sovereignty idea in a minority report presented by him.

In the course of Mr. English's second congressional term Know-nothingism asserted itself, and it found in him an able and fearless opponent. He was elected to Congress for a third time, notwithstanding his request that his constituents would select another candidate. The Senate passed the bill admitting Kansas under the Leocompton constitution, but the House rejected it. Then the House passed a substitute bill, which was rejected by the Senate. A conference committee was appointed by the

