

and the highest regard for his character as a soldier and a gentleman. The announcement of his death was generally made and was everywhere discussed.

At the Grand Hotel a number of Army officers are usually to be found. Mr. Mitchell was the only one there. The Lieutenant said that he entertained the greatest admiration for his subordinate.

Colonel Bradley B. Small, secretary of the Democratic National Convention, said that he regarded Hancock as a brave soldier and a courteous gentleman.

Place flags at half-mast at sunrise to-morrow and keep them so until after the funeral. The Kings County Republican General Committee adopted resolutions of regret at the death of General Hancock last evening.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9. (Special.)—The brief telegraphic dispatch this afternoon announcing the sudden death of General Hancock produced a great shock in Washington, especially among the old comrades in arms of the dead soldier, many of whom live here.

General Hancock came of good stock. His maternal grandfather and great-grandfather served in the war of Independence with credit, and his paternal grandfather during the same period, while following the sea, lost his liberty to a British cruiser, and lay for some time in the prison at Dartmouth.

General Hancock was born in the town of West Point, New York, on February 14, 1812, in a village called Montgomery. His father was a farmer and a school teacher.

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about 4 p. m. In the Assembly Mr. Parker (Rep.) of Essex, made a short speech in eulogy of the dead soldier and the House immediately adjourned as a mark of respect.

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tactics consisted in holding a leading position stubbornly, and then making a sudden impetuous advance. From Williamsburg to Gettysburg, Hancock's personal bravery and magnificent presence reinforced it.

After the failure of the attack on Richmond, and the withdrawal of the Army of the Potomac northward, General Hancock supported Pope. He commanded his brigade at South Mountain, and on the 17th of September he shared in the battle of Antietam.

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but he could not apply them. So he failed when brought to the test of civil government, and he had been President, and so he had been President.

HEALTH OFFICE FEELS AIMING A BLOW AT DR. SMITH'S REVENUE. A BILL IN THE SENATE TO ABOLISH HIS TOLLS AND PAY HIM \$10,000 A YEAR.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—For two months politicians have said that a bill would be introduced to deprive Dr. William M. Smith, Health Officer of New-York, of his large fees he is reported to receive.

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HOW JACOB SHARP FIGURES. UNABLE TO ACCOUNT FOR \$692,000. HE RECEIVED \$2,500,000 IN BONDS AND TELLS WHAT BECAME OF \$1,800,000.

Jacob Sharp was followed up closely all day yesterday by Rose Conking. He furnished figures which enabled the lawyer to foot up some of the account for the construction of the Broadway road and accounted for \$1,800,000 of the \$2,500,000.

Mr. Sharp, however, first said that in order to bring out clearly the difference between Mr. Sharp's account and Mr. Conking's, he would put in the report of the Surface Company to the Railroad Commissioners on November 28 last and would read from the stock-book of the company.

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A TRIBUTE FROM CONNECTICUT. HARTFORD, Feb. 9.—By order of Governor Henry B. Hartson the following general order was issued to-night:

STATE OF CONNECTICUT. HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 9, 1886. 1.—With sorrow the Commander-in-Chief announces to the Connecticut National Guard the death of Major-General William H. Hancock.

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it was '900 and odd' shares of stock, but he thought that it was his own private business, and he thought that the \$200 shares were in the hands of Mr. Fosdy, president of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company.

Mr. Conking stated that of the 9,520 shares ten had gone somewhere else, and he insisted on ascertaining how many of the shares Mr. Sharp had had access to. Mr. Conking said that he had had access to the shares.

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