WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The Week's Doings at the National Capital.

MOSBY AND PLEASONTON.

Col. John S. Mosby, who is getting up a volume of war reminiscences, was at the War Department last week looking over the military archives, when he was rather startled to come upon the following correspondence:

Headquarters Cavalry Corps, June 12, 1863.—(To) Gen. R. Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster: Your dispatch received. Ask the General how much of a bribe he can stand to get Mosby's services. There is a chance for him, and just now he could do valuable service in the way of information as well as humbugging the enemy. There is no news. The rebels are like that boy the President tells about, who stumped his toe and was too big to cry. Birney is up.—A. PLEASONTON, Brigadier-General.

Headquarters Army of Potomac, June 12, 1863.—To Gen. Pleasonton: If you think your scheme can succeed in regard to Mosby, do not hesitate as to the matter of money. Use your own judgment and do precisely what you think best for the public interest.—RUFUS INGALLS, Brigadier-General.

The date of Pleasonton's letter is just three days after his cavalry combat with Stuart at Brandy Station and at the time Lee, who was en route for the invasion of Pennsylvania, was confronting Hooker at Culpeper. Mosby was operating in the rear of Hooker's army, and threatening his line of communication with Washington. Two days before Mosby had made a successful raid into Maryland. Col. Mosby says that no proposition, either directly or indirectly, ever came to him from Pleasonton, or any one else, to betray the cause, and at no period of his military career was he more active, or caused more damage to the Union cause, than in the months of June and July, 1863. Naturally, Col. Mosby is somewhat worked up over this disclosure, and as he is not the man to rest under an imputation which would send him down to history as a second Benedict Arnold, he will, it is understood, call upon Gen. Pleasonton for a statement of the reasons which induced him to write his letter to Gen. Ingalls.

Gen. Pleasonton was asked as to the reasons which induced him to think Mosby was inclined to betray the Confederate cause. He replied that he did not care to get into any controversy on the subject; that all the facts, so far as he knew them, were embraced in documents on file in the War Department. He said that as the events had occurred nearly a quarter of a century ago, his personal recollection as to the matter was necessarily somewhat dim, but one thing he could say was he felt quite sure the overtures did not come from him, and that the subject had been agitated for some time before the date of his letter to Gen. Ingalls. At that period he was fighting and working for the Union cause, and as everything was fair in war, he would not have hesitated, if he was led to believe it possible, to have bought not only Mosby, but the highest military officers of the Confederates. Gen. Pleasonton, however, repeated that he would prefer to say nothing, but intimated that all the light that could be desired would be thrown on the transaction if the War Department would make public the papers in its possession.

GRAND ARMY MEN MOVE.

The old building at the corner of Ninth and D streets, which for the past 20 years has been known as Grand Army Hall, and in which were the Headquarters of the Department of the Potomac, has been abandoned and will no longer be the scene of rousing Campfires and "muster-ins" by the members of that organization. Headquarters have been moved to 480 Louisiana avenue and will remain there until the new house on Pennsylvania avenue, near Fifteenth street, is completed.

John A. Rawlins and J. F. Reynolds Post meet hereafter in the Elks' lodge room, Ninth street and Pennsylvania avenue. O. P. Morton, No. 4, will meet at Timms's Hall, and Charles Sumner will meet at Green's Hall.

Last week J. A. Rawlins Post paid its farewell to the old hall. It was the last Post to leave the place. A very large crowd of Grand Army men were present to take part in the farewell. All the Department Officers were present. The Kit Carson Post drum corps played its best and made the old hall ring with stirring martial airs, and wound up the night with the old tune, "The Girl I Left Behind Me." The important feature of the meeting was the installation of the newly-elected officers, which was done in a satisfactory way by Chief Mustering Officer J. C. S. Berger. When the doors were thrown open a rousing Campfire was held, and refreshments were served. An interesting program of songs, speeches and war stories filled up the balance of the evening. Everybody was pleased with John A. Rawlins Post's entertainment. In connection with Grand Army matters it is made known that a Logan Grand Army Post will soon be established by Department Commander J. B. Burke. He announced, however, that it must be organized by members soliciting membership in the Order.

LOGAN MEMORIAL SERVICES.

A meeting largely attended by the leading colored people of Washington was held at Lincoln Memorial Church to honor the memory of the late Gen. John A. Logan. Hon. J. M. Langston presided over the meeting, with Mr. A. St. J. A. Smith Secretary. Maj. Tucker and his wife, Gen. Logan's daughter, occupied seats on the platform, with John H. Smythe, ex-Minister to Liberia, Revs. Lamkin and Johnson, Dr. F. J. Shadd, and Prof. James Gregory, of Howard University. Mr. Langston addressed the audience, introducing Col. Geo. W. Williams, the orator of the evening. Col. Williams's account of the deceased soldier's career from the cradle to the grave excited much enthusiasm in the audience, who applauded every reference to some courageous act by the dead. A letter was read from Senator Cullom regretting that he was unavoidably prevented from attending the meeting. Mr. W. Calvin Chase offered resolutions of respect to the memory of the deceased statesman and soldier, which were adopted, and an engrossed copy was ordered to be presented to Mrs. Logan.

VETERANS IN THE CITY.

Col. Charles J. Murphy, No. 376 Clinton St., Brooklyn, N. Y., has been in the city with his wife, visiting friends. Col. Murphy, who is an old Mexican soldier, went out in the 2d Scott Life Guards, at the outbreak of the war, and was taken prisoner at the first Bull Run. He afterward escaped, in company with two other officers, and all three succeeded in reaching our lines. They were the first prisoners who made their escape, and their experiences attracted much attention.

Capt. George S. Wilson, of the 12th U. S., is spending a part of his leave of absence here. He enlisted May 31, 1861, in the 17th Ind.—the celebrated Wilder regiment—and served in it continuously until the 8th of Aug., 1865, when he was mustered out as a Captain. His good soldiership was recognized by an appointment as Lieutenant in the 12th U. S., in which he has since served. In spite of his four years' service during the war, and 14 more among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains, he looks as young and vigorous as the very best of them.

DISPOSING OF A MEAN SCANDAL.

The following letter tells it own story:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
PENSION OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13, 1887.

To the Editor of the American, Baltimore, Md.

SIR: In the editorial columns of the New York *World* of this date there appears the following article:

"There is always a sharp competition for the position of meanest man in the world. Every few days some paper comes forward with a new candidate. The *Baltimore American* has discovered a man who seems to have a great many qualifications for the place. He is a clerk in the Pension Office at Washington. A number of the female employes have been absent of late owing to illness. On their return to duty the clerk obliged them to take oath as to the truthfulness of their statements before a notary public. He himself holds that office, and he charged them 50 cents apiece."

As your paper is quoted as authority for the statement, I take the liberty of writing you on the subject. It is not now, nor has it been the practice in the Pension Office to require any of the clerks to make oath as to the truthfulness of their statements showing the cause of absence. No single case has arisen, at least under the present administration, where such a requirement was enforced.

As all applications for leaves of absence go through the desk of the Chief Clerk, I am enabled to state from positive knowledge that no such an affidavit was ever presented.

Very respectfully yours,
D. A. MARPHY, Chief Clerk.

"THE FIRST BATTLE OF THE IRONCLADS."

The Joint Library Committee of Congress has purchased for $5,000 Halsell's painting, "The First Battle of the Ironclads," which has been on exhibition at the Capitol for some time. The painting is to be placed in the northwest vestibule or corridor in the space on the upper floor at present occupied by Peale's portrait of Washington. The latter is to be removed and hung at the top of the western staircase of the Senate. It will be hung on the exterior wall of the Senate so as to afford a good view just as the top of the last flight of stairs is reached.

THE HOT SPRINGS HOSPITAL.

It has been announced that the Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., will be opened for the reception of patients Jan. 17, 1887. Permission to enter the hospital must be had of the Surgeon-General, and, owing to the limited accommodations, preference will be given to those requiring actual hospital treatment. The hospital will afford bed accommodations for 18 officers and 64 enlisted men.

49TH CONGRESS.

Two Important Pension Bills Passed by the House.

INCREASE FOR DISABILITY.

On Monday, in the House, Mr. Matson (Ind.) called up the bill "for the relief of dependent parents and honorably-discharged soldiers and sailors who are now disabled and dependent upon their own labor for support, be passed." The bill is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in considering the pension claims of dependent parents, the fact and cause of death, and the fact that the soldier left no widow or minor children, having been shown as required by law, it shall be necessary only to show by competent and sufficient evidence that such parent or parents are without other present means of support than their own manual labor or the contributions of others not legally bound for their support: *Provided*, that no pension allowed under this act shall commence prior to its passage, and in case of applications hereafter made under this act the pension shall commence from the date of the filing of the application in the Pension Office.

SEC. 2. That all persons who served three months or more in the military or naval service of the United States in any war in which the United States has been engaged, and who have been honorably discharged therefrom, and who are now or who may hereafter be suffering from mental or physical disability, not the result of their own vicious habits or gross carelessness, which incapacitates them for the performance of labor in such a degree as to render them unable to earn a support, and who are dependent upon their daily labor for support, shall, upon making due proof of the fact according to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may provide in pursuance of this act, be placed on the list of invalid pensioners of the United States, and be entitled to receive, for such total inability to procure their subsistence by daily labor, $12 per month; and such pension shall commence from the date of the filing of the application in the Pension Office, upon proof that the disability then existed, and continue during the existence of the same in the degree herein provided: *Provided*, That persons who are now receiving pensions under existing laws, or whose claims are pending in the Pension Office, may, by application to the Commissioner of Pensions, in such forms as he may prescribe, receive the benefits of this act; but nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to allow more than one pension at the same time to the same person or pension to commence prior to the passage of this act: *And provided further*, That rank in the service shall not be considered in applications filed thereunder.

SEC. 3. That no agent, attorney, or other person instrumental in the presentation and prosecution of a claim under this act shall demand or receive for his services or instrumentality in presenting and prosecuting such claim a sum greater than $5, payable only upon the order of the Commissioner of Pensions, by the Pension Agent making payment of the pension allowed, except in cases heretofore prosecuted before the Pension Office, when, in the discretion of the Commissioner of Pensions, a fee of $10 may be allowed in like manner to the agent or attorney of record in the case at the date of the passage of this act; and any agent, attorney, or other person instrumental in the prosecution of a claim under this act who shall demand or receive a sum greater than that herein provided for, for his services in the prosecution of the claim, shall be subject to the same penalties as prescribed in section 4 of the act of July 4, 1884, entitled "An act making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, and for other purposes."

SEC. 4. That section 4716 of the Revised Statutes is hereby modified so that the same shall not apply to this act: *Provided*, That this act shall not apply to those persons under political disabilities. And no person shall be pensioned under this act for any disability incurred while engaged in the military service against the United States.

Mr. Matson stated that the first section of the bill merely changed the evidence required by the Pension Office, and would not cost the Government more than $50,000 annually. The total number of persons who would be benefited by the second section was estimated at 33,105, and the annual cost to the Government would not reach $6,600,000.

Mr. Warner (Ohio), while not opposing the bill, criticized it as a departure from the principle that pensions were designed to be compensation for disabilities. This bill was rather a pauper bill than a pension bill.

Mr. Blount (Ga.) thought that the House should pause before it passed a measure which would place an unknown burden upon the people who paid the taxes, for the facts upon which the Committee based its estimate of cost to the Government was very meager.

Mr. Morrill (Kan.) favored the bill as being a declaration that no old soldier who followed the flag should end his days in the poorhouse.

Mr. Springer (Ill.) favored the bill as a fair and conservative measure. In answer to the objection that the estimates as to the amount which would be required to meet its provisions were not reliable, he asserted that, while no estimates could be absolutely correct, those which fixed the cost to the Government at $6,000,000 were as reliable as it was possible to make them. But, whether they were correct or not, he advocated the bill on the ground that it would afford more relief to worthy soldiers in proportion to the amount involved than any other measure Congress had passed on the subject of pensions.

The bill was then passed—ayes 179, noes 76. The only votes against the bill from the Northern States were Bragg (Wis.), Comstock (Mich.), and Storm (Pa.)

MEXICAN PENSION BILL.

The House passed, with very little debate, by a vote of ayes 247, noes 5, the following act, "granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war":

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension-roll the names of the surviving officers and enlisted men, including marines, militia, and volunteers, of the military and naval service of the United States, who, being duly enlisted, actually served 60 days with the Army or Navy of the United States in Mexico, or on the coasts or frontier thereof, or en route thereto, in the war with that Nation, or were actually engaged in a battle in said war, and were honorably discharged, and to such other officers and soldiers and sailors as may have been personally named in any resolution of Congress for any specific service in said war, and the surviving widow of such officers and enlisted men: *Provided*, That such widows have not remarried: *Provided*, That every such officer, enlisted man, or widow who is or may become 62 years of age, or who is or may become subject to any disability or dependency equivalent to some cause prescribed or recognized by the pension laws of the United States as a sufficient reason for the allowance of a pension, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act; but it shall not be held to include any person not within the rule of age or disability or dependency herein defined, or who incurred such disability while in any manner voluntarily engaged in aiding or abetting the late rebellion against the authority of the United States.

SEC. 2. That pensions under section 1 of this act shall be at the rate of $8 dollars per month, and payable only from and after the passage of this act, for and during the natural lives of the persons entitled thereto, or during the continuance of the disability for which the same shall be granted: *Provided*, That section 1 of this act shall not apply to any person who is receiving a pension at the rate of $8 per month or more, nor to any person receiving a pension of less than $8 per month, except for the difference between the pension now received (if less than $8 per month) and $8 per month.

SEC. 3. That before the name of any person shall be placed on the pension-roll under this act, proof shall be made, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, of the right of the applicant to a pension; and any person who shall falsely and corruptly take any oath required under this act shall be deemed guilty of perjury; and the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be stricken from the pension-roll the name of any person whenever it shall be made to appear by proof satisfactory to him that such name was put upon such roll through false and fraudulent representations, and that such person is not entitled to a pension under this act. The loss of the certificate of discharge shall not deprive any person of the benefits of this act, but other record evidence of enlistment and service and of an honorable discharge may be deemed sufficient: *Provided*, That when any person has been granted a land warrant, under any act of Congress, for and on account of service in the said war with Mexico, such grant shall be prima facie evidence of his service and honorable discharge; but such evidence shall not be conclusive, and may be rebutted by evidence that such land-warrant was improperly granted.

SEC. 4. That the pension laws now in force which are not inconsistent or in conflict with this act are hereby made a part of this act, so far as they may be applicable thereto.

SEC. 5. That section 4,716 of the Revised Statutes is hereby repealed so far as the same relates to this act or to pensioners under this act.

SEC. 6. That the provisions of this act shall not apply to any person while under the political disabilities imposed by the 14th amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

PENSION LEGISLATION.

Senator Ingalls (Kan.) introduced a bill providing that when any person who shall have been granted a pension by special act of Congress commencing at the date fixed in the act or upon its passage may apply to the Commissioner of Pensions for increase or arrears of pension it shall be granted if, upon examination of proof submitted to the Pension Office, it shall appear that the disability or injury for which the pension was granted was incurred while in the line of duty.

Mr. Matson (Ind.) introduced a bill (H. R. 10457) for the relief of dependent parents and honorably-discharged soldiers and sailors who are now disabled and dependent upon their own labor for support; which was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

ARREARS IN CERTAIN CASES.

The following is the text of the bill recently introduced by Senator Sherman (Ohio) "To grant arrears of pensions in certain cases":

Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act all persons on the pension-rolls of the United States who are drawing pensions on account of loss of limb or limbs shall be entitled to receive arrears of pensions from date of discharge or disability, and covering all the time up to the passage of the act or acts authorizing the issuance of their last pension-certificate, at the same rate per month to which that certificate entitles them.

EXTRA PAY TO OFFICERS.

Senator Plumb (Kan.) introduced the following bill "Allowing extra pay to certain officers of the volunteer army in the war of the rebellion":

Be it enacted, etc., That all officers of the volunteer army in the war of the rebellion who served the full term of enlistment and were honorably discharged shall be entitled to receive extra pay as follows, namely: Where the enlistment was for the term of one year, one month's pay proper; where the enlistment was for the term of two years, two months' pay proper; where the enlistment was for the term of three years, three months' pay proper: *Provided*, That they have not already received the benefits of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and the amendatory act approved July thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

RETIREMENT OF OFFICERS.

Senator Manderson (Neb.) introduced a bill which provides that any officer borne on the active-list of the army, who served in the war of the rebellion at least three years as an officer or enlisted man of the volunteer or Regular Army of the United States, shall, upon his own application to the President of the United States, after 25 years' service, including that as an officer or enlisted man in the volunteer or Regular Army of the United States, be placed on the retired list of the army, in addition to the number heretofore authorized by law, the retired list being hereby extended to conform to the requirements of this act.

GOING FOR THE SURPLUS.

Mr. Warner, of Ohio, introduced in the House a bill to relieve the Treasury of the accumulated surplus. There are two sums of $100,000,000 each, in round numbers, one for the redemption of bank notes and the other to secure the greenback circulation. The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase Government bonds at market value with these funds, giving him the right to sell the bonds again, should an emergency arise. It gives him the discretion also to cease the purchase of the bonds, should the premium reach a point that would reduce the interest below two per cent.

POLYGAMY.

The anti-polygamy bill, presented by the House Judiciary Committee as a substitute for the Edmunds bill, passed the House without a division. The bill makes the lawful husband and wife or any person prosecuted for bigamy, polygamy, or unlawful cohabitation a competent witness against the accused, and further provides for the registration of all marriages, making a misdemeanor for any person to violate the provisions relative to such registration. It annuls all Territorial laws providing for the identification of the votes of electors at any election, and also all laws conferring on the Territorial courts the power to determine divorce cases, and abolishes woman suffrage in the Territory of Utah. Penalties are prescribed for unlawful intercourse, and polygamy is defined as a marriage between one person of one sex and more than one person of another sex, and is declared to be a felony. The financial corporations known as the Church of Latter Day Saints and the Perpetual Emigration Fund Company are dissolved, and the Attorney-General is directed to wind them up by process of court; and all laws for the organization of the militia of the Territory and the creation of the Nauvo Legion are annulled. Polygamists are made ineligible to vote, and a test oath is prescribed to all persons desiring to vote that they will obey the laws of the United States, and especially the laws in respect to the crimes defined in this and the orginal Edmunds act. The bill provides for the immediate appointment by the President of all Judges and Selectmen of the County and Probate Courts, and by the Governor of all Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Constables, and other County and District officers. The Senate will probably agree to the House substitute. Mr. Caine, the Mormon Delegate from Utah, made a bitter speech against the bill, denouncing it as tyrannical and unjust.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

The Senate spent nearly the whole week in debating the interstate commerce bill, and passed it by ayes 43, noes 15. The bill passed provides for the appointment of a commission of five competent men, not more than three of whom shall belong to one political party. Shippers who have grievances against railroads can make complaint to the commission or institute suit in the Federal courts. Railroads are prohibited from charging more for a short than for a longer distance upon their own lines in the same direction, the shorter being included within the longer distance, and the circumstances and conditions being the same; but the commission is authorized, upon application of a railroad, and after investigation of the facts, to relieve the roads from the operation of the general rule in special cases. Pooling is absolutely prohibited. On the question of publicity of rates the provisions of the two bills have been merged so as to require each railroad to make public the rates between points upon its own road, as proposed in the House bill, and in addition the commission is required to secure publicity of through rates in so far as it may be found necessary.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The army appropriation bill, as reported to the Senate by Senator Allison, appropriates $23,737,718, being $95,100 in excess of the appropriation made by the bill as it came from the House, and $1,786,869 less than the estimates. An increase from $300,000 to $400,000 in the appropriation for manufacture of arms is the only important monetary change in the bill as it came from the House.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The following original House bills were passed by the House and sent to the Senate: Grant E. Q. Lathermon, Co. I, 52d Ind., $12; Mary Jane, widow of Nathan Magoon, Co. H, 7th N. H.; Andrew J. Vanorder, 28th Ill.; Thomas D. G. Polley, Co. D, 110th Ill.; Mahaco, dependent mother of John W. Brown, 32d Ky.; Alonzo, father of Platt G. Raymond, Co. E, 5th Wis.; Mary McCoy, nurse and laundress, $12; Ellen M., sister of Maj. Edward E. Sturdevant, 5th N. H.; Larkin Deeple, Co. E, 7th Ky.; Anna, widow of Nicholas Schier, Co. C, 112th Pa.; Green Fields, Co. F, 4th Ind. Cav.; Sophia, widow, and two minor children of Louis F. Sprain, Co. D, 14th Wis.; Susan E. Barry, nurse, $12.

The following bills heretofore passed by the Senate were passed by the House and sent to the President: John, father of Rufus H. Wines, Co. E, 26th Mich.; Eliza, widow of Orrin Wilkins, Co. A, 1st Iowa Cav.; Elizabeth S., widow of John Charles Philip DeKraft, Rear-Admiral U. S. Navy, $50; Sarah E. Norton, nurse, $12; William F. Harmon, Co. C, 148th Ohio; Margaret, mother of James F. Dunlap, Co. H, 7th Mo. Cav.; Joseph Mays, Co. M, 9th Kan. Cav., Sydney Denton, Co. E, 13th Wis.; Josephine Dacosta Thomas, Senate amendment agreed to and pension fixed at $40.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 *Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.*

GEN. W. B. HAZEN DEAD

Another Prominent Soldier Gone to His Rest.

Survivors of the war in all parts of the country will be startled and pained to learn of the unexpected death of another gallant leader, whose services were conspicuous during the whole of the war. William B. Hazen, Brigadier-General and Chief Signal Officer U. S. A., Major-General of Volunteers, and Brevet Major-General U. S. A., died in Washington, Sunday evening, Jan 16, of diabetes. His death was sudden, he having been at the Capitol on

Thursday, three days before, on business connected with the Signal Bureau. While he had not been in good health for some months, his condition of late had been much improved, and he was in good spirits and confident of complete restoration.

He attended the Diplomatic reception at the White House Thursday evening. He took cold, and on Friday kept his room most of the day. Saturday he felt better, and said that he expected to be able to return to duty on Monday. At an early hour Sunday morning he was found to be much worse, and his physician and those of his relatives who were in the city were summoned to his bedside. He remained in a comatose condition during the day and

BREATHED HIS LAST

at about 8 o'clock in the evening. His wife, who is a daughter of Washington McLean, of Cincinnati, and a sister of John R. McLean, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, is in France. With him when he died were Mrs. Washington McLean and Mrs. Bugher, his sister-in-law; Capt. Greely, who had been with him during the entire day; Lieut. Thompson and Drs. Huntington, Harvey and Lincoln, the attending and consulting physicians.

Information of Gen. Hazen's death was conveyed immediately by Dr. Huntington and Capt. Greely to the Secretary of War, who communicated the sad intelligence to the President. To Gen. Hazen's personal friends the news was a great shock, as no one had apprehended a fatal termination of his prostration.

Ancestors of Gen. Hazen lived in Connecticut, fought at Lexington and Bunker Hill, and served with distinction through the Revolutionary war. Born at West Hartford, Vt., Sept. 27, 1830, he was taken at the age of three by his parents to Hiram, O., and brought up on a farm. Educated at West Point, where he was graduated in 1855, he became a Second Lieutenant of the 4th U. S. Inf., and saw his first service on the Pacific Coast fighting Indians in Oregon. Then he was transferred to Texas and won repeated praise from the War Department for the vigor and success with which he hunted Aboriginal marauders there and in New Mexico. Further evidence of his soldierly qualities was afforded by a wound received in 1859 while in conflict with the Comanches. For gallantry he was promoted to a Captaincy in the 8th Inf. in May, 1861.

In February of that year he had been assigned to duty as Assistant Professor of Military Tactics at the West Point Academy; but in September he was granted a leave of absence to take command of

THE 41ST OHIO.

This regiment was attached to Gen. Nelson's Brigade in Buell's army, and early in the following year was sent into Tennessee. In February, 1862, Col. Hazen was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers, although he was not confirmed to that rank until November. At Pittsburg Landing, April 6, 1862, he was hotly engaged. Personal enemies afterward questioned his courage on this occasion, but Gen. Nelson said in his official report:

Col. Hazen, commanding the right brigade of my division, carried it into action and maintained it there most gallantly. The heavy loss of his brigade attests the fierceness of the conflict at that point. He drove the enemy and captured the battery which so distressed us, but was forced back on his reserves. To Col. Hazen, commanding the Nineteenth Brigade, I beg to invite the General's [Buell's] attention. The gallantry with which he led his troops to the attack was most conspicuous, and he handled them ably. The loss of this division, I regret to inform you, is heavy. * * * a total of 739, more than half (nearly two-thirds), of which occurred in Hazen's brigade. * * * A charge of the Nineteenth Brigade led by its commander, Col. Hazen, reached the enemy's second battery; but the brigade sustained a heavy loss from the enemy's artillery, and was unable to maintain its advantage. * * * I join cordially in the commendations here made of officers by their commanders.

After operating near Corinth and in Northern Alabama, Gen. Hazen was placed in command at Murfreesboro, Tenn., and in the skirmishes with Bragg's army in that State and Kentucky in the next few months he took an active part.

Hazen's Brigade was conspicuous for its gallantry and steadiness at Stone River Dec. 31, 1862. It was the only brigade in Rosecrans's army that held its position through the day, successfully meeting the fierce and

REPEATED ASSAULTS OF THE ENEMY.

It cannot be questioned that Gen. Hazen's skill and courage contributed in no small degree to the retrieving of the disaster of the morning.

In August, 1863, his command and three other brigades were posted on the Tennessee River, just above Chattanooga. In the battle of Chickamauga Hazen exhibited the same dash and fierceness that had marked his previous service. He was in the van in the first day's attack, and in the disaster of the second day he held his ground with the utmost stubbornness. In the magnificent victory at Mission Ridge, a few weeks later, Gen. Hazen took a brilliant part, his brigade being among the first to reach the crest of Mission Ridge, capturing 18 pieces of artillery. He then assisted in sweeping the fragments of Bragg's army from that summit. Gen. Hazen aided in the relief of Knoxville, which was threatened by Longstreet immediately afterward.

In the Atlanta campaign of 1864 he was frequently engaged. He fought at Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca and other points, and led the advance at Pickett's Mills. In this engagement he lost 500 men, so hot was the battle. He was given command of the Second Division, Fifteenth Corps, on August 17. He accompanied Sherman through Georgia and captured Fort McAllister, near Savannah, in a particularly handsome manner. For this achievement he was made a Major-General of Volunteers and placed in

COMMAND OF THE FIFTEENTH CORPS.

When Sherman, early in 1865, pushed northward, Gen. Hazen had considerable fighting in the Carolinas; and at the close of the war he was stationed at Louisville.

When the Regular Army was reorganized in 1866, Gen. Hazen was made Colonel of the 38th Inf., and in 1869 was transferred to the 6th Inf. During the Franco-Prussian war (1870-'71) Gen. Hazen visited the seat of war, and on his return he wrote a book on the French and German armies. Again, in 1877, having been sent to Vienna by President Hayes as an attache of the American Legation, he observed with special interest the Russo-Turkish operations of that year. Between these two trips abroad he was stationed with his regiment at Fort Buford, Dak.; and it was at this time that, through a letter to Gen. Garfield, he made an exposure of frauds in the conduct of post traders. This course exposed him to much criticism, and in the ensuing controversies Gen. Hazen's enemies revived old stories reflecting on his conduct at Pittsburg Landing, which, however, were effectively answered by official records.

While in Dakota, Col. Hazen wrote an elaborate treatise, and subsequently contributed to the newspaper press articles upon the unfitness for agriculture of the large tract of territory between the 100th meridian and the Sierra Nevada, and extending from Mexico to the British American frontier.

CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

In December, 1880, Gen. Hazen was appointed Chief Signal Officer, with the rank of Brigadier-General, in which office he was promptly confirmed by the Senate. Among his earliest acts was to urge upon the Attorney-General, through the Secretary of War, the necessity for more vigilance and activity in bringing to justice Capt. Howgate, who had been Acting Signal Officer in the interval between Gen. Myer's death and Gen. Hazen's accession. One of the most important incidents of Gen. Hazen's administration was the dispatch of Lieut. A. W. Greely to Lady Franklin Bay, and of another expedition to Point Barrow, Alaska, under the auspices of the Signal Offices to make meteorological and other observation, in co-operation with European nations. Of 13 parties engaged in this work Lieut. Greely's was the only one which did not return in safety. The failure of Lieut. Garlington's relief expedition in 1883 to accomplish its object led to a protracted controversy, Gen. Hazen sharply condemning his subordinate for not complying fully with his instructions, and not exercising proper discretion. When, in September, Garlington returned, Gen. Hazen urged the Secretary of War to dispatch a sealer to Greely's assistance immediately, in the hope that the explorer's party might be found before Winter set in, but that recommendation not having been acted upon, the Chief Signal Officer passed strictures upon Secretary Lincoln, which led to his being tried by court-martial and reprimanded.

In his conduct of the Weather Bureau, Gen. Hazen studied to advance its practical efficiency rather than to promote theoretical investigation. He put into use the cold wave signal, promoted the use of railway and local weather signals, organized special observations for the cotton-growing States, established frost warnings, and initiated forecasts for shipping coming this way from Europe. He improved the methods of verification of daily predictions; and during his administration, according to official reports, the accuracy of these "indications" has increased.

In 1885 Gen. Hazen issued a graphic book, embodying his war reminiscences. It evinced industry, loyalty to truth, and much literary ability, and, though showing something of a controversial spirit, was accepted as a creditable and valuable contribution to the literature of the late war.

THE OBSEQUIES.

The body lay until the funeral at the residence of Hon. Washington McLean, in a handsome cloth covered casket with silver bar handles. On the lid of the casket was a silver plate with the inscription, "Gen. W. B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A. Born Sept. 27, 1830. Died Jan. 16, 1887." Around the coffin were floral offerings, the mementoes of friends. Immediately on the arrival of the body a guard of honor from the Signal Office was stationed on eight-hour watches.

In respect to the memory of the dead Chief Signal Officer the Signal Office was draped in mourning, and the printed reports of the weather sent to the press were printed with heavy black borders. Many of the officers and employes of the Signal Office were not aware of Gen. Hazen's death until they arrived at the office on Monday.

The burial with military honors took place on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, from St. John's Church. The remains were temporarily interred at Oak Hill Cemetery. The final interment will occur after Mrs. Hazen's return from Europe, probably at Hiram, O., his old home. The pallbearers were Adj't-Gen. Drum, Paymaster-Gen. Rochester, Q.-M. Gen. Holabird, Gen. Duane, Chief of Engineers, and Surg.-Gen. Moore. The body-bearers were six Sergeants of the Signal Corps in charge of a Lieutenant. Gen. Sheridan had charge of the military arrangements for the funeral, the military escort, being under the command of Col. Gibson, of the 3d Art. The escort consisted of a detachment from the Signal Corps, the artillery batteries stationed here, and a detachment from the Marine Corps.

Capt. Greely will have temporary charge of the Signal Service until otherwise ordered. The belief is quite strong in army circles that now that Gen. Hazen is dead arrangements will be made for turning over the service to the Interior Department.

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RECENT LITERATURE.

Peterson's Magazine for February has for its opening picture a fine steel engraving, "On Guard." This is followed by the usual colored fashion plate and numerous designs, for which Peterson is so popular. There is an illustrated story by Lucy H. Hooper. Several interesting sketches and poems by well-known authors, and a number of cooking recipes, which are always welcome to housekeepers.

The English Illustrated Magazine—Published in New York by Macmillan & Co. Price 15 cents.

The Southern Bivouac—Louisville, Ky. $2 a year.

The *Magazine of American History* contains papers on the "Beginnings of Journalism in America" and John Van Buren, with much additional interesting matter.

The New England Monthly—Boston, Mass. $3 a year. Special articles: An Illustrated College Article; Wild Glen River.

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