The invention of spectacles and gles for Russian cattle so that they be blinded by blizzards on the steppes and wander from their soiet homesteads to destruction has elicited the following contrib from Anne!

Moo! Moo-o-o-oo!

Well, well, if it isn't the lowing herd winding over the well-known lea! sun is glinting on their spectacles, and they are wagging their horns in a fiejected fashion.

A great tragedy has occurred. Grandmother Cow has lost her specs! Not her high-toes-those are tied securely to her tethering rope—but her fur offs. And what will the poor old lady do without them? She won't be able to see the trees and flowers and corn, and all the other beauties of nature. And how can she spot a fence when she is out in a snowstorm? They were mecolored, too, and without them she can no longer be a contented cow.

But wait-here she comes. She is galumphing in a kittenish fashion for one of her years, and on her face is a happy smile. She remembers now.

She has dropped them on the steppes, and they must have fallen through a

"Senate rate on bells is only one boosted," reads part of a Washington tariff story headline. This is a farsighted move, if the senators are plotting what some folk around about fear they are plotting. Bells may be needed. With the grand funereal effect the dirge may be played by a carilloneur,

The kindergarten teacher thought the children knew how to play Blind Man's Buff. She blindfolded one little girl, and when the child didn't move she asked, "What's the matter, dear, what are you waiting on?"

"A cigarette," was the reply.

# Thoughts on Easter Day.

Richard sent me roses, Long-stemmed and yellow. Roses for a slender vase, Fragile and mellow.

William sent an orchid, A perfect petalled bloom. It's far too nice for me to wear, I'll keep it in my room.

From John-a mass of violets, Each purple bloosomed part A message from the dearest one I'll wear this on my heart. -IRIS STUAT.

If there's no other way to d of the farm relief problem, perhacould get Mr. Shearer to sell somebody.

The best magazine for women of subscription, and \$1,230 to keep up with the ads.

We are a rich nation, but most of our great men can remember being sent to borrow a cup of sugar.

People who get discouraged because a law isn't made effective in ten years are too impatient. Look at the Ten Commandments.

The senate has voted to admit obscene literature, doubtless figuring that r own product is so well established need no longer dread competition,

\* \* A football game is much like life. he "great" man frequently is an inferior one who got the breaks.

Bridge: A manipulation of small ste boards that occasionally interferes with the conversation.

It is easy to judge a man if you know what things he considers important. Especially if his list of important things includes himself.

Still, if politicians were as comradely after election as before, they wouldn't have time to do anything but listen.

The way to find the last fly of the season is to try taking a nap on Sunday afternoon and look at the end of your nose.

# HEARING FROM THE CHILDREN BY FREDERICK P. LATIMER.

It is quite interesting what our youngest "hopeful" writes to us from Paris where she is at present causing more or less consternation among the authorities in charge of the Sorbonne. She says that in addition to having found a restaurant named "Sam's," where she can get an honest-to-goodness American breakfast-hoop-eelshe and Rozy have been to a theater. "theater," she continues, The quite impressive," but the "play"! It was the "Merry Widow." "In America, billed as a burlesque of the operetta (We would like to know where she got the idea that the "Merry Widow" was an operetta), it would send people into hysterics. The heroine had a doublechin and a gold tooth. (In the American follies sometimes the girls don't even have a double chin. Note, by father.) The hero looked as if a stiff breeze would blow him over and as for the chorus, words fail me! They ranged in age from thirty to fifty, I should say, roughly speaking, and in weight from 90 to 200. (Another aside. The 200-pound chorus girl should have an electric vibrator-massage, like Mabel in the movies.) One costume they wore was particularly fetching. High-laced brown boots, tan stockings, lisle, I bet; good old-fashioned below-the-knee gym bloomers and blouses that looked as though they had been pinned together. Such beauty, such grace!"

Well, there she is, in Paris, living in the Louvre, in a great wing of that historic structure, with her bedroom windows overlooking the very court yard where D'Artagnan would have practiced horseback riding had there ever been any occasion for him to practice anything, or had there ever been a D'Artagnan. She is living in the family of a professor, (Rozy's window overlooks the Seine.) And across the court is a great museum. All she wants for Christmas would fill up the rest of this page, but she will be satisfied with much less. That's good. She'll be home next summer and that will be better, although there will be no small amount of local tumult ensuing.

There aren't any of our children at home, except figuratively two cats, one owned and the other invading! Our nearest child is in New York where she inhabits, with a group of college friends, Greenwich Village, by night, and by day she is one of the morning throng that pours down lower Broadway and climbs into one of those huge buildings there where she has a position. Exactly what the position consists of we have meager information from a many-page letter which describes about 6,000,000 chasings, and goings and visitings and seeings between the Hudson river and Montauk Point. Perhaps she did not get out quite as far as Montauk Point. But if she works as vigorously as she goes and visits and sees and eats she should own the larger part of New York below 110th street by the first of the

Our farthest son is in Central America, El Salvador, San Salvador, For you about \$1,235 a year-\$5 for the about a month until the second decade his adherences; whole-souled, somein October that country was deluged by terrible rains so that mails were interrupted. It takes about a fortnight to get a letter through when the mails are all right, unless it is sent by air. He has been having dinner with the Mexican ambassador and played bridge and lost 75 cents. He has a pup which is half Alsatian and half Great Dane and wholly amazing. His family has about all it can do taking care of that pup and eating up what their native cook serves up. The list of dishes would just make you go wild with envy, and you pay the cook per month about the equivalent of four casual Hartford taxi rides. He goes in swimming in crystal lakes in the craters of old volcanoes, and strange to say, while the native country folk drink far more native firewater than is good for them, they are remarkably fine people and don't disturb anybody, so that he takes long walks into the country as freely as he would at home, finding pleasant greeting wherever he goes, and no snakes, or centipedes, scorpions or anything of that kind. And the mountain climate is absolutely charming. Splendid people, wonderful neighbors, a modern city, a happy family, congenial work, amid marimba bands and harmless earthquakes he seems to be all right.

We wish we could have some of the

# Letters of General Joseph R. Hawley

Hero of the Civil War, Hartford Editor, Governor of Connecticut, Congressman and United States Senator.

Written to

# CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER

His Lifelong Friend and Associate in Newspaper Work.

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#### INTRODUCTORY.

A notable correspondence has become available for the archives of history in the disclosure of some two hundred letters written by General Joseph R. Hawley, editor, brave and brilliant soldier, governor, congressman and statesman, to his friend and co-worker, Charles Dudley Warner, long editor of the Hartford Courant and an accomplished writer.

The correspondence began in 1847 when Hawley was in Hamilton college at Clinton, New York, and Warner was a youth in Cazenovia, then home of both. It continued, whenever the two were separated, for 49 years, until four years before Warner's death. It presents a picture of the youth and early manhood of Hawley, his early championing of the anti-slavery cause his life as a school teacher in New York state and as a teacher, law student, lawyer and editor in Connecticut, as a soldier in the Civil war, as congressman, and senator, and a figure of consequence in the political life of the nation.

The importance of the letters for the light they throw upon the times in which Hawley lived, upon his career, and upon an earlier Hartford will scarcely be overestimated.

For thirty years the letters with their rare literary quality, their revelation of Hawley's remarkable character, and their picture of Hartford and Connecticut affairs, were buried in storage. Years after the death of Warner and Hawley they were delivered to Mr. Warner's widow. After her death they came into possession of Attorney Arthur L. Shipman, whose father had been a contemporary of Hawley's in the law and attended him at his wedding. Mr. Shipman has generously made the letters available to The Times, which, regarding them as both important and highly interesting, will offer them to its readers substantially complete and so edited that they afford a continuous serial narrative, quite the most important collection of articles this newspaper ever has been privileged to present.

# Hawley Among the Giants.

Joseph Roswell Hawley, lawyer, editor, soldier and statesman, was numbered among the giants of a stirring era in American history. Even in such company he strode a stalwart figure. To some men is given to a remarkable degree the capacity for leadership. Hawley had it. Physically he was an impressive man, large and well formed, of distinguished, even handsome, appearcauses and of friendships; staunch in times almost violent in his oppositions. Men naturally rallied around him, He had the ability to enthuse them and to lead them effectively. At Hamilton to lead them effectively. At Italian and in the college the Union chose him for its Florida.

When Colonel Terry was promoted to When Colonel Terry was given ticut as a student one of Hartford's ablest lawyers almost immediately wanted him for a partner. A vigorous Free-Soiler, and anti-slavery man, Hawley was one of the first to join the movement for the creation of the new republican party, and although he had been a resident of Hartford scarcely a half dozen years, and was still under thirty, the Hartford meeting to organize it locally, was held in his office and he very shortly became a state leader.

"He was selected to go about the state debating the issues of the Fremont campaign of 1856 and in the closing days, in a great parade in Hartford a transparency was carried through the streets emblazoned "Hawley Our Champion." Such was the hold this young man got on his followers. He was the first man in Connecticut to respond to He was Lincoln's call for volunteers at the out-break of the Civil war, and when he had assisted in organizing the first company enlisted in the state, known as "Hawley's Rifles," the men insisted upon his being captain. The rifle company was the first Connecticut unit to be accepted into the federal service and Hawleys and Hawley and Hawley and Hawley and Hawley and Hawley and Hawley are the federal service and Hawley are the federal service and Hawley and Hawley are the federal service and the cepted into the federal service and Hawley's name was the first to appear on its muster roll. Thus the claim that he papayas he eats for breakfast, and the candy his family makes from fresh

Stratford, Connecticut in 1640. The family settled in Farmington about 1700.

1700.

The Rev. Francis Hawley gave up his work in North Carolina and returned to Hartford in 1837, his son receiving his early education in the Hartford grammar school. Five years later the family removed to Cazenovia, New York and young Hawley attended the seminary there and entered Hamilton college where he was graduated with honors in the class of 1847, with a fine reputation in debating and public speaking.

Removes to Connecticut. Hawley was aiming at the law as a career, but first took up school teaching which he pursued for a year or two, working at his law studies at the same time. In 1849 an opportunity arose for him to come to Connecticut and take up the study of law with John Hooker of Farmington, who was practicing in that town. Hooker was a lineal descendant of Rev. Thomas Hooker who founded Hartford. He found the young student so desirable that he took him into partnership and they removed to Hartford and opened their office, largly upon the advice of David Hawley who was for many years city missionary in Hartford and who was the double of young Hawley.

From his college days Joseph Roswell time. In 1849 an opportunity arose for

From his college days Joseph Roswell Hawley was an anti-slavery man, and bitterly opposed to those who sought to extend the system, and almost equally so to those who would temporize with it, and like Henry Clay seek to preserve outward peace by compromise

it, and like Henry Clay seek to preserve outward peace by compromise.

Young Hawley came honestly enough by these sentiments as his father was staunchly against slavery. Hawley's interest in questions of the day diverted his attention from the law to public affairs and politics, and eventually he turned to journalism, establishing with Hooker, Ex-Senator Gillette and others, the Evening Press of which he became the editor and directing genius. The Press was a free soil paper and very soon became the organ of the new republican party.

soon became the organ of the new republican party.

In 1856, Hawley's reputation as a public speaker was so well established, although he was not quite thirty years of age, that he gave three months of his time to the Fremont campaign. During all the rest of his life he was a notable orator, and as long as his health permitted, was greatly in demand as a speaker in presidential campaigns.

Notable Career as a Soldier.

#### Notable Career as a Soldier. His career as a soldier was notable.

As a leader he inspired his men. He was an excellent executive and prudent administrator. He was equal to every responsibility laid upon him and to every trust reposed in him. His personal bravery won him the sobriquet "Fighting Joe" Hawley, which clung to him all his life and perhaps described his characteristics as a public man, as well as a soldier. In the battle of Bull Run, his first engagement, he was mentioned for good conduct on the field his company drawing off in excellent order in the midst of the Union rout. Fugiin the midst of the Union rout. Fugitives among the routed Unionists heard the cry "Steady men, steady men," by which Hawley he his "boys" in good the cry. The battle was fought on the last day of his three months' enlistment. distinguished, even hardsome, appear and the manhood was robust and and when he was mustered out he was immediately appointed a major by causes and of friendships; staunch in with Colonel Alfred H. Terry raised the Seventh Regiment of which he was made lieutenant colonel. The regiment saw service on the Port Royal expedition, off South Carolina, at Morris Island, Fort Wagner, in the siege of Fort Pulaski, James Island, Pocotaligo and in the Braman expedition to Florida.

> be a general in 1862, Hawley was given command of the regiment which became as "Hawley's Regiment." He was entrusted with command at Fernandina, Florida in 863, and had charge of ad-Florida in 863, and had charge of administrative duties there and at other points in connection with federal occupation of the south. He participated in efforts to capture Charlestown, S. C., and in February, 1864, commanded a brigade under General Truman Seymour in the battle of Olustee, Florida. In 1864, in April, the Seventh Regiment was ordered into Virginia and Hawley was given a brigade command under General Terry of the Tenth Corps, Army of the James, Drury's Bluff, Deep Run, and Derbytown road were some of the notable battles in which Hawley

> the notable battles in which Hawley then participated. In the fight on New-market road he was in command of a division and he participated in the siege of Petersburg. His friends long made efforts to get him a brigadier generalcy and he finally was so commissioned, in September, 1864, after having been re-

> peatedly recommended by his superiors.
>
> In November, 1864, he was in command of a picked brigade assigned to keep order in New York during the presidential election. Finally in January, 1865, he succeeded General Terry as commander of the division.

between Hartford and New Haven as to which should be the single capital of the state, which had its influence wherever a Hartford man sought office. senatorship was a great plum and there were plenty of rivals for it. Moreover the democratic party was strong, par-ticularly in the cities. In spite of his eminence as a soldier and his popularity wit the people Hawley was usually unable to carry Hartford in an election.

# Hawley's Closing Years.

Hawley's health failed in 1902 and he took small part in congressional afthereafter. The war laid a heavy tax on his strength and there is little reason to doubt it shortened his life. He maintained in one of his letters that his four years' service had aged him ten years. He died March 18, 1905. He had announced that he 18, 1905. He had announced that he was not a candidate for re-election in 1905, so the struggle for his seat which had been kept up during his incumbency had been anticipated in the choice of legislators in the campaign of 1904. It was renewed as the legislature assembled. Bulkeley and Fessenden were the leading candidates and Bulkeley won easily.

ley won easily.

Fessenden never realized his ambi-Fessenden never realized his ambition to become a senator. Senator Orville H. Platt attended the funeral of his colleague and took a cold which caused his death. The legislature was wholly unprepared for the situation which this unfortunate incident precipitated. It had been elected with the choice of one senator in mind, but not with the choice of two. Fessenden having made his stand against Bulkeley did not enter the field for the second time, throwing his support to the then youthful congressman, Frank B. Branyouthful congressman, Frank B. Brandegee, who won the nomination over ex-Governor George P. McLean, his chief opponent and was elected, largely, perhaps, because the state could not accommodate itself to the idea of having two senators from Hart-ford.

### Was Twice Married.

Hawley was twice married. His first wife was Harriet Ward Foote of Guil-They were wed December 25, ford. 1855, and she died on March 13, 1885. She acompanied Hawley to the south during the Civil war and was also at the front assisting in relieving the distress of soldiers. The men of the tress of soldiers. The men of the Seventh loved her for her kindness and ministrations. She was a daughter of Colonel George A. Foote, a brother of the first wife of Dr. Lyman Beecher, who was the father of Henry Ward Beecher, Harriet Beecher Stowe and the other notable members of this family. Hawley's second wife was Edith Anne Horner, an English woman who had devoted her life to hospital work and the training of nurses.

Hawley met her on shipboard while

had devoted her life to hospital work and the training of nurses.

Hawley met her on shipboard while she was returning to her home in England for a visit. She was a brilliant and much traveled woman, and a talented linguist. In her younger days she was a volunteer hospital nurse in the Zulu war in Africa, for which service she was decorated by Queen Victoria. When Hawley met her she was on her way home after having assisted in organizing a great hospital in Philadelphia. Their acquaintance ripered into a romance and they were married. Two children were born of this marriage, Marion and Edith, and Hawley also adopted Margaret, niece of his first wife.

Hawley was a curious mixture of traits. He was brave and warmhearted, with great capacity for friendships, a tremendous loyalty to ideals as well as to persons, a magnetic personality and the power to inspire men to follow him. Yet his manner was often brusque. He would pass acquaintances on the street without speaking—he alludes to it in one of his letters. He was careless often of such details as letters that ought to be written—he even neglected to have a good friend invited to his wedding. Such things caused some hard feelings. Hawley was essentially a rightminded man but not a man of great profundity or of unerring judgment, He gave up the practice of law before

profundity or of unerring judgment. He gave up the practice of law before He gave up the practice of law before he had much more than barely started in it. Had he clung to the profession it may be doubted if he would have achieved tremendous reputation for legal learning, although he probably would have been a highly successful practitioner. As an editor he burned with zeal for a great cause, but his career was early interrupted by his military service and later by his office holdtary service and later by his office hold-ing. He was a great editor in the sense that he espoused a great cause and fought nobly for it.

He was impulsive, and this led him into extremes of both enthusiasm and the lack of it. While his views were usually sound on great questions, it is not safe always to accept his judgment of men with whom he came in contact. presidential election. Finally in January, 1865, he succeeded General Terry as commander of the division.

When Wilmington, N. C., was captured, Hawley was detached there by General Schofield to command and establish a base of supplies for the approaching army of General W. T. Sherman, and he was in command of the comma

ate rate on bells only one reads part of a Washington story headline. This is a farmove, if the senators are plotwhat some folk around about fear ere plotting. Bells may be needed. may be played by a carilloneur.

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Richard sent me roses, Long-stemmed and yellow. Roses for a slender vase, Fragile and mellow.

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passing of the saloon really did ie lamps at home. Dad is yawnere, wondering when the family

ct this sentence: "When I get of criticism," said the public never console myself by calling ters cranks."

ard to be a good parent. Once I to train the children and now re to live up to them

# IZ IN GREAT SUBJECTS.

P. A. in New York World.) ightful parlor game for these rnings is to make a list of a sotball coaches. Then ask your most of whom you will find all which teams the coaches are dwith who is residual. d with, who is president of that ty or college. Of course you to look up the information in, for example, the World

# AN IDEA.

(Democratic Bulletin.)
lator Bingham had resigned in
the lobbying representative of
sufacturers' association instead
elling his secretary to make the
, we would have more confihis unselfish interest in the
Connecticut.

# TINGING REMINDER.

(Saginaw News.) ersey is credited by the depart-agriculture with having expira-typsy moth pest. But full re-its skeeters are not yet in.

# ICKY PERFORMANCE.

(New York Sun.) gician of Cincinnati has dis-Maybe he learned one trick

toric structure, with her bedroom windows overlooking the very court yard where D'Artagnan would have practiced horseback riding had there ever been any occasion for him to practice anything, or had there ever been a D'Artagnan. She is living in the family of a professor. (Rozy's window overlooks the Seine.) And across the court is a great museum. All she wants for Christmas would fill up the rest of this page, but she will be satisfied with much less. That's good. She'll be home next summer and that will be better, although there will be no small amount of local tumult ensuing.

There aren't any of our children at home, except figuratively two cats, one owned and the other invading! Our nearest child is in New York where she inhabits, with a group of college friends, Greenwich Village, by night, and by day she is one of the morning throng that pours down lower Broadway and climbs into one of those huge buildings there where she has a position. Exactly what the position consists of we have meager information from a many-page letter which describes about 6,000,000 chasings, and goings and visitings and seeings between the Hudson river and Montauk Point. Perhaps she did not get out quite as far as Montauk Point. But if she works as vigorously as she goes and visits and sees and eats she should own the larger part of New York below 110th street by the first of the

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> We wish we could have some of the papayas he eats for breakfast, and the candy his family makes from fresh cocoanuts and brown sugar, or dive as he does into those romantic crystal lakes, and could see his pup. A pup half Alsatian and half Great Dane should be able to chew up all the furniture a modest income can secure. Ants; once in a while they have ants. Those San Salvador ants can crawl through anything a cambric needle can, and thrive on any but the freshest

through anything a cambric needle can, and thrive on any but the freshest sheet-iron. Happily these ants only arrive occasionally.

A new railroad has just been completed into San Salvador from Hondurus and now a tourist can get down there in four days from New Orleans.

New Orleans is somewhere near our other son, our oldest boy, and we have not set an eye on him in three years, or more. Whereas we up here fish in the swamps of Union, he fishes amongst moccasins and alligators in the vast swamps and bayous of old French Louisiana, from Lake Charles, 200 miles west of New Orleans. And he hunts sometimes. He says that the wild geese are flying over Lake Charles in such numbers, so low, and honking so, that it wakes people up all night long. There have never been so many and the natives think it presages an extra severe winter in the north. He goes away into dark swamps where the Spanish moss hangs on mighty liveoaks and cypresses and the jungle is so dense that the owls in there hoot all day long. He has been over to Avery Island, and the islands and haunts of La Fitte, the pirate who helped Jackson, and there is no end of interesting relation his family sends home about the old plantations and the splendid people of the land of magnolias, rice, perique, creoles, oil, and teeming modern industry in which he has industrious part. Also we have heard of little granddaughter Ann's Hallowe'en and how Catherine expects to write something more for the magazines pretty soon. And here we are, all penned up. away from all this family sends of the land of magning so the present of the magazines pretty soon. And here we are, all penned up. away from all this family sends of the land of magning pretty soon. And here we are, all penned up. away from all this family sends of the land of magning pretty soon. And here we are, all penned up. away from all this family sends of the land of the server and the spend of little granddaughter Ann's Hallowe'en and how Catherine expects to write something more for the magazines pretty soo

Hallowe'en and how Catherine expects to write something more for the magazines pretty soon. And here we are, all penned up, away from all this family. Even our particular "family" is away, inspecting the D. A. R. work at Ellis Island, among other features of the metropolis. The family folks of our audience will appreciate what our sentiments are in closing this column. But they won't know what we did Saturder night and Sunday.

the light they throw upon the times in which Hawley lived, upon his career, and upon an earlier Hartford will scarcely be overestimated.

For thirty years the letters with their rare literary quality, their revelation of Hawley's remarkable character, and their picture of Hartford and Connecticut affairs, were buried in storage. Years after the death of Warner and Hawley they were delivered to Mr. Warner's widow. After her death they came into possession of Attorney Arthur L. Shipman, whose father had been a contemporary of Hawley's in the law and attended him at his wedding. Mr. Shipman has generously made the letters available to The Times, which, regarding them as both important and highly interesting, will offer them to its readers substantially complete and so edited that they afford a continuous serial narrative, quite the most important collection of articles this newspaper ever has been privileged to present,

# Hawley Among the Giants.

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" He was selected to go about the state debating the issues of the Fremont campaign of 1856 and in the closing campaign of 1856 and in the closing days, in a great parade in Hartford, a transparency was carried through the streets emblazoned "Hawley Our Champion." Such was the hold this young man got on his followers. He was the first man in Connecticut to respond to Lincoln's call for volunteers at the outbreak of the Civil war, and when he had assisted in organizing the first company enlisted in the state, known as "Hawley's Rifles," the men insisted upon his being captain. The rifle company was the first Connecticut unit to be accepted into the federal service and Hawcepted into the federal service and Hawley's name was the first to appear on its muster roll. Thus the claim that he was the first to enlist in the state finds official confirmation. Hawley had drawn up the enlistment paper immediately the news of Lincoln's call for men was received in Hartford, placed his own name first, and offered the paper to his friends and acquaintances for their

signature.
After his first short enlistment he was detached on recruiting duty and helped organize the Seventh Regiment of which he became lieutenant colonel, under A. H. Terry, and then colonel and eventually brigadier-general and brevet major general.

From Soldiery to State Craft.

At the close of the war when Hawley resumed his editorship in Hartford, the state elected him governor, then the first district made him congressman first district made him congressman and finally he was chosen United States senator and filled that office with distinction for the rest of his life

with distinction for the rest of his life. In every place Hawley exerted himself to the utmost to perform the dutics and tasks entrusted to him. Always he seemed more than equal to the position he was selected to fill.

He was chairman of the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876. He presided over republican national conventions. Upon several occasions he was seriously considered in connection with the vice-presidency and in 1884 Connecticut voted for him for the presidential nomination.

casions he was seriously connection with the vice-presidency and in 1884 Connecticut voted for him for the presidential nomination.

Men of Hawley's type are rare. Sometimes in this day and generation it seems as though the mold for making them had been destroyed. He typified a personal leadership and power to the extent that no individual in Connecticut has exerted it since his death. In Hawley departed the last of the giants in this state.

Hawley's career was as interesting as it was remarkable. Although he was a native of the south and although in his young manhood he came to Hartford as an immigrant from New York state, his family was firmly rooted in Connecticut. His father, the Rev. Francis Hawley, a native of Farmington had gone to North Carolina as a young man to embark in mercantile pursuits, later engaging in the ministry for four-teen years. In North Carolina he married Mary McCleod, who was of Scotch parentage. Their son, Joseph Roswell Hawley, was born in Stewartsville, October 31, 1826. The Hawley family in this country traced its origin to Joseph Hawley who came from Parwick, Derbyshire, England, and landed at Boston in 1629. He settled in

bitterly opposed to those who sought to extend the system, and almost equally so to those who would temporize with it, and like Henry Clay seek to preserve

outward peace by compromise.
Young Hawley came honestly enough young Hawley came honestly enough by these sentiments as his father was staunchly against slavery. Hawley's interest in questions of the day diverted his attention from the law to public affairs and polifics, and eventually he turned to journalism, establishing with Hooker, Ex-Senator Gillette and others, the Evening Press of which he became the editor and directing genius. The Press was a free soil paper and very soon became the organ of the new republican party.

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In 1856, Hawley's reputation as a public speaker was so well established,
although he was not quite thirty years
of age, that he gave three months of
his time to the Fremont campaign.
During all the rest of his life he was a
notable orator, and as long as his health
permitted, was greatly in demand as a
speaker in presidential campaigns.

Notable Career as a Soldier.

Notable Career as a Soldier.

His career as a soldier was notable. As a leader he inspired his men. He was an excellent executive and a prudent administrator. He was equal to every responsibility laid upon him and to every trust reposed in him. His personal bravery won him the sobriquet "Fighting Joe" Hawley, which clung to him all his life and perhaps described his characteristics as a public man, as well as a soldier. In the battle of Bull Run, his first engagement, he was mentioned for good conduct on the field his company drawing off in excellent order in the midst of the Union rout. Fugitives among the routed Unionists heard the cry "Steady men, steady men," by which Hawley held his "boys" in good order. The batt, was fought on the last day of his three months' enlistment and when he was mustered out he was immediately appointed a major by Governor William A. Buckingham, and with Colonel Alfred H. Terry raised the Seventh Regiment of which he was made lieutenant colonel. The regiment saw service on the Port Royal expedition, off South Carolina, at Morris Island, Fort Wagner, in the siege of Fort Pulaski, James Island, Pocotaligo and in the Braman expedition to Florida.

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Fort Pulaski, James Island, Pocotaligo and in the Braman expedition to Florida.

When Colonel Terry was promoted to be a general in 1862, Hawley was given command of the regiment which became as, "Hawley's Regiment." He was entrusted with command at Fernandina, Florida in 863, and had charge of administrative duties there and at other points in connection with federal occupation of the south. He participated in efforts to capture Charlestown, S. C., and in February, 1864, commanded a brigade under General Truman Seymour in the battle of Olustee, Florida.

In 1864, in April, the Seventh Regiment was ordered into Virginia and Hawley was given a brigade command under General Terry of the Tenth Corps, Army of the James, Drury's Bluff, Deep Run, and Derbytown road were some of the notable battles in which Hawley then participated. In the fight on Newmarket road he was in command of a division and he participated in the siege of Petersburg. His friends long made efforts to get him a brigadier generalcy and he finally was so commissioned, in September, 1864, after having been repeatedly recommended by his superiors. In November, 1864, he was in command of a picked brigade assigned to keep order in New York during the presidential election. Finally in January, 1865, he succeeded General Terry as commander of the division.

When Wilmington, N. C., was captured, Hawley was detached there by General Schofield to command and establish a base of supplies for the approaching army of General W. T. Sherman, and he was in command of eastern North Carolina. These duties were a severe test of his abilities. He was obliged to feed, clothe and lodge refugees and prepare for the work of reconstruction.

The war over, he was anxious to get out of the army and return to Connecticut, but he found it impossible

reconstruction.

The war over, he was anxious to get out of the army and return to Connecticut, but he found it impossible to lay down the responsibilities which were given to him. General Terry was put in command in Virginia and he insisted on having Hawley with him as chief of staff. Finally on September 24, 1865, he was made brevet major general. He was mustered out of the service in January, 1866, having been permitted to come home some months before.

Elected Governor in 1866.

Almost immediately his career in politics began. He was elected governor in April, 1866, and defeated in 1867. The Press, of which he was editor, was then united with the Hartford Courant, of which he became the editor. Hawley was continually active in politics. In every presidential campaign he was drafted as a speaker, and in a number of them he spoke to bankers and brokers of New York from the sub-treasury steps. He was president of the national republican convention of 1868, secretary of the committee on resolutions in the convention of 1872, and chairman of it in 1876. In 1872 he was elected to congress to fill a vacancy due to the death of Julius S. Strong and was reelected to the Porty-third and Forty-sixth congresses, being defeated for the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth.

In January, 1881, he was elected United States senator and reelected in 1887, 1893 and 1899.

Despite his greater eminence and ability and his capacity for leaders.

Others States senator and reelected in 1887, 1893 and 1899.

Despite his greater eminence and ability and his capacity for leadership, Hawley was obliged to fight vigorously to maintain his position in politics. He was frequently faced with opposition as a candidate for the senate. Samuel Fessenden of Stamford and Morgan G. Bulkeley and Marshall Jewell, who was postmaster general under Grant, all opposed him. In 1893 and 1899, when Bulkeley and Fessenden were his ôpponents, the former threw his support to Hawley in order to prevent Fessenden's success. Hawley also had the opposition of the New Haven republican machine led by Nehemiah D. Sperry and on at least one occasion it resorted to combination with the democrats to defeat him. There was in addition the rivalry him, There was in addition the rivalry

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caused his death. The legislature was wholly unprepared for the situation which this unfortunate incident precipitated. It had been elected with the choice of one senator in mind, but not with the choice of two. Fessenden having made his stand against Bulkeley did not enter the field for the second time, throwing his support to the then youthful congressman, Frank B. Brandegee, who won the nomination over ex-Governor George P. McLean, his chief opponent and was elected, largely, perhaps, because the state could not accommodate itself to the idea of having two senators from Hartford. ford.

Was Twice Married.

Hawley was twice married. His first wife was Harriet Ward Foote of Guilford. They were wed December 25, 1855, and she died on March 13, 1886. She acompanied Hawley to the south during the Civil war and was also at the front assisting in relieving the distress of soldiers. The men of the Seventh loved her for her kindness and ministrations. She was a deapler of

tress of soldiers. The men of the Seventh loved her for her kindness and ministrations. She was a daughter of Colonel George A. Foote, a brother of the first wife of Dr. Lyman Beecher, who was the father of Henry Ward Beecher, Harriet Beecher Stowe and the other notable members of this family. Hawley's second wife was Edith Anne Horner, an English woman who had devoted her life to hospital work and the training of nurses.

Hawley met her on shipboard while she was returning to her home in England for a visit. She was a brilliant and much traveled woman, and a talented linguist. In her younger days she was a volunteer hospital nurse in the Zulu war in Africa, for which service she was decorated by Queen Victoria. When Hawley met her she was on her way home after having assisted in organizing a great hospital in Philadeiphia. Their acquaintance ripened into a romance and they were married. Two children were born of this marriage, Marion and Edith, and Hawley also adopted Margaret, niece of his first wife. also adopted Margaret, niece of his first wife.

wife.

Hawley was a curious mixture of traits. He was brave and warmhearted, with great capacity for friendships, a tremendous loyalty to ideals as well as to persons, a magnetic personality and the power to inspire men to follow him. Yet his manner was often brusque. He would pass acquaintances on the street without speaking—he alludes to it in one of his letters. He was careless often of such details as letters that ought to be written—he even neglected to have a good friend invited to his wedding.

good friend invited to his wedding. Such things caused some hard feelings. Hawley was essentially a right-minded man but not a man of great profundity or of unerring judgment. He gave up the practice of law before he had much more than barely started in it. Had he clung to the profession it may be doubted if he would have achieved tremendous reputation for legal learning, although he probably would have been a highly successful practitioner. As an editor he burned with zeal for a great cause, but his career was early interrupted by his mill-tary service and later by his office holdtary service and later by his office hold-ing. He was a great editor in the sense that he espoused a great cause and fought nobly for it.

He was impulsive, and this led him into extremes of both enthusiasm and the lack of it. While his views were usually sound on great questions, it is not safe always to accept his judgment of men with whom he came in contact. He sometimes idealized men without being sure that they fully deserved it and was compelled to revise his estimation later. The high spirit with which

and was compelled to revise his estimation later. The high spirit with which he entered the cause in which he enlisted also led him at times into extremes of harshness in judging those who did not agree with him. So, it will not do to accept his characterization of men with whom he came in rough contact in public life as always fair or just. Hawley denounced with vigor those who did not give to the full in supporting the war and he was likely to question the motives and often the integrity and even the character of those with whom he differed politically. Allowance must be made for this in reading some of his comments about contemporary figures. He could be steadfast as was shown by his lifelong nsisted on having Hawley with him as hief of staff. Finally on September 24, 865, he was made brevet major general. We was mustered out of the service in anuary, 1866, having been permitted to ome home some months before, Elected Governor in 1866.

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His Characteristics.

In spite of the active life he led Hawley was regarded by newspaper associates as a bit indolent. As a senator he was not of the type frequently called useful. He had no stomach for the errand boy jobs of a public representative. All his life he dealt with great causes, the anti-slavery movement, the Civil war, and great public questions. His mind was on statesmanship, not on the trifling things that make up so much of the activity of senators and representatives.

His friendship for Warner was a rare and remarkable thing. So too was his friendship for and great loyalty to General Alfred H. Terry. These men might easily have been bitter rivals for military honors. Hawley might have been jealous of Terry and have regarded him as in the way of his own promotion. From the start, however, their attitude was one of friendship and it continued so. Hawley never wavered in loyalty and apparently never gave thought to the fact that he might have schemed to get ahead of Terry.

Terry was born in Hartford but his parents removed to New Haven where he was young. He entered the law, a did Hawley. However, he had an integer and the was mustered out, re-entered the service and the month after the service and the month after the service and was assigned to Seventh regiment with Hawley as ond in command.

(Continued To-morrow)

(Continued To-morrow)