

DAB

Carey

ship and authority were internationally recognized. Familiarity with his works, which were translated into seven European languages and Japanese, brought him a flood of grateful correspondence from all over the world. His *Slave Trade, Domestic and Foreign* (1853) prescribed manufactures for the South; his *Letters to the President* (1858) lamented the disastrous effects of the low tariff of the year before. In 1858-59 he published the three volumes of *The Principles of Social Science*, a congeries of his doctrines, stressing the analogy between natural and social science. This marked the end of his pioneering thought. His *Unity of Law* (1872) was the only book to appear afterward, though the steady flow of pamphlets, reiterating his tenets, continued. In this same year he held his only public office, that of delegate to the state constitutional convention. He presented a striking appearance; handsome in his younger days, his face retained to the last a singular alertness and sensitiveness. The vehemence of his writings was belied by the pervasive kindliness of his personal manner. His home in Philadelphia was for years the gathering place of disciples and visitors to the city, these "Carey Vespers," as they were affectionately called, forming almost the only American counterpart to the salons of the French Physiocrats. In his robust optimism he interpreted the rapid expansion of the economic life of this country in his long span of eighty-six years. He was the leader of the only group that can be said to constitute an American school of political economy; among his followers were Stephen Colwell, Condé Raguet, E. Peshine Smith, Henry C. Baird, William Elder, Robert Ellis Thompson, Edward Atkinson, and, in a later period, Simon N. Patten. Among European disciples, Dühring, Schulze-Delitzsch, and Ferrera are the best known. Judgment of to-day, while pronouncing him uncritical in his parade of illustrations from history, and frequently fanciful in the ardor of his pursuit, cheerfully acknowledges him as not only an original thinker of power, but as the leader of the opposition to the pessimism of the classical school and also to the socialist group which took rise from the Ricardian counsel of despair.

[The main facts of Carey's life are given by Wm. Elder, *Memoir of Henry C. Carey* (1880); Henry Carey Baird, "Henry Chas. Carey," in *Am. Bookseller*, XVII, 102-06 and "Carey and Two of his Recent Critics," in *Proc. Am. Philosophical Soc.*, vol. XXIX (1891); Robt. E. Thompson, "Henry Chas. Carey," in *Penn Mo.*, X (1879), 816-34; Chas. H. Levermore, "Henry C. Carey and his Social System," in the *Political Science Quart.*, V, 553-82 which gives a condensed summary and criticism of Carey's economic writings.]

B. M.—1.

Carey

CAREY, JOSEPH MAULL (Jan. 19, 1845-Feb. 5, 1924), senator, governor of Wyoming, was born at Milton, Del., the son of Robert Hood and Susan (Davis) Carey. He attended Union College and the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. He practised law in Pennsylvania for two years and then was appointed by President Grant first United States attorney in the newly-created territory of Wyoming, with which he was thenceforth identified, serving on the bench of the supreme court from 1872 to 1876 and thrice as delegate of the territory in Congress. In 1890 he introduced the bill providing for the admission of Wyoming as a state, and he defended ardently and successfully the clause in the constitution which conferred the suffrage on women. He had, indeed, been a consistent supporter of equal suffrage, which had been granted by the territorial legislature by act of 1869. He was chosen first United States senator from Wyoming in 1890, serving one term. During this single term, however, he secured the passage of an act (Aug. 8, 1894) which authorized the secretary of the interior to patent lands to states containing desert areas, provided they would cause such lands to be reclaimed and irrigated. The terms of this act, commonly known as the Carey Act, were accepted by Wyoming in the following year, and large areas were patented to companies.

Although most of his constituents favored the free coinage of silver, Carey supported President Cleveland in securing the repeal of the silver-purchase act of 1878, sacrificing thereby his chances of reelection. During President Roosevelt's administration he became a Progressive Republican, and he again paid dearly for his independence, failing to obtain the nomination of the Republicans for governor in 1910. He was then nominated by the Democrats and elected. He became a promoter, with Sir Horace Plunkett, of a development company which by extensive irrigation projects at Wheatland threw open large areas to cultivation. In this undertaking he had in mind not merely financial profit but a great Wyoming with agriculture as its corner-stone. He married in 1877 Louise David of Cheyenne. The elder of their two sons, Robert D. Carey, served also as governor of Wyoming.

[*Wyo. State Tribune and Cheyenne State Leader*, Feb. 7, 8, 1924; *Progressive Men of State of Wyo.* (1903), pp. 27-29; family records; personal information.]

G. R. H.

CAREY, MATHEW (Jan. 28, 1760-Sept. 16, 1839), publisher, economist, was born in Dublin, Ireland, the son of Christopher Carey, who

4, 1859-March 3, 1861); died in Carey, Ohio, March 17, 1875; interment in the family burial ground on the home farm; reinterment in 1919 in Spring Grove Cemetery, Carey, Ohio.

Bibliography: Kinney, Muriel. "John Carey, An Ohio Pioneer." *Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Quarterly* 46 (April 1937): 166-98.

CAREY, Joseph Maull (father of Robert Davis Carey), a Delegate from the Territory of Wyoming and a Senator from Wyoming; born in Milton, Sussex County, Del., January 19, 1845; attended the common schools, Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, and Union College, New York; was graduated from the law department of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia in 1864; was admitted to the bar in 1867 and commenced practice in Philadelphia; United States attorney for the Territory of Wyoming upon its organization 1869-1871; associate justice of the supreme court of the Territory of Wyoming 1871-1876; retired from the bench and engaged in the cattle and ranching business; member of the United States Centennial Commission 1872-1876; member of the Republican National Committee 1876-1897; mayor of Cheyenne, Wyo., 1881-1885; elected as a Republican to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-first Congresses and served from March 4, 1885, until July 10, 1890, when the Territory became a State; elected as a Republican to the United States Senate and served from November 15, 1890, until March 3, 1895; unsuccessful candidate in 1895 for reelection; chairman, Committee on Education and Labor (Fifty-second Congress); resumed the practice of law in Cheyenne, Wyo.; Governor of Wyoming 1911-1915; one of the organizers of the Progressive Party in 1912; vice president of the Federal Land Bank; member of the board of trustees of the University of Wyoming at Laramie; died in Cheyenne, Wyo., February 5, 1924; interment in Lakeview Cemetery.

Bibliography: DAB; Peters, Betsy R. "Joseph M. Carey and The Progressive Movement in Wyoming." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Wyoming, 1971.

CAREY, Robert Davis (son of Joseph Maull Carey), a Senator from Wyoming; born in Cheyenne, Laramie County, Wyo., August 12, 1878; attended the public schools, and Hill School in Pottstown, Pa.; was graduated from Yale University 1900; moved to Careyhurst, Converse County, Wyo., in 1900; engaged in the raising of livestock and agricultural pursuits; also interested in banking; member of the Progressive National Committee for Wyoming 1912-1916; chairman of the Wyoming State Highway Commission 1917-1918; president of the Wyoming Stock Growers' Association 1917-1921; Governor of Wyoming 1919-1923; appointed by President Calvin Coolidge in 1924 as chairman of the agricultural conference to investigate the agricultural situation in the United States; elected as a Republican to the United States Senate on November 4, 1930, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Francis E. Warren and on the same day was also elected for the term commencing March 4, 1931, and served from December 1, 1930, to January 3, 1937; unsuccessful candidate for reelection in 1936; resumed agricultural pursuits and ranching; died in Cheyenne, Wyo., January 17, 1937; interment in Lakeview Cemetery.

CARLETON, Ezra Child, a Representative from Michigan; born in St. Clair, St. Clair County, Mich., September 6, 1838; attended the common schools, and was graduated from the Port Huron High School in 1859; engaged in business as a hardware merchant in Port Huron, St. Clair County; mayor of Port Huron in 1881 and 1882; elected as a Democrat to the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congresses (March 4, 1883-March 3, 1887); engaged in his former mercantile pursuits in Port Huron, until his death there July 24, 1911, interment in Lakeside Cemetery.

CARLETON, Peter, a Representative from New Hampshire; born in Haverhill, Mass., September 19, 1755; attended

the public schools; engaged in agricultural pursuits; served in a Massachusetts regiment during the Revolutionary War; moved to Landaff, Grafton County, N.H., about 1789; member of the State constitutional convention in 1790; member of the State house of representatives in 1803 and 1804; served in the State senate in 1806 and 1807; elected as a Republican to the Tenth Congress (March 4, 1807-March 3, 1809); died in Landaff, N.H., on April 29, 1828; interment in the City Cemetery.

CARLEY, Patrick J., a Representative from New York; born in County Roscommon, Ireland, February 2, 1866; immigrated to the United States with his parents at an early age; attended the public schools; engaged in the building and construction business; also interested in banking; director of the Bay Ridge Memorial Hospital; elected as a Democrat to the Seventieth and to the three succeeding Congresses (March 4, 1927-January 3, 1935); chairman, Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives (Seventy-second and Seventy-third Congresses); was not a candidate for renomination in 1934; resumed the building and construction business until his retirement; died in Brooklyn, N.Y., February 25, 1936; interment in Calvary Cemetery, Queens County, N.Y.

CARLILE, John Snyder, a Representative and a Senator from Virginia; born in Winchester, Va., on December 16, 1817; educated by his mother; clerked in a store and commenced business for himself in 1834; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1840 and commenced practice in Beverly, Va. (now West Virginia) in 1842; moved to Philippi and later to Clarksburg and continued the practice of law; member, State senate 1847-1851; delegate to the State constitutional convention in 1850; elected as the candidate of the American Party to the Thirty-fourth Congress (March 4, 1855-March 3, 1857); delegate to the State secession convention in February 1861; elected as a Unionist to the Thirty-seventh Congress and served from March 4, 1861, until July 9, 1861, when he resigned to become Senator; elected as a Unionist to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Robert M.T. Hunter and served from July 9, 1861, to March 3, 1865; member of the convention that submitted the new State ordinance in August 1861; died in Clarksburg, Harrison County, W.Va., October 24, 1878; interment in Odd Fellows Cemetery.

Bibliography: DAB.

CARLIN, Charles Creighton, a Representative from Virginia; born in Alexandria, Va., April 8, 1866; attended the public schools and Alexandria Academy; was graduated from National University Law School, Washington, D.C.; was admitted to the bar in 1891 and commenced practice in Alexandria, Va.; postmaster at Alexandria, Va., 1893-1897; served as delegate to Democratic National Conventions for forty years; elected as a Democrat to the Sixtieth Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John F. Rixey; reelected to the Sixty-first and to the five succeeding Congresses and served from November 5, 1907, to March 3, 1919, when he resigned before the commencement of the Sixty-sixth Congress, to which he had been reelected; resumed the practice of law in Alexandria, Va., and Washington, D.C.; also engaged in the newspaper publishing business at Alexandria, Va.; moved to Washington, D.C., in 1936 and continued the practice of law; died in Washington, D.C., October 14, 1938; interment in Ivy Hill Cemetery, Alexandria, Va.

CARLISLE, John Griffin, a Representative and a Senator from Kentucky; born in Campbell (now Kenton) County, Ky., September 5, 1835; attended the common schools; taught

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turned his attention to a model farm, the receipts of which, in 1847, amounted to more than thirty-six thousand dollars; in 1854 he removed to Illinois, and devoted himself successfully to the breeding of Devon cattle; served in the army during the Rebellion, and became a Brigadier-General; in 1867 he was appointed Commissioner of Agriculture; in 1871 he was invited by the Japanese Government to take charge of certain agricultural experiments and improvements in Japan, where he remained four years, returning to the United States in 1875, bringing with him flattering testimonials from the Emperor of that country, after which he settled in the City of Washington.

Carey, George.—He was a native of Charles County, Maryland, but removed to Georgia, and died in Upson County in 1844. He was a Representative in Congress from Georgia, from 1823 to 1827.

Carey, Jeremiah E.—Born in Coventry, Rhode Island, April 30, 1803; commenced active life in the State of New York, by working on a farm and in the tannery of an uncle; he received a good common-school education, which he paid for by his own exertions as a teacher; he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1829; was elected to Congress, from Cherry Valley County, in 1842, and, after his term as a Representative, removed to the City of New York, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession, and holding many important local offices connected with the cause of education.

Carey, John.—Born in Monongahela, County, Virginia, April 5, 1792; removed with his parents to the North-west Territory in 1798; from that period until 1812 he labored with his father in the tanning business; in 1814 he assisted in building the first stone house in Columbus; after which he devoted himself to the various employments of carpentering, milling in its various branches, and farming; in 1825 he was elected an Associate Judge, which office he held for seven years; he was elected to the Ohio Legislature in 1828, 1836, and 1843; and was elected a Representative from Ohio to the Thirty-sixth Congress, serving on the Committee on Agriculture.

Carey, Joseph M.—He was born in Delaware; removed to the Territory of Wyoming, and in 1872 was appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for the Territory of Wyoming, residing at Cheyenne.

Carleton, Henry.—Born in Virginia in 1783; graduated at Yale College in 1806; removed to Mississippi, but finally settled in New Orleans in 1814. Served as a Lieutenant of Infantry under General Jackson; after peace, studied law, and aided in bringing out a translation of old Spanish laws. In 1832 he was appointed a United States District Attorney, and subsequently Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, which he resigned in 1839 on account of ill health. He traveled extensively in Europe, and devoted himself to literary pursuits, having published in 1857 a work entitled "Liberty and Necessity," and an "Essay on the Will." Died in Philadelphia, March 28, 1863. He was originally named Henry Carleton Coxe.

Carlile, John S.—Born in Winchester, Frederick County, Virginia, December 16, 1817. He was educated by his mother until fourteen years of age,

Convention of Virginia, and in 1855 was elected a Representative in Congress, serving one term. In 1861 he was elected a Representative from Virginia to the Thirty-seventh Congress, and was soon afterwards transferred to the Senate, serving on the Committees on Public Lands and Territories. His term expired in 1865.

Carlton, Peter.—He was a Representative in Congress from New Hampshire, from 1807 to 1809.

Carmack, Samuel W.—Born in Davidson County, Tennessee, January 9, 1802; studied law, and settled at Fayetteville in 1824; in 1838 he went to Florida for his health and settled there; in 1842 he was appointed a Territorial Judge; and in 1846 Judge of the Southern Judicial District of the State, which he declined. He died December 18, 1849.

Carmichael, Richard B.—Was a native of Maryland; graduated at Princeton College in 1828, and studied law; was a Representative from Maryland in the Twenty-third Congress; was President of the courts of Queen Anne County, Maryland, in 1861.

Carmichael, William.—Was a native of Maryland. In 1776 he aided Mr. Deane, the American Minister at Paris, in his correspondence; went to Berlin to communicate to the King of Prussia intelligence concerning American commerce, and assisted the American Commissioners in Paris. He was a Delegate to the Continental Congress from 1778 to 1780; was Secretary of Legation during Mr. Jay's mission to Spain, and remained as Chargé d'Affaires after Mr. Jay left in 1782; and, receiving a commission in 1790, retained the office for about fifteen years. In 1792 he was authorized, jointly with William Short, to negotiate with Spain concerning the navigation of the Mississippi River. He died in 1795.

Carnes, Thomas P.—He was born and educated in Maryland, studied law, and settled in Georgia. He was there successively Solicitor-General, Attorney-General, and Judge of the Supreme Court, and was a Representative in Congress from Georgia, from 1793 to 1795. He died at Milledgeville, May 8, 1822.

Carney, Thomas.—He was Governor of Kansas from 1861 to 1864.

Carpenter, Cyrus Clay.—He was born in Harford, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, November 24, 1829; after receiving an English education, he began, in his eighteenth year, to teach school, and removing to Ohio followed the same occupation there; in 1854 he emigrated to Iowa, traveling the whole distance on foot; at Fort Dodge he found employment as an assistant surveyor; in 1857 he was elected to the State Legislature; in 1861 he entered the army, and as Brevet Colonel rendered important service during the war; in 1866 he was elected Registrar of the State Land Office at Des Moines, and re-elected; and in 1871 he was elected Governor of Iowa. In January, 1876, he was appointed Second Comptroller of Treasury Department.

Carpenter, Davis.—He was born in Walpole, Cheshire County, New Hampshire, December 25, 1799; received an academical education; studied

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tinued as president of this firm until his death. Gage was also a director of the State Mutual Life Insurance Co., First National Bank of Boston, Worcester County Trust Co. and Worcester County Institution for Savings. During 1921-27 and 1928-34 he was an overseer of Harvard university. From 1920 to 1936 he was president of the Worcester Community Chest and from 1930 until his death president of the board of trustees of Memorial hospital. He was also trustee and treasurer of the Worcester polytechnic institute. During the World war he served with the hospital at Camp Devens, Mass., and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel in 1919. He was made an officer in 1928 and commander in 1930 of the French Legion of Honor. The honorary degree of D.Eng. was conferred on him by the Worcester polytechnic institute in 1930 and that of LL.D. by Clark university in 1936. He was vice-president of the Fondation des Etats-Unis, Cité Universitaire, Paris, and a member of the American Surgical Association, American Association of Life Insurance Medical Directors (president, 1917), New England Surgical Association (president, 1920) and American Antiquarian Society. Noted as a philanthropist, Gage gave generously to hospitals, the Community Chest, schools and colleges. He was a clear thinker, calm in judgment and genial in personality, and endeared himself to all who knew him. Although not a member of any church he was a regular attendant at the Central Congregational Church at Worcester. He was married at Worcester, June 15, 1893, to Mabel Reynolds, daughter of Francis Bangs Knowles (above). They had one son, Homer Gage. His death occurred at Shrewsbury, Mass., July 3, 1938.

CAREY, Joseph Maull, governor of Wyoming (1911-15), was born at Milton, Del., Jan. 19, 1845, son of Robert Hood and Susan Pitt (Davis) Carey; grandson of Robert and Margaret (Hood) Carey, and of English descent. He worked on his father's farm, taught school for several years and prepared for college at Ft. Edward (N.Y.) collegiate institute. After two years at Union college, he entered the law school of the University of Pennsylvania and was graduated there with the LL.B. degree in 1867. He established himself in practice in Philadelphia and began at once to take part in politics. Speeches which he made in support of the Republican ticket brought him to the notice of President Grant and in 1869, when Wyoming territory was organized, he was appointed the first U.S. district attorney for the new territory. In that capacity, he had an important part in establishing law and order under frontier conditions. In 1871 he was appointed an associate justice of the Supreme Court of Wyoming, retiring in 1876. With two brothers, R. Davis and John F. Carey, he developed an extensive stock-raising business in Wyoming and the Dakotas and, in the course of his career, built up a number of ranches. As president of the Wyoming Stockgrowers' Association for many years, he helped to establish uniform practices in the industry and to secure fair transportation rates from the railroads. The firm of J. M. Carey & Bros. (organized in 1872) also invested in real estate and erected a number of business buildings and residences in Cheyenne. During 1880-82 he was mayor of that city. From 1885 onward he devoted his energies to the task of reclaiming arid lands in Laramie county, and for this purpose organized the Wyoming Development Co., of which he was president, and the Wheatland In-

dustrial Co. The purpose of the latter organization was to encourage settlements in Wyoming, and the so-called Wheatland colony was offered as an object lesson of what might be done with arid western lands once irrigation was introduced. His political activity continued throughout his life. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1876 and served for many years on the Republican national committee. Largely through his insistence, the Republican national convention of 1888 agreed to seat the same number of delegates from Washington and Dakota territories as it did from the smaller states and he secured a declaration in the party platform favoring the admission to statehood of the Dakotas, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho and Washington. Carey represented the territory of Wyoming in the 49th, 50th and 51st congresses (1885-90), and wrote the bill admitting Wyoming as a state. The bill was passed only after a successful defense of the clause granting woman suffrage in the proposed state's constitution, a right which the women of Wyoming territory had enjoyed since 1869. Following Wyoming's admission to statehood in 1890, Carey was elected U.S. senator with Francis E. Warren (q.v.). In the senate, he was the author of the Carey act (passed on Aug. 8, 1894), authorizing the secretary of the interior to patent lands to states containing arid lands on the condition that such lands would be reclaimed and irrigated. Under the terms of this act, large areas were added to the agricultural regions of the West. Carey was chairman of the committee on education and labor and a member of the committees on public lands, territories, buildings and grounds, and Pacific railroads. Despite the strong sentiment in Wyoming, as elsewhere in the West, in favor of the free coinage of silver, he remained a staunch supporter of the gold standard and supported President Cleveland's action in securing the repeal of the silver purchase act of 1878. This stand resulted in his failure to win reelection to the senate in 1894 and, at the expiration of his term in 1895, he retired for a time from public life. In the gubernatorial campaign of 1910, he announced himself as an independent candidate and, when the Republican party placed a candidate in the field against him, the Democrats swung their support to Carey and secured his election. As governor for the four-year term beginning on Jan. 1, 1911, he secured the enactment of measures reforming the penal and charitable institutions of the state, the adoption of an eight-hour day for persons employed on public works, and the authorization of a workmen's compensation act. In this period also the legislature ratified an income tax amendment to the state constitution and approved the 17th (election of U.S. senators by popular vote) amendment to the U.S. Constitution. In 1912 Carey made a determined effort to secure Theodore Roosevelt's nomination at the Republican national convention and, failing in that, took a leading part in organizing the Progressive party and winning Roosevelt's consent to stand as its candidate. He was a member of the Cheyenne and Cheyenne Industrial clubs. Aside from his professional duties, Carey served as a member of the board of trustees of the University of Wyoming and for a number of years was vice-president of the Federal Land Bank in Omaha. In 1894 he was elected honorary chancellor of Union college, Schenectady, which at the same time conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. upon him. Carey's utter-

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ances were marked by clarity, keen reasoning and an unflinching spirit of fairness. His manner was kindly and affable. He was married at Cheyenne, Wyo., Sept. 27, 1877, to Louisa, daughter of Edward C. David, a surveyor general of the Territory of Wyoming, and they had two sons, Robert Davis (q.v.) and Charles David Carey. His death occurred at Cheyenne, Wyo., Feb. 24, 1924.

JOHNSON, Caleb Elliott, manufacturer, was born in Buffalo, N.Y., June 7, 1857, son of Burdette Jay and Lucy Platt (Elliott) Johnson; grandson of Elisha and Herma (Jewett) Johnson, and great-grandson of Noel (a native of Rhode Island) and Mary (Weaver) Johnson. When he was seven years of age he moved with his parents to Milwaukee, Wis., where his father, in association with George Beard, established in 1864 a soap business on a modest scale. He attended public school in that city and at the age of thirteen began working in his father's soap factory, wrapping soap. At seventeen he started a grocery store at Orange Park, Fla., which he conducted successfully until ill health forced him to give it up in 1879. Returning to Milwaukee he became shipping and billing clerk in his father's factory, devoting part of his time to devising new methods for selling more soap. He learned the business from every angle, as soapmaker, salesman, and sales and advertising manager until in 1902 he succeeded his father as president of the B. J. Johnson Soap Co. Its products up to that time were chiefly laundry soaps, sold in a restricted territory. In 1898 Johnson created a floating bath soap known as Palmolive, which he was to develop over a period of years, designing the familiar green wrapper with the black band, which still (1941) distinguishes the package. In 1898 a limited amount of advertising was done but without substantial results and in 1903 the sales aggregated only 6000 gross. A year later a more consistent advertising policy was adopted and the soap was changed to mill variety. The first magazine advertising appropriation was only \$10,000. Immediately sales and distribution began to increase and the advertising appropriation grew accordingly. In 1912 a plant was built at Toronto, Ontario, Canada, and in 1913 Palmolive was introduced in England through the Boots drug store chain there. In 1917 the company was re-incorporated as the Palmolive Co., with a capital of \$3,000,000, and in 1923 its principal offices were moved from Milwaukee to Chicago. It was merged in 1926 with Peet Bros. Co., of Kansas City, Kans., and Berkeley, Calif., to form the Palmolive-Peet Co., which in turn became a part of the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co. in 1927. Because of ill health Johnson retired in 1923. During his presidency the net profits of the company increased from a peak of \$18,000 to over \$3,000,000 per annum and Palmolive soap became one of the best-known products of its kind in the world. He was a member of the Milwaukee Athletic, Milwaukee Country and Blue Mound Country clubs of Milwaukee and a founder member of the Timquanna Club of Jacksonville, Fla. A man of liberal and progressive mind, he was just, impartial, honest, frank, determined and easy to approach. In politics he was a Republican. His favorite recreations were fishing, motoring and golf. He was married at Whitehall, Mich., Apr. 23, 1884, to Elinore Idell, daughter of Martin De Mass, of that place, and they had four children: Burdette (died in childhood); Margaret Taylor, who married (1) Burt Aland Massee and (2) Lyman Irish; Natalie Dal-

ton, who married (1) Charles Edmund Van Vleck and (2) William de Wilder Atkinson; and Elliott Johnson (died in childhood). His death occurred at Easthampton, Long Island, N.Y., Aug. 18, 1924.

CHASE, Elmer Ellsworth, industrialist, was born in Dodge county, Minn., Apr. 1, 1861, son of George Gary and Maria S. (Parce) Chase. He attended common schools in Dodge county and at San Jose, Calif., where he moved with his parents in 1874. Two years later he became a clerk with the Golden Gate Packing Co., at San Jose. An intelligent and industrious worker, he rose through various promotions to the position of plant superintendent. From 1905 to 1917 he was president of the company. The business was sold in the latter year to Hunt Bros. In 1918 he joined with Edmund N. Richmond in forming the Richmond-Chase Co., of which he was vice-president until his death. During this period the company developed into one of the largest dried- and



canned-fruit concerns in the Santa Clara valley. He was president of the Security Warehouse & Cold Storage Co. of San Jose and a member of the California Casualty Indemnity Exchange of San Francisco and the advisory board of the Bank of America, San Jose branch. Long active in civic affairs, Chase was chairman of the board of freeholders which drew up the city manager charter for San Jose in 1916 and until 1922 was a member of the first city council to serve under that charter, being for part of that time president of the council. As president of the San Jose chamber of commerce in 1913-14 he was instrumental in founding the city's traffic bureau. He was also for a time president of the San Jose board of education. He was a member of the National Canners Association (president, 1926), Canners League of California (president, 1913-26; 1927-39), Masonic order, B.P.O.E. and the San Jose Rotary, San Jose Country and San Francisco Commercial clubs. In politics he was a Re-



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Spencer

was formally pardoned by Texas for the crimes of his youth.

Canton wrote his own story, *Frontier Trails* (1930), edited by Edward Everett Dale. See also William Gardner Bell, "Frontier Lawman," *American West* (Summer 1964); and Helena Huntington Smith, *The War on Powder River* (1968).—G. L. R.

Capitol Freehold Ranch. See XIT RANCH.

Capitol Syndicate Ranch. See XIT RANCH.

Capper, Arthur (1865-1951). Publisher and Kansas politician. The first native-born governor of Kansas, Arthur Capper rose to statewide prominence through his successful newspaper publishing empire. Born in Garnett, he graduated from high school there in 1884. He then became a printer in Topeka and worked for others in journalism until he bought a weekly newspaper in 1893. This paper and the subsequent acquisition of the Topeka *Daily Capital* led to an extensive publishing empire, including magazines and featuring a long list of state agricultural journals and *Capper's Farmer*, which concentrated on midwestern agriculture. Circulation of all his publications was about five million at the time of his death.

Politics played a prominent role in Capper's publishing career and he was active in Republican party organizations. He did not seek elective office until 1912, when he lost the race for governor by twenty-nine votes. He served two terms as governor beginning in 1915 and began five consecutive terms in the United States Senate in 1919. His ability to gain reelection was considered phenomenal even in predominantly Republican Kansas. He was active in the Congressional "Farm Bloc" and was on the Senate District of Columbia, Agriculture, and Foreign Relations committees. Because of his agricultural publications, many regarded him as the Senate's spokesman for agriculture.

Capper was unassuming, modest, soft-spoken, hard-working, interested in people and their ideas, and a natural politician. His Quaker upbringing stayed with him throughout life; he was a leading pacifist. His wife was Florence Crawford, the only daughter of Kansas' third governor. Most of Capper's wealth was accumulated prior to his full-time public service and his philanthropies were primarily centered on the Capper Foundation for Crippled Children.

The only full-scale biography is Homer E. Socolofsky, *Arthur Capper: Publisher, Politician, Philanthropist* (1962).—H. E. S.

Captain Jack (Keintpoos) (c. 1840-1873). Modoc leader. Keintpoos, or Captain Jack, as he was called by whites, was born in the lake country that straddles the California-Oregon border. During the turbulent decade that followed the opening of an emigrant road through Modoc country in 1846, Jack's father, a leader of a small band of Modoc, was killed in a massacre staged by white settlers. Jack took control of the band on his own initiative, for Modoc leadership was not acquired hereditarily. Jack advocated peaceful coexistence with whites and made friends among the settlers who were moving into the Lost River Valley. By the late 1850s and early '60s his Modoc were carrying on a friendly and profitable trade with the mining town of Yreka, California. A treaty signed in 1864 called for the removal of all Modoc to a reservation with the Klamath in Oregon, but Jack stayed there only briefly. Extremely ambitious and

prestige-conscious, he resented the reservation agent's preference for Old Schonchin as Modoc headman and would not tolerate the Klamath's condescending attitude toward the reservation Modoc. He accordingly led his band of some 150 people back to the Lost River valley, not only because it was his home but also because it was the one place where both whites and Indians respected his authority. He hoped to have a reservation established there, but the Indian Office ruled against the proposal, and in late 1872 an ill-managed attempt to arrest him brought on the MODOC WAR.

Jack's predilection for keeping peace with the whites suddenly made him unpopular in the eyes of some of his followers, who had reason to believe that they would be hanged if Jack surrendered the band. Nevertheless, they needed his support and protection because of his status. This war faction appealed to Jack's responsibility as leader to protect them, and they threatened to replace or kill him if he refused. Jack was unable to resist and agreed, with extreme reluctance, to participate in the planned murder of the federal peace commissioners. After the murder, the war faction betrayed Jack to the whites, and he was hanged, along with three other Modoc, on October 3, 1873, at Fort Klamath, Oregon. He died bitterly resentful that his betrayers were, as a result, given clemency for their parts in a war they had forced him to fight. Ironically, Captain Jack was by then famous in the East as a "hostile" Indian. His body was stolen and taken to Washington, D.C., where it was said to have been held on display before being acquired by the surgeon general and placed in his museum.

Details on Captain Jack's adult life, particularly his role in the Modoc War, are in Keith A. Murray, *The Modocs and Their War* (1958). Jeff C. Riddle, *The Indian History of the Modoc War and the Causes that led to it* (1914), more a folk history than a strict military account of the war, offers valuable material on Jack's background and some insight into his character.—J. E. S.

captivity narratives. See INDIAN-CAPTIVITY NARRATIVES.

Carey, Joseph Maull (1845-1924). Wyoming politician. Born in Milton, Delaware, Carey was educated at Union College and the University of Pennsylvania law school. The young lawyer campaigned for the Republican party in 1868 and was rewarded with an appointment as U.S. Attorney General for the newly organized Wyoming Territory. From his arrival in Cheyenne in 1869 until his death Carey made Wyoming his home and served his state in many capacities. He was advanced to the territorial Supreme Court in 1872, but party feuding cost him this seat in 1876. He continued in politics, however, and was twice elected mayor of Cheyenne and chosen territorial delegate to the national Congress in 1884, 1886, and 1888.

Meanwhile Carey had begun his private business career, supplementing and finally supplanting his law practice with ranching and real-estate investments. His cattle company became one of the larger operations in the state. As a rancher Carey helped form the Wyoming Stock Growers Association and served as its president. He was one of the originators of the Wheatland colony, a private venture, which successfully irrigated several thousand acres. Carey regularly reinvested his capital in Wyoming.

As delegate to Congress Carey worked closely with

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Governor Francis E. Warren in securing Wyoming's admission to the Union. Carey introduced and pushed the bill that earned him the title "Father of Wyoming Statehood." The Wyoming legislature responded by electing him the state's first senator along with Warren in 1890.

The major legislation Carey proposed while senator was the CAREY ACT. The senator's stand against free silver lost him much of his support at home. At the same time, Carey and Warren, once friends and co-workers, became estranged. Political machinations cost Carey his senatorial seat in the 1895 election and resulted in his removal as a Republican national committeeman.

Excluded from Republican inner circles, Carey took little part in politics until 1910 when he announced as a candidate for governor. Unable to get the Republican nomination because of machine control of the party, Carey accepted the Democratic nomination but called himself a Progressive Republican. Elected overwhelmingly, Carey proposed a program similar to that advocated by the national Progressives. He was only partially successful in securing this program during his four-year term, but his two legislatures enacted the direct primary, the secret ballot, a bill permitting cities to adopt a commission form of government, a corrupt practices act, and an amendment that paved the way for workmen's compensation and ratified the federal amendments for the direct election of senators and the income tax. Carey also instituted needed penal reform and secured the establishment of a boy's industrial school. He did not press for labor or regulatory legislation.

The governor supported Theodore Roosevelt and the Progressives in 1912 and opposed the reelection of Warren. Warren was victorious and Carey's influence was weakened. He chose not to run again and supported the Democratic candidate, John Kendrick, for governor in 1914. Two years later Carey supported Kendrick for the Senate and Woodrow Wilson for the presidency.

In political philosophy Carey was a conservative Republican but one heavily touched with a concern for political reform. His leaning toward Progressivism was circumscribed by his conservative economic philosophy and by his disposition toward states' rights in opposition to a strong federal government. Thus he could support measures of direct democracy but could not advance into the broadened philosophy of Progressivism that necessitated a strong federal government serving as regulator of the nation's economic and social institutions.

See T. A. Larson, *History of Wyoming* (1965); and the Joseph M. Carey Administrative Papers, Wyoming State Archives Department, Cheyenne, Wyoming.—B. P.

Carey Act (1894). The Carey Act, sponsored by Wyoming senator Joseph Maull CAREY, granted up to a million acres of federal public lands to each of ten arid states or territories, subject to the proviso that such land be reclaimed by the state or its agent and sold to actual settlers in tracts not exceeding a quarter section or 160 acres. A time limit of ten years attached to the land was granted, so that 20 acres out of each quarter section had to be reclaimed within that time. Subsequent amendments to the statute eased the ten-year rule and strengthened the authority of the state governments in

dealing with irrigation companies and in preventing speculative interference.

Carey's interest in irrigating Wyoming land stemmed from his large investment in the state's future economic development. His most influential business associate and political ally was Francis E. Warren, owner of the largest mercantile enterprise in Wyoming and future Republican nabob for Wyoming. This political alliance, characterized by the expression, "Me and F. E.," endured from 1884 until 1895. The J. M. Carey and Brother livestock firm was one of the first big outfits to run Texas longhorn steers and Herefords on the Wyoming plains. Carey was also one of the insiders of the all-powerful Wyoming Stock Growers Association, was its president for two terms, and represented this predominant economic interest on all occasions. His Wyoming Development Company secured water rights in 1883 and started the reclamation of 50,000 acres for the Wheatland Colony, which was planned as a model for a new era of irrigation-based agriculture. He sought to proffer federal aid to his Wheatland Colony and similar projects, and also to add voter strength to his faltering senatorial campaign.

Senator Carey designed his irrigation bill so as to meet congressional criticism of suggested previous arid-land legislation, and thus the measure passed into law in 1894 with little national attention. Wyoming's engineer, Elwood MEAD, the most prominent advocate of state-controlled reclamation projects at that time, drafted legislation in Wyoming, and his statute was adopted in Colorado, Utah, and Idaho as well, providing for the administration of Carey Act land grants.

The Carey Act, its provisions still operable today, proved very early to be a disappointment. Although a million acres of desert land were granted each of the so-called arid states and territories, the Panic of 1893 had dried up sources of private capital and prevented state credit from being advanced for reclamation projects. The homestead settlement proviso and the ten-year requirement for completing reclamation caused concern.

Wyoming was the first to apply under the Carey Act and was the only state that had patented land when the Newlands Act, a federally controlled reclamation program, went into effect in 1902. Some states continued Carey Act projects even after the federal Bureau of Reclamation largely preempted the reclamation effort. By midcentury Wyoming was second to Idaho in Carey Act acreage. It constituted approximately a fifth of the million acres of federal land given to the states under the 1894 act. The Carey Act provided a viable alternative to national reclamation for those states that took advantage of it and was by no means the failure depicted by historians of the reclamation movement, whose vision has fastened on the sensational big-dam construction feats of the federal Bureau of Reclamation.

Paul W. Gates, *History of Public Land Law Development* (1968), describes the inception of the Carey Act and assesses its importance in national reclamation. T. A. Larson, *History of Wyoming* (1965), includes irrigation development in the state and notes the role of the Carey Act. Neil J. Meredith, "A Forgotten Alternative: Reclamation by the States," *Idaho Yesterdays* (Winter 1965-66), tells how Idaho was one of the leading states to make the most effective use of Carey Act reclamation land grants. George W. Paulson, "The Congressional Career of

Joseph
Maull Carey

Wyoming

A Bicentennial History

Taft
Adams
T. A. Larson



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Governor Hoyt (1878-1882) was an eloquent public speaker who had been an ardent suffragist since youth. Before coming to Wyoming he had lived in Ohio and Wisconsin. The *Woman's Journal* regularly praised his work. Twenty thousand copies of a speech he had given in Philadelphia in 1882 were distributed in Pennsylvania alone by the National Woman Suffrage Association.

Gov. Francis E. Warren and Delegate to Congress Joseph M. Carey did not go far out of their way to lecture, but they stood ready to answer questions and to parry thrusts from anti-suffragists. Warren in his two terms as territorial governor wrote many letters in reply to threadbare questions which required little more than a yes or no answer. For example, a Kansas woman asked him in 1886 if a majority of women voted, if family harmony was destroyed when a woman voted in opposition to her husband, if women were treated respectfully at the polls, if the presence of women at the polls exercised a refining influence, whether the law required women to pay poll tax, whether women supported the most moral candidates, regardless of party, and what offices women had served in satisfactorily. Also in 1886, a Saint Louis woman who said she was writing an article on the subject asked how long the women had had the vote, what class of women voted, what influence they had on politics, whether their presence at the polls affected the conduct of male voters, if any woman had ever been known to accept a bribe, if judges compelled women to serve in juries, what provision was made at night for mixed juries, what offices women held, whether the best citizens approved, and whether intelligent, upper-class women voted at all elections.

Mrs. William H. Bright, whom many people credited with having induced her husband to introduce the suffrage bill, and Bright himself participated to a limited extent in the Colorado suffrage campaign of 1876-1877 when they lived in Denver.

Laramie and Cheyenne editors generally praised the results of woman suffrage. James H. Hayford, editor of the *Laramie Sentinel*, whose editorials were often quoted in the *Woman's Journal*, usually maintained that woman suffrage had been a complete success. He was not always consistent, saying sometimes

result of victories in 1888, one party had control of Congress and the presidency for the first time since 1876. Even more important for Wyoming, it was the Republican party. During most of the territorial period there were a few more Democrats than Republicans in Wyoming, but in 1888 Republicans won most of the legislative seats and re-elected Joseph M. Carey delegate to Congress. Also, two-thirds of the men elected to the "nonpartisan" constitutional convention in 1889 were Republicans. GOP congressmen could feel reasonably confident that Wyoming would become a Republican state. Wyoming was fortunate also that the Republican party was more sympathetic to woman suffrage than the Democrats were. Had there been Democratic control of Congress in 1890, almost certainly Wyoming would have had to give up either woman suffrage or statehood. Given a choice, the Wyoming electors probably would have taken statehood. It seems likely, however, that with Democrats in control of Congress, statehood would have been postponed, since the thought of adding another Republican state would have been abhorrent.

The friendly majority in Congress made it possible for Joseph M. Carey, Wyoming's Republican delegate, to declare flatly and confidently, without contradiction, that the territory had between 110,000 and 125,000 people. Certainly Carey knew better, but he knew also that no official count had been made since 1880. Soon after statehood, the 1890 census reports would be released and would show the population to be only 62,555. The problem that had plagued Wyoming since earliest times—how to attract settlers to its semiarid land and high altitude—was still present.

Wyoming's progress toward statehood was watched closely by the two national suffrage associations, the American and the National, which merged in 1890 to form the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA). When the Wyoming constitutional convention approved woman suffrage, the *Woman's Journal* said "This is the greatest event that has occurred in American history since the Declaration of Independence and the adoption of the Federal Constitution. . . . It es-

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Joseph M. Carey, Wyoming's delegate to Congress, 1885-1890, thought better of cowboys than Nye did, although he agreed that most of them had grown up on farms in the East and Middle West. Carey on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives in 1886 described Wyoming cowboys as brave and generous young men. This was the period when cowboys needed a defender, because most people, East and West, considered them to be uncouth ruffians. They had not yet emerged as folk heroes.

Owen Wister was not the first to write about the cowboy. Nevertheless, he probably did more than any other writer (Buffalo Bill, the scout *qua* entertainer, also did his share) to popularize the cowboy as folk hero. His *Virginian* represents a reasonably accurate picture of the western cowboy. He came from east of the Mississippi after the Civil War. He was taciturn and not refined in manners or speech. He had few scruples against violence and after hanging his friend, Steve, for rustling, vows he would lynch again if it were needed. Wister's tale does include romance, but Wister spent a great deal of time in Wyoming and was familiar with cowboy ways. Without the constraints of late nineteenth-century publishing norms he could probably have represented cowboy life more to our present taste. In his journal he repeats a conversation he has heard and then remarks, "In all this I omit many pungent expletives."⁸

Other writers of the period also attempted to relay the visceral quality of cowboy life. Eugene Manlove Rhodes emphasized plot and action and saw one of his stories produced on the old radio show "Suspense." Alfred Henry Lewis attempted to reproduce inflections and accent in dialogue and to the modern reader probably appears only slightly ridiculous. For example:

"As the Lizard makes his bluff his hand goes to his artillery like a flash.

"The Lizard's some quick, but Cherokee's too soon for him. With the first move of the Lizard's hand, he searches out a bowie from som'ers back of his neck. I'm some employed placin' myse'f

8. Owen Wister, *Owen Wister Out West, His Journals and Letters*, ed. Fanny Kemble Wister (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1958), p. 106.

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narly called "cattlemen" or "stockmen," followed a different, more typically bourgeois life, and saw the problems of Wyoming in a larger and more businesslike perspective.

Being a cattleman himself (residing in Cheyenne) and former president of the WSGA, Delegate Joseph M. Carey felt keenly the many aspersions cast by easterners on the integrity of western cattlemen. Cattlemen, he insisted, were just as honorable and upright as congressmen. When Carey described the age as one of "demagogism," an unidentified member of the House interjected "the age of brass."¹⁹ Both Carey and the congressman who thought Carey represented the age of brass were right. Rugged individualism, aggressiveness, fierce competitiveness, and brass were prominent characteristics of the age in both eastern and western America.

There was, however, a growing national disposition to curb monopolies and trusts. Also, opposition to "cattle barons" stemmed from the fact that most of the people in the nation were farmers who had been brought up on the idea that farmers inevitably replaced cattlemen at one stage of frontier development.

A hot, dry summer in 1886 set the stage for disaster. The overstocking and overgrazing which stockmen had worried about for several years left almost no grass to carry the cattle through the winter. The fierce winds, which usually are relied on to clear the snow from parts of the range, were fiercer than usual that winter, yet they failed to move enough of the deep, crusted snow to make grass and water accessible. Many animals died from lack of water before starvation could overcome them.

The winter of 1886-1887 may have been no worse than the one of 1871-1872, but this time there was less grass, and forty times as many cattle. Three or four hundred thousand cattle must have died in Wyoming out of 2 million; and those that survived were in poor condition, many of them hardly worth shipping to market. The calf crop was very small. A thousand-pound steer that might have brought \$60 in Chicago in 1882

19. U.S., Congress, House, *Congressional Record*, 49th Cong., 1st Sess., 1886, 17, pt. 6:6291, June 29, 1886; and Appendix, June 29-30, pt. 8:239-241.

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more than a man. In Wyoming, in coal mine disasters that occurred between 1886 and 1938, and that involved five or more men, 567 miners died, most of them in Union Pacific mines. At Hanna 171 men died in 1903, and 58 others died in the same mine in 1908. The U.P. and territorial and state governments did virtually nothing for widows and orphans. After the disasters of 1908 the U.P. Coal Company relented to the extent of paying a lump sum of \$800 to each widow and \$50 for each child under fifteen, enough perhaps to take care of them for a year or so. Children left with neither parent received only the \$50.

Believing that such payments were inadequate, Gov. Joseph M. Carey in 1911 recommended that the legislature submit a constitutional amendment authorizing passage of a workmen's compensation act, like those other states were adopting in the progressive era. Carey was one of the state's few progressives, although he was a conservative Republican on most issues and was elected governor on the Democratic ticket. This versatile governor said that under the prevailing system only 29 percent of the damages collected in lawsuits reached the employees or their beneficiaries. Farmers and ranchers permitted submission of the amendment to the electorate only after they had been excluded from participation. Following approval of the amendment by the electors in 1914, Gov. John B. Kendrick (Democrat) recommended that just compensation be provided for, but cautioned the legislature "to avoid, so far as possible, the working of a hardship on the industry that pays the tax." In a subsequent paragraph, which dealt with the creation of a public utilities commission, Kendrick warned that "no greater injury could be done to the industrial life of our state at this time, than to enact a law that might be used in a spirit of hostility against the corporations."³ Thus Governor Kendrick, a millionaire cattleman, reinforced the already friendly relations between cattlemen and corporate developers. The 1915 legislature increased payments to widows to \$1,000 plus \$60 per year for each child. The schedule of payments also included a lump sum of \$1,000

3. Governors' Messages to the Legislature, Kendrick, 1915, pp. 7-8.

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to a permanently disabled single man and \$1,200 to a married man.⁴

The presence of petroleum was as well known as coal in pioneer days, but it remained essentially "neutral stuff," that is, raw material that could not be marketed in quantity at a profit, until the 1890s. Trappers had noticed "a great tar spring" in the 1820s. They told Capt. B. L. E. Bonneville, who in turn told Washington Irving, who mentioned it in his famous book, *The Adventures of Captain Bonneville U.S.A.* (1837). Oil seeps were reported often thereafter, particularly along the great central Wyoming trail. A flowing well was completed at a depth of 350 feet in the Dallas Field southeast of Lander in 1883.

A 1,000-foot well produced a quantity of oil in 1889 in the Shannon field in Natrona County 45 miles north of Casper. A cluster of wells in this small field led to the construction of a primitive refinery in Casper in 1894. Barrels of crude were hauled to the six-year-old village with string teams of horses. The refinery produced up to 100 barrels of lubricating oil a day, which was enough to saturate the regional market, there being few customers except the railroads.

Claims had been filed in the Salt Creek anticline just south of the Shannon field, beginning in 1883. Although a discovery was reported in 1889, production was delayed until 1908 when a gusher from the First Wall Creek Sand at 1,050 feet attracted new capital from California, Colorado, and eastern states. In the next seventy years Salt Creek, Wyoming's nonpareil field, would produce more than a half-billion barrels of high-gravity, green crude at relatively shallow levels.

After the first gusher, much litigation resulted from conflicting, overlapping claims, many of them of the dummy variety, filed under the mining laws of 1872 and 1897. Unless one camped on his claim with a force of armed men, another armed force would probably move or destroy the stakes and take possession. It was no place for a man without oil experience, capital, and gall. The rush to file additional claims and prove discoveries was interrupted by President Taft's executive order of

4. *Session Laws of 1915*, pp. 172-186.

shale research laboratory in Laramie fostered the belief that when the oil wells ran dry, oil shale could satisfy the needs for many years.

Many influential men, some of them in the legislature, had income from oil. Roadblocks went up whenever a severance tax bill was introduced. One obstacle was the constitutional provision that "All taxation shall be equal and uniform." It was argued that all minerals must be treated alike, and that production of some minerals other than oil would be unprofitable if taxed. Special solicitude was also expressed for marginal independent oil producers.

Whenever the question came up in the legislature, it was argued that the severance tax problem was complex and should not be touched without a special study. The legislators, who (before 1974) were in session for only forty days in odd-numbered years, had no time for the study, and chose not to authorize a study by experts. Unauthorized studies were swept under the rug. University of Wyoming professors were told by President G. D. Humphrey to keep hands off because it was outside the university's proper sphere to tell the legislature who should be taxed. When teaching at the university in 1945, Velma Linford mentioned the term "severance tax" in a radio talk. Her locked office door was opened and searched that night, presumably for the text of her remarks, but she had spoken without notes.

Gov. Joseph M. Carey in 1911 had recommended the creation of a nonpolitical tax commission to study taxation and revenue and to advise on such matters, but the legislature had ignored him. Later the state board of equalization, which was created in 1919, filled part of the gap. But not until 1971 was the legislative service office established to give expert assistance in such matters.

Although the Wyoming oil industry defeated all severance tax proposals for many years, it paid property taxes which may be regarded as severance taxation without the name. Beginning in 1919 oil production has been assessed at 100 percent of the posted field price in lieu of assessment on the land (mineral deposit). In 1940 the evaluation of the oil product amounted to

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Joseph Maull Carey

Biographical Directory of the Governors of the United States 1789-1978

Volume IV
(Rhode Island-Wyoming)

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BROOKS, Bryant Butler, 1905-1911

Born in Bernardston, Massachusetts on February 5, 1861, son of Silas Newton, a farmer and businessman, and Melissa Minerva (Burrows) Brooks. Brother of John, Hal and two sisters. Married to Mary Naomi Willard on March 11, 1886; father of Jean Willard, Abby Burrows, Lena Natrona, Mary Melissa and Silas Newton. Graduated from Chicago High School in 1878. Moved to Nebraska at the age of eighteen and worked on a farm; arrived in Wyoming in April 1880 and worked on a ranch; began his own business in 1881. Elected County Commissioner, 1891-1892; member of the State Legislature, 1893; presidential elector, 1896. On November 8, 1904, Bryant B. Brooks was elected Governor of Wyoming to complete the unexpired term of Governor DeForest Richards, who died in office. He defeated J. Osborne, a Democrat, by a vote of 17,765 to 12,137. A Republican. Governor Brooks was inaugurated on January 2, 1905. On November 6, 1906, he was reelected, defeating R. Keister, a Democrat, by a vote of 16,396 to 9,483. During his term, he urged the appropriation of the waters of the state and their application to irrigation. He also stressed the value of the state's game and game birds. There was large development in the production of oil, and because of increased valuation of assessed properties, Wyoming was able to accommodate new and needed institutions and more adequately provide for those already existing. Governor Brooks' term ended on January 2, 1911. After leaving the governor's chair, he retired from active participation in politics and returned to his business interests. He served as president of the Wyoming National Bank of Casper and the Consolidated Royalty Oil Company. Governor Brooks died on December 7, 1944. Bibliography: Roy Glashan, *American Governors and Gubernatorial Elections, 1775-1975* (Stillwater, Minnesota, 1975); Congressional Quarterly, Inc., *Guide to United States Elections* (Washington, D.C., 1975); Bryant B. Brooks, *Memoirs of Bryant B. Brooks* (Glendale, 1939); Harry B. Henderson, "Governors of Wyoming," *Annals of Wyoming*, vol. XII, no. 2 (April, 1940).

CAREY, Joseph Maull, 1911-1915

Born on January 19, 1844, in Milton, Delaware, son of Robert Hood, a merchant, and Susan P. (Davis) Carey; an Episcopalian. Brother of R. Davis, John F., Theodore, Sarah (Sallie) M. and Susan D. Married to Louisa David on September 27, 1877; father of Robert Davis and Charles David. Attended Union College in New York, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania Law School in 1864. Appointed United States Attorney to the newly-organized Wyoming Territory in 1869 and served until 1871, when he was appointed Associate Justice of the Territorial Supreme Court, serving until 1876. Was Mayor of Cheyenne, Wyoming, 1881 to 1885. Elected Territorial Delegate to 49th Congress in 1885 and continued to serve until 1890. Introduced and helped secure passage of Wyoming statehood bill and was elected first United States Senator (1890 until 1895). In the Senate, Carey sponsored the Carey Arid Lands Act, providing for cession of federal lands to states on condition that they be irrigated. When the legislature failed to reelect him, Carey resumed his livestock, ranching, irrigation, and real estate businesses and also practiced law. In 1910, Carey returned to politics and, failing to obtain the

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Republican nomination for Governor in convention, agreed to accept the Democratic convention nomination, calling himself an Independent, and later a Progressive. Carey was elected with 21,086 votes over William E. Mullen, a Republican, who polled 15,235 votes, and W.W. Paterson, a Socialist, who received 1,605 votes. As governor, Carey supported progressive reforms, asking the legislature for and obtaining a direct primary, a secret ballot, a commission form of government for cities, and a corrupt practices act. The legislature passed the Seventeenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, providing for the direct election of Senators. The governor asked for, but failed to obtain, a headless ballot, initiative and referendum, and cooperatives for farmers, although the legislature did prepare the way for workmen's compensation. Carey was more conservative on the economic aspects of progressivism, and showed little interest in regulation of corporations. He was one of seven governors calling for the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt for President in 1912, and supported Roosevelt and the Progressive ticket in the election. Carey did not run for reelection in 1914. He, along with the Progressive organization in the state, supported Democrat John B. Kendrick, for governor, who was elected. Carey was a delegate to the Progressive National Convention in 1916. Returning to his law practice and business interests, Carey took no further part in politics until 1918, when his son ran as a Republican for governor, defeated his Democratic opponent, and reunited the Progressive and Republican parties in Wyoming. Carey died in Cheyenne, Wyoming, on February 5, 1924 and was buried there. Bibliography: Lewis L. Gould, "Joseph M. Carey and Wyoming Statehood," *Annals of Wyoming*, vol. XXXVII, no. 2 (October, 1965); George W. Paulson, "The Congressional Career of Joseph Maull Carey," *Annals of Wyoming*, vol. XXXIII, no. 1 (April, 1963); Harry B. Henderson, Sr., "Governors of the State of Wyoming, Joseph M. Carey," *Annals of Wyoming*, vol. XII, no. 2 (April, 1940). The Joseph M. Carey Papers are on deposit in the Wyoming State Archives and Historical Department in Cheyenne, Wyoming; Joseph M. Carey Collection is in the Western History Research Center, University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming; Francis E. Warren Papers, which contain relevant material, are on deposit in the Western Research Center, University of Wyoming in Laramie, Wyoming.

KENDRICK, John Benjamin, 1915-1917

Born on September 6, 1857 in Cherokee County, Texas, son of John Harvey, a rancher, and Anna (Maye) Kendrick. Brother of Rosa Maye; a Methodist. Married to Eula Wulgien on January 30, 1891; father of Manville and Rosa Maye. His formal education was limited to the seventh grade. Began to trail herds of cattle from Texas to Wyoming in 1879; bought and expanded his own herd in the next two decades. Established his home in Sheridan, Wyoming in the early 1900s and invested in ranching lands and business properties. Elected President of the Wyoming Stock Growers in 1909. Entered the Wyoming Legislature in 1910 as a Democrat, and defeated in a bid for the United States Senate by Senator Francis E. Warren in 1912; ran for and was elected Governor in 1914, defeating Republican Hilliard S. Ridgely, by a vote of 22,387 to 19,174. As governor, Kendrick established a Public Service Commission, and established state surveys to determine possible

Joseph M. Carey, the present delegate from Wyoming Territory in Congress, will be one of the first senators from the new state of Wyoming.

C. Nov. 1890

67

The State of Wyoming has elected as her first senator, J. M. Carey, of Cheyenne City, Wyo. Mr. Carey has thrice been elected Mayor of Cheyenne, and has represented his territory in Congress as a delegate since 1884.

C. Dec. 1890

67

The Evening Post recently had an editorial very flattering to a Union man. Joseph M. Carey, United States Senator from Wyoming, is a graduate of the old college on the Mohawk, but he has lived in the west for twenty-five years. He held the offices of district attorney, justice of the Supreme Court and delegate in Congress before the admission of Wyoming as a State.

C. Dec. 1893

1867—JOSEPH MAULL CAREY, former Senator of the United States from Wyoming and now governor of that State, spoke in the chapel on Wednesday morning, December 6. He advised the students to cultivate their talents and good habits and not to leave college even for a reason seemingly imperative as he had done. Governor Eberhart of Minnesota also spoke. The western governors were calling at the college as they passed by. Dec. 1911.

✓ CAREY, Joseph Maull, a Delegate from the Territory of Wyoming and a Senator from Wyoming; born in Milton, Sussex County, Del., January 19, 1845; attended the common schools, Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, and Union College, New York; was graduated from the law department of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia in 1864; was admitted to the bar in 1867 and commenced practice in Philadelphia; United States attorney for the Territory of Wyoming on the organization of the Territory in 1869, and served until he resigned in 1871; associate justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Wyoming 1871-1876; retired from the bench and engaged in the cattle and ranching business; member of the United States Centennial Commission 1872-1876; member of the Republican National Committee 1876-1897; mayor of Cheyenne 1881-1885; elected as a Republican to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-first Congresses, and served from March 4, 1885, until July 10, 1890, when the Territory became a State; was then elected to the United States Senate, and served from November 15, 1890, until March 3, 1895; unsuccessful candidate in 1895 for reelection; resumed the practice of law in Cheyenne, Wyo.; Governor of Wyoming 1911-1913; one of the organizers of the Progressive Party in 1912; vice president of the Federal Land Bank; member of the board of trustees of the University of Wyoming at Laramie; died in Cheyenne, Wyo., February 5, 1924; interment in Lakeview Cemetery.

Congressional Biographical Directory p. 1867

Joseph M. Carey, senator, was born in Sussex county, Del., Jan. 19, 1845. He was a student at the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute and Union College of New York, and was graduated from the law department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1867. The same year he was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia, and began there the practice of his profession. Two years later, when Wyoming was organized as a territory, he was appointed U. S. district attorney, which office he resigned two years later in order to accept that of associate justice of the supreme court of Wyoming. He was appointed a member of the "Centennial" commission in 1876, and in 1881-85 was mayor of Cheyenne. He represented Wyoming in congress 1885-90; and to his well-directed efforts in and out of the house of representatives Wyoming is largely indebted for its admission into the Union as a state. It was because of the popularity acquired by his success in this direction, that he was chosen by the legislature as the first senator to represent the new state. The announcement of his election was applauded ten minutes before the speaker could be heard, and gave universal satisfaction throughout the state. He was the unanimous nominee of the republican party. Senator Carey has for more than twenty years been identified with the largest private enterprises of the state. At present he is deeply interested in the live stock industry and in real estate transactions.

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COMMENCEMENT

WHAT CHANCELLOR CAREY SAID AT UNION'S NINETY* NINTH
ANNIVERSARY.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees; For a short time only , it grieves me to say , was I a student at Union. To be invited to participate in the exercises of one of her commencements is an honor that I have not expected to attain.

In the beginning of my address, for your kind consideration, since no merit of mine justifies it, please accept my grateful acknowledgements.

'I regret that my life has not been such as to well qualify me to follow the illustrious men who with marked ability have heretofore filled the position of honorary chancellor.

My memory goes back today to some of the most remarkable events in the history of our country . The impressions created upon my mind in the month of April, 29 years ago , while at Union, are too vivid to be effaced. Early in that month the old and young took up the refrain Heralded over the wires, " Richmond has fallen! " The campus of the college, the streets of the city, and the valley of the Mohawk, indeed every section of the land echoed and re-echoed the long prayed-for message, "Richmond has fallen!" The tears unbidden trickled down the cheeks of the old as they rejoiced that the heritage transmitted to them by the revolutionary fathers was to be the inheritance of their sons and daughters. The students of Union, impulsive and warm blooded, let their enthusiasm have full sway . It was on that occasion that they forgot the right of property and lost their respect for law and order, for which they had long been noted . It was then that they threw stoves of the Doctor Nott pattern from the top-most stories of the college building, crashing on the sidewalk below, and cordwood was driven through the windows into the recitation rooms , where sat grave and reverend boards listening to the examination at the end of a term .

As the statute of limitations has long since barred these offences, I am permitted to speak of these things as I now see them . I have no hesitation in saying that had I been a judge at the time and the offenders had been arraigned before me, I should have turned one

and all of them free, on the ground that anything was excusable under the circumstances. In quick succession followed other events, most thrilling; Lee's capitulation to Grant at Appomattox, the completion of Sherman's march to the sea, and the surrender of Johnson, only added to the excitement and enthusiasm of the times.

But with victory came death, on one of those April mornings when nature is so beautiful and is just arraying herself in all the glory of spring, when coming from my boarding house, located above the college grounds, I was struck dumb with the salutation from a fellow student who had been "down town" when he said "Carey, President Lincoln was shot last night. He has died since." It was the first assassination of a President in our country.

I was then only a youth, yet the terrible news made a deep impression, and as I walked towards the college I felt hope sink within me. It seemed to me that the great opportunities afforded young men under our free institutions would disappear, that the union of the States would be an impossibility, and that the Republic would go the way the Republics had gone before it. The public mind was in a condition of great indecision. In the mouths of some were words of revenge only; other lips uttered words of forgiveness and confidence and gratitude to the God of Nations, who had favored the Union armies. The eloquent words of General Garfield, spoken from the steps of the Custom House in New York City the day after the life of President Lincoln had ebbed away, I may well repeat to illustrate the condition of the public feeling at that time.

"Peace, forgiveness and mercy are the attributes of this government, but justice and judgment, with inexorable tread, follow behind and when they have slain love, when they have despised mercy, when they have rejected those that would have been their best friends, then comes justice with hoodwinked eyes and the sword."

Fortunately love pushed hate aside; ^{hope} ~~love~~ triumphant succeeded the deep fear and terrible gloom. The clouds disappeared; the world saw that American had met American. The cause of liberty and the Republic had won. It had required millions of men to don the garb of the soldier, to abandon civil life for a period of four years and that of these more than half a million as intrepid and noble spirits as ever breathed the breath of life should bite the dust.

Hastily I have referred to an April "at Union," many years ago. Those days were crowded with uncertainties, yet all ended well. Contrast with this, if you will, one of the most favored periods of our Nation's life, and brighter will appear to you the "Golden Opportunities" of which I shall speak.

In the life of every man there come impressions, incidents and events. These are but the opportunities to be seized and appropriated to one's use.

Great events in the lives of men and nations not infrequently have their origin in the causes.
trifling ~~cases~~ The ordinance of 1787 for the government of the northwest territory, which was then only a wilderness, containing a few thousand people, and out of which were subsequently organized the great states of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin, contains many of the principles which are at the basis of the Constitution of the United States, principles which ultimately overturned slavery and made the nation free. The great men who composed the Constitutional Convention, by their letters of appointment from their respective States, were only commissioned to amend the Articles of Confederation. They had not long been in session when they dismissed from their minds all intention to remodel that which had proved impracticable. They proceeded to erect an entirely new structure. Day after day, for five months, with an unselfish purpose, in season and out of season, they labored to form an acceptable written instrument of government for the sparse populations in widely separated communities with dissimilar interests which were then scattered along the Atlantic seaboard.

It is recorded that when the convention had finished its work and was about to adjourn, Franklin, then 81 years of age, observed to those about him:

"Painters have found it difficult to distinguish in their art a rising from a setting sun. I have," said he, "often in the course of the session, in the vicissitudes of my hopes and fears as to its use, looked at the picture behind the chair of the President of the convention, representing a rising sun, without being able to tell whether it was rising or setting; but now at length I have the happiness to know that it is a rising and not a setting sun."

the way for a great internal commerce; it made life and settlement possible in the then west; it gave this great commonwealth the imperial position among all the states, and it fixed the metropolis of the continent on Manhattan Island. It was an event in a great man's life, which became a milestone in the progress of a state and the growth of a young nation to power.

It is said that Franklin's discovery of the identity of lightning and electricity was met with ridicule, and he being asked ~~KE~~"Of what use is it," he happily replied "What is the use of a child. It may become a man." It was apparently but an insignificant event, yet result followed result. The utilization of ~~x~~ electricity by man dissipated distances. The scientist calls it into use for the most delicate operations, while the practical mechanic makes it the means to propel the most powerful machinery.

Mental impressions may be ~~x~~ fruitful of untold good. A well authenticated tradition says that during the visit of Mr. Lincoln to New Orleans in 1831 he saw the institution of slavery in its most revolting form. He beheld indignities cast upon a young girl nearly white, who was being auctioned from the block. To him the scene was most repulsive. Turning away he said to his companion, John Hanks, "If I ever get a chance to hit that institution, John, I'll hit it hard." His chance came, and he hit it hard by availing himself of the opportunity of proclaiming that no man in this broad land, not guilty of an offence, should go unrequited to his daily toil.

Class of 1894: Many have preceded you, with the advantages accruing from the completion of the course of study afforded by your ~~own~~ Alma Mater, but no class ^{ever} went forth from the halls of Union under conditions more favorable than those of today.

As time has marked, we are on the eve of a new century. Those of us here who are passing the meridian of life were born in the first half of this century, while you, graduating, will have the best portion of your lives in the first half of the next. If the imagination of anyone who was living a hundred ~~hundred~~ years ago could have been far-reaching ~~enough~~ enough to have foretold a ~~to~~ the of what has been accomplished in our country up to this time, his sanity would have been gravely doubted. We have every reason to believe that the coming century in which a great portion of your lives will

be spent, will still be more productive of great events, will be richer in discoveries and will be more fertile in all that promotes the happiness and development of mankind.^d

Do not be discouraged by the much-talked-of business depression, for no people can keep going at break-neck speed. There must be seasons of rest. Some always see calamities just ahead. Many are given to lamenting over coming misfortunes. They spend their lives in comparing the present with the past, always to the disadvantage of the present. Do not be persuaded that the opportunities are not as inviting now as ever before. The chances are so superior in our own country that we all fail to realize and appreciate them.

Our form, the last and best experiment of free government yet made, has been largely copied by all nations that have attempted a ~~republican~~ republican system in this century. Ours was commenced under favorable conditions. It has been tried by a race strengthened in its blood by the mixture of many nationalities and it has brought forth a people which has shown unparalleled energy and which has developed the best traits of heart and brain. Fortunately under it the race for success in life is free for all.

An American must be insensible to every noble feeling and impulse who does not feel his heart throb with joy when he thinks of the great expansion in territory already made, of the influence of her institutions in every part of the globe, and of the demonstrated ability of his country to withstand all enemies within, and, if the necessity should arise, to overcome any enemies beyond her borders.

~~Exception~~ This nations policy is peace. She does not exhaust her strength in competing with other nations in the aquisition of new territory. She exhibits her monuments of glory on her own soil; not an acre, the increase of which has been aquired except by purchase. She will resort to military power only when there is no other escape, remembering always:

"It is excellent to have a giant's strength, but it is ~~partisan~~ tyrannous to use it like a giant."

The growth of the nations power has not been by the sword or through the conquests of battle, but by the building up of new states. These have been victories which have done more for the human race than all that has been accomplished during the same period

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by military powers of the world. Without standing armies this nation, through the courage and labor of her men and women on her bread acres, has reared monuments more erected lasting than any ~~reared~~ to perpetuate the victories of the battle field. She encourages invention, which magnifies the productive power of men, the principles of which when applied in war create the greatest agencies of destruction. If our government is maintained in its strength and purity, no statistician has been born with intellect astute enough to comprehend its future power and splendor. The British orator Burke said of the American colonies 120 years ago ; "Such is the strength from which the population shoots in that part of our world, that state the number as high as we will , whilst the dispute continues the exaggeration ends." What he said of the American colonies is true today of the American states .

m A member of the House of Representatives early in the century advocated that the territory which now is included in the great state of Iowa should be made a permanent Indian reservation, for the reason, as he stated, that it was so remote in its interior that it could never be successfully settled .

The discussion of the California question in the Senate and House of Representatives in 1850 disclosed the fact that but little was known of the Pacific Coast. Mr. Winthrop of Massachusettes, still living at a ripe old age, in the debate then said: " I see in the territorial possessions of the Union the Subjects of new States, the cradles of new common-wealths, the nurseries , it may be of new Republican empires; I see in them the future abodes of our brethern, our children, and our children's children for a thousand generations."

So far as the time which has elapsed would permit, his prophecies have proved true. All difficulties are being promptly met, and the nation is moving forward to a higher and a grander destiny.

The A quarter of a century ago the world watched the driving of the spike which connected the Pacific/ States with the Atlantic seaboard. Since then numerous lines have been built, and the crossing of the continent is no longer looked upon as more than an incident in every day life.

The ocean is traversed in half the time consumed when Emerson, fifty years ago, said that Steam had narrowed the Atlantic to a mere strait. The ocean grey hound annually shortens the distance.

It is said that a country naturally fertile and which can be brought into bearing, stretches out for more than a thousand miles north of the state of Montana. Our railroad system has already extended to the interior of Mexico, and it is only a question of time when there will be continuous lines of railroads from the most northern inhabitable ^{point} of this continent to Cape Horn in the South.

The building of the projected Nicaragua Canal, which will in all probability be an event not of the distant future, will connect the commerce of the two oceans with a waterway of a capacity sufficient for the grandest of ocean ships. For young men it can today be truly said :

No pent up Utica confines your powers;
The whole boundless continent is ours.

Advantages of birth and the facilities afforded by wealth for an education and start in life, too frequently become elements of weakness. Industry and the utilization of the abilities which are inborn often enables one to outstrip a competitor who has been most favored in early life. Many of the most influential lives are those whose only college was the public school house, and whose power to overcome obstacles comes of an experience incident to a boyhood full of struggles and hardships.

There is one quality for the absence of which there can be no compensation. I speak of personal integrity. It is the most potential of all influences. He who has it is always strong. It causes defects of ability and the want of culture to be overlooked. He who has it will exercise a greater ~~total~~ influence than he who possessing greater and more thoroughly disciplined abilities is lacking in it. A man of integrity is a power wherever you place him. It may be in the workshop, in the counting-room, or in professional or public life. It has been truly said that we advise with men of genius, but follow men of character.

Franklin, speaking of his own success, regretted his poor education and his lack of the qualities of an orator, but consoled himself with the fact that making ~~him~~

had confidence in him and that he had been able to influence men and to usually carry his point.

The improvements in machinery are ~~not~~ so frequent that we fail to appreciate the changes. These often accomplish revolutions in a decade in industrial improvement, and we soon forget the old way of doing things.

In these days there are golden opportunities for broad guaged, energetic and progressive men. So do not depend upon your genius if you have it, for genius does not always win. The man of genius often has to appeal to the practical man to show him the way to utilize his invention. He makes a discovery while the latter finds an opportunity for it.

Those who occupy the most important position of the age will give place, in a very short time, to the men approaching middle life, and the middle age will quickly make way for the young generation. An educated young man, with good abilities, to which are added energy and laudable ambition, should be invincible in any calling which he may select. There is room for you all, and there would be more were there a thousand times as many of you as there are. There is always a way for the one who has the disposition to forge forward. Never before has there been such opportunities as there will be during the lives of the young men of to-day. New forces of nature may not be discovered, but new ways of controlling and utilizing these forces will be devised. All kinds of new mechanical appliances will be invented and every conceivable kind of labor-saving machinery will be brought into operation. The productive energies of man by such means will be increased an hundred fold.

Men are wanted in this great country. It makes but little difference what may be the ~~best~~ choice of occupation; assuming that one uses good judgment, there will be the opportunity for success with all accompanying honors.

The Opportunities are at hand. If you seize them they are yours; if you let them escape they may never appear within your reach again. Will you bridle the opportunities and ride them to success?

Peace reigns throughout the world. Our country while resting and recuperating from excesses of growth and development is again ready for renewed activity in the marts of trade, in the laboratories of investigation, in the fields of invention.

and in the broad acres of discovery. Every condition is most favorable for you. You are citizens of a nation already populous, yet the states and territories ~~which~~ comprizing ~~them~~ it are capable of supporting hundreds of millions of people. It is not improbable that the population will have reached two hundred millions of people within the active life of many of you. A country with but little of its great domain, so far as its resources and future possibilities are concerned, scarcely explored. It is already far in advance of any other nation ~~now~~ on the globe. In agriculture, in mining, in manufacturing, it excels all others. With but one twentieth of the population of the globe its productions are equal to one third of the world, besides in most of the industrial arts, and each day as its share it adds one fourth of the increase to the world's wealth. It has an internal commerce in comparison with which the like commerce of any other nation sinks into insignificance. The annual vessel tonnage entrances and ~~the~~ clearances in the foreign trade of London and Liverpool are only equal to that of the Detroit River in its commerce between Lake Erie and Huron, which is three times greater than all the tonnage of the world running through the Suez Canal.

These things have led Mulhall, the distinguished English statistician, to say "That it would be impossible to find in history a parallel to the progress of the United States during the last ten years."

The future greatness of our country can only be a matter of conjecture. Every mountain and valley must be explored to disclose their hidden treasures. The desert waists must be brought into bearing. The annual increase of the soil, the output of the mines and the products of the manufacturing establishments are capable of infinite increase and development.

False doctrines will creep in, but the seeds of socialism, communism and anarchy must not be permitted to germinate, or if germinated they must ^{be} pulled out by the roots, for where the people rule there can be no excuse urged for these enemies of government. Anarchy's last victim, the president of the French Republic, shows how unjust and inhuman it is in its decrees. In Carnot, the French Republic had its best friend. His hands had never been stained with blood, while his family

for three generations had, without malignity, been the advocates of Republic government for France.

"The nations are as a drop in a bucket, and are counted as the small dust of the balance."

But few human lives amount to more than a second of the life or existence of a great people. It is the sum total of many lives that make up the strength and standing of national power; but every man should be ambitious to succeed. His life is measured by his contemporaries and those who will follow him by the success that he achieves.

The young man must learn to rely upon himself. He is his own best friend, or his own worst enemy. He must expect to encounter embarrassments and to run up against obstacles which are apparently insurmountable; yet if he has the inclination and courage he will prove the conqueror, and temporary embarrassment and failure will ~~will~~ prove to be stepping stones to greater opportunities.

The country is yours. Its future growth and prosperity is largely in the hands of the young. Its boundless opportunities may be had by you for taking. Well may I repeat the words that man cannot mend:

"There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which taken at its flood leads on to fortune;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows and in miseries."

May 19/3

1867—The New York Evening Post, preparatory to summing up the work of recent sessions of state legislatures, addressed three frank questions to each of thirty-nine Governors. These questions were:—1. What was the most important legislation enacted during the present session? 2. What important measures failed of enactment? 3. What, if any, was the worst measure to be passed over your veto? Among twelve replies printed in the Post on April 21 was that of JOSEPH MAULL CAREY, Governor of Wyoming. Governor Carey felt free to say that the last session of the Legislature of Wyoming had been "a good deal of a failure." Few important measures were enacted; two very salutary measures were defeated; no bill was passed over the Governor's veto, but vetoes were many. "The election of a United States Senator," said Governor Carey, "absorbed the first days of the Legislature, and as our session is limited by the Constitution to forty days, it left so much feeling that it seemed to be impossible for the Legislature to concentrate itself on any business without remembering that the members had gone through the form of electing a Senator. I rejoice that never again in the history of these United States will a United States Senator be elected by the old method, for from it arose intrigue, competition, bribery, and everything damaging to honest men."

GOVERNORS TO ARRIVE EARLY

Chief Executive of Wyoming,
Union College Graduate, Will

12/6/11 Make Address.

The western governors will arrive at the Union station this morning at 8:30 o'clock for their visit to the big works of the General Electric Company. The party will be met at the station by a reception committee headed by former Senator William W. Wemple, president of the Schenectady Board of Trade. They will be conveyed to the General Electric works in automobiles.

When the special arrives at the station an opportunity will be given Schenectadians to view the five cars of exhibits of western products. These exhibits will convey in a small way an idea of the productiveness of the soils of the western states as well as the importance of their industries.

One or more of the visiting governors will accompany President Charles Alexander Richmond of Union College to college hill where addresses will be made in the college chapel. Governor Joseph F. Carey of Wyoming will probably be the one, he being a graduate of Union College in the class of 1867.

Another executive will be taken in charge by Superintendent of Schools A. R. Brubacher. He will address the students of the Schenectady High School at chapel.

After the addresses, which will be short, the executives will join the main party at the General Electric works. In the meanwhile the main party of visiting officials will journey to the works by automobiles. Guides will be furnished by the company to show the distinguished party about and explain the nature of the departments visited.

The stay in Schenectady will be short the governors' special pulling out for Albany at 9:45 o'clock.

GOVERNORS IN UTICA.

UTICA, Dec. 5.—Following an automobile tour of the city, the western governors' party visited the Masonic Home this afternoon, where a portion of the program given recently by the children in New York city was rendered. Brief addresses were made by Governor Corey of Wyoming and Governor Eberhart of Minnesota. The latter declared as a Mason and governor that he would do all in his power on his return home to gain the erection of a state Masonic Home in Minnesota.

2

JOSEPH M. CAREY, FORMER GOVERNOR OF WYOMING, DIES

Cheyenne, Wyo., Feb. 6.—Joseph M. Carey, 79 years old, former governor of Wyoming, died at his home here Tuesday night following a protracted illness. He had been an outstanding figure in this state's development and political history for the past fifty-five years. He was the only citizen of the state who had been governor and father of a governor. His son, Robert D. Carey, was elected governor four years after the elder Carey had retired from the executive office in 1915.



JOSEPH M. CAREY.

Joseph M. Carey was the first United States attorney for the territory of Wyoming. Later he served as

uCSLa 1867 Carey-j-0034

CA REY, JOSEPH. M. (Jan. 19, 1845-Feb. 5, 1924)

1894

167

Senator, governor of Wyoming, was born at Milton, Del. He attended Union College and the law school of the University of Pennsylvania and was admitted to the bar in 1867.

Practised law in Pennsylvania for two years and then was appointed ~~in~~ by ~~President Grant~~ President Grant first United States attorney in the newly-created territory of Wyoming, with which he was thenceforth identified, serving on the bench of the supreme court from 1872 to 1876, and thrice as delegate of the territory in Congress.

In 1890 He introduced the bill providing for the admission of Wyoming as a state, and he defended ardently and successfully the clause in the constitution which conferred the suffrage on women.

He was chosen first United States senator from Wyoming in 1890, serving one term.

Elected governor of Wyoming on Democratic ticket in 1910.

He became a promoter, with Sir Horace Plunkett, of a development company which by extensive irrigation projects at Wheatland threw open large areas to cultivation.

1867

RETURN TO
ALUMNI CATALOGUE COMMITTEE
UNION COLLEGE LIBRARY
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

Please insert below brief notices of the life of Joseph M. Carey, for insertion in the Union College Alumni Catalogue now in preparation. Your immediate attention is necessary in order to ensure the printing of this record.

Name in full—Joseph Maule Carey
Permanent address—Cheyenne Wyoming
Place and date of birth—Milton, Suffolk County, Delaware January 19, 1845
Name of parents—Robert H. Carey and Susan Davis Carey
Where prepared for college—High Educational Collegials Institute near Phila.
Residence on entering college—Milton Delaware
Membership in college societies (Literary and Greek Letter)—Adelphi, L.L.B. (Pennsylvania)
College honors—none. Graduated Law Department, University of Pa.
Honorary titles; when and where received—L.L.D. Union College 1894
Profession or occupation—Lawyer. General Business Real Estate and Stock
Public offices held—

LL.B., 1867; LL.D., 1894 Union Coll., Schenectady N. Y.; Lawyer, Real Estate and Ranchman; U.S. Dist. Atty., Wyoming, '69; Justice Supreme Ct., 71-76; Centennial Fair (Phila.) 72-77; Rep. Nat'l Comm., 76-96; Mayor Cheyenne, 80-84; Del. in Congress U.S., 85-90; U.S. Senate, 90-95; Gov. of the State of Wyoming, 11-15; introduced bill which admitted Wyoming to statehood, 90; Author of "Carey Act" for reclaiming and irrigation of land. Masonic connections.

Children (names)—Robert Davis Carey born Sept. 12, 1878.
Charles David Carey " May 5, 1881
Successive places of residence—Milton Delaware Philadelphia Penna.
Cheyenne Wyoming.
Political sentiments—Progressive Republican.
Church membership or affiliation—Protestant Episcopal.
If no longer living, place, date, and cause of death—
Relatives identified with Union College, whether as undergraduates, trustees, or faculty.— Names and relationships—

Any additional information of interest—

USLat1867Carey-j-0036

*W. A. M.
April 1924*

†JOSEPH MAULL CAREY, LL. D., empire builder, former governor of Wyoming, and the first United States Senator from that state, died at the age of 79 in his home in Cheyenne, Tuesday, February 5, 1924, after a long illness. He was born January 19, 1845, at Milton, Del., the third son in a family of five boys and two girls. His parents were Robert H. and Susan Davis Carey, descendants of English and Scotch families which came to America in the early Colo-

nial period. Mr. Carey received his preparatory training in public and private schools and in teaching a country school. He entered Union College from the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute at Fort Edward, N. Y., but remained only until the end of his Sophomore year, entering the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he received the degree of LL. B. in 1867. Later, in 1894, he was the Honorary Chancellor of Union College and was honored with the Doctorate of Laws. He had become a citizen of Pennsylvania and practiced his profession in Philadelphia, at the same time becoming active in politics and on the stump.

In 1869, when Wyoming was organized as a territory, Mr. Carey was appointed the first United States attorney. In 1872, when he was less than 28 years old, he was appointed by President Grant as associate justice of the Supreme Court of Wyoming. He retired from judicial office and the practice of law in 1876, having, however, made an excellent record upon the bench by his fairness and knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence. He took part in all the details of the organization of the new Wyoming territory and was employed by several county governments where county attorneys had not been elected, to prosecute all territorial cases that might arise in such counties during the first year. He was appointed a member of the "Centennial" commission in 1876, and from 1881-1885 was mayor of Cheyenne. He represented Wyoming in Congress from 1885-1890, and to his well-directed efforts in and out of the House of Representatives Wyoming is largely indebted for its admission into the Union as a state. Because of his well-earned popularity, he was chosen by the Legislature as the first Senator to represent the new state. The announcement of his election was applauded ten minutes before the Speaker could be heard. He served in the national Senate

from 1890-1895. From 1911-1915 he was Governor of Wyoming, and was one of the seven governors who, with Theodore Roosevelt, issued the call for the conference that resulted in the organization of the Progressive Party. For more than twenty years he represented Wyoming on the Republican National Committee. His most noteworthy public service is his authorship of the acts that admitted Wyoming and Idaho into statehood and of the "Carey Act" for the development of arid lands under the provisions of which many millions have been spent in western states to make fruitful farms where before had been waterless wastes. He was a pioneer in the livestock business which became the state's greatest industry; the brand of his firm, J. M. Carey & Co., the "CY" is Wyoming's oldest recorded identification mark for range cattle.

He early realized the resources of Wyoming, and was one of the leaders in the development of live-stock raising in this section of the country. In the undertaking he became associated with his brother, R. Davis Carey, of Philadelphia, and later his brother, Dr. John F. Carey, in business in Wyoming. Subsequently he bought out the interests of his brothers.

In 1885 he originated and helped to organize the Wyoming Development Company for the reclamation of lands between the Sybille and Laramie rivers and Chugwater creek in the then Laramie county, of which company he was elected president, and later he became the president of the Wheatland Industrial Company, all of which has contributed to the settlement of what is known as the Wheatland Colony. This colony is perhaps the best object lesson of what can be done through irrigation for the development of the arid lands in Wyoming. The firm of J. M. Carey & Bros., subsequently the corporation of J. M. Carey & Bros., led to substantial progress and improvement of this state, as well as to the

building of a great business. They erected some of the best blocks in Cheyenne, and the city's progress is attributable in no small measure to their efforts.

He was present and participated in all the early meetings of the Wyoming Live Stock Association. He was for a number of years president of the Wyoming Live Stock Association. This association became the greatest organization of its kind in the world. At one time it had a membership representing fully \$200,000,000 investments in the business. It became active not only in Wyoming, but also in the adjoining states of the Colorado and Nebraska, and in the territories of Utah, Idaho, Montana and Dakota.

Mr. Carey married, on September 27, 1877, Louisa David of Dubuque, Iowa, by whom he is survived, with two sons, Robert Davis Carey (Governor of Wyoming, 1915-1919) and Charles Davis Carey.

On December 6, 1911, Governor Carey spoke in the Union College chapel, advising the students to cultivate their talents and good habits, and not to leave college even for a reason, seemingly imperative, as he had himself done.

JUDGMENT FOR UNITED STATES

Entered in Cases Before Federal Tribunal

Federal court was in session here Wednesday morning for the first time since the return of Judge T. Blake Kenney, who has been presiding over it at Muskogee, Okla., since December. Judgments rendered in a number of cases were all in favor of the United States as plaintiff.

Two suits brought against the Union Pacific Railroad company to recover penalties for violation of the Federal hours of service act, \$1,300 was adjudged against the railroad in one case, and \$1,700 in another.

Three cases dealt with the recovery of grazing fees on reservation land. Alexander D. Powers, Leigh F. Johnson and John D. Powers, as defendants in one suit, were declared to owe the Government \$798.73 and costs; John F. White, John Lembcke and Dot T. Hewitt, \$332.40 and costs; William Gilliland, \$150, and Albert L. Leathers and Edward T. Abra, \$50 each.

Three men from Lincoln county were arraigned on charges of violation of the prohibition law. Jack Gilpin and Frank Bomo pleaded guilty to the possession of liquor and were fined \$100 each. Frank Skolish acknowledged possessing property designed for the manufacture of intoxicants, and in view of the fact that he had been in jail since last November, he received a light sentence—payment of a \$25 fine.

The Hammond Packing company was adjudged bankrupt when a hearing was held on the involuntary petition filed against it several months ago.

The accounts of several United States commissioners and of the United States marshal were submitted to the court and approved.

At the close of the morning session Judge Kennedy announced that out of respect to former President Wilson, the court would adjourn until 9 o'clock Saturday morning, when hearings on civil cases would continue. The jurors will re-assemble Monday morning to hear the trials of criminal cases remaining on the November docket.

JOSEPH M. CAREY

(Continued from first page)
records are authorship of the acts that admitted Wyoming and Idaho to statehood and the "Carey Act" for the development of arid lands, under the provisions of which many millions have been spent in Western states to make fruitful farms where before were only waterless wastes. He promoted and guided to success the first Wyoming reclamation project.

He was a pioneer in the livestock business which became Wyoming's greatest industry and the brand of his firm, J. M. Carey & Bro., the "C-C", is Wyoming's oldest recorded mark of identification for range cattle.

He was a "self-made man. He built a large fortune, which he invested in Wyoming, much of it in Cheyenne, where he exemplified his confidence through the erection of large business and residence improvements.

Joseph M. Carey was descended from English and Scotch families who arrived in America during an early period of the colonization of the new world.

He was born on January 19, 1843, at Milton, Delaware, the third son in a family of five boys and two girls. He pursued his education in public and private schools and in teaching a country school. He entered the Fort Edward College institute at Fort Edward, New York, and afterwards attended Union college, Schenectady, New York, remaining there until the end of his sophomore year in 1865. He was made honorary chancellor of that college in 1894 and with the honor came the degree of Doctor of Laws. Mr. Carey became a citizen of Pennsylvania in 1865, immediately taking up the study of law in the office of B. F. Temple, of Philadelphia, afterwards continuing his studies in the same city under the direction of W. L. Dennis and Henry Flanders. He matriculated at the same time in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania from which he was a graduate with the class of 1867. He located immediately for the practice of his profession in Philadelphia.

In 1866, Mr. Carey made political speeches in Pennsylvania, first speaking at Reading, Pennsylvania, with Governor Geary then making a canvass for his second election for governor of that state. That year Mr. Carey cast his first vote. In 1868, under the direction of the chairman of the Republican State committee of New Jersey, Mr. Carey spoke in many towns in New Jersey.

In 1868, when Wyoming was organized as a territory, Mr. Carey was appointed the first United States attorney for the newly created territory. In 1872, when he was less than 29 years of age, he was appointed by President Grant an associate justice of the Supreme court of the territory. He retired from judicial office and the practice of law in 1876, having, however, in the meantime made a most excellent record upon the bench of this fairness and impartiality of his decisions which were based upon

a comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence and ability to accurately apply those principles.

He was present and took part in all the details of the organization of the new government of Wyoming territory as provided for by the act of Congress. After the counties were organized he was employed by the several county governments, where county attorneys had not been elected, to prosecute all territorial cases arising in such counties during the first year of the territorial government.

He early realized the resources of Wyoming and was one of the leaders in the development of live stock raising in this section of the country. In the undertaking he became associated with his brother, R. Davis Carey, of Philadelphia, and later his brother, Dr. John F. Carey, in business in Wyoming. Subsequently he bought out the interests of his brothers.

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At the same time, Mr. Carey continued a most active and helpful factor in public life. In 1880 he was chosen mayor of Cheyenne and continued in this office for three terms, making a record by the prompt, efficient and business-like manner in which he discharged his duties. Among other things, he secured legislation, notwithstanding great opposition to build a residence water and sewer system for Cheyenne.

He secured the co-operation of the three banks of Cheyenne to carry the indebtedness of the city until he could dispose of the bonds with friends in the east.

In 1884 he was elected delegate to the Forty-ninth Congress, and he served in this capacity also in the fiftieth and fifty-first Congresses. In 1890 he was elected the first United States senator, which position he held until 1895. He procured for the State much legislation during his service in the United States House of Representatives and Senate. That of first importance was the passage of the bill for the admission of Wyoming as a state, and second, the law since known as the "Carey Act", under which so much has been accomplished, notably in Idaho, Colorado, Montana and Wyoming. This law, since in active operation, has contributed in a marked measure to the development of great irrigation work in the states enumerated, and the reclamation of large acreages in each of these states. He also secured legislation for the erection of government buildings at the capitals of Wyoming, Idaho and Nevada. He secured the necessary legislation for the establishment of all the land offices of this state except those at Cheyenne and Evanston, notably at Douglas, Sundance, Buffalo and Lander. He procured much other land legislation.

Mr. Carey was commissioner of the territory of Wyoming at the World's Fair held at Philadelphia, 1876. He was governor of the state of Wyoming for the term commencing January 1, 1911, and ending 1915. During his term as governor he especially took an interest in the penal and charitable institutions and for the improvement of the condition of the inmates of these institutions.

On the 27th of September, 1877, Governor Carey was united in marriage to Miss Louisa David, of Dubuque, Iowa, whose people had become residents of Cheyenne in 1876. Her father, Edward C. David, was a surveyor general of the territory of Wyoming. Two children were born of his marriage: Robert Davis and Charles David Carey.

Legion Men Approve Censure of Official

Cheyenne post No. 5, American Legion, approves the proposal that Stoleman post of Milwaukee censure the mayor of Milwaukee for his action in deciding to approve aldermanic resolutions expressing regret over the passing of Woodrow Wilson. The Cheyenne post Wednesday sent the following message to the Milwaukee post:

"Note press dispatches today that you intend passing resolution censuring your mayor. We heartily commend your action."

The telegram is signed by H. M. Riner, adjutant of the Cheyenne post.

Now that a Danish prince has married the heiress of a lumber king, we may expect to have some decent safety matches at last.—Life

WYOMING STATE TRIBUNE

CHEYENNE STATE LEADER

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WILLIAM C. DEMING President and Editor

JOHN C. FLEMING Secretary and Manager

JOHN CHARLES THOMPSON, Jr. Managing Editor

DAILY, EVENING AND SUNDAY MORNING

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JOSEPH MAULL CAREY

"There were giants in those days."

Into the mind of the future student of the history of Wyoming will flash that line as he reads of the career and achievements of Joseph Maull Carey, a giant among men who engaged in the epochal labor of building a magnificent empire in the waste that was the West. He came before the Indian had relinquished that domain, he survived to see the splendid dream of his young manhood crystallize into concrete accomplishment that amazed the world. Few men played parts in that development so important as was his; no other man played so important a part in the erection of the State he loved so deeply, of which he was so proud—Wyoming. His career and the history of Wyoming are so inextricably interwoven that the story of the State may not be told without telling, also, the story of the man.

The arrival of young Joseph M. Carey in the region that had but barely been christened Wyoming may be said almost to have signalized the coming of the civil law to that wild frontier. He came from Pennsylvania in 1869 under commission as the first United States attorney of the Territory and upon him devolved the prosecution of cases that were to establish the civil authority of the Federal government in a far-flung region where the law's restraints were lightly regarded. Thereafter for more than fifty years he was ever of influence for good in public affairs and, passing, leaves upon the ideals of the commonwealth the imperishable imprint of his high morals and economic sagacity.

It was a rare privilege for the eyes of one man to have beheld a drama so tremendous as that which Joseph M. Carey saw unfold in Wyoming; it was an immeasurably greater privilege to have played a leading part in such a drama. It is given to few men to be master workers in the moulding of a State, to fewer still to be leaders in such a mighty undertaking from its inception to glorious fruition. In the full flower of his young manhood he dedicated himself to the upbuilding of Wyoming, for half a century he held courageously, unswervingly, unselfishly to that task. The debt to him of the State he served so faithfully may not be appraised because service such as he gave is beyond estimation and above price. That it is appreciated is attested by the regret that his passing inspires in the heart of every Wyomingite; it will be more profoundly appreciated as the years pass and the full measure of his influence is made clearly discernible through ripened effects, the relative magnitude of which only the true perspective of time may reveal.

Wyoming conferred high honors upon Joseph M. Carey—the highest within its giving—but in the balancing of the record of his administration of these trusts the State is left deeply his debtor. It was honor to honor such a man, a boon of incalculable value to have been served by such a man. It was men such as this man that were in the mind of Sir William Jones when he penned:

"What constitutes a State?

Not high-raised battlement, or labored mound,
Thick wall or moated gate;

Not cities fair, with spires and turrets crowned.
No; men, high-minded men."

MINING SORROW AS PROFOUND AS

G STAFF

CHEYENNE STATE LEADER

CHEYENNE, WYO., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1924

JOSEPH M. CAREY, GRAND OLD MAN OF WYOMING, SUCCEUMBS TO SICKNESS OF LONG DURATION

City and State to Pay Tribute of Respect During Funeral Rites Friday for Governor and Senator

Joseph M. Carey, 79, Wyoming's "grand old man," died Tuesday night at 8 o'clock at his home in this city. Death followed sickness of long duration. His wife and sons, Robert D. Carey and Charles D. Carey, were at his bedside. The funeral services will be held Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at St. Mark's Episcopal church. State offices will be closed the day of the funeral and Cheyenne business houses will close while the last rites are in progress.

News of the death of the man who for more than five decades had been foremost among the citizens of Wyoming and who in more capacities than any other has served the State in high official capacities, caused universal expression of sorrow. So long had he been a leader,

PROCLAMATION

The death of Joseph M. Carey marks the passing of a great and good man. No citizen of Wyoming has possessed in greater degree, the confidence of the people.

As mayor of the city of Cheyenne in the early days, as United States Senator, as Governor of the State of Wyoming and in many other positions of public trust and honor he commanded the respect and admiration of all who knew him.

As a tribute to one who has accomplished much for the people of his community, State, and Nation, I make the request that all places of business in this city, be closed from 1 until 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon, during the funeral hour.

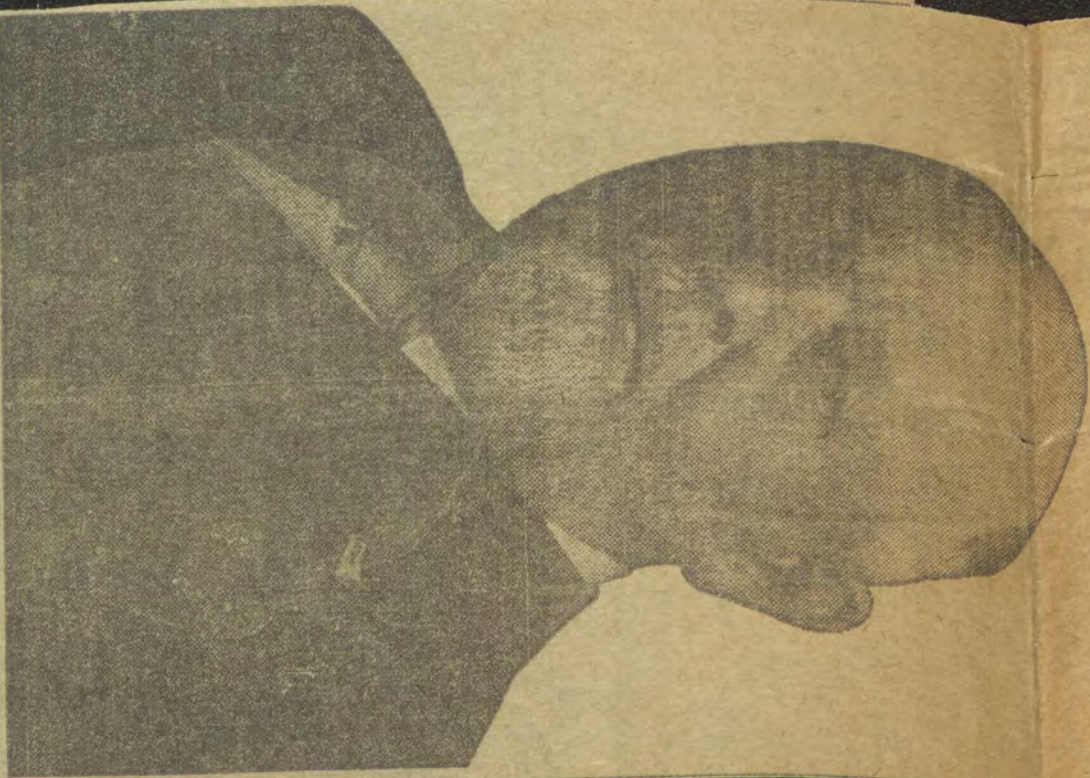
ARCHIE ALLISON,
Mayor

No large had he poured in public affairs—municipal, state, national—that it was difficult for the average citizen to reconcile the mind in realization that he passed away. There had been public knowledge for weeks that his sickness was serious, and recently intimate friends had known that the end was near, but despite this preparation for announcement of the fact, the news of death nevertheless came with the effect of shock.

Governor Ross Wednesday morning requested that state offices should be closed Friday as an expression of the Wyoming government's regret at the passing of a former chief executive of the commonwealth. Official business of the State will be suspended throughout the day Friday. Sunday afternoon at 8 o'clock the Capitol building will be the scene of public memorial services in which the State and City will join. A committee consisting of Mayor Archie Allison, Secretary of State Frank E. Lucas and Rev. Robert Caldwell will arrange the program for the memorial. The speakers, it is anticipated, will include Governor Ross and N. E. Corbelle, of Laramie.

Mayor Allison Wednesday issued a proclamation requesting the commercial interests of the city to suspend business for two hours Friday, from 1 until 3 o'clock, while the funeral rites are in progress, "as a tribute to one who has accomplished much for the people of this community, State and Nation."

JOSEPH MAULL CAREY



FORMER GOVERNOR JOSEPH M. CAREY

Joseph Maull Carey, empire-builder, statesman, philanthropist, for more than half a century was more prominently identified with the development of Wyoming than any other man and leaves the impression of his work and influence indelibly impressed upon the history of the State. He held more high offices of public trust than any other citizen, and in each employed ability unsurpassed by that of any other who has held any of these offices.

He was the first United States attorney for Wyoming, coming from the East to the newly created territory in 1869 with commission to that office. He then was only 24 years of age, but already had established widely a reputation for legal ability, political sagacity and convincing public speaking. His service as United States attorney continued until 1871. From 1872 until 1876 he was a justice of the territorial Supreme court, from 1881 until 1886 mayor of Cheyenne, from 1886 to 1891 delegate in Congress, from 1891 to 1895 United

States senator, and from 1911 until 1915 governor of the State.

He was the only man to hold the governorship of Wyoming who also was the father of a governor of Wyoming, his son, Robert D. Carey, having been elected chief executive four years after the father's retirement from that office.

For more than 20 years he was Republican national committeeman for Wyoming. He was one of the seven governors who, with Theodore Roosevelt, issued the call for the conference that resulted in organization of the Progressive party. Outstanding in his Congressional career, from 1891 to 1895 United

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Joseph Maull Carey

1867

1867
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