

The Journal of yesterday was taken up and corrected.

President Milliman announced that the hour had arrived for memorial services of ex-Governor Carpenter.

Senator Healy reported the following resolution from the committee appointed to prepare resolutions respecting the death of ex-Gov. C. C. Carpenter.

The committee appointed to report to the Senate resolutions respecting the death of ex-Governor Carpenter beg leave to report the amended resolutions:

*Resolved*, By the Senate: That we have heard with sorrow of the death of ex-Governor Carpenter, and we herewith record our great appreciation of his public services as teacher, legislator, soldier, congressman and governor.

We know that none has held higher ideals, and few have been more effective in the upbuilding of good government in this commonwealth. His earnest and Christian life, combined with an uncommon prudence and foresight brought to him the good will and confidence of all.

The great influence of Governor Carpenter was acquired solely by his worth, and we now see in his public utterances and in the enactments secured by him how fully he recognized the necessities of Iowa, and how accurately he anticipated remedial legislation.

On the death of this pioneer citizen and lawmaker, Iowa suffers the loss of a just-man who to the full measure has done his state and nation a service that endures, be it further

*Resolved*, That these resolutions be entered in the Journal, and that the President of the Senate send to the widow of Governor Carpenter a duly authenticated copy of all Journal entries respecting these memorial exercises.

THOS. D. HEALY,  
W. F. HARRIMAN,  
L. R. BOLTER,

*Committee.*

President Milliman introduced Governor Shaw, who addressed the Senate in eulogy of ex-Governor Carpenter, as follows:

It was my sad privilege in the spring of 1898 to attend the funeral of Governor Carpenter. From the porch of what had been for so many years his humble home I could see both to the left and to the right people massed for an entire block, and out in front two blocks. As far as one could distinguish, both men and women could be seen in tears. I remember distinctly one aged colored woman crowding her way through the mass of people for a seat on the edge of the porch, and when she reached it she fell half prostrate in a paroxysm of grief. It was the most impressive occasion of the kind I have ever witnessed. Some of the factors essential to

the explanation of this demonstration of regard I then knew; others I have learned since. Mr. Jas. C. Savery of this city tells this incident. In 1854, while he was proprietor of an early hotel in Des Moines, Mr. Carpenter, then a young man of 24 years, was his guest. In the morning when he went to pay his bill, Mr. Savery discovered that it was taking the last 50 cents the young man had, and he said to him. "Never mind about paying this now. Send it to me when you can." But Mr. Carpenter declined, saying, "I will pay as I go;" and he walked from Des Moines to his Fort Dodge home.

If I am correctly advised, he taught the first term of school in Webster county. He founded a home there, was a husband and a father; was a neighbor and a friend; was county surveyor and government surveyor; was member of the school board; superintendent of the Sunday school; represented his district in the state legislature; enlisted as a private in the army; was promoted to the position of paymaster by a commission bearing the signature of Abraham Lincoln. He was chief executive of his state for two terms. He represented his district for two terms in congress, and was again returned to the general assembly. In no one of these positions was he pre-eminent.

Most of his life was spent as a humble citizen. He was a neighbor and a friend; the advisor of all. The rich and the poor, the exalted and the lowly, came to him for counsel, and were never turned away unaided. His church life was also ideal. He knelt at the altar with his neighbors and his neighbors' children. He taught in matters temporal and spiritual. As a public official he met every requirement, and there was never a flaw or a taint of a suspicion of evil, so far as I have been able to learn, in his private life, and there was certainly none in his public service.

He was a speaker of no mean ability, but he was not an orator in the popular acceptation of the term. As a legislator he was wise, conservative, and faithful to his constituents. He was not brilliant, nor was he a pronounced leader in any reform. As a chief executive he carefully guarded the departments of state government, and conserved all interests.

He was a never failing friend. The clasp of his hand was always warm and the throbbing of his great heart was always kind and responsive. During the last few years of his life after he had retired from public service, his thought was largely given and his time largely spent in returning kindnesses, and there never was any task imposed or any favor asked that it was not a pleasure for him to grant and perform.

History may never record Cyrus C. Carpenter as among the great. Nevertheless, measured by all that goes to make manhood, by all that tests the public servant, measured by the highest standards of citizenship and official life, Cyrus C. Carpenter was great. His greatness consisted in the elements which are within the reach of all and attained by few. Those who knew him best loved him most, and no one who knew him could fail to appreciate his true manliness, the exalted standards of life which he had set for himself, and to which ideals he measured up more closely than men are wont to do.

President Milliman introduced ex-Governor Larrabee, who also addressed the Senate in memory of ex-Governor Carpenter as follows:

*Mr. President and Senators:*

I thank you for the honor of this invitation to join with you on this occasion of your paying a tribute to the memory of Hon. C. C. Carpenter. Any words at my command will give but a feeble expression of my appreciation of his high character, and of the valuable services that he rendered to the people of our state. It is profitable, as well as a moral duty for those clothed with high responsibilities as you are, to turn aside occasionally from the ordinary work, and commune with the spirits of those who have passed away, and to whom is due a debt of lasting gratitude for the blessings and great prosperity secured to the people through their labors.

Governor Carpenter was born, from sturdy New England stock, November 24, 1829, in Susquehanna county, Pa. He was left an orphan at 12 years of age. He worked in a tailor shop, at farming and school teaching, until at the age of 18, he set his face westward, spending a few years in Ohio and Illinois, and reached Iowa in 1854. Here he soon engaged as a government surveyor, in dividing townships west of Ft. Dodge. He distinguished himself as a member of the famous expedition in March 1857, to relieve the settlers near Spirit Lake from a murderous attack of Indians. Being familiar with the country, he opened a private and office and engaged in surveying and platting lands for those seeking homes. In this he found profitable business for three years, when he was elected in the fall of 1857 member of the legislature from his district, composed of nineteen counties, and took his seat at the first session of the legislature held at Des Moines in 1858. In 1861, on the breaking out of the rebellion he volunteered. His worth was recognized, and he was soon appointed captain in the subsistence department, and in 1864 was promoted lieutenant-colonel, and served as a staff officer with Generals Logan Dodge, and Rosecrans, until the end of the war, and was mustered out with the brevet rank of colonel in 1865. Returning to Ft. Dodge, he set about to improve a farm of which he was the owner. He was elected registrar of the state land office in 1865, and re-elected in 1867. It was at that time that my acquaintance with his commenced, and my relations with him, were intimate until the day of his death. I received a personal letter from him, and the telegram from his family announcing his death, at the same time.

The state land office at that time was an important one, and the duties imposed upon the registrar were great, as more than 5,000,000 of acres of land had been granted to the state by the national government for various purposes. No one can read his reports of that office without being impressed with his foresight, and his painstaking efforts to conscientiously serve and protect the interests of the settlers, and of the state.

In his first report he stated: "When the history in future years comes to record the rapid progress of Iowa in wealth and education, the forecast of the legislators, to whom the people have entrusted the management of their munificent land grants bestowed upon her, to aid in the establishment of the common school system, and in the construction of long lines of railway, will contribute one of its most interesting chapters. In that chapter, those who come after us will read the wisdom or folly of the men of to-day."

Governor Carpenter was a man of deep feelings, and had a keen sense of justice, and a puritanical hatred of oppression, and he never hesitated to

express his indignation of wrong, whether committed by persons in high positions and of great influence, or otherwise. In reference to the diversion of a land grant from the purpose for which the grant was originally made, he said: "It is cold cruelty, and an unmitigated outrage that after having endured the curse of this land grant for years, compensated only by the hope of its ultimately partially repaying them for its inconvenience that at this late date, when, rejoicing in the promised assurance that the hope of years was about to be realized, it is discovered at last that the prospects, founded upon land grants, turned to ashes upon the lips of the people."

In 1870 he published a little volume entitled "Instructions to County Surveyors." In 1871 he was elected governor of the state, and was inaugurated in January, 1872. He was re-elected in 1873. His inaugural messages are documents of rare merit, showing great comprehension of the future, and replete with wise recommendations. In his first message, after referring in a few lines to national affairs, he proceeded to discuss issues pertaining especially to Iowa, and her people. He invited thought and energy to the development of our intellectual and material resources. Slavery had recently been abolished, and he discussed the various phases of questions pertaining to the promotion of the interests of free labor, and emphasized the fact that knowledge has greater power than capital, and hence, intelligence of the coming man will more effectually aid him than anything else. Therefore he urged improvement in the school system of the state, and especially the normal school, the university, and the agricultural college. He recognized that there is an analogy between systems formed by human agency, and the character of the people, and that moral and mental philosophy demonstrate the inability of people to remain stationary, that they must either go forward or they will involuntarily go backward. He cautioned legislators against the belief that some statute of talismanic power might be framed which would solve every social problem. He asked, "How shall the products of the soil be made to yield the largest return to the producer?" He encouraged home manufactures, and urged a greater diversification of industry.

Governor Carpenter was a safe and prudent adviser, and had no element of the financial boomer in his composition. He well realized the danger of encouraging extravagant, or even free expenditures of public funds. He said that "another means of promoting results of industry by legislative influence is to keep the burdens of taxation down to the minimum standard. If the prudent man of business as a legislator, will act upon the same principle in regard to public expenditures, which he observes in the conduct of his own private affairs, he will measure his public duties by the standard that will seldom produce extravagance. That no appropriation ought to exceed the amount which can be economically applied to the purposes intended, as whatever confidence may be reposed in public officials they should not be tempted to extravagance. While it is proper to reform political abuses when they have been permitted to grow to overshadowing proportions, it is better for the people to keep so constantly on the alert as to give no opportunity for such abuses to develop."

He was one of the earliest and most able advocates of the rights of the people as against monopolies. In discussing the railway question, he

occupied advanced grounds, which at that time were by many considered radical and erroneous, but which are now admitted by nearly all intelligent persons to be correct. Prominent politicians and railway men claimed at that time, the same rights for the management of railway property as that of individuals in the management of private property.

He said, "I do not regard the pretense that railways are beyond the control of law, in respect to fares and freights, as worthy of more than a moment's consideration. It cannot be conceded that a corporation, when asking the right of eminent domain, may avow the purpose of building a public highway, for which purpose alone it could hope to acquire this prerogative of sovereignty; and, when the right has been conferred and accepted and is enjoyed, may declare itself independent of statutory control, in the limitation of fares and freights, on the ground that a railway is private property. It has been said that both currency and internal communication between different portions of a state are exclusively the prerogatives of sovereignty. If therefore, banks owe a debt to the community as well as their stockholders for the prerogative franchises with which they have been clothed, there can be no question of the consideration due from the railways for their still greater privileges. As an individual cannot conclusively determine his own rights in respect to his dealings with community, it is not to be supposed that a vast moneyed power, subject to the restrictions of a common carrier, can assume prerogatives denied, in this regard, to a private citizen. It has always seemed to me that railroad men, to as great an extent at least as any other persons, would have a deep interest in the effectiveness and stability of wholesome statutes, as upon pure and just law the permanent value of their stocks and franchises alone depend; yet it is a fact that the possession of enormous franchises breeds a contempt for law. There can be no clearer duty, therefore, than for the state to maintain its power over railway and all other corporations of her own creation. And if Iowa ever abdicates this sovereignty, she will have proved herself unworthy the dignity of a free commonwealth."

He called attention to the evil habit of stock watering, and of allowing drawbacks to large dealers or favorites, and thus in effect driving small dealers from business, and breaking down competition, in the purchase of products. He recommended that maximum rates be established above which they may not be permitted to charge. He favored the appointment of a board of railway commissioners, and afterwards when it was provided for, he was called as one of the first members of the board to inaugurate its work.

He understood well that the nation or people that neglect the cultivation of the morals of its people are short-sighted and sure to be short-lived. He said: "But while so much may be expected from intellectual and material growth, I would not be understood as ignoring the fact that the future of Iowa is largely dependent upon the morals of her citizens."

He never dodged a live question, and he never courted the support of the vicious elements of society. The temperance question had no terror for him, and he did not seek to evade it. He had moral convictions and never supported a public policy that did not meet with the approval of his conscience. He foresaw the necessity of such a reformatory as is now recommended by

the board of control, and he recommended that the Anamosa penitentiary be used for that purpose. He recommended a board of charities, having a limited supervision of all benevolent, reformatory and penal institutions of the state, and to include also in the scope of its duties the examination and suggestion of improvements in the jails and poor houses of the counties. He recommended the legislature to give the people of Iowa an opportunity to express their judgment upon the proposed amendment to the constitution permitting woman suffrage. Like Abraham Lincoln, he believed in the good sense and intelligence of the people. As member of the board of railway commissioners he took an active part in making that board useful in protecting the interests of the people. As a department officer at Washington he was as faithful as a watchdog. As a member of congress, he took prominent part in the discussions upon the important questions and especially in protecting the rights of the settlers on the Des Moines river land grant. Notwithstanding he had occupied high positions in the gift of the people, he was always willing to serve them whenever they demanded his services, and he was again elected as a member of the Twentieth General Assembly. He was prominent in the business of that session, looking well after the interests of the state, never sparing himself from any work no matter how laborious. His services were continually in demand by the people, and he held positions of public trust more on account of their desire than of his own disposition. He was postmaster at Ft. Dodge at the time of his death.

His entire life was devoted to the principles of reform, and to the improvement of the condition of the people. As a public speaker he was forceful, always advocating such measures as he believed for the future welfare of the people, whether they were popular at the time or not. He had the prescience and statesmanship to see into the future, and his sympathy with the people never forsook him. He was honest, pure-minded, unselfish, plain, modest, and unassuming to a fault.

He was no man's man, but stood nobly erect upon his own individuality, and it can never be said that he was a representative of any interest hostile to the welfare of the people.

Whenever he saw his duty, either as a private citizen or public officer, he had the sublime courage to follow his convictions to their logical conclusions. The services rendered to the state of Iowa by him have added lustre to her history.

I learned to trust him as a brother. We have all reaped the benefits of his labor, and we serve our own interests and the future interests of the people of this state by the observance of his teachings.

Senator Bolter also addressed the Senate as follows:

"It took a well-nigh perfect man," he said, "to resist all the influences in those days when the railroads were playing fast and loose in Iowa politics, when C. C. Carpenter was in the midst of his active political life; and yet he was never even so much as suspicioned. In this regard he was one of the most remarkable men of his time. I knew him as legislator, as governor, and as member of congress. Almost any man, coming back to the legislature as he did, after being governor or congressman, might have been excused for some disposition to domineer. And when in this way, he

came back to the Nineteenth—or perhaps it was the Eighteenth General Assembly. I remember some of the younger members came to me and expressed the fear that with so experienced a man they would have little chance. 'I know Governor Carpenter better than you,' I said, 'and you need not fear him.' And in that assembly no man was more modest or more considerate and thoughtful of others than he. No man ever combined head and heart in a greater degree than did Governor Cyrus C. Carpenter."

Then Senator Healy spoke as follows:

*Mr. President:*

I was absent from home when Governor Carpenter died, and was thus prevented from participating in the exercises commemorative of his death which was had at his home in Ft. Dodge. I felt that I might at least do this much to his memory, to ask this honorable body to set apart as hour wherein public expression might be given of the appreciation of one who spent his life in public service, and whose devotion to the interests of Iowa extended over a period of fifty years.

It is now my regret, and I presume ever will be, that I have not formally prepared my remarks on this occasion, but it has been suggested by my colleagues that, as I moved this resolution, I should say a few words in which expression might be given to the regard and love I entertained for Governor Carpenter. Owing to the intimacy that existed, and the interest always manifested by Governor Carpenter towards me, I almost feel that I am speaking of the memory of one who was related by ties of kinship.

When I first knew him, he had retired to a large extent from public life. I first heard of his name when, as a school boy, we were taught the names of those who filled the high offices in the state and nation, and it awakens retrospection when I recall that in the roll of years it was my good fortune and honor to know Governor Carpenter well, and to be permitted in this presence to pay him a short tribute.

The just review of Governor Carpenter by Governor Shaw, and the discriminating remarks of his life by ex-Governor Larrabee, present for our consideration one of the great pioneers who did in his own way some service for the state. The one feature of Governor Carpenter's life that stands as a mountain peak is the beneficial influence that comes from right living and good character. The life of Governor Carpenter is and ever will be an inspiration for noble and disinterested public service.

His mind was broad, not circumscribed to any one line of activity. He fully comprehended the future of his state, and knew its possibilities. He entered the civil war as a private and left the service on the staff of General Logan. Those who read his life will ever recall that he was courageous enough when the great transportation lines were playing fast and loose with the people of Iowa, to demand, in messages delivered to the legislature, the rights of the people as against the allied power of the railroad interests of the state. And in this presence it is refreshing to know and proclaim that this public servant who fearlessly declared "that the skeleton in the Iowa corn crib was the railroad rate between the Missouri river and the city of Chicago" did not go down to his grave as a reputed demagogue, but closed his career full of honors, his name and

fame secure, with the conviction widespread that no nobler, self-sacrificing nature ever served the commonwealth.

Governor Carpenter anticipated the future of the agricultural interests of the country, and aided to a great extent, as a member of congress, in the creation of the department of agriculture and making the secretary thereof a member of the president's cabinet, and in this era where wider markets are sought and required, it is satisfactory to us to know that the department thus created is filled by our able fellow citizen, James Wilson.

Governor Carpenter was no coward. He took an active part in the passage of the Clarke liquor law in the legislature, and came home from the legislature believing that laws were passed to be obeyed, and took an active part in the enforcement of that law. In the streets of Ft. Dodge at a time when there was much lawlessness, and men who were engaged in the enforcement of that law were threatened in their persons, there was one man who went and came as he chose, doing his duty as he saw it, who was always sacred from assault or harsh criticism, and whose motives were never questioned, for even the lawbreaker recognized the halo that surrounded the genial, lovable, honest Governor Carpenter.

Much can be found in the career of this man to encourage the faithful, public servant, who maintains his freedom from the blighting influence of special interests, and who declares and feels that he is no man's man. Governor Carpenter calmly and deliberately did his duty as God gave it to him to see that duty. If there are no other remarks, Mr. President, I move that the resolutions be adopted by a rising vote.

The resolutions were adopted.

Senator Garst moved that the addresses made upon the memorial resolution in honor of ex-Governor Carpenter, so far as they can be obtained, be published in the Journal of the Senate.

Carried.

Senator Cheshire asked unanimous consent to introduce a bill.

Consent was granted.

#### INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Senator Cheshire, Senate file No. 29, a bill for an act providing for the taxation of the property of telegraph companies, and repealing portions of sections 1329, 1330 and 1331 of the code.

Read first and second time and referred to committee on Ways and Means.