

*ANNUAL MESSAGE*

OF

Gov. JAMES M. HARVEY,

DELIVERED TO THE

KANASAS LEGISLATURE,

January, 1869.

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*G O V E R N O R ' S M E S S A G E .*

*Gentlemen of the Senate  
and House of Representatives:*

I congratulate you upon your accession to the honorable and responsible position of Legislators at this time, when our State has attained a degree of development and prosperity unparalleled by any other of such recent growth, and is now developing with increasing rapidity; when the people of the older and more crowded states and immigrants from foreign shores, inspired with confidence in the perpetuity of our National Union by the success of its friends in the late elections, are looking eagerly for new homes and field for enterprise in our young Commonwealth.

I herewith transmit the reports of the state officers, and of the officers of such of the public institutions as have made reports to this office.

FINANCE.

The following synopsis of the reports of the State Auditor and Treasurer will show that the finances of the state demand your considerate attention:

**Liabilities and Resources of the state Nov. 30th, 1868.**

LIABILITIES.

6 per cent bonds, Fd'ng Territorial Debt.	\$ 60,500.00
6 do Refunding Taxes	39,675.00
7 do Current Expenses 1861	204,000.00
7 do Internal Improvement.	70,000.00
7 do Capitol Building.	250,000.00
7 do Penitentiary Building.	260,000.00
7 do Deaf & Dumb Asylum Building.	15,500.00
7 do Insane Asylum Building.	20,000.00
7 do Military.	170,000.00
10 do Agricultural College.	5,500.00
Outstanding State Warrants	\$290,254.03
do Military do	4,609.21
do Territorial do	8,154.23

RESOURCES.			
Taxes, Levy of	1868.		\$234,450.33
do due on levy	1867.		60,945.36
do do	1866.		17,377.00
do do	1865.		19,927.00
do do	1864.		13,840.80
do do	1863.		13,705.57
do do	1862.		18,345.45
do do	1861.		12,245.19
Amount in Treasury.			26,620.31
do do , Military.			5,851.74
			\$1,398,192.37
			\$423,309.95

Receipts and Disbursements of the Treasury for fiscal year ending Nov. 30th, 1868:

FUND.	Dr.	Cr.	Balance.
General revenue(Interest)	\$201,144.16	\$188,392.34	\$12,751.82
Annual School	74,658.21	59,001.17	15,657.04
† Permanent School	81,447.65	86,613.50	5,165.85
Penitentiary Building	45,588.35	42,316.35	3,272.00
Capitol Building	140,630.83	140,525.73	105.10
Insane Asylum Building	18,352.33	18,352.13	.20
Military Building	28,228.71	22,376.97	5,851.74
* Rail Road	177,247.68	387.90	176,859.78
Agricultural College	4,229.35		4,229.35
	\$771,527.27	\$557,966.09	\$213,561.18

\* A receipt has been filed by State Treasurer for \$154,429.11 paid from R. R. Fund, on account of Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston R. R., but there is no provision of Law for crediting him with the same.

† Overdrawn.

From this exhibit it will be seen that the Bonded indebtedness of the state amounts to the sum of \$1,095,175.00; of this amount \$170,000.00 are Military Bonds, authorized by laws made in accordance with the provision of Section seven, (7) article eleven (11) of our State Constitution, and are therefore not affected by the limitation contained in Section five, (5) of the same article, thus leaving the amount of the debt affected by the limitation above mentioned, \$925,175.00 being only \$74,825.00 below the constitutional limit for indebtedness of that character.

It will be perceived that there are State warrants outstanding to the amount of \$290,254.03; this seems to have resulted partly from disregard of Section three (3) of Article eleven (11) of the constitution, and partly from mistaken estimates. The Revenue Bill of 1868 was based upon an estimated return of eighty million dollars, while the actual return of taxable property proved to be less than sixty seven million.

It would seem to be unsafe to estimate more than twenty per cent per annum increase. I would therefore recommend that you make the levy larger, or decrease appropriations. The reasons for this recommendation are obvious and need not be rehearsed here.

You will observe by inspection of the tabular statement that the delinquent taxes from 1861 to 1867 inclusive, amount to the sum of \$156,387.57.

I would recommend as an incentive to the prompt payment of taxes, that the rate of interest on tax sale certificates, be increased to 50 per cent per annum, as the present rate of 25 per cent is found to be inadequate.

The Auditor's estimate for current expenses for the fiscal year of 1869, exclusive of the State Institutions, amounts to the sum of \$157,502.00.

#### MILITARY AFFAIRS.

For a detailed statement of the Indian outrages and massacres and the raising of the Militia Battalion, and of the 19th Regiment of Kansas Volunteers, I must refer you to the Report of the Adjutant General, herewith transmitted, from which you will learn that from 80 to 100 of our people have been murdered during the past year by the ruthless savages who spare neither age nor sex, and whose atrocious and horrible barbarities perpetrated on the bodies of their victims have shocked all the world, except a few sickly sentimentalists and humanitarians, so called, and a more reprehensible class composed of officials and others who see personal ends to subserve [sic] and money to be made by the existing state of affairs.

As the gallant General Sheridan truly says: "It is the interest of the nation and humanity to put an end to this inhuman farce. The Peace Commission, and the Indian Department, and the Military and the Indians make a "balky team." The Public Treasury is depleted and innocent people murdered in the quadrangular management in which the Public Treasury and the unarmed settlers are the greatest sufferers."

There you find a graphic description of the situation and the only adequate remedy, in my opinion, is the passage of the act now pending in Congress transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department. Then, with a Department commander like Sheridan, and coadjutors like Sully, Custar, Crawford and English, a permanent peace may be attained which will convince our people that Elliott, Hamilton, Beecher and their gallant comrades have not died in vain, and that the pioneer settler may rest in his home without fear of murder, outrage and devastation, such as has been inflicted on our borders for years under the present Indian Policy. It is but just and proper that a sufficient sum be retained from the Indians to indemnify the frontier settlers for the great destruction of property resulting from the outrages and robberies of which these savages were guilty. I would recommend that Congress be memorialized to pass the bill now pending for that purpose.

It will be necessary for you to make provision for the pay, clothing, forage, %c. of the battalion of militia called into service by Governor Crawford's proclamation of September 14th 1868, and for the payment of the expenses incurred in raising the 19th Regiment of Kansas volunteers. It is estimated that for these purposes from \$90,000 to \$100,000 will be necessary; I would, therefore, advise that the issue of Military Bonds to the amount of \$100,00 be authorized, and that it be done early in the session, for the reasons urged by the Adjutant General, viz: that "many of the parties to whom the money is due, are in needy circumstances from Indian depredations and loss of crops, and if paid soon they will be enabled to supply their families with the necessaries of life, and to make preparations for the spring work on their farms. There will be a sufficient amount of money in the hands of the School Fund Commissioners to invest in State Bonds to pay the more urgent and pressing claims."

I would further recommend that some means be placed at the disposal of the Executive to be used in the case of further difficulties the present year.

I am informed that appeals are constantly being made to the Executive office by our pioneers for that protection which every citizen has a right to demand and expect; though from the diverse efforts of the "balky team" alluded to by General Sheridan our National defenses against the hostile Indians may be so extravagantly and inefficiently administered as to call forth almost constant complaint. Let our State be prepared to so fulfill its protective functions as to guard its citizens against savage aggressions by which numbers perish, many are ruined, and those are frightened away who most need protection.

With a view to aid in securing the defense of the frontier, I recommend that provision be made for the organization of "two Regiments of Volunteer Militia, thoroughly organized, armed and equipped, composed of men living on the frontier or contiguous thereto, and so organized that at least one commissioned officer shall live in each settlement the most exposed to inroads from the Indians." This proposition, it will be observed, is quoted from the Adjutant General's Report.

You will also observe from this report that the Adjutant General estimates the claims of the State against the General Government for moneys expended for military purposes at the sum of \$814,990.22, and recommends, as does the Auditor, also, that the claims, with the vouchers on which they are based, should be

placed in proper form and sent to Washington, in charge of some one thoroughly posted in relation to them, that they may be presented at as early a day as possible for adjustment, and for the necessary legislation looking to their payment. It is certainly due to the State that the payment of these claims be urged, as other States have long since secured the settlement of similar ones.

EDUCATION.

For a full and satisfactory statement of what has been done for the cause of education in our State during the past year, I must refer you to the Report of the able and efficient Superintendent of Public Instruction; which shows a gratifying progress in our Public School system, as is evinced by the following table of comparison between the years 1867 and 1868, compiled from statistics furnished by the Superintendent.

Statement showing the condition of the Public Schools, School Fund

&c. as compared with the previous year:	1867.	1868.
Number of School Districts organized	1,172	1,237
do do do reporting	1,056	1,322
Number of children between the ages of 5 and 21 years.....	62,838	76,150
Number enrolled in Public schools.....	39,429	45,140
Amount paid for Teachers wages.....	\$170,446.39	\$203,878.54
do repairs and incidentals.....	42,824.42	45,319.87
Amount disbursed to counties from annual School Fund.....	47,961.36	55,989.90
Amount received from direct tax for school purposes.....	273,057.18	342,421.70
do fines and estrays.....	21,253.38	30,804.98
do from all sources for school purposes	342,271.92	429,215.58
Total value of school houses.....	573,690.08	813,062.75
Cash invested for permanent school fund.....	59,766.59	86,613.50
Amount of State & U.S. Bonds purchased.....	66,725.00	90,675.00
do productive school fund in State Treasury.....	96,736.56	187,421.56
do installments due on sale of school lands, and bearing ten per ct. interest		331,392.23
Total productive school fund.....		518,813.79

This statement shows that in the means provided for the mental improvement of the people, as well as in material wealth and power, our State is advancing with rapid strides. This is as it should be, for only in so far as you provide for keeping knowledge abreast with our development in other respects, do you secure the State from detriment. In this connection, I call your attention to the repeated wrongs inflicted upon our educational interest by reason of the treaty-making power failing to respect the just claim of the State to the 16th and 36th sections of Indian Reservations upon the extinction of the Indian title. You will find this question ably discussed in the Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, where you will also find amendments to the School Law suggested, such as his experience in the practical working of the Law leads him to deem necessary, or desirable. It will be seen that he advises the employment of an assistant in the Educational Department, and recommends a liberal policy on the part of the State towards its educational and eleemosynary Institutions.

The State University, State Normal School, and State Agricultural College having made no reports to this office, I must refer you for information concerning them to the Report of the Superintendent of Public

Instruction, premising, however, from a general knowledge of the subject, and they, in connection with the various denominational schools and colleges, are doing most excellent service by making the youth of our State familiar with the higher walks of literature and science.

#### PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

**THE STATE CAPITOL.**--- The work upon this building seems to have been prosecuted with vigor during the past year. In view of the approach to completion of the East wing, and of the untenable condition of portions of the temporary buildings now used for State offices and legislative halls, true economy, if not absolute necessity, would seem to demand that provision be made for its completion during the coming summer. I would therefore recommend that a committee be appointed to examine the present condition of the work, and to make an estimate of the amount of money necessary to render the building fit for occupancy.

**PENITENTIARY.**--- For detailed statements concerning the Penitentiary I must refer you to the reports herewith transmitted. The number of prisoners on November 30th 1867, was 126. The number on November 30th, 1868, 170; an increase of 44 during the year.

The deficiency for 1868, including deficiency of 1867, amounts to \$26,101.01. Estimate of current expenses for 1869 exclusive of earnings \$54,728. Estimate for building purposes, \$43,400.00. Your attention is called to a discrepancy between sections three and four of the Penitentiary act, relative to the appointment of an architect.

**INSANE ASYLUM.**--- From the Report of the Trustees of this Institution, I collate the following items. They report that the cost of the building exceeded the appropriation for the same \$5,934.00, for which sum they ask that an appropriation be made. The estimated expenses for the current year are as follows: For the maintenance of the insane, \$10,000.00; for the pay of officers and assistants 6,000.00; for bedding, furniture, &c. 1,200.00; for fencing and improving premises 1,000.00; total, \$18,200.00.

Patients under treatment during the year, 29; discharged recovered, 12; discharged improved, 1; died 1; remain in Asylum at the date of the report, 15.

The Trustees complain that the law is indefinite with regard to the admission of patients, and submit with their report a proposed statute, to which I call your attention.

**DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.**--- For a full statement of the operations of this institution I must refer you to the accompanying Report of the Board of Trustees, from which I learn that the number of pupils under instruction during the year was 28, that the deficiency for last year, caused by the discount of State Warrants, was \$1,240.23, and that their estimate for the year 1869, is \$15,000.00.

The Trustees recommend that a Legislative committee be appointed to visit the Asylum. They also ask that in view of the necessities of the future, an appropriation be made of \$25,000.00 for the erection of an east wing.

**BLIND ASYLUM.**--- At the date of the report, this institution contained 13 pupils. Amount of money expended by the Superintendent \$10,600.09. The Superintendent submits an estimate for the current year, which is endorsed by the Trustees, and to which I call your attention. The management of the Institution is very highly commended, and is said to reflect credit on the State. No provision has been made for the payment of the Superintendent. He has done good service and should be paid.

I would suggest that while the building up of all our public institutions as rapidly as possible is desirable, the present financial condition of the State demands that the appropriations for this purpose should be limited to supplying the present emergencies, leaving the future wants to be provided for when our increased wealth and population will afford opportunity for a more equitable division of the burden.

I would further recommend that the Directors, Trustees, or others, having charge of the management of the various public institutions, be restrained from creating offices, or disbursing money except as specially authorized or appropriated by law.

#### RAIL ROADS.

During the past year work upon the various railroad enterprises has been prosecuted with commendable energy. Our State now contains over 600 miles of railroad finished and in operation.

The Union Pacific, Eastern Division, has completed and in operation, 405 miles running westward from Wyandotte and Leavenworth to Sheridan, near the western boundary of the State.

The Central Branch, Union Pacific Railway, has completed and in operation, one hundred miles from the City of Atchison to Waterville, in Marshall county.

The Missouri River Road has been completed some 25 miles, from Wyandotte, or State Line, to Leavenworth City, which is operated as an extension of the Missouri Pacific.

The Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Road is completed and in operation to Ottawa in Franklin county, and is in process of construction from Ottawa to Garnett, in Anderson county.

The Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Rail Road has been completed and put in operation for the distance of about 30 miles, and the work of construction is being prosecuted between Olathe and Paola.

The St Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company have completed and put in operation that portion of their road running from Elwood to Troy, in Doniphan county, a distance of some 15 miles, and arrangements are being made for the further prosecution of the work.

The Union Pacific Railway, Southern Branch, is in process of construction from Junction City to Council Grove, and under contract to the southern boundary of the State.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad is also under contract, and is in process of construction between Topeka and Burlingame, in Osage county.

Arrangements have just been effected whereby the early construction of a Railway from Leavenworth to Atchison is assured.

The Atchison and Nebraska City Railroad has been placed under contract from Atchison to White Cloud, in Doniphan County, and the construction will be commenced as soon as the right of way can be secured.

Besides the various roads described herein, as completed or in process of construction, there are various projected lines which it is hoped will be placed in process of construction at an early day. Among these are the Sedalia, Fort Scott and Santa Fe Railroad; the Lawrence and Pleasant Hill Railroad, the Lawrence, Oskaloosa and Atchison road; a road from Waterville to Salina, and one from Ellsworth south to the Arkansas valley, and thence to Mexico; one from Waterville to Hays City, and probably others, the designations of which do not now occur to my mind.

Another public improvement of transcendent importance has been inaugurated under the most favorable auspices. The public spirited citizens of Leavenworth, determined that the principal city of Kansas shall continue to be the commercial metropolis of the Missouri valley, have provided for the completion, during the present year, of a great railroad and wagon bridge across the Missouri River; thus overcoming that great impediment to the ready and easy transit of the numerous trains necessary for the accommodation of the immense trade and travel, of which Kansas is becoming the focus.

I would recommend a liberal and just policy towards all the railroad enterprises in the State, and that, while by judicious legislation you secure the people from wrong and extortion, and impose a fair share of the public burden of taxation upon the property of these corporations, you should encourage in every judicious and proper manner the rapid construction of all these roads. The extension of the U.P.R.R., E.D., through New Mexico and Arizona to the Pacific ocean, is a matter of peculiar importance to our State and nation; to the State as a great means to develop and make known our incalculable agricultural and mineral wealth, and to create near and flourishing markets for our products, making Kansas the great highway for the commerce of the world; to the nation its importance consists in the fact that it is a great agency to cause the rapid development of the great interior belt of the continent, utilizing the vast mineral wealth to be found there, to aid in the liquidation of the national debt.

The national importance of this enterprise is further enhanced by the facts that it is the only route in process of construction which can be made available for winter transit; that it may become the means of blending into one the interests of the North and South, and also that it may be used for the rapid transportation of troops and munitions of war to such points as may be necessary to over-awe hostile Indians or any other enemies that may threaten our peace at any season of the year. I would therefore recommend that you memorialize the national Government to extend aid to an interest struggling to secure these great national benefits, by loaning the public credit to insure the construction of this line of road, which is rapidly assuming the proportions of a national, military, commercial and geographical necessity.

In this connection I will call your attention to the injury resulting to our State from the policy of permitting large tracts of the public domain to fall into the hands of corporations or combinations of speculators. If it be desirable to use the public lands to aid in the construction of internal improvements, the better policy would seem to be to provide for the sale of the lands and the application of the proceeds to the construction of the work.

#### IMMIGRATION.

My predecessors have called the attention of the successive Legislatures to the importance of systematic effort to induce immigration to our State, but in my opinion not a tithe of what might have been and should have been done, has been effected; for the reason that the Legislature persistently refused to appropriate any money for that purpose, throwing the burden upon those public spirited citizens, who, together with the late Governors, have constituted the State Board of Immigration.

It is true that our population has more than doubled within the last four years, notwithstanding the paucity of effort in this direction; but Kansas with an area of 80,000 square miles, more than 50,000,000 acres of land, much of which is subject to entry under the beneficent provisions of the Homestead Act, with soil and climate unsurpassed in the world for agricultural or horticultural purposes, with the best of water powers and ample fuel for manufacturing purposes, and with many other advantages, should number her inhabitants by millions, instead of hundreds of thousands. I recommend that you at least make provision for the compilation, publication and dissemination of a large number of pamphlets in the English, German and Scandinavian languages, showing the advantages and resources of the State and giving the immigrants directions how to avail themselves of the reductions in the cost of transportation made for their benefit; there are many calls for such information and it is important that it be furnished.

#### AGRICULTURE.

The cultivation of the soil is the chief branch of industry on which the subsistence, prosperity and successful defense of States depend; and it seems ever necessary in order to insure satisfactory results in the prosecution of agricultural enterprise, that the mental efforts of man must be seconded by the labor of his hands and the sweat of his brow. It is therefore essential that in a State like ours-which is pre-eminently agricultural-labor should be deemed honorable by all, and should be encouraged as far as possible; for all our useful material products are the results of manual labor in some of the departments of industry. The real wealth of a State results from the labor of its people. The moral results of industry are the happiness and purity of the people and freedom from vice. When the dignity of labor is properly recognized, our aspiring young men will no longer rush into the towns and cities to enter the ranks of the already overcrowded professions, or to struggle for official position as a means of livelihood but will turn their attention to rural economy, or some other useful calling or industry. Indolence is naturally antagonistic to human rights, for it seeks to subsist upon the labor and property of others, as is evinced by the multiplicity of young men who essay to gain a subsistence without engaging in the prosecution of any useful or honorable calling, influenced to such a course partly by indolence and partly by the supposed degradation of manual labor.

The advantages of our State consist not in exemption from toil-the common lot and common duty of humanity-but in the facts that by reason of the genial climate, the fertility of the soil and the facility for acquiring proprietorship, immigrants who in other lands, perhaps, had no hope beyond their daily bread, no prospect better than that of constantly toiling for others, may and do, by the exercise of commendable industry, find themselves soon surrounded by their own waving fields and grazing herds, from the products of which and from the concomitant branches of industry stimulated thereby, come the constant and rapid increments to the wealth of our state. From these sources all our professional men, merchants, dealers, speculators & c, derive their profits and means of subsistence; from these all taxes are paid and Governments supported. In view of these facts and of the further consideration that it has now become an established maxim in political economy, "that Individuals, communities or countries can only be prosperous in proportion to the prosperity of the whole," I recommend that in so far as your enlightened discretion renders it practicable, you foster, encourage and protect the interest of labor in all the departments of home industry, and especially in that original branch on which, from the beginning, the subsistence of the human family has depended. Legislate with a view to cause labor to be regarded as honorable and profitable; then our broad and beautiful prairies will be covered with the homes, the fields, the orchards, the vineyards and abounding flocks

and herds of a numerous, as well as prosperous and happy people, and our towns and cities will grow even more rapidly than heretofore to the proportions of great centers of commercial and manufacturing enterprise.

#### GENERAL STATUTES.

With pleasure I call your attention to the general excellent condition and correct arrangement of our laws, as revised by Hon. John M. Price, Hon. Samuel A. Riggs and Hon. James McCahon, commissioners appointed by the Governor under an act approved February 18th, 1867, reported to and amended and adopted by the Legislature at its regular session in 1868. From the recent publication of this work it is, of course, impossible to be thoroughly acquainted with all of its provisions. I have therefore but little change to recommend; in fact I think the laws should only be changed as the necessity becomes evident, and that the code should be thoroughly tried before extensive amendments are made; but I cannot refrain from calling your attention to the impracticability of the provisions of Section 78, Article VIII, Chapter 102, relative to the publication of the Governor's Message.

There may possibly be a necessity for other changes, but before proposing any, I would recommend careful examination of the law as it now exists, for, by making efforts to meet every contingency, we may cause worse difficulties than those we attempt to provide against, and each new act may variously affect many preceding ones. It is inconsiderate legislation which involves the necessity of so frequently revising and codifying the laws.

#### SUFFRAGE.

I have long been impressed with the belief that Suffrage should be regulated by uniform laws, enacted by the National Legislature, that oligarchical combinations may be restrained from using unreasonable prejudices existing in some of the States to prevent the enfranchisement of worthy and loyal citizens. Impelled by this view of the subject, I recommend that you memorialize Congress to submit to the State Legislatures, for ratification, an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, authorizing Congress to prescribe uniform rules for the qualification of voters throughout the United States. I believe this to be the only way in which the first clause of the Second section of Article fourth of the constitution of the United States can be made properly effective. When this is accomplished, and compromising expedients no longer accord political rights to favored classes of citizens, and deny them to others equally entitled to them, they may we hope for peace and prosperity. The question of equal human rights will overshadow all others, while it remains a question, and rightly too, for personal freedom and equal and exact justice for all are indispensable to the highest development. Therefore let all your action be in the interest of individual liberty and the vindication of the equal rights of all mankind, using the term in its most comprehensive sense. Class legislation is always and essentially unjust; its tendency is to degrade both classes, the governing and governed; it is also dangerous and extravagant.

An attempt to nationalize and perpetuate an old and barbarous institution, essentially at war with the spirit of the age, lately cost us the lives of half a million of our countrymen, and a national debt of nearly three thousand millions of dollars; surely it is the part of economy of prudence and true conservatism, to settle all questions of equal human rights promptly and on the most liberal basis, for "to this complexion must we come at last." The tendency of this age is towards a civil polity economy, of prudence and true conservatism, to settle all questions of equal human rights promptly and on the most liberal basis, for "to this complexion must we come at last." The tendency of this age is towards a civil polity wherein political rights will not be affected by social or ethnological distinctions, and from the moral nature of mankind and the experience of States, we may infer that restrictions, merely arbitrary and conventional, like those based upon color and sex, cannot last much longer than they are desired, and cannot be removed much sooner than they should be. This consideration should give patience to the reformer and resignation to the conservative. Whenever a system no longer accords with the spirit of the existing age and is not adapted to the character of the people sought to be controlled, that system must suffer a change; for systems of government and all the officials connected therewith, are really subservient to those they profess to govern, and it is useless to attempt the continuance of rigid and unreasonable restrictions against the popular will. True republicanism studies the greatest possible good of all mankind, and recognizes the fact that the people are sovereign. James Madison, the father of the American constitution, speaking of a true Republic says: "It is essential to such a government that it be

derived from the great body of the society, not from an inconsiderable portion or a favored class of it; otherwise a handful of tyrannical nobles, exercising their oppressions by a delegation of their powers, might aspire to the rank of republicans, and claim for their government the honorable title of Republic." Let us have a true republic-a "government of the people, by the people, for the people," and we shall hear no more the oligarchical cry of croaking conservatism calling for a "white man's government"-appealing by this, and like slogans of class and caste to the lowest and meanest principles of human nature, dangerous alike to real republicanism and true democracy. Expediency, that great pretext for the infringements of human rights no longer justifies us in the retention of a monopoly of political power in our own favored class of "white male citizens."

Experience should teach us that as restrictions upon human liberty become less justifiable in principle, they become more dangerous and demoralizing in practice. The great writer on constitutional law above quoted truly says: "Sanction is as necessary to the idea of law as coercion is to the idea of government," and that "the national authority should have complete control of all matters wherein uniformity is required." Fully believing this, and that the laws should be sanctioned by the great body of the society to be affected thereby, and that uniformity in the civil and political rights of its citizens should be required by every government, I have made this recommendation in the full faith that it will receive due consideration from the Legislative Assembly of a State whose whole history has been that of a struggle in behalf of human liberty.

#### CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to remark that having so recently assumed the duties of the executive office, I am conscious of the fact that some matters of importance may have escaped my attention; but I have embodied herein such information as I possess in reference to the condition of the State, and have recommended such measures as I deem expedient. It will give me great please to communicate at any time such further information as I may become possessed of concerning the public interest, and to co-operate with you in every effort conducive to the happiness and prosperity of our people, and the development of the unequalled resources of our young and growing State. Wise economy will greatly accelerate that influx of population and capital which is inseparable associated with rapid advancement to wealth and power.

May the motives which influence us be compatible with love for our fellow man, and our actions in accordance with the precepts and example of Him whose coming betokened "on earth peace, good will toward men."

JAMES M. HARVEY.

TOPEKA, JAN. 12, 1869.