

ANNUAL MESSAGE

OF

GOV. S. J. CRAWFORD.

Delivered January 8th, 1867

(The Private Secretary of the Governor read the following Message of the Governor)

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

You have assembled to discharge the high and responsible duties assigned you by the Constitution of our State. In accordance with its provisions, I this day transmit to you in writing, this, my Annual Message, communicating to you such information as I possess in relation to the affairs of the State, and recommending to your consideration such measures as in my judgment are expedient.

I am not unmindful of the kindness and partiality of the people in calling me a second time to the discharge of the responsible duties of the Executive office; and in return I shall endeavor faithfully, honestly and impartially, to discharge the duties required of me.

No people ever had greater reason than the people of this Commonwealth for thanksgiving and praise to Him, who holds alike in His hands the destiny of nations and individuals. Our pathway, during the year, has been strewn with blessings. Peace and tranquility have been enjoyed throughout the State. God has kindly and mercifully spared us from the ravages and destruction of the pestilence which has made such dreaded and fearful inroads upon other States and communities. Our fields have yielded a most bountiful harvest. Every branch of industry has been prosecuted with success. Our mechanics and laborers have received remunerative wages. The employer has been compelled to seek the laborer, and not the laborer to seek the employer. Capital invested in every department of business has yielded most satisfactory returns. During the year many of our towns and cities have almost doubled their population and wealth, and if a sufficiency of dwellings could have been obtained the results would have been still more encouraging. The State has been rapidly settling up with a class of intelligent, industrious and enterprising farmers. Our population has increased about forty thousand (40,000), and as much as forty (40) per cent has been added to our material wealth; and a general feeling seems to prevail among all classes who have immigrated to Kansas, that they have substantially bettered their condition. Our cities and towns have attained a numerical strength and a degree of wealth, within a few years, which required from a quarter to a half century in the older States. The rapid strides which we have already made from helpless infancy toward vigorous manhood, only shows what, with our vast resources, we are capable of accomplishing. Our agricultural, mineral and pasturage resources are only beginning to be comprehended and developed.

The auspicious circumstances under which you now assemble are a source of congratulation to us and to every citizen of Kansas. To your patriotism, intelligence and wisdom, your constituents have confided the important trust of enacting such judicious and wholesome laws as will redound to the public welfare.

Ours is a government of the people, and when their wishes are made known through the medium of the ballot box it is our imperative duty to comply therewith. The result of the recent elections in all the loyal States, clearly and unmistakably declares that this Government was intended to be, and *must* and *shall* be, established upon the eternal principles of freedom and impartial justice, that all their blessings and privileges may be secured. The aims and purposes of governments are for the accomplishment of these results; and in whatever particular they fail of the attainment of these ends, thus far are they subversive of their true intent and organization. Upon the justice, intelligence and morality of any people depend their ultimate success; and these should be fostered, encouraged and honored, whilst crime and corruption, in all their varied forms, should meet with speedy, just and merited punishment before the law. Let our laws be just and wise, few and plain and carry with them the power to secure their enforcement.

I herewith transmit the reports of the officers of the different departments of State:

FINANCE.

The following synopsis from the reports of the State Auditor and Treasurer show the financial condition of the State; its liabilities and resources; the amount, character and time of maturity of the State bonds; the amount of liabilities incurred for war purposes, which should be refunded by the General Government; the unpaid territorial tax now considered worthless; the amount of revenue each year, from taxes, since the admission of the State; and the probable expenses of the State Government for the year 1867:

<i>Liabilities:</i>	
Amount of 7 per cent. bonds, (first issue,) due July 1st, 1876.....	\$150,000 00
Amount of 7 per cent. bonds due March 20th, 1878.....	54,000 00
Amount of 7 per cent. Military bonds, due July 1st, 1884.....	100,000 00
Amount of 7 per cent. Military bonds, due July 1st, 1886.....	16,000 00
Amount of 7 per cent. Penitentiary bonds, due July 1st, 1884.....	50,000 00
Amount of 7 per cent. Penitentiary bonds, due July 1st, 1886.....	60,000 00
Amount of 7 per cent. Public Improvement bonds, due July 1st, 1896.....	70,000 00
Amount of 10 per cent. Agricultural College bonds, due April 1st, 1871.....	5,500 00
Amount of 6 per cent. Funding bonds, due July 1st, 1883.....	59,300 00
Amount of 6 per cent. Refunding taxes, due July 1st, 1884.....	39,675 00
Amount of State Warrants outstanding.....	45,924 37
Amount of Territorial Warrants outstanding.....	9,288 57
Amount of Military Warrants outstanding.....	1,208 34
	\$660,896 28
Whole amount.....	

Resources:

Amount of taxes not collected for previous years.....	\$121,740 72	
Amount of taxes for 1866.....	201,760 70	
Interest fund in Treasury.....	8,965 88	
Due from General Government for moneys expended:		
Military bonds, Act May 7, 1861.....	31,000 00	
Military bonds, Act February 22d, 1864.....	100,00 00	
Military bonds, Supplemental Act, March 6th, 1866.....	16,000 00	
Miscellaneous military expenditures from 1861 to 1866.....	42,246 84	
Interest on the above.....	35,000 00	
	\$556,714 14	
Amount of liabilities over resources.....		\$104,182 14
From which deduct territorial taxes included in last year's estimate.....		71,050 83
Balance of liabilities.....		\$33,132 31
Increase of revenue from taxes for each year since the admission of the State:		
A 3 mill tax in 1861 produced a revenue of.....		\$74,233 53
A 5 mill tax in 1862 produced a revenue of.....		101,469 02
A 5 mill tax in 1863 produced a revenue of.....		127,302 46
A 5 mill tax in 1864 produced a revenue of.....		152,334 85
A 5 mill tax in 1865 produced a revenue of.....		181,136 70
A 4 mill tax in 1866 produced a revenue of.....		201,760 00
A 5 mill tax in 1866 would have given a re- venue of.....		\$252,000 00
showing a gain of 38 per cent. over 1865.		
Estimate of the probable expenses of the State to be defrayed from the Treasury for the fiscal year 1867.....		\$119,125 00
Interest on public debt.....		46,262 00
		\$165,387 00

PRICE RAID CLAIMS.

The claims arising from the Price raid in 1864 have been audited. By an Act of the last Legislature, Colonel T. J. Anderson, Adjutant General of Kansas, was sent to Washington in February last to secure an appropriation from Congress for their payment. The Government regards the assumption of the debt by the State as a pre-requisite to any appropriation, and it is very evident that it will not pay these claims unless the State first assumes them; and it is but right and equitable that the whole State be responsible for all claims, rather than that a few persons should bear the entire burden, when every citizen of the State enjoyed alike the benefits arising from the expenditure and sacrifice. The few should not bear the responsibilities of the many.

I recommend that the Legislature provide for the issuing of scrip in payment of these claims, payable in one, two and three years hence, bearing interest at the rate of seven (7) per cent. per annum; and also for a board of three commissioners whose labors shall not exceed sixty (60) days, to proceed to the county seat of each county, or other most eligible place in as many different counties as may be deemed most advisable, and then and there examine carefully and accurately each claim presented for adjustment, and on their report scrip to be issued in payment not to exceed in the aggregate, however, four hundred and ninety-two thousand nine hundred and forty-four dollars and eighty-three cents, (\$492,944 83) as follows:

For services rendered... ..	\$197,317 44
Supplies, transportation, etc.	152,530 54
Damage sustained... ..	105,806 05
Miscellaneous claims... ..	36,290 90
	\$492,944 83
Total... ..	\$492,944 83

BONDS.

By the provisions of an Act passed by the Legislature, approved February 24th, 1866, I was constituted agent on the part of the State, to sell and dispose of bonds of the State of Kansas, "to aid in the construction of the Penitentiary," to the amount of sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000); and by an Act, approved February 27th, 1866, to sell and dispose of the bonds of the State of Kansas, amounting to seventy thousand dollars (\$70,000), "for the purpose of public improvement." I proceeded to New York in the month of April, 1866, to dispose of said bonds. Some of the leading financial men of New York, to whom I applied, assured me that Kansas bonds had no market value there; that seventy-five (75) cents was the highest price that could be obtained for them in that market. After several days delay and negotiation I was offered through Fiske, Hatch & Co., as agents, the sum of ninety (90) cents on the dollar, which was supposed by some of the most prominent citizens of Kansas to be the highest possible price that could be obtained. I proceeded from there to Washington for consultation on the subject, and on my return to New York was offered ninety-one (91) cents, net or clear of commission, on the condition that the interest on the bonds for public improvements be paid in New York; the same as the other bonds, and not at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Kansas. Finding it impossible to dispose of them without complying with the proposed condition, and believing, as I did, that the interests of the State could be better subserved by accepting the condition and disposing of the bonds without delay; as it was not deemed safe or expedient to commence work on the Penitentiary or any of the public works, until the bonds were disposed of; that the work, once commenced, might not be stopped for want of funds, I therefore, personally became responsible for compliance with the proposed condition, and disposed of the bonds, and submit my action in the premises for your consideration and approval. I herewith transmit a copy of the obligation which I gave.

EDUCATION.

The following statistics from the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction show our rapid advancement in educational matters:

	1865.	1866.
Number of School Districts.....	721	871
Number of Teachers in Public Schools	899	1,086
Number of Teachers in Private Schools	964	1,248
Number of pupils in attendance at the Public Schools.....	26,341	31,358
Number of pupils in public and private schools.....	29,130	35,789
(Gain of 21 ½ per cent.)		
Number of persons between the ages of 5 and 21.....	45,441	54,728
Value of school houses.....	\$122,822.64	318,897.31
(Gain of 259 per cent.)		
Amount assessed in school districts.....	\$106,589.04	192,620.20
Teachers' wages, per month, males.....	36.74	41.27
Teachers' wages per month, females.....	24.41	28.00

There are nine (9) graded schools, with 59 teachers and 4,366 scholars.

The education of the youth of our State is of the most vital importance. We cannot neglect it without incurring disastrous consequences to the public and inflicting irreparable wrong upon the youth of our State. The land endowment for free schools, which of all should receive the most fostering care, is most munificent--being the sixteenth (16) and thirty-sixth (36) sections in each and every township, or one-eighteenth (1-18th of all the land in the State---making in the aggregate about three millions (3,000,000) of acres which with proper management and care will create a fund, the interest of which will give us educational advantages unsurpassed by any other State. The State University, located at Lawrence, has been opened under very favorable auspices and with a competent corps of professors. A neat and substantial building has been erected upon a beautiful and sightly location. The institution opened in September last, with three (3) able professors, and between fifty (50) and sixty (60) students. It has a land grant of seventy-two (72) sections, making forty-six thousand and eighty (46,080) acres. With this endowment and the continued perseverance and ability of those who thus far have had its management and supervision, together with judicious appropriations from the Legislature, it will soon be to Kansas what the State University is to Michigan---the pride and ornament of the State.

The State Agricultural College, located at Manhattan, has five (5) professors and teachers, and one hundred and fifty (150) students. It was liberally endowed by an Act of Congress, of July 2d, 1862, granting, to each State, land to the amount of thirty thousand (30,000) acres to each Senator and Representative in Congress. Under this act, the grant to the College is ninety thousand (90,000) acres of land, which was selected with care, both as regards quality and location. The object of the grant is clearly expressed in the act. "The endowment, support and maintenance of at least one College, where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the Legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, *in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes, in the several pursuits and professions in life.*" The institution is in successful operation, and is under the management and control of those who will make it fully meet the highest expectations of its projectors.

An Act of Congress, approved July 28th, 1866, Section 26, Chapter 299, U. S. Statutes, provides "that the President of the United States, upon application, may detail officers of the United States Army, not exceeding twenty (20) at any time, to be apportioned through the United States as nearly as practicable, according to the population, as professors of military Science in Colleges and Universities." In accordance with the provisions of this act, a petition was forwarded to the Secretary of War, for the detail of Brevet Major General Davidson, Major 2d U. S. Cavalry. To this application the Adjutant General United States Army, replied that the detail of an officer able and capable of efficient active service in the field, could not be taken into consideration, but that an application for the detail of an officer from the retired list, disabled from active service, would be favorably considered. With this professorship filled, (which, it is hoped, will be at an early day,) in addition to those already supplied, the institution cannot fail of increased interest and usefulness. It is in a healthy and beautiful location, overlooking the flourishing town of Manhattan, and the beautiful valley of the Kaw, and surrounded by magnificent scenery.

The State Normal School, located at Emporia, has been in operation for two years, but under many disadvantages. The new building is now completed, and the former difficulties overcome; and it will now doubtless be made what its founders desired it should be. It has three (3) teachers and professors, with ninety (90) students. The experience of other States has fully demonstrated the importance of schools of this kind, to quality professional teachers for the arduous and responsible duties required of them. And if the ends aimed at in the establishment of this school are in a fair way of being realized, it should then receive the fostering care of the State to the utmost extent that it can be made available in the accomplishment of the desired results. The institution has a land grant of thirty-seven thousand seven hundred and sixty (37,760) acres.

There are a number of Private and Denominational schools in the State, which are in a prosperous and flourishing condition, as shown by the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and classified as follows: Eighty-three (83) select or private schools, with one hundred and thirteen (113) teachers, and three thousand two hundred and sixty-eight (3,268) scholars; three (3) academies and institutes, nine (9) colleges and universities, two (2) of which are commercial colleges, with thirty-nine (39) teachers and professors, and nine hundred and fifty-eight (958) students. Baker University, located at Baldwin City, Douglas County, is under the control of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Lane University, in the same county, is under the supervision of the United Brethren Church; Ottumwa College, at Ottumwa, Coffey Co., is under the management of the Christian Church; Highland University, at Highland, Doniphan County is under the control of the Presbyterian Church; Ottawa University, at Ottawa City, Franklin County, is under the care of the Baptist Church; Lincoln College, at Topeka, belongs to the Congregational Church; the Episcopal Church has a Female Seminary at Topeka; Wetmore Institute, at Irving, Marshall County, is under the control of the Presbyterian Church; the Methodists are erecting one at Circleville, in Jackson County, which will soon be ready for occupation; they also own Hartford Institute, at Hartford, Lyon County. The stability of a Republican government depends upon the moral and intellectual culture of the people. Our educational endowments, advantages and facilities, in proportion to our resources, are not surpassed by those of any other State. Under the management of our able and efficient Superintendent of the Public Instruction, the educational interests of the State have been properly cared for and developed. It is a matter of congratulation to the people, that his chosen successor is also well known to be a capable and devoted friend of the cause of education.

INSANE ASYLUM.

This institution, located at Osawatomie, received at the hands of the last Legislature an appropriation of three thousand five hundred (3,500) dollars; three thousand (3,000) for the care and maintenance of the inmates, and five hundred (500) for repairs to the building. It will be seen by the report of the Trustees that the amount thus appropriated has not been expended in accordance with the conditions imposed by the Legislature.

Your special attention is directed to this matter. I submit herewith the report of the Trustees, not feeling justified without your sanction in incurring the expense of printing it, on account of its great length.

CAPITOL.

The Board created by an act of the last Legislature appointed Captain J. G. Haskell, architect, and Col. W. W. H. Lawrence, superintendent of construction. So soon as plans and specifications could be prepared, the Board advertised for proposals to erect a portion of one wing of the Capitol building. D. J. Silver & Son, of Indiana, being the lowest bidders were awarded the contract.

The following is a copy of the bids or proposals for construction, and a comparison of costs under each bid for the amount of work completed December 1st, 1866, and also what the work now contracted for will cost when finished:

	Cut stone, per ft.	per ft. Foundation wall,	wall, per ft. Lining & partit'n	Excavat'n per yd.	W'r't Iron, per lb.	Cast Iron, per lb.	Completed Dec. 1, 1866.	Present contract, finished
D.J. Silver & Son	\$1 50	58	46	54	14	10	\$35,310 74	\$44,772 14
Mills & Hairgrove	1 86	90	--	65	--	--	56,570 37	68,934 72
Oliver Paul	1 55	75	65	75	--	--	48,568 82	62,187 69
Johnson & Wiggins	1 50	75	60	80	--	--	47,402 55	60,234 55
David Auld	2 50	60	65	1 00	--	--	54,468 10	71,677 35
Noel & McMillen*	1 90	50	75	76	25	--	46,580 31	62,717 27

*This bid did not include cement.

Topeka stone was the basis upon which the bids were made; and if the stone for the exterior walls should be obtained elsewhere, the State to pay the difference in transportation. The Board, after examination of the various accessible quarries in the State, and after submitting specimens from each to Prof. Mudge, Professor of Geology in the Kansas Agricultural College, Dr. Lamborn of Philadelphia, and many other scientific men, deemed it best to use the stone procured from the Topeka quarries.

Under the above contract the work has been prosecuted to its present condition. The time allowed in the contract for the completion of the foundation and basement story, was to November 1st, 1866. The foundation walls are about five (5) feet higher than was supposed to be necessary at the time of letting the contract, which necessarily requires more time for their completion. This delayed the commencement of the work on the basement to about the 1st of October; during which month there were but seven and one-half (7 1/2) days' work performed, on account of wet weather. These circumstances, with others, over which the contractors had no control, rendered it impossible for them to complete the work in the time specified. The work thus far has been done in a most substantial and workmanlike manner. The contractors have evinced, in every respect, an intent to comply with their contract in each and every particular. The work is the only recommendation necessary as to their skills and mechanical ability to fulfill the requirements of their contract. This work is not intended, as I understand it, for the special benefit and ornament of this city, as some have seemed to suppose, nor yet for this generation alone, but for the whole State, and for generations yet to come. I recommend the appointment of a special committee to

examine, in detail, the various bids or proposals for executing the work, in part or in whole; the contract under which the work was let, the minutes or records of the Board; the vouchers for the expenditure of each and every dollar thus far expended, and the character of the work performed; to the end, that if any wrongs exist they may be corrected; and if, after a full and thorough investigation the results are satisfactory; then, to avoid delay and expenditure in advertising, I recommend that you authorize the completion of the remainder of the building, if in your judgment the public interests can be best subserved by so doing. It is important that the work be let with as little delay as possible, to enable the contractor to procure the heavy iron girders and other material which must be shipped from the East, so that the work may not have to be suspended, in the spring, to await their transportation. The public interests require the completion of the wing now under process of construction, at the earliest practicable period. The lease of the buildings now occupied will expire by the time the new building is ready for permanent occupation. The danger to the State of the loss by fire of the State Libraries, the records of the Adjutant General's office, and the records of the State office, all demand the speedy completion of a place of safe deposit for them. The Architect or Superintendent will furnish the committee all bids, records, plans, specifications, estimated cost of completion, and any other information which may be desired and in their possession. With these details I submit the matter to your wisdom for such action as you in your judgment deem advisable; and should the views above expressed meet your favorable consideration, I trust the result will be a letting of the work by your honorable body, with an ample appropriation for the speedy completion of the building.

PENITENTIARY.

The contract for the completion of one wing of the Penitentiary was awarded to Mr. Alexander Caldwell. Owing to the scarcity of laborers, and the impossibility of procuring the stone-cutters, the work has not progressed with that rapidity which it would have done under more favorable conditions. The Directors have put forth every effort in the performance of the duties required of them, and have not left anything undone which circumstances rendered it possible for them to do. All the prisoners able to perform manual labor, have been employed on the work, in such capacity as, in the judgement of the Directors, they were best adapted. The State could not derive any benefit from the labor of the convicts, unless temporary quarters were provided for them. The Directors, after consultation with the State officers, proceeded to the erection of temporary buildings, (the material of which could afterwards be used for other purposes about the work,) in which the convicts might be kept in comparative security. The early completion of the work is greatly to be desired, that the convicts may be the more securely kept, that healthier quarters may be provided for them, and that they may be occupied in useful employment for their own good as well as for the benefit of the State. With the building so far completed as to render it a secure and comfortable place for the inmates, the State can, under proper management, be rendered almost, if not altogether, exempt from further appropriations for their keeping. I herewith transmit the report of the Directors, showing how far the work has progressed, and the estimated cost for its completion. A due regard for economy and the public welfare, require an appropriation for its completion.

When I assumed the duties of the Executive Office two years ago, there were but seven (7) convicts in the Penitentiary.

Remaining in Penitentiary, Nov. 30, 1866.....	58
Number during the year ending Nov. 30, 1866.....	103
Discharged during the year.....	25
Escaped.....	18
Pardoned.....	15
Remaining on the 30th of Nov. 1866.....	103

Eleven (11) of the fifteen (15) were pardoned to restore them to citizenship, at the expiration of their sentence, for good conduct.

The last one pardoned, Catharine Friend, sentenced for ten (10) years, had already served five (5) years of her term. She and her friends represented that if pardoned she would return to her native land. On these conditions her pardon was granted; and believing, as I did, that all the salutary results that ever could be effected by imprisonment in her case had already been accomplished.

AGRICULTURE.

In no State does the labor of the husbandman yield a larger or better return. Although farming in general is managed with comparatively little care or skill, yet an abundant harvest is the general result. In the years 1862 and 1864 the average yield of wheat per acre in this State was greater than in any other, and in 1863 second only to Missouri. The same results may easily be attained in all other products of the soil with the care and skill bestowed in other States. Agricultural products now command higher prices than in any other Western State, and doubtless will continue to, owing to our proximity to market; which is, and will continue to be, the Western Territories.

The vast immigration pouring into the Rocky Mountain regions will draw on us for a greater amount of supplies than can, under the highest state of cultivation, be furnished from the products of this State. Consequently, the products of other States, east of us, must be shipped into and through this State to the West, to supply the ever increasing demand, our farmers always having the price of transportation in favor of their products. Our farming interests have, in fact, only commenced being developed within the last two years, owing to the territorial troubles in the early settlement of Kansas, followed by the great rebellion, the adherents of which threatened by Kansas partially on three sides; these disturbing elements discouraged the husbandman from any further cultivation of the soil than the immediate wants of himself and family demanded-not knowing who would reap the reward of his labor. Our fast increasing railroad facilities will soon place our farmers in ready communication with the rapidly developing mining districts of Colorado and New Mexico, which will at once afford a ready market for all our surplus products.

RAILROADS.

These are indispensably necessary to the development of our resources and to our material prosperity; and their construction should be encouraged in every judicious and proper manner. The war, and the insecurity of everything on account of it; the scarcity and the high price of labor, not only delayed, but almost compelled the suspension of work on all our railroads. Notwithstanding these embarrassments and impediments, there are now completed, and in successful operation, about three hundred (300) miles of railroad in Kansas. The U. P. R. W., E. D., Company are now prosecuting the work on their road with commendable energy and success. The road was completed from Wyandot[sic] to Lawrence in 1864, a distance of forty (40) miles; from Lawrence to Topeka in 1865, a distance of twenty-seven (27) miles; and during the year 1866 from Topeka westward nearly one hundred (100) miles, and the grading mostly completed for fifty (50) or sixty (60) miles further; also the branch road from Leavenworth to Lawrence, a distance of thirty-three (33) miles, making for the year 1866 about one hundred and thirty-three (133) miles of road, or one-half mile for each working day, against an average of thirty-five (35) miles for the years 1864 and 1865. It is the confident expectation of the company to be able to complete two hundred (200) miles during the present year. The completion of this great national thoroughfare to the western boundary of our State will be the means of adding tens of thousands to our population and millions to our taxable property. It will increase the value of land along the line of the road fully fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) per mile, in connection with the additional wealth from immigration.

The Missouri river railroad, from Wyandotte to Leavenworth city, a distance of thirty-three (33) miles, has been completed during the year, and is in successful operation.

The C.B.U.P.R.R., commencing at the city of Atchison and running almost due west, is progressing rapidly. The heavy grading on the first twenty (20) miles, necessary to make it a first class road, retarded the work until recently. It is now being pushed forward with rapidity, and about sixty (60) miles are already completed and in successful operation. It is a first class and substantially constructed road.

The St. Joseph and Denver Railroad is completed to a distance of about fifteen (15) miles, and is in running order. The company feels confident of being able to push the road forward to its junction with the main line of the Union Pacific Railroad without delay.

The former directors of the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad Company have transferred the franchise of their road to a company which promises to complete the road to the southern boundary of the State within two years. The fulfillment of this agreement is confidently expected by those personally acquainted with the parties to whom the franchises of the road have been transferred.

The completion of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, to the vast coal fields and gypsum beds in the Smokey Hill; of the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad, to the large coal veins in the Osage country; and of the Border Tier Railroad, from Kansas City to the executive marble and coal beds in the vicinity of Fort Scott, will mark a new era in the progress and prosperity of our State.

The Union Pacific Railroad, Southern Branch, has a large land grant from the Government, and also one of one hundred and twenty-five thousand (125,000) acres from the State. The company is making every necessary arrangement for the commencement of work at an early day. I trust a liberal spirit will be exercised in the adoption of such legislation as may be necessary to secure the early completion of these great and much needed enterprises. Such other railroads within the States as commend themselves to your consideration will, I trust, receive at your hands such favorable consideration as each of their interests require.

I do also recommend that you require by legislative enactment that the president or superintendent of each railroad within the State report between the 1st and 15th of December of each year, to the office of the Secretary of State, the number of miles of road completed, the number of miles in process of construction, the cost per mile of construction, the cost per mile of right of way, the rate of fare and freight, the cost of management of road, also the gross and net receipts or deficits for each month during the year, and the amount of damages claimed for stock killed, the amount paid, and to whom.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

The Indians on our western border during the past year have been guilty of frequent depredations and murders. The expenses would have been so enormous that I did not feel justified, under existing circumstances, in attempting the defense of the frontier by the militia of the State. It would have been useless to attempt it unless by keeping troops at all times scouting that portion of the State; and it was impossible, after the depredations or murders were committed, to collect a force and overtake the perpetrators, as ample time must necessarily intervene to make good their escape before troops could even reach the scene of their disturbances.

I appealed to the War Department and district commanders to protect the frontier settlers, but from various causes little effort seemed to be made in that direction. I telegraphed to the Secretary of War for cavalry arms with which to arm the settlers. To this dispatch I received a favorable reply from Gen. Grant, but every effort to procure the arms proved unsuccessful. An effort was then made to exchange a portion of the State infantry arms for cavalry at their money value, which at first seemed likely to succeed, but finally resulted in disappointment.

A want of United States troops was given as an excuse or reason for not guarding the frontier. To meet this objection, I proffered to raise a regiment, or any number deemed necessary, to be mustered into the United States service *for the purpose of protecting the frontier*, until such time as their place could be supplied by regular U. S. troops. To this I received a negative reply. I then telegraphed to the general commanding at Fort Leavenworth, and also to W. F. Cloud, Major General Kansas State Militia, that the exigencies demanded immediate action, and if the former would not act, that duty compelled me to send the latter (Major Gen. Cloud), with State troops, to pursue the reserved Indians to their reservations, and to punish them and compel indemnity for their past and guarantee for their future conduct. At this juncture Major Gen. Hancock arrived, as Department Commander, from whom I received the following satisfactory dispatch:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, August 28, 1866.

Governor Crawford, Topeka, Kansas:

I have received your dispatch to General Hoffman concerning Indian troubles on the Solomon. I have directed a scout of one hundred cavalry, from Fort Ellsworth, in that vicinity. Where can they meet a company of State militia, now scouting in that vicinity, so that they can operate together? I have also ordered a company of cavalry from Fort Ellsworth to Fort Kearney, and will notify Gen. Cooke, so that when they arrive in his department he can use them against the Indians if necessary. I will do all I can to protect the settlers, and shall always be glad to have any suggestions from you. The company is an addition already in Solomon's Fork.

(Signed)

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major General Commanding.

Since Major General Hancock assumed command, but few complaints have reached the Executive office of Indian depredations on the frontier.

I herewith transmit all the correspondence on Indians affairs, for your information, that you may take such action as in your judgment may be necessary in case of future neglect on the part of the General Government.

If additional legislation can furnish increased facilities for the better protection of our frontier, it should be promptly furnished.

The Executive will co-operate in any measure to the extent of his power to secure this result.

During the summer I received a communication from the commanding officer at Fort Ellsworth, informing me that many of the outrages and murders committed by Indians were caused by ranchmen and others selling, trading, or giving ardent spirits to Indians; and as the law of Congress positively prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Indian country, he did regard all the territory outside of or beyond the organized counties as such territory, and that he would so construe it and enforce the law by the military, if no conflict would arise with the State authorities. I assured him that whilst I disagreed with him in his views as to that being Indian territory, yet I was very willing he should so construe it, for the one and only purpose of suppressing the liquor traffic in any and every form. I recommend that by statute you prohibit *all* traffic in liquors in this State beyond the limits of the organized counties.

The purchasing of captives from the Indians is wholly wrong; it only encourages them to capture others, and is the most lucrative trade in which they can engage. Instead of purchasing women and children, captured by them, with large and valuable presents, the Government should compel them to respect its authority, and their leading men should be captured and held hostages for the good conduct of their respective tribes. I recommend that you memorialize Congress to transfer the management of Indian affairs from the Interior to the War Department, and to entirely dispense with the present system of Indian agents, whose management of affairs is one of the prolific sources of Indian troubles, and let it be wholly under the control of officers of the U. S. army. The conducting of Indian affairs in the hands of the Interior Department has been a most fruitful source of corruption and a curse to the nation.

EXTINCTION OF INDIAN TITLES.

Upon this subject there is no conflict of opinion. It is something greatly to be desired by every citizen of Kansas. In my last message I presented to the Legislature the facts (as I then and still believe) that the boundary lines claimed by the Cherokees to the Cherokee Neutral Lands, and by the Osages to the lands occupied by them, were not in accordance with the treaties made by the Government with these tribes, and that those lands were unjustly claimed and held, and that they in right and justice were subject to settlement. During the year just passed, thousands of emigrants have settled on these lands, and the Indians finally ceded their alleged claims to the Governor. The rights of the settlers on these lands should be sacredly and securely guarded. A commission is now in the State to ascertain upon what terms or conditions the different tribes now owning reservations will relinquish their rights thereto, and remove to what is known as the Indian country. The best interests of the State and the future prosperity of the Indians unite in demanding their speedy removal.

INSURANCE.

The existing laws pertaining to insurance seem to demand some alteration. I am informed from authentic sources that foreign companies receive annually, from the people of Kansas, nearly one-half million of dollars for premiums. This takes from the State a very considerable portion of her cash capital. The conditions required of foreign companies are such that irresponsible or bogus companies may, and do ostensibly, comply with the law, and are doing quite an extensive business in the State. This should be guarded against with severe penalties, and if foreign companies are to be permitted to take from the State so much of her available capital---and this evil constantly increasing---they certainly ought to contribute something for the enjoyment of such a privilege. We have the men and the means to organize and safely conduct HOME COMPANIES, and they *ought to* and *should* be encouraged. Such conditions ought therefore to be imposed upon foreign companies by the way of taxes, or the payment of a bonus to the State, as shall give our home companies an opportunity to compete with them.

NEW COUNTIES.

The Government has not offered at public sale, and it is to be hoped will not, any of the land west of the sixth principal meridian, which is about thirty-five (35) miles west of Fort Riley, and to which point the Pacific Railroad is now nearly completed, and will, before the assembling of another Legislature, have passed the 100th meridian of longitude. Large and flourishing settlements will doubtless spring up along the line of this road; a great portion of this land being equal to the best in the State, and all subject to entry under the provisions of the homestead or pre-emption law. This will cause thousands of settlers to move upon it during the year. I therefore recommend that you define boundaries, that counties may be organized westward to the 100th meridian of longitude, so soon as they have the requisite population. Congress will unquestionably, upon the proper presentation of facts, make the necessary appropriations to extend the surveys to this point at the earliest possible moment. This will enable settlers to pre-empt or enter under the provisions of the homestead law, and greatly facilitate the labors at the Land Office.

PARIS EXPOSITION.

I herewith transmit to you the communications of Isaac Young, Esq., of Leavenworth city, whom I have appointed Agent or Commissioner to represent this State at the Universal Exposition at Paris, to be opened from April 1st to October 31, 1867.

The great benefit that will result to the State to have its different industrial interests and specimens of its resources and products represented at the great Exposition, will be conceded by all. Mr. Young produced the most abundant evidence of his fitness for the position, and has been actively engaged in collecting material to represent this State. If the State shall receive such benefits as is contemplated, it is not just that it should be done at the expense of a single individual. The whole matter, however, is for your consideration, and you should make such an appropriation as the merits of the case seem to demand.

SALT SPRINGS.

At the time of locating the Salt Springs, the United States surveys had not extended sufficiently westward to enable the Commissioners to locate the Springs at such places as they desired. They therefore located two---one in the valley of the Solomon, and the other in the valley of Saline. Of them, Prof. Mudge, in his Geological report, page 36, says as follows: "Springs Nos. 4 and 5 are in township 13 of range 1 and 3. By some singular oversight in the location, neither of the two contain any salt springs or salt deposit of any kind." I therefore recommend that you authorize the return or transfer of these to the Government for better selections elsewhere, and make an appropriation to secure the services of a suitable person to re-locate them.

CONGRESS.

A vacancy of U. S. Senator from this State occurred in the month of July last, occasioned by the death of Hon. James H. Lane. In accordance with the provisions of our State Constitution, I filled the vacancy by the appointment of Hon. E. G. Ross, Senator *ad interim*. The duty of permanently filling the vacancy will devolve upon you. It is also your duty to elect a U. S. Senator from this State for six years from and after the 4th of March, in place of Hon. S. C. Pomeroy, whose term then expires.

PEACE OF THE STATE.

With the exception of the disturbances on the frontier, hereinbefore referred to, general good order has prevailed within the limits of the State. A local difficulty, however, has existed at Williamsport, in Jefferson County, which perhaps should receive official notice from the Legislature. This difficulty has arisen out of alleged claims to certain lands by a few individuals, who have manifested a disposition to resort to violence and bloodshed in the maintenance of their alleged rights. One or more persons have been shot and one, I am informed, disabled for life; one valuable building has been burned, and the owners of the mill located at that point are compelled to keep, at a heavy expense, a continued guard. I have done everything in my power to arrest trouble and bloodshed, but I am satisfied other means should be devised to give security to person and property in that neighborhood. It seems that the civil law, for want of execution, is insufficient to secure this result. I submit the whole matter to your consideration and judgment, by suggesting whether a special committee should not be appointed to ascertain whether any further legislation is necessary to secure a proper respect for the laws of the State, and security to the people of that vicinity.

IMMIGRATION.

This subject I have presented to the two preceding Legislatures, without any definite action on their part. The immigration during the year has not been less than forty thousand (40,000), and were the superior advantages of soil, climate, etc., better known abroad, I doubt not the immigration would have been greatly

increased. The future wealth and prosperity of the State depend almost wholly upon immigration; various ways and means for the accomplishment of the desired results have been presented and urged, not only in this but in other States. It is the opinion of many well informed on this subject that the great majority of those coming from foreign countries have their destination in view before starting---influenced by friends living in the different localities in this country, with whom they are in communication. They are of the belief that an agent at New York could only aid in securing cheaper transportation to those already destined to this State; that the only available method of accomplishing anything in the way of foreign immigration, is to have an agent in Europe---and that, not only for a few months at a time, but to continue him there for years---or by having pamphlets published in the English, German, and Scandinavian languages, setting forth the advantages and undeveloped resources of the State, and distribute them among those already here from those countries, that they might forward them to their friends still living there. Numerous and varied are the difficulties attending all these methods. If the agent, either in New York or Europe, does not comprehend his work, or if comprehending it, is too careless or indifferent to perform it, or seeks principally to make money out of the arrangement, the result will be a failure. Some contend that the great majority of immigrants come from other States of our own land, and that the employment of a faithful agent to travel, lecture, and distribute Kansas newspapers, pamphlets, etc., would be the best way to secure the desired ends. The subject, however, is surrounded with difficulties. The proposition of John S. Brown, of the Kansas Farmer, strikes me with some favor, and would in all probability, if adopted, contribute in some degree to secure the desired result. He proposes, for the sum of three thousand (3,000) dollars, to publish monthly six thousand additional copies of the Kansas Farmer, each containing a well written article, setting forth clearly the results of actual experiments in farming, horticulture, stock raising, etc., which would be but fifty cents per copy per annum, or \$3,000 for 72,000 numbers of the paper during the year, one copy to be sent to each newspaper in the United States. Editors would be glad to have the paper, from the columns of which to make extracts for publication in their own. In this way the article would be published and republished. The citizens of each county could send a list of names to the editors of the Kansas Farmer, of persons known to them in the older States to whom papers could be sent, so that the whole number could be distributed to advantage. This would bring the subject frequently, each year, before tens of thousands of readers. However, I have no preference as to the course to be adopted, only that it attain a satisfactory result; leaving the matter to the judgment of the Legislature. That something *ought* to be done, all will concede.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

I have the honor to transmit to the Legislature an official copy of a joint resolution of Congress, passed June 16, 1866, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States."

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled [two-thirds of both Houses concurring], That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XIV.

Sec. 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in the rebellion or other crime, the basis or representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Sec. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER,
President of the Senate, pro tempore,

Attest:

EDW. MCPHERSON, *Clerk of the House of Representatives.*

J. W. FORNEY, *Secretary of the Senate.*

Received at the Department of State, June 16, 1866

Whilst the foregoing proposed amendment is not fully what I might desire, nor yet, what I believe the times and exigencies demand, yet, in the last canvass, from Maine to California, it was virtually the platform which was submitted to the people; the verdict was unmistakable. The people have spoken on the subject, at the ballot-box, in language which cannot be misunderstood. And as we are but their servants, to do their will, it is now our unquestionable duty to accept it, and give it our cheerful and hearty support. I, therefore, hope that Kansas in the first legislative enactment of this session, will give the unanimous vote of her Legislature in favor of this measure.

SUFFRAGE.

The abolition of slavery, the investment by the laws of Congress, of all persons born within the United States, or in case of foreigners, when naturalized, with citizenship, has precipitated upon us, as a practical question, sooner than many desired, the question of impartial suffrage. If we desired, we could no longer avoid the issue. Speaking for myself, I have no desire to avoid it, but propose to meet it, like many others that have demanded adjustment as a consequence of a successful suppression of the rebellion. I know of no reason,

in law or ethics, why a loyal citizen that has shouldered his musket in defense of the National flag; that pays his taxes; that is amenable to the law in every respect, should be excluded from a participation in every right and franchise that others enjoy who are no more worthy because of their race or color. The discrimination against a portion of our fellow-citizens who, as a class, are rapidly improving in all the simple arts; who contribute largely to our material wealth by their labor, who have intelligence equal, at least, to hundreds who would deprive them of a right that the spirit of the laws of God and our country at this time bestows, is unjust, unwise and tyrannical, and ought to have no toleration, either by parties or legislative bodies. In the early days of the Republic, and for years after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, this discrimination existed in no State except South Carolina. Colored men voted in all the States, slave and free---save the one above-named; and it was only at the supercilious command of South Carolina, that laws were passed gradually in the other States, depriving the colored man of his franchise. There never was a time more fitting than the present, to return to those purer days of the nation in this respect, than now. Our fathers, who gave us our institutions, did not contemplate the disfranchisement of a race of *Americans*, for any reason whatsoever. That subtle spirit of slave domination, that determined to deprive the colored man of every right, that he might be the more easily held in bondage, gradually legislated and adjudged his rights away, until there was nothing left for him, except the right to breathe and the obligation to serve. Kansas has always occupied the front rank in the great battle for human rights. I know she will not falter in this last struggle to secure to a race, that of which they were so wrongfully deprived in obedience to a diabolic despotism---Slavery.

I recommend that you provide for submitting to a vote of the people, at the next general election, a proposition to strike the word "white" from our State Constitution; and that all who gave aid or comfort during the rebellion, to the enemies of the government, be forever disqualified and debarred from exercising the rights, privileges and immunities of loyal citizens of Kansas. Treason ever has been and still is the highest crime known to human law, and those having engaged in it should be made to feel its penalties. Kansas welcomes the immigrant of every creed and nationality, to a peaceful home within her borders; but the rebel who sought the destruction of the government and the life-blood of its loyal subjects, and driven by registry laws of other States, and draft refugees, should be forewarned that here also the way of the transgressor is hard.

TAXES.

This subject seems to demand some attention at your hands. Our present tax laws are certainly inefficient, in not protecting the citizens against the effects of corruption and fraud. Whilst the people are willing to pay all necessary taxes to defray the legitimate expenses of State, county and city governments, they are unwilling to submit to unjust and exorbitant taxation, for the benefit of corrupt and designing persons. It is apparent from an examination of the abstracts reported by county clerks, now on file in the office of the Auditor of State, that unjust and exorbitant taxes have been levied in certain counties and cities in this State. As an illustration of this fact, I will call your attention to a single comparison, namely, Douglas and Jefferson counties. In Douglas county, on a property valuation of \$5,645,895 there is an assessed tax of \$43,841.18, of which \$28,239.50 is for State and State School Tax, leaving only \$15,611.68 for all other purposes; whilst in Jefferson county, on a property valuation of only \$1,757,400, is an assessed tax of \$55,108.64, only \$8,787 of which is for State and State School Tax, leaving \$46,321.64 for other purposes, against \$15,611.68, in Douglas county, with three times the assessed valuation. This argues that there is a great evil existing, and an apparent injustice being perpetrated on the people, which demands some speedy and adequate remedy at your hands.

OUR COUNTRY.

More than a year has elapsed since the enemies of the Government surrendered to our victorious armies. The spirit that animated them during the four years of fearful and bloody war seems to be still the same. They neither acknowledge, by word or deed, that they were wrong, nor their cause unjust; nor evince any regret for the condition into which they have plunged the country, for the billions of treasure of which they have caused

the expenditure, nor of the hundreds of thousands of human lives of which they caused the sacrifice; neither have they any less hatred for the Government. They simply acknowledge that they were overpowered by superior force, and *have yielded for the time being*.

This condition of affairs has been greatly augmented by the attempt on the part of the President of the United States to take from Congress the prerogatives which belong to it only. The attempt not only to pardon those seeking the destruction of the Government, but whenever an opportunity presents, of again placing them in power, should be promptly met and prevented by Congressional legislation. The attempt to force into the halls of Congress representatives from those States, is usurpation only equaled by the conduct of the leaders of the rebellion. The President has failed to meet the high expectations of the loyal people of the nation. The fact of his official conduct meeting with the cordial and hearty approbation of rebels, is sufficient ground for loyal people to distrust. For an endorsement of his official course, he appealed from the Congress of the United States to the tribunal of the people. That appeal was answered from Maine to California, in every loyal State, with such overwhelming majorities, condemning his course and sustaining Congress, that any other official of a Republican Government---acknowledging the supreme authority of the power proclaiming the condemnation---would at once have yielded to the majesty of the people; but from his recent message, no such acquiescence on his part is manifested. All officers in this Government are but the people's representatives or servants. By the voice or will of the people, for the time being clothed with authority and power, but to use that delegated power only for their good. And when their will and wishes are known, it is the highest duty of the official to render implicit compliance or resign and give place to those who will. It is our duty to sustain Congress in restoring Federal authority over the lately rebellious States, and in providing for the protection and well-being of the three or four million of freedmen, that the like scenes of New Orleans and Memphis shall never be re-enacted.

During the reign of the so-called Confederate Government in the South, the property of all persons therein residing, who were loyal to the Federal Government, was confiscated to enable the rebels to continue their unholy war against the legally constituted authorities of the United States.

Now that the war is closed, and on account of the vast sums of money to be raised from revenue, many of the most important manufacturing interests of the nation are entirely paralyzed, and thousands of loyal laborers reduced to penury and want, duty and justice unite in demanding that all property in excess of ten thousand dollars, owned by any participant in or adherent to the rebellion, be confiscated to the Government for the payment of the National debt.

CONCLUSION.

Any information which I can communicate to your honorable body, I will take pleasure, at any and all times, in doing, and shall cordially co-operate with you in any and every effort to subserve the best interests of those whose servants we are, and to whose welfare and happiness we should seek to contribute by the honest, prompt and faithful discharge of every duty. Being engaged in a common and holy cause, I trust we will rise above all selfish considerations, and with hearts of gratitude to Him who rules the nations of the earth, apply ourselves in His fear---invoking His guidance and direction---to the discharge of the responsible duties required of us.

S. J. CRAWFORD.

TOPEKA, January 9th, 1867.