

ANNUAL MESSAGE

OF

GOVERNOR AUSTIN, *Horace*

TO THE

LEGISLATURE OF MINNESOTA,

DELIVERED JAN. 9, 1873.

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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

DELIVERED TO THE LEGISLATURE OF MINNESOTA, JAN. 9, 1873.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The finances of the State Government are in a satisfactory condition. The balance in the treasury on the thirtieth of November, 1871, was \$196,180.37; the receipts during the last fiscal year were \$783,481.28, making the total amount of available funds in the treasury during the year, \$979,661.65. The disbursements during the same time were \$736,361.59, leaving a balance in the treasury at the close of the fiscal year of \$243,300.06.

The State Auditor estimates the receipts and expenditures for the current year as follows:

Estimated receipts from all sources, including balances,	\$618,022
Estimated disbursements for all purposes, (not including expenses for public buildings,)	505,350
Leaving an estimated balance in the treasury, Nov. 30, 1873,	112,672

The (recognized) bonded debt of the State was, Nov. 30, 1871, \$350,000. During the year it has been reduced \$100,000, leaving an indebtedness of \$250,000 to be provided for in the future. The total interest-bearing debt of the State is therefore \$250,000, all of which amount is invested in bonds due the school fund of the State.

The State taxes levied in 1871, collectable in 1872, including delinquent taxes, were \$418,153. Taxes levied in 1872 and collectable in 1873, including balances and receipts from other sources, \$618,022.

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The assessed valuation of all the property in the State, as returned for 1870, was \$86,940,910, and upon this there was levied for State purposes a tax of five mills on the dollar. The total valuation as returned for 1872 is \$103,373,826, an increase in two years of over \$16,000,000; while it cannot be doubted that the *actual* increase, from the addition of new property, and the increased value of real estate from the growth of the State in numbers and its rapid material development, is much more than the amount indicated by these figures, and is probably twenty-five millions of dollars. The taxes levied for all State purposes, and collectable in 1873, will amount to five mills on the dollar of the total valuation of 1872.

When the political organization now dominant in the State came into power in 1860, the bonded debt had been carried to the extent of the constitutional limitation (\$250,000,) and beside this there was a floating debt of \$68,000, with an empty treasury. During the twelve years that have since elapsed, there has been appropriated for, and expended in the construction of public buildings, the sum of \$723,967,85, the \$100,000 indebtedness incurred to meet the demands arising from the Sioux raid of 1862 has been cancelled, and \$296,868.33 interest accruing on the State debt has been paid; a wise system for the sale of school lands has been inaugurated, the fund from which now amounts to \$2,780,559.35, which has been so judiciously invested that the increased value of the securities which now represent it is so great as to cover the entire expense of conducting the State Land Department since its organization; while the ordinary expenses of the State Government have been defrayed, and all this without extraordinary taxation or a resort to questionable expedients.

The population of the State has increased in the meantime from 172,023 to 530,000, and the taxable valuation of property from \$29,832,719 to \$103,373,826. For a more specific statement of the amount of the several Funds, the condition of the various public Accounts, and the extent of the School, Swamp and other lands belonging to the State, as well

as for many valuable suggestions, I beg to refer you to the very able and comprehensive report of the State Auditor. From the report of the State Treasurer and that of the Secretary of State, you will observe that the affairs of their offices are in proper condition, and present a showing of due care in the discharge of their respective trusts. To the recommendations of the Secretary as to the means of guarding against the many mistakes annually occurring in the enrolling and engrossing of bills, and to abridge the expenses of legislation, I would particularly call your attention.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

On the first of January, 1872, we had 1,550 miles of railroad completed and in operation. We have built and equipped during the year, 356 miles, giving us now an aggregate of 1,906 miles, while about 100 miles have been graded, which have not yet received the iron. The first rail was laid in the State in September, 1862, since which time an average of 190 miles of road per year has been built and equipped. I doubt whether any State in the Union can make a better exhibit.

I regret that the facts require me to inform you that all the companies, local and non-resident, operating roads in this State, have set at defiance the legislation of the last two sessions concerning rates of tariff on railroad freights. This is the more to be regretted, because of the fact that the Legislature, notwithstanding the exorbitant charges exacted for years by the roads from the people, dealt with these corporations, not in anger or in a spirit of retaliation, but considerately and justly, allowing them rates that are, as a rule, liberal and sufficient.

During the past year suits have been commenced against the Winona and St. Peter Railroad Company for violations of the law, and are now pending in the Supreme Court of the State, where it is expected a decision will be rendered in due time decisive of the principle of this species of legislation, *pro* or *con*. One of the suits was for civil damages, and pros-

ecuted by the private parties aggrieved by the overcharges of the company. The other was instituted by the Attorney General pursuant to section 9 of chapter 24 of the general laws of 1871. In order to satisfy the people and every section of the State, that no step calculated to ably present their side of the case to the Court was omitted, and acting on the proverb that there is safety in a multitude of counsel, and not because of any doubt of the ability or fidelity of the Attorney General, but with his consent, I extended an invitation to Judge James Gilfillan, of St. Paul. and Hon. R. A. Jones, of Rochester, to aid the Attorney General in conducting the case in the Supreme Court. Judge Gilfillan accepted the appointment, and rendered valuable services in conjunction with the Attorney General. Mr. Jones was not able to appear.

In the meantime complaints have been general of the continuing abuses practiced by the transportation companies. I think there has never been a time in the history of the State when the people of all classes felt that their leading, vital interests were more depressed for the want of sufficient transportation, or by the exorbitant charges of such transportation as has been furnished them, as during the past year. Especially is this true of the agricultural classes from whom liberal tolls are gathered at each end of the road, paying, as they do, high rates for whatever they receive, and being compelled to sell their own productions at the lowest living prices. It is claimed to be a well-established fact that the value of the entire wheat crop of the State is dictated by buyers operating in the interest of transportation companies, directly or indirectly—that those buyers are given such advantages by these companies, that parties not enjoying similar privileges cannot successfully compete with them; that therefore competition is out of the question, and an unreasonable margin is maintained between the price paid the farmer here and that realized by the speculator in Milwaukee and Chicago. Of course the mill men and buyers of limited amounts take advantage of the rates established by the general buyer, and will pay no more. While the prairie farmer groans under these afflictions, the

settler in the wooded districts complains that the policy pursued by the railroad companies towards him, is such as to amount almost to a confiscation of his property; that at the same time that such policy prevents him from realizing the means from his wood to clear off his lands and convert them into productive farms, thus contributing to the permanent business of the road, its inevitable tendency is not only to discourage settlements upon the vast unoccupied tracts about him, but also to discourage the sale of the companies' own lands as well.

The people of our cities are not without their grievances. Though these cities have given hundreds of thousands of dollars to procure the construction of these roads, that they might enjoy cheap transportation, and especially cheap fuel in this rigorous climate, and have materially aided in developing a vast railroad system of which they are the focal points, with great facilities for the carrying of both wood and coal, they have but recently been threatened with a fuel famine and are still oppressed with prices beyond the reach of the poorer classes, and which must cause not a little suffering and much deprivation. Still, within an hour's ride of these cities the settler realizes for his wood hardly enough to pay him for cutting and hauling it to the station. If this policy were enforced for the benefit of the stockholders or the bond holders of the roads, there would be at least the excuse of self interest to be plead in mitigation, but it is manifestly not so. I am constrained to the conviction that our roads, as a general rule, are not operated in the interests of either of these classes, but for the joint advantage of a comparatively few men who control them, and a favored few outside parties, who are permitted to suddenly amass great fortunes through the means of inordinate profits wrung from their unfortunate victims.

Thus are the true interests of the proprietors and the good of the people, whose liberal donations have built the roads, sacrificed to covert speculation.

The solution of the question of how shall we eradicate or even mitigate these abuses, will fully test your wisdom and

sagacity. Judicious legislation will accomplish something toward the desired reformation, and as an intelligent basis for it I respectfully recommend a searching and far-reaching investigation, through the medium of an able committee. Let the parties to these alleged conspiracies against trade and public policy, be required to make disclosures under oath. If practices not sanctioned by the law of the land and sound morality should be found to be common in the management of these companies, which are largely controlled by non-residents of Minnesota, let our statutes be made to comprehend them. Let a conspiracy against trade, or the entering into a combination to prevent free competition and to destroy values, be made an indictable offense, punishable by fine and imprisonment; and in case the directors or managing officers of a corporation are convicted, let such conviction work a forfeiture of the franchises of the corporation. In addition to the required State legislation, let Congress be memorialized to exercise its constitutional prerogative to "Regulate commerce among the several States," and by an act embracing the entire railroad system of the Union, accomplish what the several States, by their discordant legislation, their deficient legislation, and their non-legislation, can never accomplish, or certainly not so satisfactorily.

But the condition of the people of the West needs to be improved beyond the correction of any irregularities or abuses that may exist. They stand in great need of continuous water communication from the Mississippi River and its tributaries to the seaboard. Rapid as has been the development of the railroad system of the United States for the past quarter of a century, it has by no means kept pace with the increase of productions and the demands of exchange. Let Congress be further memorialized to aid in the construction of the required canals. Ask them for the necessary appropriation to carry to a speedy completion the Fox and Wisconsin River improvement, now controlled by the General Government, and that the Niagara Ship Canal may receive the required aid to guarantee its construction as rapidly as can be done without

embarrassing the treasury. That these works are to cost millions is admitted. That the entire cost can be saved to the people of the three States of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota alone in ten years, is capable of a demonstration. These enterprises are too vast for private capital, beside I would not consent that the Government aid them to the extent of a dollar, if tolls upon them are to be dictated by private parties. It would be but the hoisting into power of another omnipotent monopoly, another inevitable engine of oppression. Are governments not instituted "to promote the general welfare?" And where they have the means of doing this more effectually than monied corporations, why should they not be required to act?

Minnesota has a direct interest in the completion of the Fox and Wisconsin River Improvement, and took an active part in inducing Congress to extinguish, by purchase, the rights of the private corporation originally controlling it. In reply to a late communication from me, Governor Washburn, of Wisconsin, writes:

"The money has been paid over by the General Government, which has received a conveyance, and is now in full possession. Nothing has been done by the Government, or can be done, until Congress shall make the necessary appropriation for the enlargement and improvement of the work, which appropriation, it is hoped, may be made at the present session of Congress."

I hope you will give this subject (in which, Governor Washburn truly says, "Minnesota is more interested than Wisconsin," more of her territory being tributary to it) your early attention.

After all that legal enactments can do for the masses, they will never be free until they learn to do more for themselves. The power of organization, capital and intelligence, so completely exemplified in the great corporations now struggling with the people for the mastery, must be met with intelligence, organization and combined wealth, or the people go to the wall, whatever the merits of the controversy as appears from

a moral stand-point. They will never successfully contend single-handed. It is as but a mob contending with well-armed, well-disciplined battalions, commanded by able leaders thoroughly comprehending their advantages. The farmers, especially, as a class, should profit from the experience of the trades-unions and the protective and co-operative societies of other trades and callings. They need but combine their aggregate wealth to find independence in their own resources. The means of organization are theirs, and when they find expression in the proper forms, success will be theirs. I commend this subject to the consideration of our agricultural societies and farmers' clubs, as of much more moment than the topics and ceremonies usually monopolizing their attention.

Your attention is respectfully invited to the able and carefully considered report of the Railroad Commissioner. I heartily concur in his several recommendations for further legislation upon points not embraced in this message.

The Attorney General's Report will show, with greater particularity, the action taken on behalf of the State in the suits before mentioned; also, the part taken by the State in the important criminal prosecutions of the year, and their present status.

RED RIVER OF THE NORTH.

Persons of intelligence and veracity, who have been intimately acquainted with the Red River of the North for many years, inform me that that stream is not now navigable above Frog Point, fifty miles below Moorhead, except during the early part of the season, or during very high water; that no other river in the country can be so easily and cheaply improved by means of locks, as it traverses a very level country, and its banks are of uniform height. It is thought that by means of a lock at Goose Rapids, just above Frog Point, and the removal of the boulders and sand-bars which have accumulated in the channel for a few miles above the rapids, reliable navigation could be secured during the entire navigable season of the year, except, perhaps, during periods of pro-

tracted drouth, from Fort Garry to Fort Abercrombie, and it may be to the foot of Lake Traverse.

In view of these facts, and of the rapid settlement of that extended and fertile valley, and of the further fact that the permanent navigation of the river, securing the free and ready transportation of freights through our territory to the British Provinces at the north, by means of this river and the railroads connecting therewith, may locate and control, at least temporarily, the eastern terminus of the Canada Pacific Railroad, now in contemplation and quite certain soon to be built, I respectfully suggest that you should memorialize Congress to include this stream among the western rivers receiving its attention, and to make the required improvements.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Pursuant to recommendations in my last Annual Message, the Legislature submitted to a vote of the people, at the last general election, four propositions as amendments of the State Constitution. These proposed amendments may be designated as follows:

1st. Authorizing an increase of the public debt of the State for the erection and completion of the Hospital for the Insane, the Deaf and Dumb, and Blind Institute, and the State Prison.

2d. Limiting the liabilities of stockholders in corporations, organized for the purpose of carrying on manufacturing or mechanical business, to the amount of the stock held or owned by them.

3d. Prohibiting any county, city, or other municipal corporation, from issuing bonds or becoming indebted in any manner to aid in the construction or equipment of railroads to any amount that shall exceed ten *per centum* of the taxable property within the corporation.

4th. Providing for the sale of the Internal Improvement Lands in the manner provided for the sale of the School Lands, the proceeds not to be appropriated to any purpose whatever until the enactment for that purpose shall have been approved by a vote of the people

The vote on three of these propositions (the 1st, 3d, and 4th,) has been officially canvassed, and their adoption duly proclaimed. The measure looking to the future security of the half million acres of Internal Improvement Lands was well nigh unanimous, there being an adverse majority in but a single county in the State.

The amendment limiting the amount of indebtedness which any county or municipal corporation shall contract for certain purposes, is a step in the right direction.

I doubt not that the formation of associations, and the organization of enterprises for extending and multiplying our manufacturing and mechanical industries will be somewhat augmented by a limitation of the personal liability of the shareholder as restricted by the second amendment above specified. But the benefits which would result to communities, and therefore to the general welfare, from a rapid and greatly extended development of those industries will warrant us, I think, in adopting other and more efficient measures of encouragement.

After all shall have been done that can be done to cheapen the transportation of the bulky freights produced by an agricultural people, even though the expectation of the most sanguine should be realized, the profits upon such productions will be small, the prosperity of the people limited and their lot a hard one, so long as fifteen hundred to five thousand miles lie between them and their markets. Minnesota is essentially an agricultural State, but nature has not been so ungenerous in the distribution of her bounties as to limit us to the culture of the earth alone; on the contrary, she has endowed us with those elements which need but to be utilized by the ingenuity of man, and inspired by the magic touch of capital to make us the New-England of the great Northwest—to build up a thousand active business centres where the busy artisan and the tradesman shall require not only the surplus productions of the farmer, but where the wealth of our forests and of our mines shall be demanded, and where they shall be coined into gold, or become a commodity of ready exchange

with the consumer, without the intervention of a score of middle-men—whose profits exceed those of the producer and consumer combined—or subject to the inexorable extortions of confederated transportation companies. To effect the desired result, I would suggest such a change in the constitution as will allow the Legislature to enact laws authorizing towns and cities to relieve from taxation capital which shall be invested in manufacturing, or perhaps authorize the loan or donation of a specific sum.

However, these privileges, if granted, should be well guarded, that the flood-gates be not opened to an injudicious and unlimited indebtedness. I would restrict an exemption from taxation to a limited number of years, say fifteen, and, if more direct aid were to be extended, would permit it to be done by virtue of not less than a two-thirds vote, and would limit the amount to be loaned or donated, whether paid in cash or bonds, to a certain per cent. of the valuation of the property in the city or other municipal corporation granting the aid, and these limitations should be fixed by the constitution, otherwise some emergency would be found by the Legislature for allowing an unrestricted exercise of the power, and this license, once established, would become a precedent pregnant with disaster.

The adoption of the amendment authorizing an extension of the credit of the State that certain public buildings may be enlarged or completed, will, I apprehend, be regarded by you not only as a permission, but also as an instruction that the public credit should be used to satisfy the needs of those very deserving institutions. Let the funds be divided among them according to their requirements, as measured by the public necessities, and I feel confident the people will never regret having conferred the power upon you of adding to their indebtedness. Further legislation is requisite to give effect to this amendment. Not only must the funds be distributed between the institutions, but the loan must be authorized, the interest fixed, and a sinking fund created to cancel the debt within ten years.

Objections are sometimes urged against the change of the constitution by a vote of the people upon proposed amendments occasionally submitted to them by the legislature. The fact that our constitution, formed as it was, is not adapted to the changed condition of the people and needs reformation in many essential particulars, is generally admitted. The objections urged against this method of amending it are: first, That the frequent changing of the organic law serves to destroy that respect and the idea of stability that constitutions should inspire in the minds of the people; and, second, That those persons interested in the adoption of any pending amendment, can, through the agency of local politicians, who dictate the form in which the ballots shall be printed, control the vote in a great degree. To the first objection I attach but little importance. Granting that the people have the capacity to choose good from evil, and will take the trouble to exercise that capacity in matters of the gravest public moment, they must admit that the constitution is deserving of no respect for its defects, however ancient, and none the less deserving that those defects are eradicated by changes, however frequent. The second objection is founded upon an impeachment of the popular intelligence. How can it be said that if the people have not the capacity to understand, or will not take the trouble to inform themselves upon the merits of a single proposition, that they can understandingly pass upon the merits of, and adopt, a whole constitution, embracing all departments of the government? Yet if a constitution were to be prepared by a convention, however wise or wicked, it must be submitted to the test of the popular intelligence before it can become a law.

Section second of Article fourteen of the constitution provides that a convention to revise the constitution shall consist of as many members as the House of Representatives. This number is now, and for the next four years must be, one hundred and six; and with this number a convention implies a cost of not less than \$100,000. It is for you to say when the emergency is sufficiently great to justify you in imposing

this extra demand upon the public. I would suggest that, for the present, a joint committee of the two Houses be raised, who should be charged with a careful review of the constitution, with reference to discovering and remedying its defects, and that they be required to report a succinct and well considered series or list of amendments to the end that they be submitted to the people for their endorsement or rejection.

BIENNIAL SESSIONS.

It seems to me that the time has arrived in the age and development of the State, when annual sessions of the Legislature can be profitably dispensed with, and biennial sessions substituted. In the early history of a State, the formation and organization of new counties and other municipal corporations, the rapid development of its material wants and interests, the unexpected emergencies arising from new and frequently changing conditions, call for frequent legislation. But when this condition of things is changed, annual sessions become not only unnecessary, but actually detrimental to public interests. They furnish opportunities for the ceaseless amending and changing of our general laws, which might better be let alone, at least until courts and lawyers, "exercising due diligence," can learn what they are, even if the people at large are not expected ever to become acquainted with their most essential provisions; and during every session, were it to last the year round, the demands for special legislation would keep its machinery in constant motion. It might be found necessary to extend the constitutional limitation, now sixty days, to ninety, but even then the saving to the treasury in mileage fees, per diem and printing expenses, and to the people in time and vicious legislation, would be great. In case of an emergency, the Legislature could be convened on the call of the Governor, then as now.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

You will learn from the report of the Regents of the State University, that a geological survey of the State has been

inaugurated by them, pursuant to an act of the last session of the Legislature. A good beginning has been made, and as much accomplished as the very limited appropriation and the late day at which the work was commenced, would permit. Entertaining the same opinion of this enterprise as expressed in my last annual message, I shall confess myself much disappointed if the results be not of great value to the State. I recommend a considerably increased appropriation to carry forward the work for the present year.

STATE LIBRARY.

I respectfully suggest that several changes be made in the State Library and its management. The miscellaneous books, or those not strictly pertaining to the law library, are few, ill assorted, and out of place—seldom, if ever, read or consulted. The room occupied by them is much needed for the law books. They are simply in the way, and therefore, where they are, worse than useless. They should be passed over to the State University, where they might make an appropriate and useful addition to the library of that school. The Clerk of the Supreme Court should then, in my opinion, be made ex-officio State Librarian, and allowed to keep his office in one of the library departments. I understand that under the arrangement suggested, the Judges of the Supreme Court would also be willing to occupy one of the apartments as a consultation room, and abandon the room now occupied by them to other uses. The changes suggested would leave the rooms now occupied by the Supreme Judges and the Clerk, to the use of the Railroad Commissioner and the Insurance Commissioner, neither of whom are now properly accommodated in the Capitol. As State officers they are entitled to office room.

TREE PLANTING.

The rapid settlement of the vast prairies in the western part of the State with a thrifty, enterprising population, that require not only a great and constantly increasing amount of fuel, but also of timber for building and fencing purposes,

together with the fact that the cutting and destruction of our forests, especially in the lumbering regions, is fast diminishing the supply in the northern and eastern sections, justify me in repeating a suggestion made in my last annual message—the encouragement of forest planting.

I am satisfied that you can do nothing which will ensure to the State a more liberal or certain return upon the capital invested than by judiciously fostering enterprise in this direction. What has been done is very well in its way, but in addition to the reward which the law offers for success, the *means* of success should be put within the reach of every citizen. Provide the means for furnishing the seeds or scions of those kinds of trees best adapted to our climate, soil and the needs of the settlers, and let them know *where* and *how* to obtain them. No better method occurs to me than that recommended in my previous allusions to this subject; namely :

“For the purpose of providing for this want, I would suggest that it be made by law the duty of the Professor of Agriculture in the State University, or of the Board of Regents having control of the fund arising from the grant of the Agricultural College Lands, to collect and distribute seeds, and furnish information in a popular but inexpensive way, as to the best and most successful methods of growing trees.

“I know of no other way by which the proceeds of the lands of that institution could be made to carry back to the soil from which they came so great a return of wealth, comfort and beauty, or by which its officers could minister to the interests of the farmers of the State, and not of them only, but of every person who shall ever tread its soil or breathe its bracing air, so effectually as by forwarding this enterprise.”

In addition to the premium offered by the present law, it is suggested that it might be well to authorize counties and towns to offer additional inducements.

PEAT.

The results of recent experiments and tests of certain scientific men, at St. Paul, in the use of peat for fuel, give much

promise that we may find at least a partial solution of the fuel question in this simple agent which is believed to exist in inexhaustible quantities in every section of the State.

FENCING IN OR FENCING OUT.

In this connection I would also recommend that the several counties or towns be authorized to determine for themselves the vexed question of "fencing in or fencing out" live stock. In localities where the grain-growing interest is greatly in the ascendancy, it would seem like an unwise and arbitrary exercise of authority to compel those engaged in that branch of industry to build many miles of fence at a cost nearly approximating that of their buildings, and perhaps of all their improvements combined, in order to protect their crops against their neighbor's cattle, who, at the common law, permitted them to wander from his own premises at his peril. In other places where the settlers are chiefly engaged in stock raising, the reverse would be the case. Where it would cost much less to fence in the grain than to secure the stock, not to mention the great amount of grazing that might run to waste if the stock were to be confined to narrow limits, it would seem (not to debate the question of the abstract moral right of the minority) that the rule of the "greatest good to the greatest number" should apply.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

A State Board of Health has been organized pursuant to an Act of the last Legislature, approved March 4th, 1872, by the appointment of doctors Charles N. Hewitt, of Red Wing; A. B. Stuart, Winona; D. W. Hand, St. Paul; A. W. Daniels, St. Peter; A. B. Hill, Minneapolis; G. D. Winch, Blue Earth City, and Vespasian Smith, of Duluth; all of whom qualified and entered earnestly upon the discharge of their duties, and have held several meetings at which subjects of general importance were considered and plans for future action of the board adopted, the execution of which will be of public benefit. A committee of their number has visited and made a thorough

inspection of the State buildings, a report of which, together with other proceedings and various valuable suggestions, is herewith transmitted. The short time that has elapsed since the organization of the Board, and the limited appropriation at their command, have not allowed them to do more. I recommend a continuance of the Board, and a reasonable appropriation to enable them to extend its public usefulness, already demonstrated.

DULUTH HARBOR.

The litigation instituted against the city of Duluth, in the interests of a rival town, but at the expense and instigation of the State of Wisconsin, to which the attention of the Legislature was invited by special message during the late session, is still persisted in. The suit then pending was not sustained, but another has been brought in the Supreme Court of the United States, the object and purpose of which purport to be three-fold: First, The removal of the long dike built within the inner harbor of Duluth, at great expense and at the suggestion of a Federal Court, by whom the case was once considered, as well as under the direction of that department of the General Government having the supervision of the River and Harbor Improvements. Second, To fill up and obliterate the canal across Minnesota Point, leading from the lake to the inner harbor. Third, The destruction of the inner harbor, which, as last autumn's terrific storms demonstrated, is the only safe harbor on the western shores of Lake Superior at times when any harbor is really essential.

To accomplish these objects, to the advantage of a point where many thousands of government money have been already expended in the vain hope of successfully suspending the operations of the laws of nature, the State of Wisconsin employs the most able counsel and makes liberal appropriations of money. I think it will occur to you that the honor and the interests of Minnesota demand that she should support her rights and the integrity of her territory with equal liberality and determination. I trust you will take such action in the premises as the circumstances seem to require.

CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

The plan proposed for a celebration of the 100th anniversary of our national existence by an International Exposition of industry and the arts, is receiving the increased attention its importance deserves.

Considering that the happy rescue of the nation's life from the perils of internal dissension, has vindicated the character of popular government throughout the world, as well from the fears of its friends as the hopes of its enemies, and that the present age is emblazoned rather with the victories of peace than the trophies of war, it would seem peculiarly fitting that the rounded century of the nation's happy existence should be crowned with a display of the fruits of those industries and arts to which it so largely owes its prosperity and its proud position among the nations of the world.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

I esteem it not less a duty than a pleasure to direct your attention to the International Exposition which will commence at the city of Vienna in May next, and to the efforts which are being made to enlist the systematic co-operation of the American people in furtherance of its commendable objects. While the material achievements of the age are everywhere gladly recognized as tending to the speedy amelioration of the condition of the mass of mankind, the far higher results seen in the fraternization of nations, and the hastening of the promised era of good will among men, must peculiarly distinguish the present epoch from all prior ages of the world. To these beneficent results nothing has so much contributed as the multiplied and quickened intercourse afforded by ocean telegraphs and those friendly comminglings of nations in industrial emulation which have occurred in the several countries of Europe within the past twenty years. The eager desire for close international comity recently evinced by China and Japan, nations always before noted for a spirit of jealous isolation, and the final adjustment by friendly arbitration

between two of the powerful nations of the world of grave differences, which would formerly have embroiled them in the bloody calamities of war—two events which fully vindicate the Christian enlightenment of the age—are largely due to the happy influences fostered by these potent instrumentalities.

Would it not be well that the productions of our soil, our mines, and our mills, be represented at Vienna? I am assured that facilities will be furnished for each State to make a separate exhibition within the space allotted to the United States, and so to receive all the credit and advantages flowing from the excellence of her display, and that free transportation will probably be provided for all articles intended for exhibition, under the direction of a duly accredited agent or commissioner. I should be happy to co-operate with you in such recognition and practical aid as you desire of an enterprise so worthy of encouragement, and promising such profitable results.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

I regret to be obliged to record the murder of Mr. John Cook and his family last spring, near Oak Lake, in Becker County, and the burning of his residence with intent to conceal the appalling crime. Those who best informed themselves of all the circumstances of the case wisely suspected that the offense was the work of one or more of the Chippewa Indians. The local authorities failing to make arrests, I took the responsibility to offer, on behalf of the State, a reward of \$1,000 for the arrest and conviction of each and every person participating in the offense. Mr. James Whitehead, an old frontiersman of that part of the State, learning facts implicating an Indian known as Kah-kah-be-she, and calling to his aid two comrades, pursued him into the forests, where he had taken shelter with others of his tribe, arrested him, found and secured several articles taken from the murdered family, which, with the Indian, he brought back to the settlement and delivered into the custody of the Court. The prisoner has made a full confession of taking an active part in the murder, and implicates two or three other Indians whom the civil authori-

ties have not yet been able to capture, as they might have done had the Indian agent seen fit to co-operate in that undertaking. The Court for the trial of Kah-kah-be-she is about to meet, and no doubts are entertained of the prisoner's conviction, in which case I hope you will promptly put at my command the necessary sum to pay the reward.

Complaints of lesser offenses and depredations, of which bands of the Chippewas have been accused, are frequently brought to my notice from the frontier settlements extending from the St. Croix to the Red River; and I have adopted such measures as the urgency of the occasion seemed to demand, undertaking in all instances to rid the settlements of the obnoxious parties without a resort to extreme measures.

These marauders are a cause of much trouble and anxiety to those frontier settlements, and a positive detriment to the State. The General Government should keep them upon their reservations. If they cannot be made to earn a living there, let the Government *maintain* them, and not turn them loose upon poor, scattered and defenceless frontier settlers to gain a subsistence by theft, rapine and murder. The so-called "Indian policy" now in vogue, is very well in theory, but in results is only less vicious than its predecessor.

It is but just to add that much of this Indian difficulty is directly referable to the sale of spirituous liquors, by wicked and reckless traffickers who only show their superiority to the Indian by excelling him in depravity. In order to check this source of crime, I have offered rewards for the conviction and punishment of the sellers, and this course has resulted in some convictions. I think you may facilitate the punishment of such criminals by providing a more ready means for removing trials from localities where the influence of this class is dominant.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

You will learn from the Adjutant General's Report what has been done in his department for the current year, and,

with special gratification, I apprehend, what has been accomplished for the soldiers' orphans.

I heartily endorse his recommendation that the law shall be so amended as to admit all the children belonging to this class. No discrimination should, or can, in justice, be made. Against the children of whom, among our brave volunteer soldiery, shall we discriminate? Let all who will, come and enjoy the advantages of this home. Were these advantages an hundred fold greater, it would still be but a slight return for the sacrifices made by the fathers of these children of the nation. Well may they be the pets of the State. Patriotism is the grandest attribute of a people, and is fostered most by that nation which, by its deeds, shows the highest appreciation of it. We do not do our whole duty by these wards of ours when we provide so well for all their physical wants and give them an opportunity for a good education. There must needs be those among them who will not take kindly to learning—who will not prove to be apt teachers, capable clerks, or adapted to adorn the professions or higher walks of literature, but who might succeed well as mechanics or artisans. For such ones situations should be provided for their learning trades, or becoming adepts at other useful vocations. To this end I recommend that the Board be clothed with legal authority to apprentice such of the boys to such persons and on such terms as they may deem best. A suggestion that the requisite funds be provided to enable the Board to carry forward their plans without embarrassment, can scarcely be needed.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

At the Legislative session of 1870, an appropriation of \$1,000 was made to be expended by the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, but under the direction of the Governor of this State. Only part of the appropriation has been required, \$655 remaining unexpended. During the past summer I visited this battlefield, and that of Antietam, and personally inspected the work of the two associations. I found the plan for the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, as well as

for the monument to the heroes who fell on that historic field, fully executed and the association out of debt. The elaborate design for laying out and ornamenting the grounds has been performed in the highest order of excellence, unrestricted by the want of means. The massiveness of the walls and monumental structures will give them a permanency equal to that of the nation whose deeds they commemorate. The rules enforced for the keeping and preservation of all are as perfect as the execution of the original designs. The work at Antietam is not so far advanced. The walls enclosing the burial grounds are completed, but only the corner stone of the monument has been laid, while the headstones of the dead are not yet supplied. Little has been done towards the ornamentation of the grounds. This association, apparently, have used their funds to good advantage, but are now embarrassed for means to complete the work, and should have aid. The donations received by them are much less in amount than those bestowed upon the Gettysburg Association. The share of expenses assessed to our State originally was \$1,114, of which we have paid \$462, leaving \$652 to be provided for. I commend to you the propriety of transferring to the credit of the Antietam Association the unexpended portion of the fund granted to the Gettysburg Association.

The Union dead of Antietam, South Mountain and Monocacy lie buried at Antietam. Minnesota's fallen heroes fill ninety of these graves. The State will but honor herself by a ready participation in every effort to recognize and perpetuate the glory of her heroic dead.

It is also suggested that it would be but an act of ordinary prudence for the State to provide by law that, with the consent of the donors, the funds given by the officers and soldiers of the First Regiment for the purpose of perpetually maintaining an urn of blooming flowers over the graves of our dead at Gettysburg, be invested in some permanent interest-bearing securities, the income from which shall be paid to the officers of the Memorial Association, or some other designated trustee, for the purpose of carrying out the intention of the gift.

STATE PRISON.

The comprehensive reports of the Inspectors and Warden furnish you a faithful exhibit of the condition of the State Prison. The prison is in the most incomplete and unsatisfactory condition of any of our public institutions. This is not so much the fault of its officers, past or present, for in the main they have been both honest and efficient, as I am well satisfied the present corps are, but more the consequence of a very unfortunate location in the first place, and a system of neglect and hap-hazard legislation—the *only* system that can be discovered in connection with the subject, during its entire history. There has never been a fixed and definite plan made with reference to the nature of the ground, what has already been accomplished or the required dimensions of either grounds or buildings, but each succeeding Legislature has shirked the responsibility and done nothing, or made a shot at random, oftener missing than hitting the mark.

I have heretofore recommended that the Legislature inform themselves, through a committee or otherwise, of the exact condition of things, and act accordingly. That they have some definite and well considered plan adopted, and then insist that every dollar of all subsequent appropriations be expended in accordance thereto; but nothing of the kind has been done. I do hope that men will be found among you at this session who will make a committnee of courage and determination enough to look this matter squarely in the face, and from whose labors the State may derive some benefit. Let the site be thoroughly inspected, the character and value of the present structures fully ascertained, and then determine whether the State shall abandon the whole concern, without spending another dollar there, or whether so much has been done that the State can better afford to make further advances—preparing the grounds and buildings to accommodate 250 or 300 convicts—rather than to abandon all the results of past expenditures. If it should appear that what the State owns there can be added to and made to answer the purpose

reasonably well, with less expense than to abandon it and build wholly anew, then see to it that we work in the future to some intelligent purpose. The appropriations to this institution since the organization of the State government, for building purposes and repairs, amount to about \$125,000.

The management of affairs by the prison officers during the past year has been good, discipline has been maintained by means of constant watchfulness, humane and judicious treatment, and the prisoners have been industrious and orderly. The officers are entitled to much credit for their success under such unfavorable circumstances.

For many facts and suggestions pertinent to the subject matter, I must refer you to the Inspectors' Report, adding myself but one other recommendation, viz., that the Inspectors be paid a reasonable compensation for the time exacted of them. The fees are now so inadequate that the State must accept cheap and inefficient men, or exact of such competent men as will consent to serve, much time and service for which she only half compensates them.

PARDONS.

The exercise of the pardoning power is one of the most responsible and embarrassing duties required of the Chief Executive. The extremists are many who, upon the one side, contend that a pardon should never be granted, whatever the circumstances, while upon the other, those persons are few who are not willing to petition and implore it for themselves or their friends, or for those whom they believe innocent, illegally convicted or too harshly sentenced, or, perchance, were guilty and justly condemned, but whose hearts are broken and yearn for a new and better life. Governor Leslie, of Kentucky, truly and eloquently says on this subject:

“There is no prerogative of the Governor that has exposed him to more censure than that of the pardoning power. And, indeed, that Chief Magistrate who does not sometimes err in its exercise, must be more or less than human. Take an instance: his sympathies are aroused by that terrible Nemesis

that so often waits on crime, the wretchedness of the innocent. A generous heart cannot but pity the deep anguish and humiliation of a respectable connection upon whose family honor has fallen this stain. He holds, as it were, in his hands, their bleeding hearts to crush or heal by the utterance of a single word. Can you wonder, my fellow-countrymen, that, touched by the holy beauty of a great love, the Executive clemency is granted—not so much to the miserable culprit as to the sorrowing, loving, wounded hearts which still so fondly cling to the fallen one? I shall strive to act conscientiously in the use of this power, and with great caution and prudence; but when you are disposed to censure me for its exercise, recollect that I, too, have a heart of flesh.”

And in continuation of this idea I will add the words of Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania :

“The pleadings of relatives, friends and humanitarians must be heard and duly considered on the one hand, and on the other the action and decision of the courts, and in many cases the earnest protests of either sincere or malicious prosecutors. And after his decision is fairly given in favor of an unfortunate convict, the Executive must, in almost every case, be prepared to encounter acrimonious criticism from parties who have never given the subject one moment's consideration.”

Yet to guard against fraud, as well upon the Executive as upon the people, to secure a full and fair hearing of the application, and, especially, to avoid the very appearance of secrecy, or an attempt at concealment, upon which the public always look with a pardonable suspicion, I recommend that a law be enacted requiring, in all cases of applications to the Governor for pardon, the service of a notice upon the prosecuting attorney of the county where the prisoner was convicted, and the same to be published in such manner as to ensure general publicity. Such notice should give the name of the applicant and of the prisoner, state the time and place at which, and the crime for which, the prisoner was convicted. And it should be made the duty of said attorney to report officially to the Governor the facts of the case, together with any

aggravating or extenuating circumstances; and of the Governor, to require due proof of the service and publication of such notice before entertaining the application, and to hear and consider such report and such allegations as may be offered for or against the granting of the application.

REFORM SCHOOL.

I take abiding satisfaction in laying before you the Report of the Board of Managers and that of the Superintendent of the State Reform School. I may have been thought too sanguine in my expressions of hope and expectations heretofore made of the results of this school, but you will find them fully verified in these reports which, from my own observations and information, I am confident are not too highly colored. Of fifty-eight boys discharged from this school, thirty-two of whom have now been out more than a year, but a single one has been returned, while the balance, say the managers, are "conducting themselves in such a manner as to make us *very glad for some of them and hopeful for all.*" And out of what material have these promising boys and exemplary young men been reconstructed, let the same authorities answer: "They were just such a company of boys as you would make up out of the same number of bad boys in our towns and cities, arrested by the police and sent up for larceny and other juvenile offences."

When we contemplate the aggregate of the crime, the agony and the misery that the training of these fifty-eight boys alone shall, in the long future, prevent, who will regret the expense, aye, who will not thank God for the grand results. The school is much over-crowded, one hundred boys in one family, all kept in one room, and sleeping in the same dormitory. While sanitary laws are thus violated, it is surprising that the health of the inmates has been so uniformly good, and bespeaks careful attention to their exercise, diet and cleanliness.

Besides another family building, so much needed, that the

boys may be divided, the school requires shops and a laundry. I know that you will cheerfully aid the school to the extent of the resources at your command.

PRISON ASSOCIATION.

The National Prison Association of the United States for the prevention and repression of crime, including penal and reformatory treatment, will hold its second annual meeting at Baltimore, on the 23d instant. Commissioners from every State in the Union are expected to be present. It is suggested, very properly, that the Legislature of Minnesota authorize the appointment of one or more commissioners to represent the State in this association, the object of which is so commendable.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

The official reports of the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, and of the Hospital for the Insane, soon to be laid before you, show that the work of these institutions has been, during the past year, as heretofore, well and successfully done. The former has continued to teach the dumb to speak, and to "open the eyes of the blind as with the finger of light," while the latter often calls prostrate reason back to her throne and rescues the soul from a condition worse than death. In both establishments the health, happiness and general well-being of all receive the most careful attention. As the numbers of the afflicted classes who enjoy the care of these benevolent institutions increase, their humane mission is more highly appreciated, until they are rightly considered indispensable to a Christian community.

The Institute and the Hospital are each greatly in want of enlarged accommodations, which the authority lately conferred will enable you readily to provide. I ask for all the wants of these great charities, your most solicitous consideration.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

I submit the following statement in relation to common schools for the year ending September 30, 1872 :

Total receipts from all sources, including balances	
on hand at commencement of the fiscal year,	\$954,182 96
Total expenditures,	990,936 08
Amount derived from permanent school fund,	162,264 00
Amount derived from taxation and other sources,	791,918 96
Whole number of teachers employed during the	
year,	4,712

Of these 3,056 were females, and 1,656 males. There are in the State over 180,000 children of school age, about 120,000, or 67 per cent., of whom attended the common schools during the year; while about 5,000, or 3 per cent., were attending private schools. This shows that 30 per cent., or 55,000, of the children of school age did not attend school during the year. But the Superintendent estimates that the number of our population under fifteen years of age, not enrolled in some school during the year, public or private, is less than 6 per cent.

The Common School Fund now amounts to \$2,780,555.32, and has been wholly created during the last twelve years from the sale of land donated to us by the General Government, being one-eighteenth of the entire area of the public lands in the State.

Should the remainder of the grant be converted into money to as good advantage as has been the case heretofore, the fund will exceed \$15,000,000. It is now in amount the fifth school fund in the United States.

These facts show the great proportions to which our school system has grown, young as is the commonwealth. For further details and much valuable information, I must refer you to the perspicuous and interesting report of the Superintendent. Happily our school law is in a very acceptable condition, and but few amendments are deemed necessary.

I cannot forbear to say that, to the faithful public officer who has, during the last twelve years, had control of the school lands, and to whose efforts the magnitude of the present fund is largely due, the people of Minnesota are much indebted, and that his name and services will be perpetually associated

with the prosperity of our Common Schools, and deserves to be cherished and remembered by all the thousands yet to enjoy their benefits.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The report of the president of the State Normal Board of Instruction, with accompanying documents, presents the usual statistical details in respect to these institutions, and your attention is requested to the facts and recommendations therein contained. That our State has been liberal in its policy towards these schools, is questioned by none. The interest which is felt by our people, in the object for which they were established and have been maintained, has been well attested by the pecuniary support given them. Their object is noble and they have done much good. The wisdom or unwisdom of the original provision which called these schools into being, it is profitless to discuss. We have the schools, and there is no good reason to doubt that they may be made of immense benefit to the cause of education in Minnesota. They are forces for the promotion of general intelligence, and the problem to be considered in respect to them, is: How can they be most economically managed, without impairing their usefulness? At present they are under control, by statute, of a State Board and *three* local boards. The State Board consists of seven members and the local boards have each three members. In addition, each school has a treasurer. Thus the services of sixteen men are more or less in requisition for the management of these institutions, whose expenses in attendance upon the meetings of the boards, and in the performance of other duties, are a public charge.

If the Normal Schools are chiefly of local importance, then, for each, there should be a local board, to which should be confided their control. These boards might make their separate regulations and individual annual reports. But if, on the other hand, these schools are to be considered as a unit, each one being a part of equal importance and in every respect upon an equal footing with the others, and all belonging to,

and employed for the State, then it may be questioned whether the three might not be better managed by one State board, as is the case in some other States. I am confident that the time is fully come when the organic law relating to Normal Schools should be changed. There are many things in respect to them that we have learned from experience.

I suggest that the entire responsibility in regard to them be intrusted to a board numbering not more than five, acting under such restrictions as will insure uniformity and efficiency; that until, as is hoped will ultimately be the case, these schools can be supported by a fund of their own, an annual appropriation be made to cover the current expenses of all; and that out of this appropriation a certain specified sum be allowed annually to defray the expenses incident to the holding of board meetings and the making of visitations by members of the board to them, the remainder being divided between the three schools and expended under the sole direction of the board. The schools have necessarily a plan and course of study, and these should be uniform. They have, naturally, each the same number of classes, and, consequently, should have about the same number of teachers: directness and uniformity are important to their general efficiency.

So long as the local boards exist, cases must occur where, from considerations of local matters, a bias will be given these schools calculated to render them subservient to local interests, to impair their general efficiency, and make them more expensive to the State. Under the exclusive management of a central board, composed of men not subject to local influences, one or two of whom should be required to give the necessary time to a personal supervision of the work, receiving such reasonable compensation therefor as to afford to do it well, I feel that the Normal Schools would soon emerge from much of the jealousy and prejudice that now attaches to them as local institutions claiming support from public funds, and take on a broader and more general usefulness.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

The reports of the Board of Regents and of the President of the State University, which will be laid before you, show as high a degree of prosperity as can reasonably be expected with its present limited accommodations and available funds. It has an able corps of officers and professors who are struggling under adverse circumstances to make the institution what it was intended by its founders to be, and what the honor and interests of the State demand it shall soon become—a genuine University, toward which the entire educational system of the State should point, and in which it should culminate. The landed endowment of the University, its extent considered, is a generous one, and promises to go far toward providing a liberal support in the future, but at present it does not yield, with even the strictest economy, revenue sufficient to defray current expenses without embarrassment, while no part of the permanent fund can be used for building purposes. The University building is not only ill-contrived and very inconvenient, but the demands of the institution have entirely outgrown its capacity. When the school was opened in October, 1867, the building was sadly out of condition, and has required heavy annual repairs ever since. Yet the entire amount appropriated to the University by the State for buildings and repairs, since its original construction under the old regime in 1857–1858, is but \$25,000, much less than any of the other State institutions have had in the meantime.

The success of the University is retarded by another circumstance. It seems to be well understood throughout the State that board and lodging accommodations are more difficult to obtain and more expensive in the vicinity of the University than at any other point, offering good educational advantages, in the State. It appears to be especially difficult for young lady students, having no relatives in the University town, to obtain suitable shelter at prices within the reach of moderate means, and it is in consequence of this fact that the

proportionate attendance of young women is reported to be diminishing.

The great and permanent success of the University demands that its classes be constantly reinforced from the ranks of the common people, and chiefly by the sons and daughters of farmers. It is unlike the long established, wealthy and renowned colleges which draw their students from among the rich, and at which to educate a son it is known to cost a fortune. Should the community in which the institution is located, and which, from the honor reflected as well as from the educational and other advantages flowing from such location, is more deeply interested in its prosperity than any other community, take no action to abate the evil, it will become the imperative duty of the State to devise some remedy. To one liberal citizen of Minneapolis the State is indebted, not only for his long continued and efficient services in behalf of the University, but also that he has generously invested a portion of his private means in the erection of much needed tenements for the use of students.

No great University has ever been built up without the co-operation of generous citizens who lay upon its altars noble gifts from their private fortunes. As the class of wealthy and public spirited men becomes more numerous in our young commonwealth, it is to be hoped that these beneficent examples will multiply.

Measures should be taken looking to the increase of the permanent revenue of the University, if we hope for high attainment. Congress should be petitioned to equalize between the States the Agricultural College grant of 1862, which was distributed to the great disadvantage of the new States. I would also respectfully suggest that the Fort Snelling Military Reservation is no longer needed for military purposes, and that Congress be memorialized to render it subservient to the purposes of peace by donating it to the State for the benefit of her University.

HORACE AUSTIN.

APPENDIX.

CROPS OF 1872.

An estimate made from official data, affords the following approximation to the product of the three leading cereals for the year 1872 :

Wheat,	- - - -	25,000,000 bushels.
Oats,	- - - -	17,750,000 “
Corn,	- - - -	7,557,800 “

Minnesota, with an agricultural age of but fourteen years, has already won a position among the first grain-growing States of the Union. To show the varied capacities of her soil and climate, especially in a direction in which grave doubts have been entertained, it is sufficient to state that the official reports of township assessors exhibit the following results of fruit culture for the year 1871 :

Number of apple trees growing,	-	999,002
Bushels of apples produced	- -	30,872

The agricultural interests of the State are much promoted by the aid and encouragement afforded by the State Agricultural Society and its auxiliaries, in the several counties of the State. These societies are aided by an annual appropriation by the State, on condition of their holding an annual fair and reporting proceedings. Thus encouraged, the number and usefulness of these societies are rapidly increasing.

The last report of the State Agricultural Society shows that no less than thirty-seven of these county societies held fairs during 1872, and have duly filed the required reports with the parent society. The evidences of the salutary results produced by this organized encouragement of agriculture are uniform, and conclusive of the wisdom of its adoption.

LOGS AND LUMBER.

Logs scaled in the First District (St. Croix River) during the year 1872 :

Stillwater,	-	-	-	199,456,338 feet.
Marine,	-	-	-	252,422 "
Taylor's Falls,	-	-	-	444,154 "
Arcola,	-	-	-	178,844 "
Osceola,	-	-	-	155,487 "
Total amount scaled,				200,347,246 feet.
Logs sawed but not scaled, estimated at				7,009,112 feet.
Making a total of,				207,356,358 feet.

Logs scaled in the Second District (Mississippi Valley) during the year 1872 :

Minneapolis,	-	-	-	142,791,850 feet.
Clear Water,	-	-	-	615,780 "
Elk River,	-	-	-	782,330 "
Brainerd,	-	-	-	119,370 "
St. Cloud,	-	-	-	822,180 "
Monticello,	-	-	-	439,700 "
Champlin,	-	-	-	214,410 "
Manomin,	-	-	-	458,140 "
Anoka,	-	-	-	117,680 "
St. Francis,	-	-	-	173,610 "
Newport,	-	-	-	37,200 "
Total amount scaled,				146,572,250 feet.
Logs sawed but not scaled, estimated at				33,150,000 feet.
Making a total of				179,722,250 feet.

The Surveyor General of logs of the Sixth District (Duluth) reports that he scaled in the last year 1,200,200 feet. He reports the log crop of the district at between seven and eight million feet.

The Third, Fourth, and Fifth Districts have not reported. Their lumber products, however, are very light.

POPULATION OF MINNESOTA, JANUARY 1, 1873.

As estimated from the school returns and other official data.

Aitkin.....	250	Meeker.....	7,930
Anoka.....	4,780	Mille Lac.....	1,270
Becker.....	800	Morrison.....	2,390
Beltrami.....	160	Mower.....	11,450
Benton.....	1,885	Murray.....	530
Big Stone.....	75	Nicollet.....	9,990
Blue Earth.....	20,600	Nobles.....	1,260
Brown.....	8,950	Olmsted.....	19,975
Carlton.....	450	Otter Tail.....	6,010
Carver.....	12,400	Pembina.....	70
Cass.....	450	Pine.....	906
Chippewa.....	1,640	Pope.....	2,930
Chisago.....	6,200	Ramsey.....	31,170
Clay.....	1,200	Redwood.....	1,550
Cottonwood.....	1,400	Renville.....	4,096
Crow Wing.....	1,500	Rice.....	18,669
Dakota.....	16,330	Rock.....	560
Dodge.....	9,162	Scott.....	12,159
Douglass.....	8,214	Sherburne.....	2,643
Faribault.....	12,049	Sibley.....	7,957
Fillmore.....	26,314	Stearns.....	16,480
Freeborn.....	12,859	Steele.....	8,586
Goodhue.....	24,123	Stevens.....	2,486
Grant.....	580	St. Louis.....	6,650
Hennepin.....	37,485	Todd.....	3,900
Houston.....	19,250	Traverse.....	15
Isanti.....	3,072	Wabasha.....	17,104
Itasca.....	100	Wadena.....	6
Jackson.....	2,680	Waseca.....	8,470
Kanabec.....	90	Washington.....	13,520
Kandiyohi.....	7,422	Watsonwan.....	6,640
Lac qui Parle.....	480	Wilkin.....	350
Lake.....	160	Winona.....	23,980
Le Sueur.....	13,124	Wright.....	10,644
Lyon.....	620		
Martin.....	4,556	Total,	531,330
McLeod.....	7,574		

On the first day of June, 1870, the population of the State, as shown by the United States census returns, was 439,706. The increase in two years and seven months has been 91,624, or 20.8 per cent.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Pursuant to an act approved March 2d, 1866, appointing a Board of Trustees to locate the Hospital for the Insane, and

to provide for the organization and opening of said hospital, a tract of land consisting of 210 acres, situate one mile south of St. Peter, was selected for the permanent location, and the old hotel building in St. Peter, known as the "Ewing House," was purchased and remodeled for temporary use, at a cost of \$10,437.84, and on the 12th of December, 1866, under the medical superintendency of Dr. Samuel E. Shantz, was opened for patients. Dr. Shantz died August 22d, 1868, and in November following was succeeded by Dr. Cyrus K. Bartlett, who still remains in charge.

A new building for temporary use was erected in the summer of 1867, at a cost of \$9,675.17.

Of the permanent hospital, two sections and return wings have been built and furnished and are now occupied. The basement of the center building has also been completed. This work, together with the laundry, engine-house, heating apparatus, &c., &c., &c., has been accomplished at an expense of \$270,420.

The farm now numbers 341 acres, 131 acres having been added to the original tract. The first 210 acres were presented by citizens of St. Peter to the State, and the balance purchased by the trustees, for which they paid \$2,002.50.

The cost to the State for temporary buildings and improvements thereon, has been \$20,113, and for the farm, permanent buildings and all other improvements, including barns, farm stock and machinery, brick-yard, household furniture, &c., &c., \$298,420.

In Massachusetts, where the number of insane has been carefully ascertained, the proportion is 1 to every 400. This ratio would give Minnesota about 1,300 insane persons; whereas the Superintendent estimates that our insane population will not exceed 450 of all grades.

The following table from the Superintendent's Report, giving the "admissions and discharges from the beginning of hospital," will be found of interest:

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Admitted since opening.....	363	311	674
Discharged, recovered.....	115	90	205
Discharged, improved.....	53	53	106
Discharged, unimproved.....	11	9	20
Not proper subjects.....	2	2	4
Died.....	53	39	92
Remaining at end of year.....	129	118	247

Of the whole number, 674, the United States furnishes 246—ten only being natives of Minnesota. Ireland gave us 91 and Germany 88, while France is only represented by 1. England is credited with 18, Canada with 24, Norway with 76, Sweden with 41, and 27 are marked as “unknown” as to their birth-place. The balance, 62, came from various foreign countries. Seventy-five of those furnished by the United States, came from New York State.

The largest number of admissions occur between the ages of 25 and 30. The number of persons of that age may be larger than of any other, thus naturally accounting for the excess; but the proportion can not be very much greater for a term of five years before or after, and the relative number of admissions is quite different.

MINNESOTA INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, AND THE BLIND.

On the 30th day of November, 1872, closed the record of the first ten scholastic years in the history of this State institution.

Every decade in the history of such an enterprise must afford ample material for reflection, suggestion, and statistical compilation.

The following is of general interest:

The whole number of deaf-mutes who have attended this school is one hundred and one.

The whole number of uneducated deaf and dumb in the State who have not attended school is eighty-eight.

The whole number of blind children who have attended the school is eighteen, and nineteen are known to be in the State who have not attended any school for the blind.

Thirty-four counties are represented, or have been, in the institution.

Thirty-six counties have each one or more deaf and dumb children who have not attended school at all.

Twenty-five counties have as many, or more deaf-mute children *uneducated*, as they have had representatives in school.

Thirty-two counties, having so far as heard from no deaf-mutes at all, contain a population of 20,330, by the last census, while Rice County with only 16,090, has had almost one pupil to every thousand inhabitants—an unusually large proportion.

Fourteen different nations are represented by the pupils in attendance. Considerably more than one-half are of foreign origin. The three most numerous classes are the Americans, the Germans, and the Irish.

In ten years the increase of deaf-mutes in attendance has been as one to eight and a quarter, and of the blind in seven years as one to four.

The average annual expense per pupil for the last ten years has been \$224.80, a very low rate when compared with charges made in other institutions of this kind.

The assigned causes of deafness in one hundred and one cases are as follows:

Congenital, 34; scarlet fever, 17; brain fever, 10; typhoid fever, 7; scrofula, 7; fever, 8; cold in head, 3; measles, 3; fall, 3; unknown, 2; dropsy, 2; fits, 2; typhoid pneumonia, 2; whooping cough, 1.

The age at which deafness occurs is chiefly in infancy. Fully seventy per cent. of the pupils in this institution were either cases of congenital deafness or hearing was lost in infancy, so that no facility was obtained in the use of the vocal organs.

No instances of malformation in the organs of speech have been observed.

About ten per cent. of the pupils are semi-mutes. These having had hearing for a time, retain some knowledge of the power and use of the vocal organs, and hence are proper subjects for receiving instruction in articulation and lip reading.

From one-half to three-fourths of the cases of deafness are congenital. One high authority makes three-fifths of the cases as congenital, but in this institution only one-third are congenitally deaf.

In six cases out of thirty-four congenital deaf-mutes, the parents were own cousins when they were married; and in two cases out of the six, there are still other children in the family who are either deaf and dumb or blind. Of these six, two are Germans, two Norwegians, one Irish, and one American.

These statistics are too limited to establish any great general principle, but they plainly intimate that consanguinity in the parents had something to do in causing deafness in one-fifth of the congenital deaf-mutes in this institution. Were it necessary, "volumes of statistics might be compiled to show the disastrous results of the intermarriage of near relatives, in inducing not only congenital deafness, but blindness, insanity, and more often than either, idiocy."

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

This institution was opened in January, 1868. It is located in Ramsey County, about three miles from the State Capitol building, on the "old St. Paul and St. Anthony road." The site consists of sixty-three acres of land, for which, with the buildings and improvements upon it at the time of purchase, the State paid \$17,000, of which amount the city of St. Paul contributed \$5,000. There have been expended since the original purchase, in the erection of buildings, fencing, purchase of furniture, stock, tools and implements, &c., &c., \$41,155. Whole amount expended from the first for real and personal property, now on hand, \$58,145. The whole amount appropriated for all purposes, from the State Treasury, for the State Reform School, since its inception, has been \$86,559.87.

There have been committed to this institution since its opening, by the courts, 177 juvenile offenders; of these 58 have been discharged as reformed, and are showing, by their

conduct, the beneficial effect its discipline has had upon them. A good school is kept constantly in session, and all the inmates are required to be in school half of each day.

The work on the farm and in the garden is performed by the boys; also all the domestic labor of the establishment. There is a tailor shop, where, with the direction of a seamstress, the boys make all the clothing of the inmates.

The object of the institution is not alone to reform the character of the inmates, but as far as possible to qualify them for useful employments. In pursuance of this object, shops are being introduced in which such of the boys as are old enough may have the opportunity of learning trades. There are two shops carried on at present, a shoe shop and a tin shop, in each of which is employed a competent foreman, and under their instruction a number of the boys have acquired a good degree of knowledge of these branches of mechanical labor.

STATE PRISON.

This institution was located at Stillwater in 1849, by the General Government, and maintained as a Territorial Prison until the admission of the State, since which time the grounds have been enlarged, and new and substantial buildings erected at a cost of \$123,500. Since the establishment of the prison there has been confined 369 convicts. Of this number, 355 were white males, 13 colored males, and one white female. Number of deaths since organization, 10.

The highest number of convicts confined during the past	
year has been	99
Lowest number during the year,	85
Average number during the year,	92
Whole number confined Dec. 1, 1872,	87
Number received during the year,	59

Of this number, 43 were committed for crimes against this State, and 16 for crimes against the United States.

Whole number confined during the year,	146
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There have been discharged as follows :

Pardoned by President of United States,	-	-	1
“ “ order of Secretary of War,	-	-	1
“ “ order of Supreme Court,	-	-	1
“ “ order of Major General Hancock,	-	-	9
“ “ Governor of this State,	-	-	10
Discharged on full term of sentence,	-	-	5
Discharged on expiration of sentence, less full amount of time allowed by law for good conduct,	-	-	20
Discharged on expiration of sentence, less a portion of time allowed by Board of Inspectors for good behavior a portion of time,	-	-	5
Died,	-	-	2
Escaped,	-	-	1
			<hr/> 56
Leaving number at this date, Dec. 1, 1872,	-	-	90

Of the above number there were confined for murder, 14; manslaughter, 8; assault with intent to do bodily harm, 6; burglary and larceny, 32; desertion and theft, 11; forgery and counterfeiting, 5; various other crimes, 14.

Convict labor is leased at 45 cents per day, making earnings of prison for the year, \$14,973; expenses, \$30,485.98; actual cost to the State for the year, \$15,512.98; average number of convicts during year, 92; cost per man, \$168.61. Showing \$46.39 less than the average cost per man in other prisons in the country, as well as 15-7 cents per diem advance over the average prices obtained for convict labor in other States.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS FOR 1872.

No. of organized counties in the State,	-	-	66
No. of organized school districts in the State,	-	-	2,933
No. of districts reporting,	-	-	2,836
No. of persons in the State between 5 and 21 years of age,	-	-	180,020
No. attending public schools,	-	-	120,352
No. attending private schools,	-	-	4,285
Total number attending school,	-	-	124,637

It is estimated that of the whole number of schoolable persons in the State, between 5 and 15 years of age, not to exceed 6 per cent. were non-attendants at school for the entire year.

The per cent. of non-attendance of the schoolable population of the State, entitled to the benefits of the apportionment of the school-fund, was about 30 per cent.

No. pupils attending winter schools,	-	-	91,795
No. pupils attending summer schools,	-	-	77,733
No. of winter schools,	-	-	2,354
No. of summer schools,	-	-	2,358
No. of male teachers,	-	-	1,656
No. of female teachers,	-	-	3,056
Average wages of male teachers,	-	-	\$37.39
Average wages of female teachers,	-	-	\$24.57
Amount paid teachers' wages,	-	-	\$547,948.09
No. of school-houses in the State,	-	-	2,470
Value of the school-houses in the State,	-	-	\$1,783,326.43
No. school-houses built during the year,	-	-	229
And their value,	-	-	\$150,155.62
Amount received from school-fund within the year,	-	-	\$272,874.45
Amount realized from taxes voted by the districts,	-	-	\$631,459.31
Whole amount expended for school purposes in	-	-	
1872,	-	-	\$990,936.08

Total number of acres of school land sold, 413,364.14, at an average of \$6.15.5 per acre, producing \$2,544,434.48.

Total amount of permanent school fund, Nov. 30, 1872, \$2,780,555.32.

The total estimated number of acres of school land in the State when her whole area shall be surveyed, will be, in round numbers, 2,986,000; and should it sell at the average price per acre as that already sold, it will produce the sum of \$18,378,830. This sum invested at 7 per cent., will produce \$1,286,518.10.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The First State Normal School is located at the city of Winona. It was first opened for pupils in the year 1860, but

in 1832 was suspended, and was not re-opened until November, 1864, since which time it has graduated 143 pupils. The attendance during the past year was as follows :

Normal Department,	-	-	-	-	-	239
Model Department,	-	-	-	-	-	301
Commercial Class,	-	-	-	-	-	54
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	594

There are eleven teachers, including the Principal, employed in this school, and sixty-two children of the State Soldiers' Orphans' Home, which is located at Winona, are being gratuitously instructed there.

Cost of grounds and buildings,	-	-	\$123,464.38
Cost of furniture, furnaces, &c.,	-	-	10,698.27
Total,	-	-	\$134,162.63

The Second State Normal School, located at Mankato, was opened for the reception of pupils in October, 1868. Its graduates number 43, and its attendance during the last year 254—204 in the Normal, and 50 in the Model Department. Number of teachers employed, including Principal, 7. The entire cost of grounds, buildings and furniture of this institution was \$49,968.82.

The Third State Normal School is located at St. Cloud, and was opened for the reception of pupils in September, 1869. A building originally erected for hotel purposes was purchased and fitted up for the temporary use of the school, at an expense of \$6,774.52. Of the permanent building only the basement has been built, at a cost of \$9,495.55. The total number of pupils in attendance within the last year was 178—in the Normal Department 79, and in the Model 99. The whole number graduated since the school opened is 35. The board of instruction numbers five, including the Principal.

Total expense for grounds, buildings and furniture up to the close of the last fiscal year (for the three schools,) \$200,401.52. Total number of graduates, 221.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

This institution was originally incorporated by an act of the Territorial Legislature, dated February 13th, 1851, and located "at or near the Falls of St. Anthony." The usual grant of University lands was made by the General Government about the same time.

The Constitution of the State, adopted October 13, 1857, confirmed the location, and declared the said institution to be THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA (art. 8, sec. 4.) Nothing was immediately done with reference to the opening of the University, and the commercial revulsion of 1857-8, followed by the great rebellion and by the Indian war, delayed it for many years. At length, on the 13th of February, 1868, a law was enacted re-organizing the University and establishing an Agricultural College therein; and also granting to it the income to be derived from the Congressional land grant of 1862, for the benefit of Colleges of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.

A preparatory department was opened in October, 1867, and two years later the University Faculty was elected. From the law referred to as modified in some details by subsequent legislation, the present organization of the institution is derived. The general control is vested in a board of Regents who form a body corporate and are clothed with ample and appropriate powers. The Governor of the State, the State Superintendent of Education and the President of the University are members *ex-officio*.

The endowment consists wholly of land granted by the nation, of which portions have been sold. The present condition of the fund is nearly as follows:

Whole number of acres granted,	-	-	202,083
Minimum value, (estimated)	-	-	\$920,000
Acres sold to pay old debt, (about)	-	-	14,000
Acres sold for permanent fund,	-	-	27,309
Total purchase money,	-	-	\$154,552
Paid for experimental farm,	-	-	\$8,000

Permanent fund at interest, - - - - -	\$146,552
Acres of land located, "double minimum," (about)	25,000
No. of acres unsold, (about) - - - - -	135,000

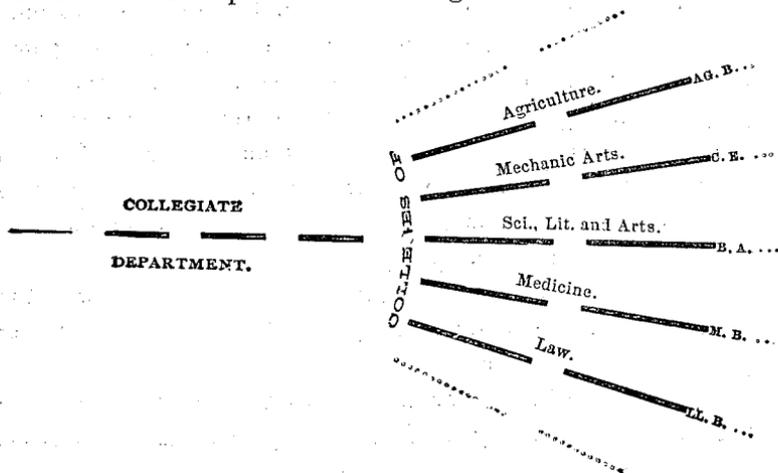
The organic law gives the Board of Regents authority to establish any desired number of departments or colleges, specifying, however, these:

- "A DEPARTMENT OF ELEMENTARY INSTRUCTION;
- "A COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE AND THE ARTS;
- "A COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE;
- "A COLLEGE OF MECHANIC ARTS;
- "A COLLEGE OF MEDICINE;
- "A COLLEGE OF LAW."

The four departments first named have been organized; others will be put into operation as means permit.

An apparent novelty in the organization of this University is the separation of the Freshman and Sophomore classes from the University Colleges proper, and the declared intention of dropping off the work of the first two years of the usual college course to the fitting schools, so soon as may be practicable, in order to liberate the University eventually to carry on her proper work. Meantime the *University begins wherever the public high schools leave off.*

The following diagram suggests, though inadequately, the relations of the departments or colleges:



The corps of instruction consists at present, in addition to the President, of six professors, one preceptress with the rank of assistant professor, and five instructors, in all thirteen persons.

There is an excellent library of 6,000 volumes. An alphabetical catalogue of authors has been printed.

The supply of chemical and physical apparatus, though small, was well selected, and is very useful. There is a small but valuable collection of sponges, shells and corals. A lot of 500 models, very serviceable for illustration in physical science, has been donated by the United States Patent Office, and the War Department has furnished 120 stand of arms and accoutrements for the use of the military corps. The same department has detailed an officer of the army to give the military instruction, First Lieutenant Eli L. Huggins, Second Artillery, who is now on duty.

The courses of study offered in the literary department are three, called Classical, Scientific and Literary, and lead to corresponding degrees of B. A., B. S. and B. L. The classical course is essentially that of the New-England colleges. The scientific course replaces Greek with the sciences, and offers either English or modern languages in lieu of Latin. The literary course offers, along with the mathematics, &c., any two languages except the Greek.

The College of the Mechanic Arts offers two technical courses; one in civil engineering, the other in mechanical engineering, each running two years. The elementary preparation for these courses is got in the scientific course of the collegiate department, the common feeder of all the University Colleges. The same remark will apply to the College of Agriculture, in which, however, no distinction of courses has been made.

There is reason to believe that the General Government will soon increase the endowment of 1862 for agricultural and polytechnic education.

The first annual commencement of the University will be held on the 27th day of June, 1873, and the first annual

calendar will be issued about that time. By permission of the Regents, an almanac has been issued annually, which, although not an official document, contains much of the information usually found in college catalogues. It also contains much other valuable educational and statistical matter.

By an act of the Legislature, approved March 4, 1872, the University was entrusted with the Geological and Natural History Surveys of the State. The former has been begun by Professor N. H. Winchell, whose preliminary report is printed as part of the Report of the Board of Regents. Circulars and information may be obtained of the President of the University, Prof. William W. Folwell, at St. Anthony Falls, Minn.