

free Government of its birthright of free territory, and to blast it with the withering curse of Human Slavery. Through the Territorial period he was a witness of the struggle which culminated in the triumph of free principles, in the admission of Kansas under the Wyandotte Constitution, on the 29th of January, 1861. Simultaneous with the occurrence of that event, he, with General Web. Wilder and others, had succeeded in establishing a Free-State newspaper at Leavenworth, *The Leavenworth Daily Conservative*. It was an extra of that paper which he was enabled to take with him to Lawrence to announce to the Territorial Legislature the signing of the act of admission. Everywhere in the Territory the rejoicing of the people was intense. At Leavenworth the old cannon, "Kickapoo," was placed upon the esplanade, and loaded with copies of the "bogus statutes;" and they were fired across the river into Missouri, or as far in that direction as gunpowder would carry them. It is now in every way appropriate that the people of Kansas should meet to rejoice in the fact that the State has, in its first twenty-five years, achieved a distinction worthy the trials and sacrifices of its founders.

#### ADDRESS OF LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR A. P. RIDDLE.

Colonel Anthony then introduced Hon. A. P. Riddle, Lieutenant Governor of the State, who delivered the following historical address:

##### THE SENATE OF KANSAS.

*Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:* The force of custom compels me to say, as all other speakers say, that it is with great reluctance that I appear here in response to the invitation of your committee, to address you upon the subject of "The Senate of the State of Kansas;" but I am almost tempted to rejoice at the opportunity afforded to me to in part revenge myself upon the honorable Senators for days of eloquence with which they have deluged me; for, unlike the presiding officer of the more numerous body of our State Legislature, I am debarred from the privilege of addressing the body over which I have the honor to preside. I hope they will be as orderly under the infliction they are about to suffer as it is possible for them to be, and not interrupt the proceedings by appeals to the chair, or to "ask the gentleman a question."

The subject assigned to me is one upon which I feel myself incompetent to do justice in the short time at my command. I can but briefly allude to a few of the most striking points.

The Wyandotte Constitution, framed in 1859, under which the State was admitted, provided that Topeka should be the temporary seat of government. Pursuant to proclamation of the Governor, the first Legislature assembled at 12 o'clock, noon, on March 26, 1861. The Senate met in the third story of what was then called the Ritchie block, corner of Sixth street and Kansas avenue, where Rowley's drug store now stands. The House met in the Congregational church. The Governor's office was in a room on the second floor, immediately under the Senate chamber. This building was burned in 1870.

The Senate was called to order by the first Lieutenant Governor of the State, Joseph P. Root, of Wyandotte. Mr. Root was a native of Massachusetts, came to the State during the time of the border troubles, was several times a member of the Territorial Council, was a member of the Topeka Constitutional Convention, and a

delegate to the first Republican convention held in the State, at Osawatomie, in 1859, and which was addressed by Horace Greeley. He was subsequently a surgeon in the army, and United States Minister to Chili. He died during the past year, at his home in Wyandotte.

There were twenty-five members of that first Senate. They were mostly chosen from among those responsible for the existence of the young State under whose Constitution they had assembled. The greater number were immigrants of '56 — men who come here under the impulse of the anti-slavery agitation, whose purpose was to assist the Free-State cause. In this respect they differed from the immigrants of later years, whose ruling motive was a desire to better their own circumstances. It is a remarkable fact that very few of the immigrants of '56 ever became wealthy. Those who are yet living are nearly all poor men, and except as their names are connected with the events of the Free-State troubles, most of them have been forgotten.

Among the members of that first Senate was Thomas A. Osborn, then of Doniphan county, a native of Pennsylvania, and at that time but twenty-four years of age. One of the first indications of his coming greatness of which I can find any trace in our history, is that, while foreman of the *Herald of Freedom* at Lawrence, he had ably filled the editor's chair during a temporary absence of his chief. This was in 1858. Soon afterward he was elected a member of the Territorial Council from the First District. Subsequent to his service as a member of the first Senate, he was elected the second Lieutenant Governor; he was appointed United States Marshal for the District of Kansas, in 1864, became Governor in 1873, and subsequently served his country creditably as United States Minister to Chili, and afterward in the same capacity to Brazil. That he escaped drowning by shipwreck on his return home from that country, we hope does not have the grim significance alluded to in *The Tempest*.

Another member of that Senate was John A. Martin, then, as now, of Atchison county, a native of Pennsylvania, and but twenty-three years of age. He, too, received his first lessons in statecraft in that great school, the print shop. After one year's service he resigned, to enter the army. That Senator Martin subsequently earned a Colonel's commission, and more lately became Governor of the State, are facts now become a part of well-known history.

The vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Senator Martin, was filled by the election of John J. Ingalls, who up to this time had been Secretary of the body of which he was chosen a member. He was a native of Massachusetts, but twenty-six years of age, a lawyer by profession; but having served for three years in the sanctum of the *Atchison Champion*, it is no wonder that he achieved subsequent distinction, and is now serving his State for the third term in the Senate of the United States, and is enjoying the reputation of having been one of the most brilliant contributors to the *Kansas Magazine*.

P. P. Elder was Senator from Franklin county, and has many times since been a member of the Legislature, and was once Speaker of the House of Representatives, and once President of the Senate.

S. N. Wood, one of the earliest and most active of the Free-State settlers, represented the Thirteenth District, then the most western in the State, his residence being at Council Grove. He, too, has been somewhat addicted to the newspaper business, and he, too, has figured in politics for a considerable share of his spare time since '61, and was at one time Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Samuel Lappin was Senator from Nemaha, subsequently became State Treasurer; has been the theme of much newspaper writing, and is now a resident of Norton county.

Otis B. Gunn, of Wyandotte, Senator from the Eighth District, was afterward Major of the 10th Kansas, and more lately one of the earliest organizers of what is now the greatest corporation in the State, the Santa Fé Railroad Company.

J. C. Burnett, Senator from the Ninth District, hailed from the old town of Marmaton, in Bourbon county. He was a native of Vermont, a lawyer, thirty-five years of age, and had previously been a member of the Wyandotte Convention. He is now employed in the office of the State Treasurer.

E. P. Bancroft, who represented the Twelfth District, Emporia being his home, was a native of New York, and 32 years of age. This, I believe, is the first instance where that truthful and useful class of citizens known as land agents, was represented in the Legislature. Mr. Bancroft was nominated for Lieutenant Governor under the Leavenworth Constitution in 1858. Subsequent to his service as Senator, he served in the army, attaining the rank of Major in the Ninth Kansas. For many years he was prominent in the politics of the State, and has seen much service in the newspaper field. The seat of Senator Bancroft was one of those declared vacant on March 1, 1862, because he had accepted a commission in the volunteer service. Mr. Bancroft, as secretary of the town company, also made the first map of what is now the great city of Wichita.

John F. Broadhead, Senator from the Ninth District, lived in Mound City, came from New York, and was a lawyer. He afterwards served as Captain in the Tenth Kansas. His was one of the seats declared vacant on March 1, 1862. In subsequent sessions of the Legislature he appears as a farmer—one of the many indications handed down to us by history to show that "practicing at the law" was not always profitable, and that the peaceful pleasures of the farm afford allurements which even lawyers at times must yield to.

Samuel D. Houston, of Manhattan, Senator from the Fourth District, was a farmer, hailing from Ohio. He had been a member of the first Territorial House of Representatives, and was a member of the Wyandotte Convention.

At the next session of the Legislature, the Senate assembled at the same place, on January 14, 1862. Some changes had occurred in the Senate by this time. One of these, the election of Ingalls, has already been alluded to. Another change was the election of Cyrus K. Holliday, one of the founders of Topeka. During Territorial days he was several times a member of the Legislature, and a prominent man in Free-State circles. He was afterwards Adjutant General, and his report for 1864 contains an ably written history of the Price Raid. He has since been a member of the Legislature, and has filled other political trusts. He is now probably the most wealthy and prominent railroad magnate of Kansas.

In 1862 the Topeka Town Company offered the State twenty acres of land on which to build a Capitol, which offer was accepted.

On June 2, 1862, the Senate met as a court of impeachment for the trial of Charles Robinson, Governor, John W. Robinson, Secretary of State, and George S. Hillyer, Auditor of State. Upon the assembling of the Senate, Stephen A. Cobb became a member of the Senate as successor to Otis B. Gunn. Mr. Cobb's first advent into Kansas politics, was as editor of the Wyandotte department of the *Quindaro Tribune*. Mr. Cobb also served in the Senate of 1869, and saw service in the army. He was subsequently member of Congress from the Second District, and is now dead. The impeachment trial, for which the Senate assembled at this time, was on account of alleged illegal sale of State bonds. Governor Robinson was acquitted, but the others were convicted, and removed from office. The Secretary of State died at Fort Smith, Ark., on December 11, 1863, being then Surgeon of the Second Kansas. It has been said of him that he was the only Kansas politician who ever died of a broken heart.



For the session of the Legislature which assembled January 13th, 1863, the Senate still occupied the room in the Ritchie block. Thomas A. Osborn was Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Of this Senate, Gen. W. H. M. Fishback, of Johnson county, was a member. He is best remembered by many of the old settlers on account of the Indian story having reference to his title.

David P. Lowe, then of Linn county, but afterward of Bourbon, was another member. He subsequently became District Judge, then member of Congress, and afterwards Judge for the Territory of Utah. He is now dead.

Another member was Solomon Miller, of Doniphan county. Mr. Miller was a member of the first House of Representatives, and has several times since been a member of the State Senate, and is a member of the present Senate. He also enjoys the distinction of publishing the oldest newspaper in the State, the celebrated *Chief*, for many years published at White Cloud, but now at Troy.

D. M. Valentine, then of Franklin county, was a member. In 1864 he was elected Judge of the Fourth Judicial District, and in 1868 Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, a position he has ever since held.

John Francis, of Olathe, was Secretary.

On March 2, 1863, a law was passed by the Legislature authorizing the Secretary of State to enter into contracts with certain parties to erect buildings for the accommodation of the Legislature and State officers. Under this arrangement, the buildings called "State House Row," on Kansas avenue, were erected. The State officers moved in on December 25th, 1863, and the Legislature first met there in 1864. This building was used six years.

The Legislature of 1864 met on January 12th, the Senate occupying the room known as "Constitution Hall." Among the Senators' names are those of Sol. Miller, of Doniphan; C. G. Foster, of Atchison, now United States District Judge; Byron Sherry, W. H. M. Fishback, David P. Lowe, D. M. Valentine, and S. M. Strickler.

The Senate of 1865 met in the same place, and James McGrew was Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate. Some of the members were A. Danford, afterwards Attorney General; C. V. Eskridge, D. W. Houston, Daniel H. Horne, one of Topeka's earliest friends, and lately removed to California; James F. Legate, for many years one of the most "rampageous" figures in Kansas politics, and now enjoying the emoluments of a land office in the far Northwest.

James McGrew, of Wyandotte, was President of the Senate for the session of 1866. Some of the members were D. B. Emmert, C. V. Eskridge, D. W. Houston, D. H. Horne, J. F. Legate, and Sol. Miller.

The first appropriation to erect a State House was passed at this session. The sum appropriated was \$42,000. On October 17th, 1866, the corner-stone was laid, by the Masons.

Nehemiah Green, of Manhattan, was President of the Senate which met in 1867, he being recorded as a minister, native of Ohio, and aged 29. He is by no means the only pious political representative hailing from that part of the State. Some of the members were D. B. Emmert, of Fort Scott; Lew. F. Green, of Baldwin City; James M. Harvey, of Riley county, who afterwards became Governor and United States Senator, and who is recorded as a farmer, aged 33, and a native of Virginia; John M. Price, of Atchison; Samuel A. Riggs, of Lawrence; Benjamin F. Simpson, of Paola, afterward United States Marshal; Geo. W. Veale, of Topeka, now connected with the Union Pacific Railroad; and Samuel N. Wood, of Cottonwood Falls.

Mr. Green was also President of the Senate of 1868. At this session several new members were added to fill vacancies, among them being P. P. Elder, of Franklin county; W. M. Matheny, of Baxter Springs; Isaac B. Sharp, of Wyandotte; and Oscar

E. Learnard, of Lawrence. Mr. Learnard was President of the first Republican convention held in the State, was several times a member of the Territorial Legislature, and subsequently several times a member of the State Legislature. He is now connected with the management of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad.

C. V. Eskridge, of Emporia, became President of the Senate in 1869. There are many familiar names in this Senate. Some of them were J. F. Broadhead, of Mound City; John C. Carpenter, of Neosho county, afterward United States Collector; Stephen A. Cobb, of Wyandotte; O. E. Learnard, of Lawrence; M. M. Murdock, then of Burlingame, Osage county, but now of the Great Wonder of the Great Arkansas Valley; W. H. Smallwood, then of Doniphan county, afterwards Secretary of State, and now of Washington Territory; and M. V. Voss, of Fort Scott, afterwards District Judge, and now dead.

In 1869, the east wing of the State Capitol was so far completed as to enable the State officers to move in on December 25th, and the Legislature of 1870 assembled in the third story of that structure. What is now the Senate Chamber, together with some of the space occupied by other rooms, was then divided by a partition running east and west. On the north side of this partition, in a room that was narrow and long like a railroad track and tall like a shot tower, met the Senate. The body then had, as it had at the first session, but twenty-five members, and by compact arrangement, it was possible to find room for the pages and others to move from one part of the room to another; but when the number had increased to forty, as was the case in 1877, there was scarcely room to seat the members, even though their backs were crowded against those exquisite instruments of torture known as the steam heaters, which were placed underneath the windows, and which as a rule whistled and sang a tune of their own that ran like a thread through all the proceedings, but which sometimes swelled to the pleasant melody of a boiler factory, especially when there was something of importance before the body. High up on the wall to the west yawned the cavernous mouth of what was with grim humor styled "the visitor's gallery," but which no visitor ever entered the second time if he could help. Away up above the heads of members, in the dim and hazy light of the upper atmosphere, on medallions surrounded by arabesque tracery, were pictures said to represent the fathers of the Republic and the young Commonwealth. C. V. Eskridge was President of the Senate this year, and every member of the previous session answered to the roll-call, something which has not happened at any other session of the body, except the session of 1876.

In 1871, P. P. Elder, of Franklin county, became President of the Senate, and some of the members were Sol. Miller, of Doniphan; M. M. Murdock, of Osage; John M. Price, of Atchison; T. C. Sears, of Franklin; James D. Snoddy, of Linn; E. S. Stover, of Morris, afterward Lieutenant-Governor; Jacob Stotler, of Lyon; and L. J. Worden, of Douglas.

P. P. Elder was also President at the session of 1872. At this session a new member took his seat—C. R. Jennison, of Leavenworth. He at one time gained much public attention as a jayhawker, was afterward a gallant soldier, and subsequently gained notoriety by a course of life not exactly in harmony with the laws of the State. He is now dead.

E. S. Stover was President of the Senate of 1873. This year the number had increased to thirty-three, and some of the members were Henry Brandley, of Chase county, afterward, for several years, Secretary of the body; J. H. Crichton, of Labette; N. C. McFarland, of Shawnee, afterwards United States Land Commissioner; Thomas Moonlight, of Leavenworth, a gallant Kansas soldier; E. N. Morrill, of Brown, now a member of Congress; M. M. Murdock, of Osage; Nathan Price, of Doniphan, one of the most able lawyers the State has known, and now dead; Walter

L. Simons, of Neosho; John P. St. John, of Johnson county, then making his first advent into Kansas politics, and afterwards Governor of the State; Samuel Walker, of Douglas, a prominent man in the border troubles; V. P. Wilson, of Dickinson; and A. M. York, of Montgomery county, who gained some prominence in a Senatorial election, and who is now engaged in the nursery business at Fort Scott.

During 1873 the east wing was completed, at a cost of about \$480,000.

E. S. Stover was also President of the Senate at the session of 1874. There were three new members at this session, to fill vacancies.

M. J. Salter, of Neosho, was President of the Senate of 1875.

Some of the members were John A. Halderman, of Leavenworth, afterwards United States Minister to Siam; J. H. Crichton, of Labette; Walter L. Simons, of Neosho; Chas. Robinson, of Douglas, who had been first Governor of the State; Wm. Sims, of Shawnee, now Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture; D. W. Finney, of Woodson, afterward Lieutenant Governor; Samuel R. Peters, of Marion, afterward District Judge, and now a member of Congress. At this session the dangerous precedent was set, of allowing a life-insurance agent to take his seat—C. G. Bridges, of Doniphan.

In 1876, M. J. Salter was still President of the Senate. No changes had occurred in the Senate.

M. J. Salter was again chosen Lieutenant Governor, and was President of the Senate for the session of 1877. Among the members were R. M. Williams, of Doniphan, probably the most eccentric member the body ever had; W. W. Guthrie, of Atchison; E. N. Morrill, of Brown; Wm. J. Buchan, of Wyandotte, who has ever since remained in the body; Benj. F. Simpson, of Miami; P. I. B. Ping, of Crawford, afterward in the employment of the Interior Department; J. R. Hallowell, of Cherokee, afterward United States District Attorney; John C. Carpenter, of Neosho, afterward United States Revenue Collector; H. M. Greene, of Douglas, now Superintendent of the School for Idiotic and Imbecile Youth; Charles Robinson, D. C. Metsker, D. W. Finney; S. S. Benedict, of Wilson, afterward Inspector of Indian Agencies; Almerin Gillett, of Emporia, now Railroad Commissioner; C. J. Brown, of Marshall, now Clerk of the Supreme Court; W. A. Johnston, of Ottawa county, afterward Attorney General, and now Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; and John Kelley, now a member of the present Senate. This seems to have been an unusually able Senate, if we may be allowed to judge from the large number of promotions made by the electors of the State or by Federal appointment. The present presiding officer of the Senate began his connection with legislative matters as Journal Clerk of this Senate. The amendment to the Constitution providing for biennial sessions took effect this year.

Lyman U. Humphrey, of Montgomery county, was President of the Senate at the session of 1879. There were five changes in the body on assembling, the new members being Leonard Bradbury, of Miami, to succeed Simpson; Geo. W. Spurgeon, of Neosho, to succeed Carpenter; L. E. Finch, of Osage, to succeed O. H. Sheldon; T. C. Henry, of Dickinson, to succeed H. P. Dow; and H. C. Sluss, of Sedgwick, to succeed John Kelley. T. C. Henry afterward removed to Colorado, where he has been engaged in large financial operations; and H. C. Sluss was afterwards District Judge.

At this session of the Legislature, the first appropriation was made to erect the west wing, being the amount to be raised by a half-mill tax upon the assessable property of the State.

At the session of 1881, D. W. Finney, of Woodson county, was President of the Senate; and some of the members were Case Broderick, of Jackson, now Territorial Judge for Idaho; R. W. Blue, of Linn, still a member of the body; E. F. Ware, of Bourbon, more widely known as author of "The Washerwoman's Song;" A. P. Riddle, now President of the body; E. H. Funston, of Allen county, previously Speaker of



the House of Representatives, and now a member of Congress; A. W. Benson, of Franklin, now District Judge; Solon O. Thacher, of Douglas, afterwards a Special Commissioner of the United States to the South American States; Albert R. Greene, who hailed from the historic city of Leocompton, and who was afterwards United States Land Office Inspector; R. M. Crane, of Marion, still a member of the body; Geo. H. Case, of Jewell, still a member of the body; A. L. Patchin, of Rooks, now Register of a United States land office; J. C. Strang, now a District Judge; H. C. Sluss, R. M. Williams, Aaron S. Everest, W. J. Buchan, S. S. Benedict, and W. P. Hackney.

In 1881 the west wing had reached such a stage of completion as to allow the House of Representatives to occupy its hall, though the room was not quite finished. The Senate then moved to the south side of the partition, and the old chamber was devoted to the enrolling department. The west wing was wholly completed during this year, at a cost of about \$300,000.

In 1883 D. W. Finney was still President of the Senate, and three changes had occurred in the Senate: J. Z. Sexton, of Wilson, to succeed Benedict; John Johtz, of Dickinson, to succeed F. H. Burris; Simon Motz, of Ellis, to succeed Strang.

When the Senate of 1883 assembled, the partition between the old hall and the new had been removed, and the Senate then occupied the vast plain, which seemed bounded only by the imagination. In times of interest the greater portion of this area was occupied by a restless, swaying, surging mass of humanity, around the borders of which the officers could maintain only an approach to quiet. At other times this vast open space was utilized as a parade-ground by the weary Senator, and from the murky confines it was only possible to lure the absentee by a writ of arrest placed in the hands of the Sergeant-at-Arms, on a call of the Senate.

The vacancy in the Thirtieth District was occasioned by the removal of Senator Burris to New Mexico, and I have heard that he since died in Omaha.

Owing to the outbreak of a virulent and mysterious disease among cattle in Woodson county, the Governor called a special session of the Legislature, which assembled on March 18th, 1884, and adjourned on March 24th. Senators Funston, Greene, Patchin, and Sluss, were not present at this session.

The west wing of the Capitol was completed during 1883, the total cost of the same being about \$300,000.

A. P. Riddle, then of Crawford, but now of Ottawa county, was President of the Senate which assembled on January 13th, 1885, that being the present Senate. Of this Senate, Senators Buchan, Blue, Crane, and Case, had been members of the previous Senate. Senators Miller, Humphrey, and John Kelley had been members of former Senates, and ten others had had legislative experience in the House. Not long after the adjournment of this session, Senator R. S. Hick, of Pottawatomie, removed to California, and the vacancy thus created was filled by the election of Senator J. S. Coddling.

Another special session of the Legislature was made necessary by the constitutional requirement to reapportion the State for legislative purposes, and one was called by the Governor, to meet on January 19th, 1886. This session has not yet adjourned.

At the session of 1885, provision was made to remodel the Senate Chamber, and when this special session was called together they found the work partially completed. When the Hall of the House of Representatives was finished, the eye of every Kansan who looked upon it was brightened by the fire of pride for the State, for it is indeed a beautiful interior. But in the Senate Chamber, I think we have the culmination of artistic effort in architectural display. I doubt if there is another legislative chamber in the country which can compare with this, either in elegance,

in harmony, or in convenience, unless, possibly, it may be the Senate Chamber at Albany. It is, too, like the Kansan's character ought to be—genuine and honest. There is nothing in the whole chamber which is not what it pretends to be. Bronze is bronze, and marble is marble; there is no painted wood to represent either. I hope it symbolizes the solid and enduring character of our government, and that to our children's children may go down as a legacy of wisdom and justice, the work to be accomplished in that chamber.

When our first Legislature met, the population of the State was 50,000. When the Legislature first met in the State House, the population was but little over 300,000. Now it exceeds the latter number by a round million. Great as has been our architectural progress, it has not kept pace with the growth in population and wealth. I am not among those who look upon our costly State buildings as wild and unnecessary extravagance. It may serve the purpose of wandering and savage tribes to make their few rude laws in wigwams of bark or the hides of wild beasts, but the place of assemblage of the supreme power in a great commonwealth, filled with an educated and cultivated people, should be dignified by all the evidence of progress which the art of architecture can furnish, and which the prosperity of that people can afford.

When the first Senate met, the Senators represented a people living along a narrow strip of territory bordering the eastern frontier. As heretofore stated, the most western Senator was S. N. Wood of Council Grove, and I do not doubt that he then talked, as Senators now talk, of the Great Southwest. To use an illustration suggested by an ex-Senator from southeastern Kansas, the map of the State of Kansas might be fitly represented by a barn door; the inhabited territory by the lock on the door, and the district from which public officers were chosen was the key-hole. This he facetiously denominated "the key-hole system."

I have already alluded to the cause which brought to our State its first population—the Anti-Slavery and Free-State agitation. Those who came in later years were mostly men from the Eastern States and foreign countries, seeking homes on our fertile prairies. A very large proportion of them had been soldiers of the Republic in the War for the Union. This fact has moulded and emphasized the genius of the Commonwealth to such a degree that its laws and institutions have placed it among the most progressive in the world. I cannot close without, in this connection, referring to a statement which lately appeared in a historical work which read: "John Brown was a parenthesis in Kansas history." Now a parenthesis is something which may be left out without injuring the sense. Is this true of John Brown? I think no one doubts that the War for the Union was an outgrowth of the slavery agitation and the contest to make Kansas a Free State. I think it also true that the heart of a nation finds expression in its songs. I therefore conclude that John Brown's place in the history of Kansas and the Union has been fixed by the soldiers of the Union armies, when on every camp-ground, and in every march, they filled the air with the martial music of that grand hymn of liberty:

"John Brown's body lies mouldering in the ground,  
But his soul goes marching on."

ADDRESS OF HON. J. B. JOHNSON.

The next speaker introduced was Hon. J. B. Johnson, Speaker of the House of Representatives, who delivered the following address:

THE NEW KANSAS.

Reviewing the record of the genesis of States, we who meet here to-night, and the more than a million of people who comprise our population, know how admirably our beloved Kansas is fitted to be the central star in the Union's phenomenal galaxy.