

country, starting in 1607, had in 1825, after two centuries. That is the time it took the Colonies and the United States to catch up with Kansas. We don't blow, brag or bluster, but that is the cold fact. Kansas has only made a beginning. A thousand years scarce serve to form a state. Her papers have been brave, true, hopeful, helpful, like the people they represent. As the years go by, they will be abler, richer, but never more representative of the people than they have been in the pioneer period. Let us hope that the big and rich papers of the future will make as brave a fight for equal rights, for sound morals, for manly men and noble women.

The New York *Tribune* of Tuesday, January 29, 1861, copied from the Rome (Georgia) *Courier* a poem beginning in this way:

"Come, Mr. Greeley, come to the South—
The land you have lied and re-lied on.
You can lower your chin, and open your mouth,
When your neck strains the rope you're tied on.

"Bring old Granny Giddings, and blustering Hale,
Fred. Douglass, and Henry Ward Beecher,
And Negro-thief Hyatt, from Washington jail,
And Sumner, the Devil's own preacher."

The *Tribune* of that morning, our *Tribune*, our Greeley, contained the following editorial paragraph:

"The House yesterday passed the Senate bill for the admission of Kansas, which thus becomes the thirty-fourth State of the Union, and the nineteenth Free State. This act not only opportunely adds to the Confederation a sound and loyal member, untainted by the pestiferous blight of Slavery, but does rightful though tardy justice to a State which has suffered for five years greater wrongs and outrages from Federal authority than all the Slave States together have endured since the beginning of the Government, even if their own clamor about imaginary oppression be admitted as well-founded.

"The present generation is too near to these events to see them in their true proportions, but in the future, in impartial history, the attempt to force Slavery upon Kansas, and the violations of law, of order, and of personal and political rights, that were perpetrated in that attempt, will rank among the most outrageous and flagrant acts of tyranny in the annals of mankind."

EVENING MEETING.

Col. Daniel R. Anthony, President of the State Historical Society, presided during the evening exercises. At the opening of the meeting he read the names of persons from whom letters had been received by the Committee of Arrangements in response to invitations to attend the meeting. Colonel Anthony then, in a brief address, congratulated the audience and the people of Kansas on the strides which had been made in the growth and prominence of the State in the twenty-five years of its existence. It had been his privilege, twenty-five years ago to-day, to carry on horseback from Leavenworth to the Territorial Legislature, then in session at Lawrence, intelligence of the admission of Kansas into the Union. At an earlier date, in August, 1854, he had arrived at Lawrence as a member of the first party which came to Kansas under the auspices of the New England Emigrant Aid Society. He came to help to make Kansas a Free State. He came because, under the teachings of Garrison, Sumner, Gerrit Smith, and Thad. Stevens, he had been brought up to detest Slavery, and to detest the methods by which the political Slave Power of the country was seeking to rob this

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