

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

representatives:

I congratulate the State, our constituents, that the period has arrived when you, their immediate neighbors and representatives, fresh from your homes, can participate in the duties and responsibilities of providing for and protecting their interests; and it is a source of pleasure to me that you are

With your presence, I shall have a
counsellors to guide and direct me in
the discharge of the many cares and responsibilities resting upon the Executive.

THE PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVES

There never has been a period in the
history of our State when a faithful and
vigilant effort at duty, on the part of
the people's representatives, was more
required than the present. The question
of man's capacity for self-government

unselfish. The gigantic effort needed and bad men to overthrow the beautiful and heavenly form of government, which existed at the period of our birth, has not yet been quenched. We were given the reins of our State government, for the time being, by a just and confiding constituency, with a special view to carry out their wishes in maintaining the government as handed down to them by their Fathers; we should keep well to it, then, that we do not disappoint their expectations. They have not faltered in this great work; but in appreciating the mighty importance of preserving our institutions, they have added up everything with a degree of generosity unparalleled in the history of any people. Everything dear to the people has been given to the cause. Husbands

thers, sons and brothers have left the loved ones, to brave the dangers of the field of battle, and the diseases incident to camp life, with a cheerfulness never before manifested. The mothers, wives and sisters also, have fully demonstrated their claim to the love and affection of these brave and gallant men. All that man can do, has been done to alleviate

Such being the character of our constituents, it is impossible to measure the influence they have upon us, their energy, integrity and purity of purpose, economy and industry, are, at least, due to them.

have upon us for all this, the one reward a public servant can win for himself, is to be able to claim, when coming with his Maker, an honest and diligent effort at public duty. If we cannot claim this for ourselves, when we all surrender up our trust, we will have worked to little purpose.

THE PEOPLE OF OHIO AND THE REBELLION
It is not necessary to discuss the question presented by this rebellion with the people of Ohio; they have, with great unanimity, determined that, cost what it may in time, treasure or life, the Union of the States, as handed down to us by our fathers, shall be preserved unimpaired, and, if handed down to our children.

thus handed down to our children. They will not for one moment concede that there can be any cause sufficient to justify a State, or any number of States, withdrawing from the Union. Admit, if you please, that the authorities of the Federal Government, for the time being, are to attempt to interfere with the domestic institutions of either Ohio or South

olina, to the extent even of introducing slavery into the former or excluding it from the latter; this would not give the slightest pretext for the one thus adapted to be interfered with, to take up arms against the government. The Federal Constitution itself expressly protects the State thus interfered with, from injury.

executed, the people, in whose hands power is placed, would, through an accessible, quiet mode pointed out by the constitution, hurl the authors of such a crime from power, and thus rescue the injured State. But no such attempt has been made or thought of by the Federal leaders now in power, and this the acknowledged leaders of the rebellion.

President Lincoln has, again and again, in the most solemn manner assured the people that it was his determination, so far as lay in his power, to preserve inviolate all the rights of the several States. The Federal Congress, the several State Legislatures of the loyal States, and the people of said States, in their

...al assemblies, have all, again and again, made the same pledges to the rest of the South. It was not, therefore, either the fear or the belief that the state rights were about to be interfered with, that induced them to take up arms against the government. Mad ambition and disappointment in not obtaining office and power, on the part of a few

to bring these wicked men to the punishment they deserve, and thereby restore harmony, law and order throughout our common country, the people of Ohio desire to do their full share of duty, and

PROMPT RESPONSE OF OHIO VOLUNTEERS
The period since your adjournment has been one of great excitement. About the first of June our national capital was seriously threatened by the rebel army, but for the prompt response to it

resident's call for more troops, would have been sacked and plundered. The plant young men of our State were among the first to rush to the rescue, over five thousand promptly assembled to help Chase, and tendered their services for their honor, and the honor of the State it should be known that although they were assembled without official

thus assembled without officers, a military organization of any kind, a mob, riot, disorderly and well-behaved body of men or soldiers never met together over three thousand of this number were promptly organized into regiments and sent to the vicinity of Washington, D. C., where they remained during the war for which they were organized, and

proper to add, maintained their high character for courage and gentlemanly bearing. The remainder were organized into the 10th Cavalry, and were sent to duty at Camp Chase and other points within the State. Many of these, since their discharge have gone into the service for three years, or during the war.

The desperation and audacity of the rebel enemy led them, early in September, to attempt the invasion of our Southern border. To repel this impudent sneaked movement, it became necessary to call upon the loyal citizens of the States themselves, repair to the border and drive back the insolent foe.

From the fields, workshops, stores and sacred desks, both old and young, most generously turned out, armed with the same old rifles used by the pioneers of the State, with the same bullet pouch and powder-horn, and with three days' rations, cooked by their fathers and wives, rushed to our Southern

border and drove the fiends back, and saved the soil we all love so much. The Queen City, of which we are justly proud, from invasion and destruction. The enemy seeing this evidence of gallantry and power, were glad to abandon their hellish purpose, and were thus preventing an opportunity of testing whether or not the old adage

still true to the steady and manly heart
him who held the same.
The enemy having thus retired, the
patriotic volunteers had but to return

30-leaves as paid for transportation from the contingent fund, the sum \$30,524.98. Of this sum we have a claim for part against the contingent fund, which will be realized from claim, it is impossible now to estimate with any degree of accuracy. For the year ending December 31, 1917, the contingent fund, State assistance payments, \$1,814.29; for State assistance payments, \$3,822.55; for part agents' salaries, \$1,000.00; for part agents' expenses of volunteer surgeons and sc. sanitary agents and stores, the sum of \$1,000.00; for part agents' expenses, military printing, advertising and postage, "Soldiers' Home" at Cincinnati, expenses of laboratory and marketing, the sum of \$1,000.00; for part agents' expenses, \$3,262.23; making expenses, etc., \$3,262.23; making together the total sum of \$127,071.47, for the year ending December 31, 1917.

These several sums will be charged up to the contingent fund, and they are, it is presumed, be allowed.

MILITARY AND CONTINGENT FUND

It is difficult at this date to fix, with

the agents of Turkey upon the
the Turkish military congress fund
the ensuing year. A conference with
Military and Finance committees of
respective bodies, towards the close
of the year, was held in Ankara.
In the meantime, however, I ask an early
appropriation of an amount sufficient to
cover current wants.

SURGEONS DISMISSED—PAT AGENTS.
The allowance of an extra Surgeon to
the 1st Cavalry Division, authorized by
Congress, enabled me to dismiss from the State
service, the assistant surgeons whose ap-
pointment you authorized at your last
meeting.

The operation of the system of pay-
ing agents was not as successful as was antici-
pated. The total amount paid into the
Treasury for the year ending 30th June, 1945-46, at the cost of the State of \$82,311. There is now but one pay agent
left in the service. A necessity, however,
exists for the appointment of a number
of new agents; hence, I recommend that
I be authorized the appointment of
new agents, be suffered to remain as

orders, relating to the military affairs, issued since your adjournment, are herewith submitted in a communication which your attention is respectfully directed to.

The necessity of a thorough organization of the militia of the State, must be apparent to all, and your attention is earnestly invited to the subject.

On this important subject, will be entered for the consideration of the Joint Committee of the House, in a communication which is herewith submitted, and I hope that many of our accomplished officers now in service, who had never enjoyed the opportunity of being present on their own awards, still, this does not

that such schools are not necessary. The State of New York has a law that the first duty was to study the art of and that without this study they are not and have discharged their arduous duty. I am not a student of the law or of myself. Assuming that you agree with me upon this subject, I leave to call your attention to the fact that the State of New York has a law, entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories to aid in the improvement of the gift of agriculture and the mechanic arts." The provisions of this act, §30,000 of the land are granted to the State, for the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college, where the study of such object shall be, without excluding the study of the liberal sciences, and of leading military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the Legislatures of the State may respectively prescribe." The act further provides that all the lands donated to the State shall be sold in safe stocks, yielding not less than five per cent; and that the money

constitute a perpetual fund for the benefit of the State, and I respectfully urge upon you the acceptance of the provisions of this law, upon the basis of the facts and conditions prescribed in fact.

Agriculture, mechanic arts and militaries can be taught in harmony; and the various branches of study present, it difficult to determine which of the branches of study is the most important.

The acceptance of the grant will involve an expenditure of money sufficient to establish the college. It is impossible to estimate the cost of the college, but for that purpose; it is believed, however, that \$60,000 will be ample.

Concerning this matter to be one of vital importance to the State, I am in communication with the State Board of Agriculture and am happy to be able to announce that the State Board of Agriculture concurs in my recommendation.

In my duty concurrence, I commend the subject to your deliberate consideration.

Very respectfully,
J. A. HARRIS

THE HONORABLE SENATOR
AND A LARGE NUMBER OF SICK AND DISABLED SOLDIERS FOUND ABOUT THE PRINCIPAL RAILROAD STATIONS OF THE STATE, SEEKING THEIR HOMES, AND

SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS OF SOLDIERS.—To promote the prompt settlement of accounts of soldiers discharged at this time, and at the same time to protect the interests of the Government, the undersigned, acting as Quartermaster General, I directed the Quartermaster General, in July last, to establish a system of accounts for the purpose. A copy of my order to Quartermaster General Wright, and also of my order to James L. Lewis, Esq., designated as the agent for the settlement of business, are herewith presented.

The report of Mr. Lewis to Gen. Wright, and the order of Gen. Wright, are the wisdom of this measure. It can be seen that Mr. Lewis, at December 1862, has settled the accounts of soldiers for the sum of \$1,000,000. The pay amounted to \$33,171 have been paid to the number of 687 have been

as the paymaster shall be in funds, amounting to about \$62,000, and that 635 men as are in process of adjustment, to an amount of nearly \$74,000. These claims, amounting to \$136,000, have been attended to at a cost to the State of \$1,250, without any loss to the soldier.

For great success attending the labors of Mr. Lewis induced me quite recently to establish similar agencies at Cincinnati and Louisville. The agencies at Cincinnati are placed in charge of A. B. Lyman, and those of Trumbull county; that at Louisville in charge of Royal Taylor, Esq., of Ashoga county. Both of these gentlemen are well known to be men of high character for integrity and superior qualifications.

There is camp about two miles from

The recommendations of the
 Vice Presidents, and commend
 our favorable consideration.
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 ceedings of the Institute. I
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annual report of the Commonwealth Schools exhibits the fact that our system of Common Schools meets the expectations of its patrons. The number of scholars in attendance was 69,807, an increase of 5,943 over the number for last year, swelling the grand total of scholars to about 2,000,000. The number of teachers was males, 10,559, females, 10,981. The number of principals was 1,000; of officers other than principals, 1,000. The number of schools, is about 10,000. The estimated value \$4,649,903,—of male teachers is \$25,513 per year, the female teachers, \$20,000. The salaries of all teachers, for the year, were \$2,765,806 70. The salaries during the year, were \$2,765,806 70.

The levies, State and local, for the year, were \$1,000,000 less than for the year 1891.

PENITENTIARY

[illegible][illegible]

and balance in the Treasury, on May, 1860, \$3,590,041 68, and on May, 1866, \$3,486,450 39.

"An Act to establish the Incorpo-
ration of the State of Ohio,"
approved March 17, 1803, by
Congress at Washington, and
Ohio county Ohio, was en-
acted September A. D. 1862,
examining the accounts of this
account the funds in the

The report of this examination,
made under the authority of
the Auditor, is submitted to the
Auditor, herewith, which
shows, what all who know the
character of his assistants had reason to
believe, honest men and
competent accountants.

OF AUDITOR OF STATE.

By directing your attention to the report
of the Auditor of State, you are invited,
in the history of all the opera-
tions of government for the past
year, to see how much care, skill and labor he has
expended in preparing this important doc-
ument, and several recommendations are
submitted to you, which will be found
to be of great value to the public.

THE REPORT OF THE AUDITOR OF
STATE HONORABLE JOHN W. FULTON.
The report of the Auditor of
State Honorable John W. Fulton
is submitted to the Auditor, herewith,
which shows, what all who know the
character of his assistants had reason to
believe, honest men and competent
accountants.

The report, that amount of taxes levied during 1901, was \$11,671,272 89; that for 1902, was \$12,000,000; for 1903, was \$13,414,414; for 1904, was paid, for interest on A. S. R.R.s \$93 88.

The total indebtedness of the State to the 15th day of November, A. D. 1904, was \$14,807,273 34, of which \$11,671,273 34, of the sum remaining the year, the sum of \$3,136,000, due, November 15, 1904, was \$14,665 61.

It is left, due, \$2,870,000, to the U. S. Treasury, and by virtue of this fact, as the Domestic Debt, and is supposed to be repaid by the U. S. Treasury, so, the balance of the debt, is payable, both principal and interest, by the State. It is called the Foreign debt, because it is owned by citizens of our own State, and by citizens of other States.

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THE STATE.

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roads within the State condition. You will find that the enterprising ones, who perilled so much to get the construction of these indispensable means of a fair remuneration is due to the several cities, that I bear testimony and promptness during the past year, troops and supplies have at all times the efforts of the all extent of the collective roads. Early in the exception, they the deduction of their ordinary fare, to to and from their friends traveling ministering to the wounded soldiers. Our last session, processing and taxing city, has not been in

length of time to be believed, however, just and reasonable; we are permitted to

WENT FUND.

Expenditures from fund of the Ex-
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PROS.

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D D TOP, *Governor*
Columbus, Jan. 5, 63.

of War—What
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partment,"

Butter Bragg is a good actor." They will fight more gloriously than who deserted the field of battle, and if Government, privates and officers will be promoted by

ready to make a want of modesty. They are themselves make. Thus it was not devoid of humor, when he remarked, when he was told of her short neck and projecting throat, that she was fit for exhibition thereof only pull out her necks, where they are as short as mine!"

any more.

Two years ago was a general. Butler composed the subject of the address to the people said: "Months of preparation have been made."

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