

Continued from Third Page.

My predecessor wisely said, in his message to the 30th General Assembly: "There was formerly a statute which provided that in all criminal cases there should be a lien on all the property of the defendant for the payment of costs and fine which might be adjudged against him, and which lien should date from the day of the arrest of defendant, or from the date of the indictment found, whichever might first happen. I advise a similar provision to be adopted. Criminals sentenced to the penitentiary are sometimes kept in the jails many days after the judgment and sentence has been rendered, and when no appeal or writ of error is pending. This entails additional expense to the State; for the cost of feeding a convict in the penitentiary is about ten cents per day, whilst in the jails it is fifty cents per day. This unnecessary delay in sending convicts to the penitentiary should be remedied."

RAILROADS.

I invite the attention of the Legislature to the Seventh Annual Report of the Board of Railroad Commissioners. It is full of valuable matter. The board has discharged its duties with fidelity and intelligence, exciting, by its just action, no deserved criticism from the people, the corporations, and having the great interests of both under constant consideration, with but one object in view—to so adjust the rights of each, according to the principles of justice, that both may be saved from bickering and hostility. I present a comparison of the year 1882 with those of 1880 and 1881, showing the per cent. of gain in the leading features of railroad business, which exhibits the prosperous conditions of the roads:

Number of miles of railroad in Missouri in 1882.....	4,500
Number in process of construction.....	150
Income of 1882 over 1881.....	286
Income of 1882 over 1880.....	493
Capital stock on railroads at close of 1882.....	\$135,000,000
Bonded debts on railroads at close of 1882.....	148,500,000
Total stock and debt.....	283,500,000
Income of 1882 over 1881.....	16,758,000
Income of 1882 over 1880.....	59,108,000
Gross earnings in 1882.....	33,000,000
Income of same over 1881.....	6,000,000
Income of same over 1880.....	10,600,000
Operating expenses in 1882.....	22,000,000
Net earnings in 1882.....	11,000,000
From this \$11,000,000 is to be paid the interest on the \$148,500,000 of debt, which amounts to about \$6,880,000, and the balance, \$2,120,000, to be divided between the holders of stock:	
Per cent. of increase of net earnings of 1882 over 1881.....	22
Per cent. of increase of net earnings of 1881 over 1880.....	20
Gross receipts on passengers, 1882.....	\$7,260,000
Gross receipts on passengers, 1881.....	5,940,000
Gross receipts on passengers, 1880.....	4,928,000
Gross receipts on freight, 1882.....	24,000,000
Gross receipts on freight, 1881.....	19,710,000
Gross receipts on freight, 1880.....	16,352,000
Gross receipts on miscellaneous earnings from transportation, 1882.....	1,650,000
Gross receipts on miscellaneous earnings from transportation, 1881.....	1,350,000
Gross receipts on miscellaneous earnings from transportation, 1880.....	1,120,000
The cost of transportation (to the companies) has gradually diminished for several years past, resulting in part from the largely increased volume of tonnage and travel, and so distributed, as to employ their machinery profitably in passing to and fro along the whole or part of the line. The cost to the public (i. e. rates) has been 25 per cent. less since March 1878, than before; resulting from the operation of the law of 1875, as administered by the Railroad Commissioners. This has saved to the people \$25,000,000 in five years.	
Number of persons employed on railroads in Missouri in 1882.....	24,750
Average number to mile of road.....	5 1/2
Highest local passenger rate, 1882.....	4 cents.
Lowest through rate reported.....	1 cent.
Average on all under (tending downward).....	2 cents.
Average freight rate (very little change since 1880).....	1 1/2 cents.

The general condition of the roads is good and constantly improving; the exception being on short lines with light traffic. Iron rails are being replaced with steel, and iron bridges are replacing wooden ones. The first 250 miles of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad is a specimen of excellent track. The capital represented in the roads is shown by the stock and bond account to be \$283,500,000. Their cash cost to the companies cannot now be ascertained. The road-beds, generally, throughout the state, are in excellent condition, and are being constantly improved by labor, and with the safest modern appliances, such as steel rails, iron bridges, trestles with embankments, reducing the short curves and heavy grades, and extending over the trunk lines, substantial stone ballasting. The companies repair suggested faults and defects in their road-beds and machinery with alacrity, and we may congratulate them upon the greatly improved condition of their road-beds and character of their coaches, and mail and express cars, and locomotives; the acceleration of speed with which they move their trains, and the politeness and vigilance of the officers and employees of the various roads.

Along the lines of the old roads are still seen many old sombre looking depots, which were erected at an early day in their history, and which should be replaced by buildings of more modern architecture, in keeping with the prosperity of the roads. I am satisfied that the managers of our railroads will see the necessity for such changes, and will further elevate their roads in the public esteem by these additional improvements. Section 17 of Article 12, of the Constitution forbids the consolidation of parallel or competing lines of railroads within this State. This section was not inserted in the Constitution for the purpose of arraying the police power of the State against the roads, but to prevent their franchises and privileges from being used against the interests of the people, and converted into powers to oppress those who invoked them into existence. I do not know that such consolidations as are prohibited by the Constitu-

tion have taken place. It is worthy of the consideration of the proper tribunal and should receive judicial investigation. The Constitution declares that the question shall be decided by a jury, upon proper issues made in the courts. The liberties of no people are safe who suffer their laws or organic acts to be violated by any individual or combination of individuals. If one or more corporations have disregarded this section of the law, they should be dealt with in the manner prescribed by the law. Those immense powers should yield implicit obedience to the law like individuals, receiving its benefits and protection when in submission to its requirements, and its punishments and penalties when they defy its powers. There should be the most amicable feelings between these corporations and the State, each being essential to the prosperity of the other. The State and various counties having expended large sums of money in the construction of these roads, for the purpose of increasing their population, developing their resources, adding taxable wealth to communities and supplying cheap and rapid transportation to their citizens and tonnage, cannot view them otherwise than as indispensable public blessings, and cannot fail to recognize their important and friendly relations by impartial legislation.

However rapid may have been the growth of Missouri in the past, surpassing, in the increase of her population and magnitude of her wealth, many older States, there are yet millions of acres of uncultivated land within her border limits awaiting the investment of domestic and foreign capital in railroads in order to make their markets accessible and make them the homes of an industrious people. This capital will seek investment in those States whose legislation is not inimical to its reasonable remuneration and will permit it to reap returns upon capital actually invested, equal to the profits realized by capital invested in the ordinary classes of business. If the same wisdom characterizes the legislation of this State in the future, as in the past, we may reasonably expect large investments in railroad construction, and the creation of thousands of new homes upon those idle acres of land. Such investments are now seeking Missouri and will continue to come—so I am assured—provided it is not repelled by illiberal and arbitrary legislation. The future prosperity of the State, as well as the fullest development of her resources, will depend upon the enactment of liberal laws and their enforcement against all classes of violators. A prominent Western journal said: "The railroads should be fair with the people, and the people should be just to the roads." If that idea is adopted by both parties, both will be benefited to a greater degree than if an antagonism existed between the two.

I call your attention to the necessity for an amendment to sections 838 and 842 of the Revised Statutes of 1879, shown on pages 157 and 158 of the 7th annual report of the Board of Railroad Commissioners, and the reasons for these amendments, as shown on pages 15 to 21, inclusive, of same report. I suggest the propriety of amending sections 792, 841 (as amended) by act of March 17th, 1881) and 843. The effects of these amendments will be to render a perfect classification of freight possible; whereas, as the law now is, it is impossible to extend the limitation of rates to all articles of freight, where it is now applicable to only a part of them; to make sections 833 and 835 consistent with section 842, as amended; to simplify the enforcement of the law of rates; to collect all matter pertaining to returns from railroad companies to the Commissioners into one section; to remove discrepancies in regard to same, and to enable the Commissioner to simplify it; to place in a separate section the matter of reports of the Commissioners to the Governor, and to provide for the publication and distribution of the same; to require the Commissioners to inspect the railroads twice a year; and to investigate the causes of accidents.

What is said hereafter of the State University and Normal Schools covers so completely my views on all grades of education that but little can or will be said under this head. The common schools of the state are in a prosperous condition, as will be shown by data subsequently given. On the 1st of January 1883, closes the official career of Hon. R. D. Shannon, as superintendent of the public school system of this state. He has filled the office for the last eight years with ability, wisdom and efficiency. To no one who has occupied the office, does Missouri owe more for the cause of education over more for the simplicity and excellency of the school law and the good results flowing from its management than to Dr. Shannon. He has done his duty well and his deeds will follow him. I refer the General Assembly to his late report, which fully sets forth wherein the school law is defective and should be amended. Although the following facts collated by Dr. Shannon have already been presented in one of the public journals in St. Louis I deem them sufficiently important to present to you:

Total amount of permanent productive funds in the several counties, (county, township, etc.) and in the city of St. Louis.....	\$6,124,083.84
Add State Fund (proper).....	2,912,517.66
Add Seminary Fund.....	122,095.08
Add Agricultural College Fund (sale of lands).....	213,000.00
Total.....	\$9,371,696.58
Add University Fund (bonds not heretofore reported).....	200,000.00
And here we have.....	\$9,571,696.58

Comparing these figures with those given in the last published report of the School Department, (1880) we find an increase in the county funds (actual increase or part not heretofore reported by county clerks) in two years.....\$205,165.87. In the State Fund.....2,725.00. Add the University Funds of.....313,000.00. Total increase.....\$520,890.87. The report of 1880 showed that Missouri was the second State in the Union in the amount of permanent funds set apart for public education—Indiana surpassing her \$114,449.02. But as Indiana has no county or township funds and no fixed or certain provisions for the increase of her State fund, Missouri has advanced beyond her, and now has considerably the largest amount of funds devoted to public education of any State in the Union.

Nor does the amount above given represent all of our school funds. The fines, forfeitures and penalties realized during the year belong to the county school funds. During the last school year the county clerks report the amounts collected as \$91,168.91. I have not included them in the statement of the amount of the funds, for the reason that a few clerks reported they had included the fines, etc., in their reports of the amounts of the county funds, and I have no means of determining the exact amount thus erroneously placed. Still, I am sure not many thousand dollars were thus reported.

Total enrollment.....	741,632
Total enrollment.....	488,091
Per cent of enrollment to enumeration.....	.6581
This is an increase (in 2 years) of enrollment of.....	18,148
And an increase (in 2 years) of enrollment of.....	5,105

Considering the facts that our school age is between 6 and 20 years (covered by the enumeration), that very few attend school after the 18th year, and very many not after the 16th year; that the enrollment does not include those attending private, denominational or parochial schools, the University, the four Normals, or the schools of other States; while the enumeration includes all of these the per cent. of enrollment or attendance is seen to be most excellent. Indeed, I do not believe that it is surpassed in any state.

For the last school year.....	\$3,468,738.67
Which is a per capita, on enumeration, of.....	4.677
Which is a per capita, on attendance, of.....	7.106
It must be borne in mind that five large, wealthy and populous counties make no report of expenditures (on account of township organization), while they do report school population and receipts. The five doubtless expended \$150,000 for schools.	
School houses owned.....	8,272
Increase over 1880.....	23
Schools in operation (white).....	8,321
(colored) 501—total.....	8,822
Increase (white) 172, (colored) 9—total increase.....	181
Teachers' wages paid.....	\$2,226,609.58
Increase over 1880.....	\$8,972.22
Number of teachers employed.....	10,607
Decrease since 1880.....	1,052
Average salaries paid teachers per year.....	\$209.91

It is impossible to tell the average number of months schools have been taught, owing to the defective reports made to the Superintendent's office; but assuming that average to be five months, and I think it will not exceed five, the average monthly salary of teachers would be \$41.98. The estimated value of school property in the State, exclusive of the University, four Normal schools and the schools for blind and deaf and dumb is \$7,521,695.08. An increase since 1880, of.....\$168,293.86. The estimated capacity of the schools is.....516,942. An increase of.....27,807. The total amount of taxes levied by the school districts, (DeKalb and Macon counties not included) is \$2,286,191.66, which is \$0.41 on the \$100 of the assessed valuation of taxable property for State and county purposes.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The three Normal schools, located respectively at Kirksville, Warrensburg and Cape Girardeau, are in a flourishing condition. They are situated in three of the geographical divisions of the State and are easy of access by rail at all seasons—the one at Cape Girardeau being also accessible by water. They are located in communities distinguished for their intelligence and morality, and have grown into public commendation and patronage so rapidly that they may now be considered an indispensable part of the educational system of Missouri. No State is assuming a more prominent and pronounced position in favor of all grades of education than Missouri. Beginning with the Kindergarten system in cities and towns, ascending to the common school grade, the school of manual training, the high school, the Normal school, the School of Mines, the denominational colleges in various sections of the State, Washington University in St. Louis, and to the State University at Columbia. These form an educational unity of which no defence is required, as its perfection is rapidly passing beyond the limits of just criticism. Few, if any, of the other States have a larger or more safely secured school fund than this State.

There have been enrolled during the present school year at the Warrensburg Normal School 364 students, being a net gain of 85, or more than thirty per cent. over the enrollment of the corresponding date of last year. This does not include the school of practice, which enrolls 69.

During the last school year 365 students matriculated, all of whom filled written declarations of their intention to teach in this State. One hundred and seven were teachers of some experience before matriculation, and 259 designed making this profession their permanent calling. Of the number registered last year, 388 were residents of Missouri and 7 from other States. The attendance from the State represented 33 counties. The occupations of the parents of these students are as follows: Farmers, 68; mechanics, 9; all other callings, 23.

The number of students enrolled at the Kirksville school during the year ending June, 1882, was 481. Number enrolled present year, up to December 1, 1882, 350. Not having the information before me, I am unable to state the number of counties represented by the students in this school, the number who have taught or intend making teaching their calling, or the occupations of their parents. This school has an enviable reputation, secured by the thoroughness of its curriculum, and by the excellent qualifications, character and devotion of its corps of teachers.

There were enrolled at the Cape Girardeau school last year 225 students. This year, to December 1st, 211, with the expectation that it will reach 300. Considering that this school is, by several years, the junior of the other Normal Schools, and is situated in a part of the State less populous than are the communities surrounding the others, it has an enviable record. It is under the management of one of the best and most ardent educators in the State, whose reputation is co-extensive with its limits. He is supported by an able and zealous corps of teachers. Its

location is not surpassed by the other schools in those elements which enter into the success of such an institution. These schools have grown in popularity during the last two years as the public realizes more and more the virtues of the system through the efficiency of the teachers they send out. Heretofore the State has depended largely upon teachers from a distance to supply the demands of our public schools.

Now they go forth from our own Normal Schools, equally as well—and in most instances better—qualified than foreign teachers, and additionally equipped with a grateful interest in the progress of the schools of our State, which has, through its generosity, supplied them with such ample opportunities for education. There is a constantly increasing demand made on these schools for trained teachers, which I regret to say, the schools has not been able to supply. The Legislature should give these schools every legitimate facility for meeting these demands. It is the most economical way of expending the public revenues. School houses are more honorable and profitable to the State than ignorance, crime and prisons. The late census shows the startling fact that of the illiterate residents above the age of ten and unable to read, Missouri stands 29th in the list of forty-seven States and Territories—89-100 of her population being in that unfortunate condition, while 208,754 of her population are unable to write. It may be that a large percentage of this illiteracy exists among the colored population. Even if this be true, it should not be allowed to remain so, and steps should be taken at once to remedy this great evil. No state does its full duty to itself or its citizens until it affords every convenience and opportunity—with or without cost—for the education, to a reasonable extent, of every child within its limits.

LINCOLN INSTITUTE.

This institute belongs to the normal school system of Missouri. During the last school year it matriculated 148 students. The number matriculated this year, to date, 130, as against 125 at the corresponding date last year.

It was established by the liberality of colored soldiers for the purpose of educating the colored youth of this state, to the end that some—if not all—of them might become teachers in the schools set apart for that race. The school has proven a success, especially so since it has been placed under the management of Prof. F. W. L. who is one of the most competent and diligent educators of the state, and whose devotion to that cause has placed the institution over which he presides upon the elevated ground of being worthy of the consideration of the legislature and the patronage of the State. The prejudice that once existed against it is rapidly subsiding, which is in part, at least, attributable to the fact that its course, as far as it goes, is thorough in morals as well as in mental improvement, and that it is, alone, an educational institution for the enlightenment and advancement of the colored students, male and female, who attend it. It supplies a demand that no other institution in the State could supply; therefore, it should be recognized as one of the permanent and indispensable colleges in the State. The necessity of the situation demands the greatest assiduity and care in the education of the colored children of the land; as, in so doing, we make of them better men and women and more useful citizens, and afford home means of educating their guardians and parents who had no educational advantages in their earlier days. We, to-day, have imposed upon us by the law of the land as well as by the dictates of common humanity—the double duty of educating both the young and the old of this race, and we should not allow neither neglect, prejudice nor indifference to swerve us from this obligation. The old cry that "it will do no good" has already been proven to be fallacious and we should ignore it with regret. It is in opposition to all the teachings of the past and the Christian sentiment of the present. The four normal buildings require—to a greater or less extent—immediate repairs in order to preserve them from decay and render them comfortable for the students. Under the provisions of an act entitled "An act requiring the Governor to appoint a special committee of the General Assembly to visit and examine the institutions of the State," approved March 3d, 1881, I have appointed Hon. T. V. Bryant upon the part of the Senate, and Hons. Harry Lander and C. H. Storts upon the part of the House, as such committee, to visit and examine all of the State institutions except those located at the seat of government. This committee will make a report to you "showing the condition and management of said institutions" and such other facts and recommendations as may be deemed pertinent for your information." They will report to the General Assembly what architectural changes, repairs and improvements are necessary in the various State institutions to fully equip them for the purposes for which they were designed, except in the case of Lincoln Institute. This school being located at the seat of government, the committee has no authority to examine it. I therefore call your attention to the special necessity for an examination into the wants of the school by the Legislature. The last General Assembly appropriated \$5,000 to be used in the erection of a dormitory at the Institute. This sum was not sufficient to complete it. A sufficient sum ought to be appropriated by this Legislature to complete the dormitory and make necessary improvements upon the main buildings. For a detailed statement of the needs of the school I refer you to the report made to your respective bodies.

The University of the State continues to prosper under its present efficient and enlightened management. Despite the failure of the crops in 1881 and the hard times consequent thereon the number of students in attendance upon the various departments of the institution will for the year 1882-83 reach upwards of five hundred.

Each department of the University is in good working order, the various chairs being filled by able and learned professors. With the present prosperous condition of the State there is a fair promise that in the future the number of students will be largely increased, and that the institution will continue to meet the enlightened purposes for which it was originally founded.

Our State has an excellent educational system when properly analyzed and understood, and in this connection the true character of this public school system cannot

be too earnestly or too frequently impressed upon the intelligent public mind. The fundamental idea of our system of free government is that it must rest upon the morality, intelligence and culture of the people. It embraces in its scope not only the common schools but also the higher instruction provided for in the University; the one is intended to supplement the other; they give mutual strength and both are needed to insure that better intelligence so essential to good citizenship in a free country.

Even prior to the adoption of the first State constitution of Missouri this was the thought which guided the enlightened men of that day. Under the "Enabling Act of March 6th, 1820," which authorized the inhabitants of the territory to organize themselves into a state, provision was made for common schools by the dedication of every sixteenth section of the public land for this object, and at the same time setting apart two townships of the public land for the founding of "A University for the promotion of arts, sciences and literature." Thus the common school and University were inseparably blended. The lower and higher education were thus provided for in the same "Enabling act," and "came to birth with the birth of the State itself." One University, many common schools, which meant concentration for the higher education, diffusion for the lower. Thus it is at these two parts of the same system were established at the same time for the education of the people. This was the provision made by the wise and intelligent men who laid the foundations of our State government more than half a century ago; his was the system which they pledged themselves to encourage and maintain, and which they deemed necessary to afford that culture to all who might inhabit the State in the future, and which would enable them to be honorably associated with citizens residing in other States which might compose the American Union. And who in this age of progress would change this system? Who would not fortify, strengthen and maintain it, and thus enable the youth of Missouri, male and female, to enjoy advantages of education equal to those of any other State or country?

It is creditable to the people that in the first constitution adopted by them when Missouri was admitted as a state into the Union, the system of education above described was incorporated, and amid all the political changes and fluctuations of parties which have since occurred, and in every Constitution under which the people have lived down to this time, the same system has been recognized and a solemn pledge given to maintain it. It was embodied in the constitution of 1865, and with only a change of phraseology it is found in the present constitution, adopted in 1875. In article eleven, section one, we find the following:

SECTION 1. A general diffusion of knowledge and intelligence, being essential to the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people, the General Assembly shall establish and maintain free schools for the gratuitous instruction of all persons in this state between the ages of six and twenty-one years.

And in section five of the same article we have the following explicit language: "The General Assembly shall, whenever the public school fund shall permit, and the actual necessity of the same may require, aid and maintain the State University, now established, with its present departments."

How is this public school system to be sustained? In article eleven, section six, subject, Education, will be found a clear and distinct definition of what shall constitute the "Public School Fund," and which fund "shall be securely invested," and "sacredly preserved" as "a Public School Fund," the annual income of which fund, together with so much of the ordinary revenue of the State as may be necessary, shall be faithfully appropriated for establishing and maintaining the free schools and the University in this article provided for, and for no other uses or purposes whatsoever.

Under the latter clause of this section not less than 25 per cent. of the State revenues has been for many years past set apart for the purposes named in said section. It has never been definitely settled what portion of the above fund, or of the income thereon, shall be set apart for the free "public schools," and what part for establishing and maintaining the "State University." This question has therefore caused some embarrassment, and as certainly of annual income both for the free public schools and for the University is a matter of vital concern, I call your attention to it in order that the same may be equitably settled by proper legislation; and if it is deemed the wisest policy to set apart for the free public schools the whole amount of the 25 per cent. of the State revenue, then it would seem but fair and just, as well as in strict accordance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, that an amount commensurate with the wants of the University, as recommended by its Board of Curators, should be appropriated out of the remaining revenues or other funds belonging to the State and not otherwise appropriated.

A PERMANENT ENDOWMENT FUND.

In this connection it is proper to call your attention to the State providing a permanent endowment fund for the University. If this were adequately done, and the fund profitably and safely invested, the annual interest thereon could stand in lieu of the appropriations now asked for at each meeting of the General Assembly. This policy would not increase the expenses of the State, whilst it would secure certainty and uniformity of income upon which the authorities of the University could always rely, and at the same time relieve the General Assembly of the contests which usually attend the passage of laws making the appropriations. When it is remembered that no part of the permanent fund belonging to the University has been granted by the State, but has been derived wholly from local subscriptions and other sources, the justice and propriety of the demand for a permanent endowment will be readily recognized.

It has not been unusual for other States much younger, less populous and possessing far less wealth than Missouri thus to endow colleges and universities belonging to and under the control and government of the States, and bearing the same relation to the State in which they are located that the State University bears to the State of Missouri. Michigan, admitted into the Union in 1837, seventeen years after Missouri, has appropriated for her university proper for

buildings and permanent improvements, \$344,000. For permanent endowment fund, \$480,000, on which the State pays 7 per cent. interest. The standing annual appropriations are made of current expenses. The Agricultural College of Michigan is not connected with the University, but is located at Lansing. For the support of this institution for land, erection of buildings, fixtures and permanent improvements, the State has appropriated the sum of \$581,756. The endowment fund amounts to \$173,481, on which the State pays 7 per cent. interest quarterly.

California, admitted into the Union in 1850 thirty years after Missouri, has appropriated for her University proper, for buildings and equipments, the sum of \$440,710. State permanent endowment fund \$870,000, on which the State pays 6 per cent. interest annually for the support of the institution, \$52,200.

In California the Agricultural and Mechanical College is made a part of the University, the same as ours. For buildings and for the support of this department, the State has appropriated \$276,897.

INVESTMENT OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL FUND. Under the law a large part of the funds belonging to the common school, formerly held in bonds of the State of Missouri, have been invested in a certificate of indebtedness of the State, bearing six per cent. interest per annum. This certificate is intended to be perpetual, and affords a safe and permanent investment of these funds.

There are other funds belonging to the Public School Fund of the State, held also in bonds of the State of Missouri, now called in for redemption. This fund amounts to upwards of \$200,000, arising from the sale of Agricultural College Lands made by the Board of Curators during the last year. These funds, under the law, are for the benefit of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, located at Columbia, and the School of Mines, at Rolla. Under the restrictions of the State Constitution the Board of Curators meet with some embarrassment in reinvesting these funds; to provide for their security and permanence, it is recommended that a "certificate of indebtedness on the part of the State" be issued for the amount of these funds similar to the certificate above referred to, issued for the benefit of the common schools, and bearing the same rate of interest now paid upon the bonds. There will be other funds derived from the same source and other sources paid into the State Treasury for the benefit of the Public School Fund of the State, and it is recommended that the law passed at the last session of the General Assembly "To encourage and increase the Public School Fund of the State," be so amended as to authorize the issuance of a common State certificate for all such monies thus added to the Public School Fund.

As our population and wealth increase it will offer an inducement and encourage persons benevolently inclined to dedicate a portion of their means to the sacred cause of education. A policy kindred to this has been successfully pursued by a number of States of the Union, as in the cases of Michigan and California above referred to, and many others that might be mentioned. The State, so deeply interested in all that pertains to the education of the rising generation, will always find ample use for any moneys thus likely to be added to the Public School Fund. The State thus becomes the trustee for funds given or granted for public educational purposes, holding them in her own hands, and having a guarantee at the same time that the interest on all such funds is sacredly expended for the precise objects for which they were granted or donated.

THE UNIVERSITY COMPOSED OF VARIOUS COLLEGES.

Unlike many colleges under the control of the different States, the policy of concentration has been mainly pursued in Missouri. The University consists of various departments or colleges under the management of a common government, and where, without expense of multiplication, the different professors are utilized in each, as their services may be needed. In addition to the courses in science, literature and art, usually taught in colleges, there are in the University the departments of Agriculture and Horticulture; the Normal Department; the Department of Civil Engineering, together with the professional schools.

Besides the great saving of expense, there are many advantages secured to the youth of the State by this association of various schools under one government. With the prospective increase of students, it will be seen that there is an imperative necessity for more room, either in the enlargement of the present buildings or the erection of others, all available space being now fully occupied.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FARM.

Under the law of Congress of July 2d, 1862, there were certain conditions attached, to which the assent of each State was required, the grant should be given. On March 17th, 1863, the General Assembly, of resolution, assented to all of said conditions, and pledged the faith of the State to the faithful performance of the trust therein created. Among these conditions were the following: "Second—No portion of said fund, nor the interest thereon, shall be applied, directly or indirectly, under any pretense whatever, in making improvements; in the purchase, erection, preservation or repair of any building or buildings."

The States were required and agreed to do this, and as Missouri has never appropriated any amount for this purpose, or furnished any labor for these improvements, I commend to you a careful consideration of the recommendations that shall be made to your honorable bodies by the Board of Curators upon this subject.

NUMBER OF THE BOARD OF CURATORS.

Prior to the adoption of the Constitution of 1875, under laws that then existed, the number of the Board of Curators had increased to twenty-three or twenty-four members, making the body both expensive and unwieldy. In an effort to remedy this difficulty, the Convention went to the other extreme, and reduced the number to nine (9), making the Board too small, with the important duties and responsibilities attaching to the office. It is recommended, therefore, that an amendment be proposed to the Constitution, to be submitted to a vote of the people, increasing the number of the Board to fifteen, in order that the responsibility be further divided and the different parts of the State be more fully represented in said body.

Continued on Seventh Page.