



State of Kentucky
Office of the Secretary of State

Frankfort July 14 1882

Prof. Patterson:

Lexington,

Dear Sir:

Please send a catalogue
of your institution to Mrs. Mary D. Morris, Eu-
reka Springs, Carroll Co. Arkansas.

Respectfully,

Luke P. Blackburn,

per McEwain.

MASTER,
J. L. NEAL, Harrodsburg, Kentucky.

OVERSEER,
J. D. CLARDY, Newstead, Kentucky.

TREASURER,
J. M. CLARK, Hopkinsville, Ky.

SECRETARY,
J. A. BROWNING, Hopkinsville, Ky.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
N. B. WILSON, Cynthiana, Kentucky.
J. A. LOGAN, Shelbyville, Kentucky.
W. S. WILSON, Eminence, Kentucky.

Kentucky State Grange.

OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Shelbyville Ky Mar 28th 1884

Hon J. C. Beckham
Frankfort Ky

Dear Sir

I notice that the Com: on State Expenditures have recommended the abolition of the A. M. College tax. Now I think would be a good opportunity for action. If you could bring in a bill as a substitute for the tax recommending an appropriation of \$25,000 annually for two years, which should be applied to the purchase and equipment of an experimental farm. I think it might effect a compromise. I do not think the farmers of the State desire to have this tax perpetuated, but I am satisfied they would like to see the institution made a success in the right direction. I for our would not oppose the repeal of the tax, but I would very much dislike to see the College placed on a proper basis and made an Agricultural and Mechanical College in the true sense of the word. Please give this matter your attention and oblige
Yours truly J. A. Logan



Geo. D. Woods, Public Printer.

J. A. MCKENZIE, Secy of State.

H. M. McCARTY, Asst. Secy of State.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Frankfort, Nov 26th 1885

Prof James L Patterson
Lexington Ky.

Dear Sir.

I have been absent from Frankfort more than three weeks and upon my return yesterday found both your letters awaiting me.

I sincerely thank you for the compliment of your invitation to deliver the annual address to the officers and students of the State College, but I have an engagement that will take me out of the State at the time you indicate. That will prevent my acceptance of your flattering invitation.

I have the honor to be - Very Respy yours.
J. A. McKenzie.



Commonwealth of Kentucky,
Executive Department.

Frankfort, Jan 24 1886

J. K. Patterson, Ph. D.

President A. & M. College,

Lexington, Ky

My dear Sir:-

I am greatly obliged by your favor suggesting certain names for nomination as Trustees of the College. but will be under additional obligation if you will furnish me at your earliest convenience a list of those whose places are to be filled, with their residences I desire to send in the names at an early day, but am not certain that I will be able to specify the vacancies accu-

rately in my communication
to the Senate - Hence this
request -

Believe me, very truly,
Your friend,
J. Proctor Knott



EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

FRANKFORT, May 29 1886

My dear Mr President:

Your kind note of yesterday has just reached me, and in reply will say that I will try to be present at the meeting of the Board on Tuesday; but as to the address, it is utterly out of the question. After the five months of continual strain to which you know I have been subjected, my mind, now that the stimulus of actual recency, has been removed, is in such a condition of collapse that I am scarcely fit for the routine drudgery of my desk, which by the way has been unusually exacting since the adjournment of the Legislature. I am tired, too tired to talk, but if it would be agreeable to you and the Faculty to have me say something to your students and the general public at some time during your next term I shall be glad to do so,

I am very truly

Yours friend

J. Porter Croft

J. N. Patterson Ph. D.

Lexington Ky,



EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

FRANKFORT, Nov. 12th. 1887

Prof. Jas. K. Patterson,

Pres't. Bd. Comm. E. S. Asylum,

Lexington, Ky.

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date covering a Resolution of the Board of Commissioners extending an invitation to visit the Asylum.

If I can foresee in advance the time it will be convenient for me to visit the Institution, I will take pleasure in complying with the request of the board.

Respectfully,

G. H. S. V.

A. P. Buchanan.



EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

FRANKFORT, March 12 1887

My dear Mr President:

I should have replied to your kind letter long ago but having in contemplation a trip to the North West I was not certain that I could accept your flattering invitation without interfering with that purpose, I have however abandoned that intention, or at least concluded to postpone it, and will attempt the proposed address at your Commencement hoping that I may be able to say something that may be to the interest of your institution if not to the more general advantage of the State.

As I may not have another occasion before the termination of our official relation, I avail myself of this to tender you assurances of my high appreciation of the zeal and distinguished ability with which you have discharged the trust reposed in you, as well as of my sincere gratitude for the cheerful and courteous assistance I have received at your hands.

47-02-64

Trusting that your life may continue to be as prosperous
and happy as it has been honorable and useful

I am very truly

your friend

J. Proctor Knott

J. H. Patterson Ph.D.

West State College

Lexington

Ky.



EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

FRANKFORT, 25th April 1888

President James K. Patterson
Lexington Ky

My dear Sir:

Absence from Frankfort has delayed an acknowledgment of your kind and courteous communication of the 20th inst conveying an invitation to deliver the annual address on 1 June 1888 to the State College of Ky. I am, I assure you, profoundly mindful of the high compliment thus paid me, but since I had made arrangements to be absent from the State at the time indicated and it is not now practicable to alter this arrangement so I am compelled to respectfully decline your complimentary invitation. I beg to

tender to you and the other authori-
ties of the College my sincere thanks
for your undesired compliments
paid and to subscribe myself
yours and their friend and the
friend of the College

Faithfully Yours

W. B. Bryan





EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

FRANKFORT, Aug. 20. 1889.

Maj. P. P. Johnston, Prof. A. & M. College,
Lexington, Ky.

Dear Sir,

I have received your
note of yesterday announcing a meeting of the
Board of Trustees of the A. & M. College on Sept. 3rd
prox. It is my purpose to attend the meeting.

Respectfully Yours,

H. B. Tucker.

State of Kentucky
Executive Department.
Frankfort.

William O. Bradley,
Governor.

Dec. 17th, 1897.

President Jas. K. Patterson,

Lexington, Ky.

Dear Sir:-

I have this day received a number of letters together with a petition, asking that Mr. Butler Southgate, of your Alumni, should be appointed one the trustees of your institution. It is suggested that there was formerly something contained in the law looking in this direction.

Will you kindly communicate with me at once your opinion of this matter.

Yours truly,

W O Bradley
Governor

State of Kentucky
Executive Department.
Frankfort.

J. C. W. Beckham.
Governor.

6/29/1900.

Prof. Jas. K. Patterson,
Lexington, Ky.

My dear Sir:

I am in receipt of a copy of "The Kentucky ^{Mag}", edited by Mr. Mc Daniel, as a magazine of the State College. I desire to express to you my appreciation of it and to say that I consider it a very creditable work and an honor to the institution over which you preside..

Yours very truly,

J. C. W. Beckham

State of Kentucky
Executive Department.
Frankfort.

J. C. W. Beckham.
Governor.

9/6/1900.

Prof. Jas. K. Patterson,
Lexington, Ky.

Dear Sir:

By direction of the Governor I enclose you a letter which will explain itself, and which he hopes you will give appropriate action.

Very respectfully,

G. Edgar Dyer
Private Secretary.

State of Kentucky
Executive Department.
Frankfort.

J. C. W. Beckham.
Governor.

April 18, 1902.

Prof. James K. Patterson,

Lexington, Ky.

Dear sir--

Replying to yours of recent date, I am directed by the Governor to say that he has confidence that you will do everything for the advancement of the school under your charge.

Very truly,

Edw. O. Sneyd

Secretary to the Governor.

Commonwealth of Kentucky
Executive Department.
Frankfort.

J. C. W. Beckham.
Governor.

June 25, 1902.

Prof. James K. Patterson,
Lexington, Ky.

My dear sir--

I received your letter informing me of the settlement of the question as to the purchase of property for the girls' dormitory at the State College. I am glad to know that the matter has finally been adjusted in a satisfactory manner, and I wish to commend you for your liberality in the purchase of the Pepper property. I sincerely hope that there will be no further trouble about it.

With kindest regards, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

J. C. W. Beckham

Commonwealth of Kentucky
Executive Department
Frankfort.

J. C. W. Beckham
Governor

Oct. 13th, 1904.

Pres. Jas. K. Patterson,
Lexington, Ky.

My Dear Sir:-

I take pleasure in introducing to you my young friend Mr. Roy Litsey of my home county, Nelson. While I have not seen much of him since he was quite a little fellow, I can say for him that he belongs to one of the best families in our county and from what I hear of him he is a very worthy and deserving young man. I am sure that he is ambitious and anxious to reflect credit upon himself as well as upon the college in his attendance there as a student. Any courtesies you may show him will be worthily bestowed and very much appreciated by me.

Very truly yours,

J. C. W. Beckham

[1911]

The relations of political parties in Kentucky to civic morality do not differ materially from those in neighboring states. Republicans and Democrats are nearly equally divided. Ordinarily there is a Democratic majority, though small, in the elections for state offices and during the presidential year. At the last general election, however, for state offices, the Republicans carried the state. This was due in great measure to the general dissatisfaction growing out of the turbulent scenes and questionable methods incident to the displacement of Taylor in 1900 by the General Assembly and the substitution of Goebel, his political opponent. On the face of the returns Taylor was elected. But it was alleged that many fraudulent votes were cast, ^{and} inasmuch as the General Assembly was the ultimate Court of Appeals, in questions of this sort, the defeated candidate carried his case before that body. The deeds of violence which culminated in the assassination of Goebel accentuated and strengthened political antagonisms. Upon the death of Goebel, ^{the} Lieutenant Governor succeeded as Governor and upon the close of his term was re-elected for a second term, thus serving eight consecutive years, a service of unexampled length in the history of the Commonwealth. During this long tenure, many irregularities grew up. These operated to the disadvantage of the democracy and were mainly instrumental in bringing about their defeat in 1907.

Governor Willson's tenure of office has been seriously embarrassed by the tobacco war. In the efforts of the tobacco growers to emancipate themselves from the

domination of the tobacco trust, many deeds of violence have been committed and some lives have been lost. Tobacco plant beds were destroyed by armed bands of masked men and many tobacco barns have been burned. And worse than all, some valuable lives were lost in the ruthless raids made by desperate men upon the homesteads of those who dared to express an opinion upon the lawless methods adopted by those who held themselves aggrieved. To cope with this lawlessness was an exceedingly difficult matter. The military power of the state was brought into requisition, but was able to accomplish little. The raiders disappeared upon their approach; many arrests were made but convictions by local juries were impossible. These disorders have been exploited by Governor Willson's political opponents, and instead of the credit that ought to accrue from the efforts which he made to cope with disorder, discredit has been wantonly attached to him and to his advisers by those who sought an opportunity to disparage his administration. These conditions will materially embarrass the Republicans in the coming campaign. Governor Willson has given us, I think, a good clean, honest administration, and was shut up to the necessity of doing what he did, to preserve the lives and property of the citizens of Kentucky.

The negro vote is an important factor in the politics of the state. Their normal relationship is Republican. They are, however, ^apurchaseable element and in important elections are bought wholesale. The Democrats buy only a sufficient number of votes to carry the election,

but if the Republicans begin to purchase their votes, they have to buy all the way through.

For this state of thing, I see no immediate remedy. The ignorance of the negro masses is dense and their moral sense blunt. We have a negro population of about fifteen percent of the whole. The education of the negro is a slow process. In point of intellect the race sustains about the same relation to the Indo-Germanic, the Semitic and Mongolian as the child of these latter races does to maturity. There are exceptions, but this is the rule. The average young negro learns with facility those subjects in which memory is specially concerned, but when the period is reached at which reasoning powers begin to be developed with the white and he goes forward with a bound, the development of the negro is arrested and it is found extremely difficult to get him beyond this immature stage.

1917

A Brief Discussion of the Law of the Appointment of Beneficiaries to the State University.

Attorney-General Garnett.

My dear Sir:

In compliance with your request, I have the honor to present the following views concerning the law relating to the appointment of beneficiaries to the State University:

In Sub-Section 28 of Section 4636e of the General Statutes, the obvious intention of the General Assembly was

First, to decentralize as far as possible the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, known then as the State College and now as the State University, i. e., to make it in reality the college of the whole Commonwealth and not the college of a section of the Commonwealth.

Second. As a consequence of the foregoing to equalize for all, as far as possible, the opportunities and advantages afforded by the college.

Third. By a judicious and equitable system of selection to attract the best talent of the graduates of the common schools to the State College.

Fourth. By this system of appointments and selection to place the college virtually in every county of the Commonwealth.

Fifth. To lift the selection and appointments out of and above political, religious and social influence, chance or caprice, and to make the awards on merit and desert exclusively.

Sixth. To discover and encourage meritorious youth and to assist those whose means are small to obtain a good education.

Seventh. To build up and educate an intelligent and patriotic constituency in every county of Kentucky by helping the energetic and meritorious youth of the Commonwealth to help themselves.

All these expectations have been fully realized during the interval from 1893 to 1911.

Thesmeans by which these ends were sought to be accomplished are set forth in the Statute referred to above, viz.,

"It was enacted that each Legislative Representative District in this state shall in consideration of the income accruing to the college under an Act for the benefit of the Agricultural & Mechanical College of Kentucky, approved April 29, 1880, be entitled to select and to send to said College each year, one properly prepared student, free from all charges for tuition, matriculation fees, room rent, fuel and lights, and to have all the advantages and privileges of the college and dormitories free, except board." Farther on the Act in the same Section provides that "if any Legislative District contains more than one county, each county so included shall be entitled to one beneficiary."

Herein are all the elements of a bona fide contract. The Commonwealth, party of the first part, agrees to give to the College the annual proceeds of the tax of one-half of one cent on every hundred dollars of taxable property owned by white persons; for a consideration, and the College, party of the second part, agrees to provide this consideration, viz., to provide free tuition for a certain number of properly prepared students. The method of selection of these students is set forth with the utmost exactness of detail, and the advantages and immunities attaching to the selection are also minutely described. They are to be selected by the County Superintendent and by no other officer; they are to

selected not on his initiative, or arbitrary preference, but on competitive examination. The questions upon which the examination is to be conducted are not left for him to determine, but are to be prepared and transmitted to him before the first day of June of each year by the Faculty of the College; the time limits for the examination are also set forth, viz., between the first day of June and the first day of August. Moreover, the Superintendent does not conduct the examination himself, but is required to appoint a Board of Examiners for that purpose. He is further required to make known by advertisement to the public and by a notice posted in each public school within his jurisdiction the time and place of examination. From this it is quite manifest that no appointment will be valid unless one and all of these conditions are complied with.

Even a casual reader of the Statute of May 9th, 1893, would conclude that the county and not the state is the unit of appointment, but the Amended Law of 1908, found in the General Statutes, Sub-Section 7, of Section 4636a, leaves no possible doubt upon this subject. It declares explicitly that the county is the unit, in the following language: "Each county in the state shall be the unit of appointment, and each county shall be entitled to appoint annually, etc." This language was preliminary to the change in the law which allowed each county to make an appointment for every three thousand white pupils of school age. The basis was changed but the unit remained the same and was distinctly affirmed. In view of all this, the allegation that the state and not the county is the unit of appointment is both childish and absurd. Both the earlier and the later Statutes makes provision

for the payment of travelling expenses once going from home to the College and once returning from the College to his home, to each legally appointed beneficiary. In view of all this, an objection that the student, not the county, is the unit of appointment is childish and absurd. The counties distributively pay the tax, the counties distributively are entitled to appoint the beneficiaries under the contract made by the General Assembly on their behalf. No one county, whether adjacent or remote, can invade the domain of another county and appropriate to itself, either with or without the consent of the County Superintendent the exclusive privilege and prerogative of the county. If the county appoints the beneficiaries to which it is entitled, in conformity with the law, well, if not, the loss is that of the county, which has failed to do its duty. Under the existing law not even the state, nor any officer of the state can intervene and transfer the power to make appointment from one county to another. Not even the state can authorize a County Superintendent to dispense with the plain provisions of the law, much less a self-constituted authority of the State University. By way of illustration, it may be added that the Congressional District is the unit for the selection of appointees to the Military Academy at West Point and the Naval Academy at Annapolis, can the state usurp the authority vested in the District? Can Kentucky invade the domain of Ohio and appropriate appointments which belong to that sovereign state. So, under the law relating to appointments, each county in the Commonwealth is sovereign. This sovereign prerogative has been ruthlessly invaded and set at naught by the administration of the State University. Blank appointments have been given to students and others, with instructions to fill in the names of persons willing

to take them. All that was required was to take them to the County Superintendent and obtain his acquiescence. What is the consequence? Instead of decentralization, Fayette is given 93 appointments at the instance of the Administration of the University; Owensboro 38; Woodford 22, and some others, numbers largely in excess of their quota. The maximum number of appointments for all counties of the state, which may be legally made under the law in any one year is 215. Fayette has of that number 43%; Daviess 27%, Woodford 10%. These three counties have absorbed 70% of the number of appointments which may be made in one year. What a monstrous injustice! All the remaining 116 counties would have left for distribution among them 30%. Even if a dozen counties, or a score of counties should fail to keep their quota of appointments filled, that would not justify the Administration of State University in inviting Fayette, or Franklin, or Davies, to assume the privilege of appointing substitutes. Even if that could be done without a flagrant violation of the law, the Administration has no right to assume that a county will not make an appointment within the time limit, nor could it know till after the expiration of the time limit that it has failed to appoint its quota. These illegal appointments will be a heavy draft upon the treasury of the State University. Between five and six thousand dollars will be required to pay the travelling expenses of 425 so-called appointees this year in attendance upon the State University. Quite as much more will be required to pay the rent of houses outside the University ground and to provide fuel and lights for those whom the existing dormitory accommodation is unable to provide for. The loss of fees will be an additional heavy item; the entire loss amounting in the aggregate to twelve or fifteen thousand dollars. The law has yielded admirable results from 1893 to 1911. It gave the University the best

material from every county in Kentucky, best in preparation, best in energy, best in resolution. It enabled the University to graduate men and women, admirably equipped for professional and avocational pursuits. It linked the University directly with the public schools and gave them an uplift which has materially contributed to the educational progress of the Commonwealth. Dr. Pritchett, President of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, who has done more than any man in America to stimulate and encourage collegiate and university work, when told of the system of appointments in Kentucky, pronounced it the best system in America.

Another important consideration should not be omitted. By disregarding and violating the contract, the State University in instructing the Superintendents that they may disregard the law, virutally release the Commonwealth from the obligation to pay to it the proceeds of the half cent tax. This is an important consideration and might involve the loss of all the revenues accruing from that source amounting now to about \$50,000 per annum. The fatuous policy of ignoring the obligation of the law and advising and inciting County Superintendents to disregard it, comes with a bad grace from those who have been conversant with the practice and administration of the law. The State University above all the activities of the Commonwealth should inculcate in its officers and students, by practice and by precept, a profound veneration for the dignity and majesty of the law.

From the foregoing discussion these conclusions seem obvious:

First, That the language used throughout the Statutes quoted, viz.: "County," "County Superintendents," "Within their respective counties culminating at last in the explicit declaration, "that each county in the state shall be the unit of appointment and that each county shall be entitled to appoint one annually," leaves no manner of doubt that the county and not the state is the unit.

Second, That no one who has not been appointed in conformity with the distinct requirements of the law is a bona fide county appointee, and that the essential and material condition to validate an appointment is competitive examination.

Third, That no one other than a bona fide appointee under the law, is entitled to receive travelling expenses, exemption from all fees, lodging, fuel and lights.

Fourth, That the principle of selection adopted in the Statute is in conformity with the well defined and generally accepted law of progress which pervades all nature, viz.:"survival of the fittest."

Fifth, That quality rather than quantity pervades the spirit of the law and is the ideal of the best and highest university education.

Sixth, That a grave responsibility rests upon the Administration of the University, who advised and counselled County Superintendents to evade, ignore and disregard the law.

Seventh, That the State University above all other institutions of the Commonwealth, should by precept and example, encourage and stimulate the development and growth of a profound veneration for the law and obedience to its mandates.

Respectfully submitted,

State of Kentucky
Executive Department.
Frankfort.

William O. Bradley.
Governor.

Oct. 26th, 1897.

Jas. K. Patterson, L. L. D.

Lexington, Ky.

My dear Sir:-

I will of course be very glad to hear any suggestions that you may see fit to make concerning the appointment of trustees. I will thank you to send me a full list of the trustees as they now stand.

Yours truly,

W O Bradley
Per Secretary.

Commonwealth of Kentucky
Executive Department
Frankfort.

J. C. W. Beckham
Governor

Aug. 31st, 1905.

Prof. Jas. K. Patterson,
Lexington, Ky.

Dear Sir:-

I am directed by the Governor to acknowledge receipt of your recent letter and to say he will be glad to see you any time you may call. He will be out of town for the rest of this week but will be at the Capitol all of next week unless his plans are changed.

Very truly,

Edw. O. Frisk

Secretary to the Governor.

Commonwealth of Kentucky
Executive Department.
Frankfort.

J. C. W. Beckham.
Governor.

June 16 1905-

My dear Professor:-

I have just received your letter in reference to the matter of my friend, Crawford, and I shall communicate to him what you say about it. It certainly appears to me to be very satisfactory and I thank you for your kind attention to it.

With best wishes
Your friend,
J. C. W. Beckham