

were the first to "rally round the flag" in two wars, entitle it to the most complete recognition,

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Minnesota :

That the president of the United States be and he hereby is requested to cause one of the first new battle-ships or cruisers which may be built by the government of the United States to be named the "Minnesota" in recognition of the record of the state and of its former namesake in the navy ;

Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the president of the United States, and that our senators and representatives in Congress be requested to use their best endeavors to obtain favorable action thereon.

Approved 4, 1901.

S. F. No. 71.

CHAPTER 405.

A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Resolution favoring "Grout Bill."

Resolved, that the senate of the State of Minnesota, the house of representatives concurring, do hereby request our senators and representatives in Washington to use their best efforts to assist in the passing of the Grout bill, now before the senate of the United States.

Approved Feb. 1, 1901.

S. F. No. 94.

CHAPTER 406.

Resolution favoring popular election of U.S. Senators.

A joint resolution of the senate and house of representatives of the State of Minnesota, making application to the Congress of the United States, under article five (5) of the constitution, for the submission of an amendment to said constitution making United States senators elective in the several states, by popular vote.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota :

SECTION 1. The legislature of the State of Minnesota hereby makes application to the congress, under the provisions of article five (5) of the constitution of the United States for the calling of a convention to propose an amendment to the constitution of the United States making United States senators elective in the several states by direct vote of the people.

SEC. 2. The secretary of state is hereby directed to transmit copies of this application to the senate, house

of representatives of the congress and copies to the members of the said senate and house of representatives from this state; also to transmit copies hereof to the presiding officers of each of the legislatures now in session in the several states, requesting their co-operation.

Approved Feb. 9, 1901.

CHAPTER 407.

H. F. No. 132.

A Memorial of the legislature of the State of Minnesota to the congress of the United States for the establishment of a National park and military cemetery at Fort Ridgely.

Memorial to congress to establish national park and military cemetery at Fort Ridgely.

Your Memorialist respectfully represents:

That about the year 1853, the United States government erected Fort Ridgely on the frontier of the Territory of Minnesota, for the protection of the white settlers from the Sioux Indians. That in 1862, the said Indians broke out in open rebellion against the whites and the government, and massacred more than one thousand persons before they were defeated and suppressed. That during such rebellion they attacked Fort Ridgely and besieged it for about nine days, during which time it contained many white refugees, and was successfully defended by volunteer troops and citizens. That Captain John F. Marsh, of Company "B" of the Fifth Minnesota volunteer infantry was in command of the fort when the war commenced, and with half of his company left for the Indian agency a few miles distant to protect the whites, and was with twenty-three of his men killed by the Indians, all of whom, with the United States interpreter and many other soldiers and citizens, are buried at the fort. That the State of Minnesota has erected a handsome and conspicuous monument in the center of what was the parade ground of the fort, and also an appropriate monument in the graveyard to commemorate the siege of the fort and the death of the soldiers and citizens who fell in its defense. That the fort itself has become entirely demolished by neglect and abandonment by the United States. That the people of Minnesota, by reason of the events connected with the fort, have become much attached to the spot and believe that its successful defence by Captain Timothy J. Sheehan, who commanded the fort during nine days' of siege, was largely instrumental in saving the