

## MEMORIALS.

## NO. 1.

A MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS PRAYING FOR AN APPROPRIATION  
TO ERECT A CAPITOL BUILDING IN DAKOTA TERRITORY.

A memorial  
to congress  
praying for an  
appropriation  
to erect a capitol  
building in  
Dakota Terri-  
tory.

Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of Dakota Territory, would again respectfully ask for an appropriation to erect a Capitol building at the seat of government of said Territory, and urge in support of their request, the following among other reasons:

That the various federal offices are now located at different places at the Capital, and are all in cheap wooden tenement buildings, liable at any time to be destroyed by fire, together with the executive, legislative and judicial records, which records are of course of vital importance to the people of our Territory.

That the amount now being paid annually for offices for the Executive, Secretary, Surveyor-General, Marshal, Internal Revenue officers and for U. S. Court Rooms and Legislative Halls, would in a very few years pay the expense of erecting suitable buildings for the accommodation of all the federal officers residing at the Capital, and the expenditure of a sum sufficient to erect this needed building, would be a matter of absolute economy.

And your memorialists would call the attention of your Honorable Body to the fact that Congress has heretofore made large appropriations to erect Capitol buildings for other Territories, among which may be mentioned the present thriving states of Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas and

Nebraska; and your memorialists know of no reason why Dakota should be made an exception to other Territories, or why those states while in a territorial condition should be entitled to better treatment than your memorialists.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Approved, December 31st, 1870.

## NO. 2.

### A MEMORIAL TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES RELATIVE TO THE REMOVAL OF THE PEMBINA BAND OF CHIPPAWA INDIANS TO WHITE EARTH AGENCY.

*To his Excellency the President of the United States.*

Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota, would most respectfully represent that the Pembina Band of Chippewa Indians are still upon the lands on the Dakota side of the Red River of the North, which was ceded by the said Band, and the Red Lake Band Indians in their treaty with the United States in 1863, and that the occupation of said land by said Band of Chippewa Indians is a great nuisance to the settlements on the Pembina and Red rivers; and also retards the establishment and growth of new settlements on the ceded land.

A memorial to the President of the United States relative to the removal of the Pembina band of Chippewa Indians to White Earth Agency.

Your memorialists therefore pray that said last named band of Indians be removed from ceded land, and settled upon a reservation according to the provisions of said treaty.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Approved, December 31st, 1870.

## NO. 3.

A MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A MILITARY ROAD FROM FORT ABERCROMBIE TO FORT PEMBINA, AND THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY LINE IN DAKOTA TERRITORY.

*To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress Assembled.*

A memorial to congress for the construction of a military road from Ft. Abercrombie to Ft. Pembina, and the international boundary line in Dakota Territory.

Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota, represent that the interest of that portion of our Territory being on the west side of the Red River of the North would be greatly advanced by the construction of a military road commencing at Fort Abercrombie running to Fort Pembina, and thence to parallel of latitude 49° north.

That said road will run through a great portion of public lands, a distance of one hundred and eighty miles, and across numerous streams, important in size; and the construction of said road will thereby tend to develop the resources of that section of our rapidly improving Territory, and at the same time confer a great boon on the hardy pioneers who have already settled thereon. That the mails to Pembina and the Red River settlements are carried over said roads.

That the difference in the cost of transportation of government stores and supplies would in a few years repay the Government for an expenditure of money in the construction of said road.

That the construction of a military road would tend to open to settlement a very large tract of valuable agricultural land along the line of said road, and thus by the increased value of the government lands, contribute largely toward refunding to the National Treasury any expenditure in constructing such road.

That according to the official reports of the collector of customs at the port of Pembina, merchandize passing annually over this route is inspected at said port amounting to hundreds of thousand of dollars, from which the United States derives a large revenue, probably amounting annually to over

\$50,000; besides supplies for the American settlements, with a population of over two thousand two years ago. All the supplies of the British, containing, at the same time, a population of from twelve to fifteen thousand, as well as supplies for the Hudson Bay Company, and the numerous Free Traders, are received at or by way of the city of St. Paul, Minnesota, and pass over the route above mentioned. And all the vast amount of furs, &c., imported from said British settlements for consumption or in bond for transshipment, are freighted over said route.

That this great thoroughfare between Fort Abercrombie and Fort Pembina, and the United States boundary line crosses at least ten streams, varying in width from fifty to two hundred feet, over which the freighters annually have to throw, at a great expense and loss of time, temporary bridges which are carried off by the first freshet, and hence the same streams are so bridged several times during one season.

That the entire route passes over a level valley, and as nature has provided an excellent road, no appropriation will be required for any other purpose than to survey the road and bridge the streams.

Your memorialists, therefore, do most earnestly pray that an appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars, or so much as you may in your wisdom deem sufficient to construct said military road; and that the expenditure of said sum may be placed in charge of the War Department to be used for the above named purpose, under the direction of said Department.

And in duty bound your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

Approved, December 31, 1870.

#### NO. 4.

A MEMORIAL TO THE POSTMASTER GENERAL REQUESTING  
: MAIL SERVICE ON A MAIL ROUTE FROM LE MARS, IOWA, TO  
: SIOUX FALLS, DAKOTA TERRITORY.

Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of the Terri-  
tory of Dakota, would respectively represent, that by an act  
of Congress, a mail route was established from Le Mars,  
of Congress, a mail route was established from Le Mars, Dakota Terri-  
tory.

A memorial  
requesting mail  
service on mail  
route from Le  
Mars, Iowa, to  
Sioux Falls,  
Dakota Terri-  
tory.

Iowa, to Sioux Falls, Dakota Territory. That said route is the great thoroughfare wherever the produce and merchandise to and from Sioux City, the western metropolis, and the upper country, viz: Sioux and Lyon counties, Iowa, Lincoln, Minnehaha, Brookings, and Deuel, Dakota, is transported.

That the aforesaid counties are the best agricultural lands in the great northwest, and are densely populated near the established mail routes; and settlements, towns and villages are springing up 10, 20 miles from any mail route in operation. That the said mail route is at least 30 miles nearer the railroad than any other route to Sioux Falls, hence mail arrives one or more days earlier over that than any other route. That the same route is the most direct and practicable, crossing only one stream of any importance, across a high, level and dry country, and will supply the parts hitherto very much neglected and at the same time be greatly instrumental in aiding the development and prosperity of this rich and beautiful yet imperfectly developed country.

Your memorialists therefore pray that mail service be ordered on said route at an early day, to supply the postoffices, Farmers, Louisville, Gibraltar or any other postoffice that is or may be established on or near said route.

*Resolved*, That a copy of this memorial be sent to our delegate in congress Hon. S. L. Spink, and one copy to Hon. Chas. Pomeroy, M. C. from Iowa.

Approved, December 31, 1870.

## NO 5.

A MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS ASKING THAT A MAIL ROUTE MAY BE ESTABLISHED BETWEEN LE MARS, IOWA, AND YANKTON, DAKOTA TERRITORY.

*To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress Assembled:*

A memorial  
to Congress,  
asking that a  
mail route may

Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota, respectfully ask that a weekly mail route may be established by your Honorable bodies between Le

Mars, Iowa, and Yankton, Dakota Territory, by way of Richland, Lodi and Thomasville, Dakota Territory.

be established  
between Le  
Mars, Iowa, and  
Yankton, Da-  
kota Territory.

Your memorialists, as reasons for said request and prayer, would respectfully represent and make known to your Honorable bodies, among other things that there is at present, a postoffice established with a postmaster appointed, commissioned and qualified at each of said points, through which your memorialists pray that said route as above may be established.

That the nearest mail route, at present established by law, is at a distance varying from six to twenty miles from said offices so established, by reason of which a numerous and growing population are compelled to depend wholly upon uncertain and private sources to obtain their mail, or any of the facilities or benefits of the postal laws of the United States.

That the distance of said route, which your memorialists pray may be established, will not exceed sixty-five miles; and the road between and through said points is in no good condition at all seasons of the year, having been established and improved the greater part of the way for many years, and all streams on said route, including the Big Sioux river, have either bridges already built or ferries already established at the points where said route would cross them.

That at all points along said route is a dense and permanent population of enterprising and industrious citizens: having already at Lodi and other points, flouring mills and other manufacturing establishments, around which there is a dense and increasing population; and that the whole region of country through which said route is established is of the most productive and fertile in the State of Iowa and the Territory of Dakota, the settlement and cultivation of which is greatly impeded by reason of there being no mail facilities within practicable or available distance.

And your memorialists will, as in duty bound, ever pray.

*Resolved,* That our Delegate in Congress be requested to call the attention of the proper committees of Congress to the object of this memorial.

Approved, December 30, 1870.

## NO. 6.

A MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS ASKING FOR AN APPROPRIATION  
TO REMOVE OBSTRUCTIONS IN THE RED RIVER OF THE  
NORTH.

*To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in  
Congress Assembled:*

A Memorial  
to Congress  
asking for an  
appropriation  
to remove ob-  
structions in  
the Red River  
of the North.

Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota, respectfully ask your honorable bodies for an appropriation to remove an obstruction commonly known as "Goose Rapids" and such other obstructions as may exist in the Red River of the North. On account of said obstruction steamboat navigation during certain seasons of the year has been much impeded. After a thorough examination by those interested in the navigation thereof they have come to the conclusion that fifteen thousand dollars will be ample to remove said obstruction and render the navigation of said river practicable at all times.

Your memorialists therefore request that an appropriation for fifteen thousand dollars be made to accomplish that desirable object.

And your memorialists as in duty bound will ever pray.

Approved, December 28, 1870.

## NO. 7.

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR REQUESTING THAT THE  
SUPPLIES FOR THE INDIANS ON THE UPPER MISSOURI RIVER  
BE PURCHASED OF THE FARMERS AND PRODUCERS IN THE  
TERRITORY OF DAKOTA.

A memorial  
to the Secretary  
of the Interior  
requesting that  
the supplies for  
the Indians on  
the Upper Mis-

Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota, most respectfully represent that the Territory of Dakota is already becoming one of the largest stock-raising and grain growing regions of the west; and that our fertile

valleys and boundless pastures are producing annually a large surplus of grain and cattle, which, for the want of railroad communication with eastern markets, are being sold in the Territory at prices much below the figures paid by the U. S. Government for the same to supply our home Indians in Dakota.

souri river be  
purchased of  
the farmers and  
producers in  
the Territory of  
Dakota.

Your memorialists would further represent that the farmers and producers of Dakota are a worthy, needy, and industrious class of people, who have immigrated to the west under the protection and promises of the general government, and they feel that it is unjust to be robbed of the benefits of their home market, by permitting eastern contractors to furnish these supplies at prices much higher than the same can be furnished in the Territory.

Your memorialists would further represent that out of the one-half million dollars expended annually for cattle alone to supply the Indians, over one hundred thousand dollars could have been saved to the national treasury, by making these purchases of the stock-growers in Dakota.

Under the existing system of contracts the eight thousand head of beef cattle furnished the Indians last year, cost the department nearly sixty dollars per head, or six and a half cents per pound on hoof, whereas the same could have been purchased of the Dakota farmers for four cents per pound.

Twenty-five thousand sacks of flour were also furnished these Indians at a cost of nearly two hundred thousand dollars, or \$8 per one hundred pounds, while the farmers of this Territory were unable to sell their wheat for more than 60 cents per bushel, and their flour for \$2 per sack; but under the present system of bidding for supplies, the producers of the Territory had no opportunity to offer proposals for contracts.

Your memorialists would further represent that by the purchase of these Indian supplies, such as flour, grain, beef and pork, within the Territory, a great benefit would be conferred upon the industrious husbandmen of Dakota, the Indians would be more readily and generously supplied, and the national treasury would be guarded in expenditures.

By establishing this system of home purchases, the poor but industrious pioneers of the west would become encouraged



to renewed exertions, and would enlarge their fields and increase their herds, would erect flouring mills and improve their thoroughfares, establish schools and churches for their own advancement, and would help to befriend and civilize the red people of the plains.

One hundred thousand dollars thus annually expended among our people for home products, would not only soon transform Dakota in to a rich and populous State, but would establish a more permanent peace and contentment among the Indians.

Therefore your memorialists most respectfully request that hereafter a fair proportion of the supplies for the Upper Missouri Indians, be ordered purchased within the Territory of Dakota.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

Approved, December 30, 1870.

## NO. 8.

A MEMORIAL TO THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL REQUESTING SERVICES ON MAIL ROUTE NO. . . . , FROM VERMILLION, DAKOTA TERRITORY, VIA BLOOMINGDALE, LODI, AND EUREKA, TO SWAN LAKE, DAKOTA TERRITORY.

*To the Honorable Postmaster-General of the United States.*

A memorial  
to the Postmas-  
ter-General re-  
questing serv-  
ices on mail  
route No. —  
from Vermil-  
lion, Dakota  
Territory, via  
Bloomington,  
Lodi and Eureka  
to Swan  
Lake, D. T.

Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota, would most respectfully represent that it is very important to the interests of the inhabitants of the Territory of Dakota that a mail service be established between Vermillion and Swan Lake, Dakota Territory, and that the distance is about fifty (50) miles.

During the past year nearly all the land has been taken, and that the majority of settlers are without any direct mail communications, and the settlers along the said route have lost valuable mail matter by trusting to irregular and irresponsible parties.

Your memorialists would further ask that a postoffice be established at Bloomingdale, it being a central and desirable point.

Your memorialists would therefore pray that service at least one time per week, be ordered upon mail route No. . . . , from Vermillion, D. T., *via* Bloomingdale, Lodi and Eureka to Swan Lake, D. T., on the line established by act of Congress approved March 5, 1870, A. D. And that this request may be promptly granted, your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Approved, December 31, 1870.

A memorial to the Postmaster-General requesting service on mail route No.— from Vermillion, Dakota Territory, via Bloomingdale, Lodi and Eureka to Swan Lake, D. T.

#### NO. 9.

A MEMORIAL TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, PRAYING FOR A GRANT OF LAND IN DAKOTA TERRITORY TO AID IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE MCGREGOR AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD.

Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota, would most respectfully pray your Honorable bodies to grant alternate sections of land to the amount of not more than ten miles of the unoccupied lands on each side of the McGregor and Missouri River Railroad, now being built through the northern part of Iowa to Yankton, Dakota Territory. The distance from our eastern border is about seventy-five miles, over an excellent agricultural country now being densely populated, and the completion of said railroad would add much to the development and wealth of northern Iowa as well as southern Dakota.

A memorial to the Congress of the United States, praying for a grant of land in Dakota Territory to aid in the construction of the McGregor and Missouri river railroad.

Your memorialists would further represent that said railroad is now completed to Algona, Iowa, distance about one hundred miles from the boundary line of Iowa and Dakota; and its early completion would be greatly facilitated by a grant of land in said Territory.

A memorial-  
tal to the Con-  
gress of the  
United States,  
praying for a  
grant of land  
in Dakota Ter-  
ritory to aid in  
the construc-  
tion of the  
McGregor and  
Missouri river  
railroad.

Your memorialists would further call the attention of your Honorable bodies to the fact that this railroad would give the settlers of this Territory direct communication with the lumber regions of Minnesota and Wisconsin, thereby greatly advancing the growth and prosperity of the Territory.

Your memorialists would further represent that the Territory of Dakota is almost entirely destitute of timber and much suffering and great hardships have been and will have to be endured by the settlers in consequence of their being unable to procure suitable material for building comfortable and substantial homes.

Your memorialists would further call the attention of your Honorable bodies to the fact that the States around us have received the benefit of your generosity to an unusually great extent, the state of Iowa has, by the support of lands granted by Congress, been enabled to construct nearly three thousand miles of railroads; and the States of Nebraska and Kansas nearly as much more, and no person will deny that but for land grants, the railroads would not have been constructed, nor the aforesaid States have held anything like the population they now possess. In the examples before us it is obvious that the effect of lands granted for the purpose of encouraging the building of railroads is no detriment to a prairie country, but on the contrary it is the only method that will induce capitalists to invest in our far western roads, and thereby give us that communication with the markets pinneries and manufactories of the east, which must be established before the thousand and thousands of acres of prairies land hitherto of no value to the government, can be completely within the reach of the honest and hardy pioneer of the great northwest. And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

*Resolved,* That our Delegate in Congress is respectfully requested to call the attention of the proper committees of Congress to the object of this memorial.

Approved, January 12th, 1871.

## NO. 10.

A MEMORIAL AND JOINT RESOLUTION ASKING FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A MAIL ROUTE FROM ELK POINT, DAKOTA TERRITORY TO PONCA, DIXON COUNTY, NEBRASKA.

*To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress Assembled:*

SECTION 1. Your memorialists the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota would most respectfully represent that the distance from Elk Point, in Union county D. T., to Ponca, Dixon county, Nebraska, is about ten miles running through a densely populated part of Union county, crossing the Missouri river at Ponca ferry (which is a horse ferry) running at all times of the year and in all kinds of weather, when the ice in the river does not prevent, and that the people of the two sections of this country have no direct way of communicating with each other; that at this present time (as it always has been) mail from Elk Point, Union Co., D. T., to Ponca, Dixon county, Neb., goes by stage to Sioux City, Iowa, the distance of twenty-two miles, crosses the Missouri river at that point to Neb.; thence by stage to Ponca, Dixon county, Neb., distance about thirty miles, total distance about fifty-two miles.

A memorial and joint resolution asking for the establishment of a mail route from Elk Point, Dakota Territory to Ponca, Dixon county, Nebraska.

SEC. 2. We therefore pray your honorable bodies to establish the route herein named with tri-weekly service thereon, and we your memorialists will as in duty bound ever pray.

SEC. 3. *Be it Resolved*, That a copy of this memorial and joint resolution be forwarded to our delegate in congress, S. L. Spink, and he is hereby requested to use all proper means to bring the subject to the favorable consideration of congress.

Approved, January 12, 1871.

## NO. 11.

A MEMORIAL TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES ASKING AN APPROPRIATION OF MONEY TO BUILD A BRIDGE ACROSS THE BIG SIOUX RIVER BELOW AND NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE ROCK RIVER.

*To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives.*

A memorial to the congress of the United States praying for an appropriation to build a bridge across the Big Sioux below and near the mouth of the Rock river of Iowa.

Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota would most respectfully represent that it is no longer a matter of convenience, but is now absolutely necessary that the people of southeastern Dakota living near the Big Sioux river be furnished with a bridge across said Big Sioux river just below the mouth of the Rock river in Iowa. The country in this section contains a very large population, and is daily increasing. A large trade is carried on between this section and Le Mars, Iowa—a railroad point on the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad; and it is very important that communication with that point should not be disturbed, as it is during high water, and when the winters are so mild as to make it dangerous to cross the ice. A Territorial road has been established from the point in question to the city of Yankton, and the United States mail crosses at this point. The large immigration which is always greater in the spring (when the water is high) is obliged to go around by the way of Sioux City and cross into the Territory at that point by the only bridge into Dakota, and in fact the only way to get here except by fording the river.

Your memorialists would further represent that the communication with Le Mars, which would be one of the results of the building of the bridge would fill up the country back of the settled districts, and the money obtained in selling the lands of one township even under the pre-emption act would nearly double the amount of the appropriation asked.

Your memorialists therefore pray that an appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars be granted for the purpose of building a bridge across the Big Sioux river at the above named point; and your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Approved, January 13, 1871.

## NO. 12.

A MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS ASKING FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF  
A NEW TERRITORY OUT OF THE NORTHERN PORTION OF DA-  
KOTA TERRITORY.

*To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the  
United States in Congress Assembled.*

Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota, most respectfully represent that all that portion of Dakota Territory described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point commencing at the intersection of the forty-sixth parallel north latitude with the boundary line between the State of Minnesota and the Territory of Dakota, and running thence due west on said parallel to the 27th degree of longitude west from Washington, thence north on said 27th degree of longitude to the parallel of 49 degree of north latitude; thence east on said parallel of 49 degrees of north latitude to centre of the Red River of the North; thence in a southerly direction along the western boundary of the State of Minnesota to the place of beginning, would be greatly benefited by being detached from the remaining and southern portion of said Territory of Dakota, and erected by Congress into a new Territory with a separate organization.

A memorial  
to congress  
asking for the  
organization of  
a new Territory  
out of the nor-  
thern portion  
of Dakota  
Territory.

Your memorialists would further represent in evidence of the necessity of this our petition, that while the said new Territory is remote from the main line of travel in southern Dakota, and is separated therefrom by a broad extent of unoccupied and wild country; yet the Northern Pacific and St. Paul and Pacific railroads will traverse the entire length of the proposed new Territory, giving it direct and easy communication with Minnesota and other States, by means of which several thousand people have already settled in the valley of Red River of the North and other portions of the proposed new Territory, in which are established towns, at a distance of fifteen hundred miles by the nearest traveled route from the Capital and Courts of the Territory of Dakota.

Your memorialists would further represent that the interests of said portion of Territory are not in any way identical, and that no direct line of travel or communication is now, or will for many years, be opened across the plains, connecting these two remote sections of Dakota, so long as the Pacific Railroad give to the proposed new Territory such advantages of trade and travel with Minnesota, the lakes, and the East, as is now possessed by that section of the northwest.

Your memorialists would further represent that said portion of Dakota comprises an area of Territory equal to about fifty millions of square acres, or about one-half the present Territory of Dakota, and that the present illy proportioned and extensive area of Dakota, demonstrates that a division of the Territory by Congress is inevitable and only a question of time and sound policy would seem to dictate; that all the guards of law and courts afforded by a separate Territorial government should be extended to the already populous settlements of the proposed new Territory. As in duty bound your memorialists will ever pray.

Approved, January 12, 1871.

### NO. 13.

#### A MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS ASKING FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF GOVERNMENT WAGON ROADS, AND APPROPRIATIONS FOR BRIDGING STREAMS ON SAID ROADS.

A memorial to congress asking for the construction of government wagon roads and appropriations for bridging streams on said roads.

Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota, in ninth session convened, respectfully represent to the Congress of the United States, as follows:

That part of our Territory north of the Missouri river, embraced in the northern tier of counties known as Minnehaha, Jayne, Hutchinson and Charles Mix, is now well peopled by an industrious and hard working class who have very recently made their homes on these lands. These settlers, like nearly all who seek homesteads in the West are poor, having brought with them barely sufficient to make the necessary improvements on their farms, and support their families for the first one or two years.

These counties being almost wholly destitute of timber, settlers are compelled to haul fuel, fencing and building material, as well as family supplies from the Missouri river, a distance of forty to seventy miles; therefore, to aid in the construction of a wagon road, and for bridging the intermediate streams from Yankton, the Capital of the Territory, to a point on the Dakota river, at or near the mouth of Fire Steel Creek, your memorialists respectfully ask an appropriation of five thousand dollars (\$5,000).

A memorial to congress asking for the construction of government wagon roads and appropriations for bridging streams on said roads.

Your memorialists would further represent that a large portion of the immigration into the interior of Dakota, will hereafter strike our eastern boundary near Sioux Falls City on the Big Sioux river. Between this point and the mouth of White river, on the Missouri, a distance of about one hundred and forty miles in about a due westerly course, there are the important rivers of Big Sioux, Vermillion and Dakota, and several smaller streams that must be bridged before that section of our Territory can be traversed; therefore your memorialists respectfully ask an appropriation of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) to aid in the construction of a wagon road from Sioux Falls City on the Big Sioux river to a point on the Missouri river, opposite the mouth of White river; and for bridging the Big Sioux river, at or near Sioux Falls City, and the Vermillion river, at a point about due west from Sioux Falls City, and the Dakota river at or near old Fort James, and the smaller intermediate streams between the Big Sioux and Missouri rivers.

And your memorialists further represent that there is great need of an appropriation of ten thousand dollars to build bridges and grade the road leading up the Missouri river through the counties of Yankton, Bon Homme, Chas. Mix and Buffalo, inasmuch as a vast amount of supplies for the Indians, Military and growing settlements are being constantly freighted over said road; and towns and colonies are already being established near the western terminus of this thoroughfare, demanding that the route be made more passable for the tide of immigration. And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Approved, December 30, 1870.



## NO. 14.

A MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS PRAYING FOR AN APPROPRIATION  
TO BRIDGE THE BIG SIOUX RIVER AT THE CROSSING OF THE  
SIOUX FALLS AND BLUE EARTH CITY MAIL ROAD.

A memorial  
to congress  
praying for an  
appropriation  
to bridge the  
Big Sioux river  
at the crossing  
of the Sioux  
Falls and Blue  
Earth City  
mail road.

Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota, would most respectfully represent the necessity of constructing a bridge across the Big Sioux river, at or near Gibraltar, near where the Sioux Falls and Blue Earth City road crosses the same. The immigration from the East destined to Dakota pass over said road, and trains of immigrants pass almost daily westward. The Sioux Falls and Jackson and Blue Earth City mail, and the mail on mail route No. 11215, from Sioux City, Iowa, and from Le Mars, Iowa, *via* Gibraltar, cross the stream at or near the same place. The stream being so rapid that it is almost impracticable to ferry across it in high water; the mail on said routes is laid up some times for several weeks, and by reason thereof Sioux Falls City is cut off from mail communication from the East, and hundreds of immigrants seeking homes in Dakota are losing much valuable time and sometimes property, in attempting to cross the stream.

Your memorialists deem the construction of a bridge at the place aforesaid absolutely necessary for the welfare of the people and for the traveling public, and would therefore most earnestly pray that an appropriation be made of not less than fifteen thousand dollars to construct a bridge at or near Gibraltar aforesaid, and for a bridge across the Split Rock creek. And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Approved, January 12, 1871.

## NO. 15.

A MEMORIAL TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES PRAYING FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A MAIL ROUTE FROM FLANDREAU TO A POINT AT OR NEAR MEDARY, D. T.

Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota, would most respectfully represent that the mail facilities afforded to the counties of Brookings and Deuel are entirely insufficient to meet their wants; that there is no mail route in said counties, and that at present the people of those counties are totally destitute of any communication with the rest of the civilized world by mail.

A memorial to the congress of the United States praying for the establishment of a mail route from Flandreau to a point at or near Medary, D. T.

We would further represent that the commercial and social interest of a very large portion of the inhabitants of this part of the Territory demand that a mail route be established from Flandreau to a point at or near Medary, a distance of about twenty miles over a dry, level country, without any streams to cross, and that the mail be transferred over said route at least once a week. And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Approved, December 31, 1870.

## NO. 16.

A MEMORIAL TO THE HONORABLE POSTMASTER-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES PRAYING THAT THE MAIL SERVICE ON ROUTE No. . . . , FROM FORT ABERCROMBIE TO PEMBINA, BE INCREASED TO SIX TIMES A WEEK.

HON. SIR:

Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota, would most respectfully represent that the Red River Valley is becoming densely populated, and conse-

A memorial to the Postmaster-General of the United States praying that the mail

service on route  
No. —, from  
Fort Abercrom-  
bie to Pembina,  
be increased to  
six times a  
week.

quently the mail facilities afforded are entirely insufficient to meet their wants.

At Pembina, the county seat of Pembina county, there is located the principal custom-house of the Dakota and Minnesota revenue district. A large bonded warehouse through which the people of the province of Manitoba, B. P., receive their merchandise, besides a number of persons doing a merchandizing business. A new Fort (Fort Pembina) has been established during the past summer. A new land office, known as the Pembina land district, has just been opened. All the travel to the British possessions from Canada and the United States, passing from Abercrombie along the Red river and through the town of Pembina, and mail matters to the same. The population along the Red river of the North in the British possessions amounts to some twelve or fifteen thousand. The population of Pembina county through which this route runs is now believed to be not less than five thousand, with the prospect of increasing from ten to fifteen thousand more during the coming year. The Northern Pacific Railroad, and the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad run through this county from east to west, from fifty to seventy miles apart; and there are already projected two or three running north and south through this county, one of which we are assured will certainly be built within eighteen months from this time. There are towns and villages springing up along said route, which, for the want of greater mail facilities retards the growth and prosperity of the same. The land office at Pembina has just been opened, and with that office alone the business will be sufficient to justify the increase asked for, not to say anything of the military business, or that with the new province of Manitoba, B. P.

In consideration of the above, your memorialists would therefore earnestly request that service be increased to six times a week. And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Approved, December 31, 1870.

## NO. 17.

## A MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS ASKING FOR A GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE TERRITORY OF DAKOTA.

*To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress Assembled:*

Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota, most respectfully represent, that the Black Hills and Bad Lands of Dakota Territory, lying near the 102 degrees meridian of longitude, and between the Niobrara and Yellow Stone rivers, is a region which has always excited the interest of geologists and explorers, but remains at the present time a mysterious, untraversed belt of the continent, where none but the wild beasts and red man hold dominion.

A memorial to congress asking for a geological survey of the Territory of Dakota.

The Black Hills, says Lieut. Warren who visited their base, are composed of the same formations of stratified rocks as are found in the gold bearing gulches of the Wind river and Big Horn Mountains, these Hills in his opinion, being but an out-cropping spur of the great Rocky Mountain range, in the vicinity of the Bannock and Virginia City mines.

Dr. Hayden the geologist, says the lowest member of the salurian period, or gold bearing strata, are quite well developed in the Black Hills, and the recent discoveries made by Gen. Sully's Indian expedition which crossed the northern trend of the Bad Lands, in 1864, clearly indicates that the next succeeding formation, known as the Devonian system, is brought to light in the floor of the Bad Land basin, and

WHEREAS, This system is known in geology as the period in the earth's formation which corresponds with the fourth day of creation, when the great coal measures of the earth commenced their slow formation with the first appearance of vegetation upon the globe, and

WHEREAS, It is an established geological fact that the most extensive coal deposits are met with in all countries next above the Devonian series, and that the petroleum or oil bear-

A memorial  
to congress  
asking for a  
geological sur-  
vey of the Ter-  
ritory of Da-  
kota.

ing rocks are to be found in this and the lower salurian period, which Dr. Hayden affirms are quite well developed in the Black Hills, and

WHEREAS, It is now the prevailing opinion among geologists, based upon scientific reasoning, that the basin of the "Bad Lands" is the ancient bed of a great coal-field, which became self-ignited at some period, and like many of the coal fields of England, has been slowly burned out by its own bituminous fuel, and

WHEREAS, Colter and others in 1804-5, crossed the northern trend of this great fire land, where, at that early day they represent the whole country as being on fire, emitting a carboniferous smoke, and the sound of rumbling thunder from the heated earth, and as these phenomena were mentioned by Lewis and Clark in 1806, and by Hunt, McKenzie and Crooks in their fur expedition to the mountains in 1811, there is conclusive evidence to sustain the statement made by Gen. Sully in his official report of 1864, that "coal exists in all the country from the Missouri to the Yellowstone.

Humboldt and Lafond make mention of mountain reports being heard in the vicinity of these Hills in the early part of the present century, which the wild and superstitious natives of that region believed to be the bursting of rich mineral deposits, the locality of which were revealed only to the red man. But modern discovery and science account for these strange phenomena by attributing the cause to an escape of hydrogen from subterraneous beds of burning coal.

Later travelers inform us that since the year 1830, these strange "fires and explosions" have ceased. Capt Bonneville in 1834, and Parker in 1835, found nothing but the silent, dismal and mysterious ruins of this great subterraneous conflagration, heaped in charred and crumbling towers and castles standing in the midst of a solitary valley of ashes, bones and petrifications.

This theory in the origin of the "Bad Lands" being sustained by both history and geology, it is confidently believed by the people of the northwest, that coal oil reservoirs will yet be found in great abundance at the north and east base of the Black Hills. Here in the upheaval of this mountain range, geology points to the oil bearing rocks of the Devonian and

salurian formations, which have been thrown up through and above the surrounding coal fields which border immediately upon the base of these mountainous hills.

A Memorial to Congress asking for a geological survey of the Territory of Dakota.

Prof. Owens, U. S. geologist, in his report of 1852, in speaking of this mysterious region, compares the Bad Lands to "some magnificent city of the dead, where the labor and the genius of forgotten nations had left behind them a multitude of monuments of art and skill. At every step objects of the highest interest present themselves. Imbedded in the debris, lie strewn, in the greatest profusion organic relics of extinct animals. All speak of the former existence of the most remarkable races that roamed about in bygone ages high up in the valley of the Missouri towards the sources of the western tributaries."

This eminent geologist demonstrates that all the strata composing the formation in the vicinity of the Black Hills and Bad Lands "have been a succession of sediments or precipitates at the bottom of the ocean." "Thus," says he "the geologist is able to prove, as satisfactorily as can be demonstrated a mathematical problem, that at the time these fossil mamalia of the Bad Lands lived, the ocean still ebbed and flowed over Switzerland, including its present site of the Alps, whose highest summits then reached only above the surface of the sea, constituting a small archipelago of a few distant islands in the great expanse of the ocean."

The same geologists informs us that the Black Hills of Dakota, the silver bearing placers of the Amazon, the rich Cordilleras of South America, the Himilayha range of India, the Alps of Switzerland and the volcanic Etna of Sicily, have all emerged from the sea at the same geological period, and the same formation of mineral bearing strata can be traced in each.

The actual discovery of Astor's fur parties in 1811, and of Capt. Bonneville in 1834, of Harney in 1855, Warren in 1856-7, of Dr. Hayden in 1858-9, and Gen Sully in 1864, proves conclusively that the Black Hill region abounds not only in the precious metals, but in iron, coal, salt and petroleum, aside from its vast forests of pine.

Your memorialists would further represent that there has been established at the forks of the White river, near the base

of the Black Hills and agency for the chief Spotted Tail's band of Indians, which will be the means of opening a road for the transportation of supplies, and as Todd Randall, a very experienced explorer in the west, who is well acquainted with the Indian tribes in that vicinity has been appointed agent of said bands, your memorialists would recommend that said Agent Randall be selected to provide guides, interpreters and transportation for the geologist and assistants in prosecuting their scientific researches in said region. Your memorialists would therefore pray that a sufficient appropriation be made to prosecute said geological survey at an early day.

Approved, January 6, 1871.

## NO. 18.

### A MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS ASKING FOR AN APPROPRIATION TO ERECT A SUITABLE BUILDING FOR A CUSTOM HOUSE, POST OFFICE AND UNITED STATES COURTS AT THE PORT OF PEMBINA, DAKOTA TERRITORY.

A memorial to Congress asking for an appropriation to erect a suitable building for a custom house, post-office and United States courts at the port of Pembina, Dakota Territory.

Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota respectfully ask that an appropriation be made by your honorable bodies for the erection of a suitable building at the Port of Pembina, for a custom house, to accommodate also the post office and United States court and urge in support of the memorial:

That the building now used and occupied as a custom house is unsuitable and unfit for such a purpose.

That said building, and that used by the post office are wooden tenements, in all respects unsafe, and liable at any time to be destroyed by fire together with their valuable contents.

That the rent now paid (which must increase enormously as the value of property increases) for the several departments and offices, would in a very few years pay the expense of

erecting a suitable building for the accommodation of the various federal officers and therefore the expenditure of a sum sufficient for that purpose would be absolute economy.

That the official reports of the collection of customs of the Port of Pembina, District of Dakota and Minnesota, show that the merchandise passing annually over this route, is inspected at said port, amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars from which the government derives a large revenue, (say \$60,000 per year) and which your memorialists are of the opinion will be doubled within the next two years.

That this is the only custom house located on or near the International boundary line for a distance of two hundred and fifty miles east, and over a thousand miles west of said town of Pembina, and through which the entire business of the British Possessions with the United States and Canada must pass.

That with the Northern Pacific, St. Paul and Pacific railroads and branch from the Pacific R. R. through Dakota Territory to Pembina and the St. Cloud and Pembina railroad through Minnesota, besides other projected lines to the same point, this is destined to be a most important place, and a custom house of considerable magnitude required.

Your memorialists regard this matter of great importance and would therefore most earnestly pray that an appropriation of not less than twenty-five thousand dollars be made for the purpose above stated.

And your memorialists will as in duty bound ever pray.

Approved, January 3d, 1871.

#### NO. 19.

A MEMORIAL TO THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL PRAYING FOR MAIL SERVICE ON MAIL ROUTE No. . . , FROM SIOUX FALLS TO FLANDREAU, DAKOTA TERRITORY.

Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota, most respectfully represent that the interests

A memorial  
to the postma-  
ster-general  
praying for



mail service on  
mail route No. .  
from Sioux  
Falls to Flandreau,  
D. T.

of the Big Sioux Valley demands mail service on mail route from Sioux Falls to Flandreau, Dakota Territory.

That the valley along the said route is densely populated a distance of thirty-five miles, and it is our belief that the postal revenue on said route will exceed the expense.

That the route is very direct and practicable, and the main thoroughfare between the two cities.

That the country along said route is destitute of mail communication, and valuable mail matter has been and is liable to be lost by careless private carriers.

That we deem that mail service on said route is absolutely necessary for the welfare and prosperity of the people of that country; and we therefore pray that mail service be ordered on said route, and that it be transferred one time per week.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Approved, January 3d, 1871.

## NO. 20.

A MEMORIAL TO THE POSTMASTER GENERAL REQUESTING SERVICES ON A MAIL ROUTE NO. . . . FROM ALGONA, IOWA, *via* CANTON, D. T., TO YANKTON, DAKOTA TERRITORY.

*To the Honorable Postmaster-General of the United States.*

A memorial  
to the post-  
master-general  
requesting ser-  
vices on a mail  
route No. . . .  
from Algona,  
Iowa, *via* Can-  
ton, D. T., to  
Yankton, D. T.

Your memorialist, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota, would most respectfully represent, that it is important to the interests of the inhabitants of the northwestern portion of the State of Iowa, and the Territory of Dakota, that a direct mail communication be established between Algona, Iowa, *via* Canton, D. T., to Yankton, Dakota Territory.

That during the past year a great amount of emigration has settled on the said mail route, and that the majority of these settlers are without any direct mail communication. That at the present time Algona is the terminus of the McGregor and

Yankton railroad, which we have reason to believe will be brought to a speedy completion; that the distance from Algona, Iowa, to Yankton is about one hundred and eighty-five miles, and that said route is a practical one.

A memorial to the post-master-general requesting services on a mail route No.... from Algona, Iowa, via Canton, D. T., to Yankton, D. T.

Your memorialists would therefore pray that services at least two times per week be ordered upon mail route No.... from Algona, Iowa *via* Canton to Yankton, Dakota Territory, on the route established by act of Congress, approved, July 14th, 1870.

And that this request may be promptly granted, your memorialists as in duty bound, will ever pray.

*Resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota.*

That copies of this memorial be forwarded to the Hon. C. C. Pomeroy, Member of Congress from Iowa, and the Hon. S. L. Spink, Delegate in Congress from Dakota Territory, who are hereby requested to lay the same before the Hon. Post-master-General.

Approved, December 23, 1870.

## NO. 21.

A MEMORIAL TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES PRAYING FOR AN APPROPRIATION OF MONEY TO BUILD A PENITENTIARY IN DAKOTA TERRITORY.

Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of Dakota Territory, would most respectfully represent that there exists at the present time a great and pressing necessity for the erection of a suitable prison or penitentiary, in which to confine and keep secure, persons held for trial in the courts of said Territory for criminal offences; and in which to hold securely those who may be convicted and sentenced to undergo imprisonment.

A memorial to the congress of the United States praying for an appropriation of money to build a penitentiary in Dakota Territory.

Your memorialists further represent that, in view of the annual expense incurred by the United States marshal of said Territory in guarding and securing prisoners, it would be an act of absolute economy and reform in the disbursement and management of the public funds to cause to be at once erected a substantial building for the purposes above mentioned.

Your memorialists further represent that by the provisions of an act of Congress, approved January 22, 1867, the net proceeds of the internal revenue of said Territory for the three fiscal years ending June 30, 1868, were to be set apart for this purpose, but the expense of collecting said revenue during the period named exceeded the amount of collections; therefore,

*Resolved*, That our delegate in Congress be requested to call the attention of the proper committees of Congress to the object of this memorial, and urge the early appropriation of funds for said purpose.

Approved, December 30, 1870.

## NO. 22.

A MEMORIAL TO THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES PRAYING THAT THE MAIL SERVICE ON ROUTE NO. 13903, FROM ELK POINT TO SIOUX FALLS, DAKOTA TERRITORY, BE INCREASED.

A memorial to the postmaster-general praying that the mail service on route No. 13903, from Elk Point to Sioux Falls, D. T., be increased.

SIR:—Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of Dakota Territory, would most respectfully represent that an increase of mail service on route No. 13903, from Elk Point to Sioux Falls, Dakota Territory, is necessary for the public good. That the said route runs along the valley of the Big Sioux river a distance of seventy-five miles, which country is becoming densely populated for a distance of ten miles on each side of the valley.

Several towns and villages are springing up along said route, and for the want of greater mail facilities, the growth and prosperity of the same is retarded, and that an increase of service would do much to advance the future prosperity of the country.

Your memorialists would therefore request that service be increased to six times per week. And as in duty bound your memorialists will ever pray.

Approved, December 30, 1870.

### NO. 23.

#### A MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS ASKING FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A MAIL ROUTE FROM YANKTON TO OLD FORT JAMES, DAKOTA TERRITORY.

Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of Dakota Territory, in ninth session convened, respectfully represent that the interest of the inhabitants along the valley of Dakota river, through the northern tier of counties, require the establishment of a mail route from Yankton, the Capital of the Territory, to old Fort James on the Dakota river, a distance of about sixty miles.

A memorial to congress asking for the establishment of a mail route from Yankton to Old Fort James, D. T.

That section of our Territory lying between these points is already considerably settled the entire distance, and during the next year the population will, without doubt, more than treble.

The people along the whole route are without any mail facilities whatever: Therefore your memorialists respectfully ask for the establishment of a mail route as above indicated.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Approved, December 30, 1870.

## NO. 24.

## A MEMORIAL FOR A MAIL ROUTE FROM YANKTON, DAKOTA TERRITORY, TO NIOBRARA, NEBRASKA.

*To the Congress of the United States:*

A memorial  
for a mail route  
from Yankton,  
Dakota Territory,  
to Niobrara,  
Nebraska.

Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota, would most respectfully represent that the interest of the people living in the valley of the Missouri river between Yankton, Dakota Territory, and Niobrara, Nebraska a distance of forty-five miles, demand the early establishment of postal connection between the two places, by way of Elm Grove, Nebraska, and the Santee Indian Agency. Yankton is now recognized as the commercial centre for this whole section of country; but owing to the present postal facilities, no direct connection exists between the points heretofore named; but letters destined to Yankton pass on the Nebraska side of the Missouri river, within one mile of their destination, and thence to Sioux City, a distance of sixty-five miles, where they are again changed and forwarded to Yankton. As by far the greater portion of the business of the country west of Yankton along the route named is connected with people and merchants of Yankton, the establishment of the route asked for would be a great benefit, and would save forty-eight hours time in the transmission of letters, besides the extra labor of changing the mails at different points on the present route, considering that the present route passes at so short a distance from Yankton.

Your memorialists feel sanguine that your honorable bodies will see the propriety of granting this petition, inasmuch as the expense to the government will be quite small and the benefit to the people very great.

And your memorialists as in duty bound will ever pray.

Approved, January 13, 1871.

## NO. 25.

**A MEMORIAL TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES REQUESTING THE ADOPTION OF THE "SURVEYORS MARK," PATENTED BY CARL C. P. MEYER, DEC. 21, 1869, IN ALL FUTURE GOVERNMENT SURVEYS.**

Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota, would most respectfully request the adoption of the "surveyors mark," patented by Carl C. P. Meyer, December 21, 1869, in all future government surveys of public lands.

Your memorialists represent that the corner marks used in the present government surveys very soon become destroyed or removed, thus putting settlers to the trouble and expense of re-surveying and re-establishing corners, which, in the opinion of your memorialists would be obviated by adopting this mark, on account of its superiority in plainness and durability over those now in use.

And as in duty bound your memorialists will ever pray.

Approved, January 13, 1871.

A memorial to the Congress of the United States requesting the adoption of "surveyors mark," patented by Carl C. P. Meyer, Dec. 21, 1869, in all future government surveys.

## NO. 26.

**A MEMORIAL TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, REQUESTING THAT AN ORDER FOR THE REMOVAL OF CERTAIN PERSONS RESIDING UPON THE FORT RANDALL MILITARY RESERVATION, DAKOTA TERRITORY, MAY BE SUSPENDED.**

*To the President of the United States:*

Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota, would most respectfully represent that an order has been issued from the War Department of the United States declaring the authority of the military over that por-

A memorial to the president of the United States, requesting that an order for the removal of certain persons

residing upon  
the Fort. Ran-  
dall military  
reservation, D.  
T., may be sus-  
pended.

tion of the Fort Randall reservation described as "lying along the left bank of the Missouri river, extending from the west line of the Yankton Indian reservation to a line intersecting the Missouri river near Whetstone Agency, and including all lands between those two boundary lines which is within five miles of the said river," and that under authority of this order the commander at Fort Randall is issuing orders directing the removal of certain persons residing upon lands within the bounds described.

Your memorialists would further represent that this reservation was surveyed in the year 1860, by Lieut. J. C. Clark, 4th Artillery, and was declared by the President in June of that year; that upon a portion of this reservation a number of persons settled as far back as 1858, over two years before the reservation was made; that in September, 1867, an order was issued by Lieutenant-General Grant vacating this reservation, and that since that time a number of bona fide settlements have been made there, having been informed of the vacation of the reservation and notified by the former commander of Fort Randall, that the military had no claim upon or control over said lands.

The men who have settled upon these lands have made improvements, in good faith thereon, varying in value from two hundred to five thousand dollars. Their homes, their families, and all that they have in the world are there, and to remove them upon any terms would be disastrous to many of them, and in some cases ruinous.

It is claimed that a necessity existed for taking military possession of this reservation for the purpose of suppressing the sale of intoxicating liquors by persons residing thereon, especially to Indians located at Whetstone Agency.

Your memorialists would represent, however, that the reservation referred to does not extend as far north as a point opposite the Whetstone Agency, by one or two miles, and that there is nothing to prevent the location of such evil disposed persons at points beyond the limits of the reservation, and yet within a short distance of the Indian Agency.

Your memorialists represent that while the end aimed at can not, in their opinion be reached by the course pursued, a great hardship will be imposed upon innocent parties, includ-

ing women and children, by the enforcement of this order, and that even if certain persons are permitted for the time being, to remain upon their lands, they can have no assurance of being allowed to reside there permanently, but are liable, at any moment, upon mere suspicion attaching to them, to be forcibly removed.

A memorial to the president of the United States, requesting that an order for the removal of certain persons residing upon the Ft. Randall Military Reservation, D. T., may be suspended.

Your memorialists would further represent that while the laws relating to illegal traffic are stringent and severe, no person questions the right of the proper officers to enforce them, whether laws of the United States or of the Territory of Dakota, and that upon the persons residing there taxes are levied and collected the same as in other portions of the Territory. They state that while they know of no reason why the civil laws of the Territory and of the United States should not be enforced there as elsewhere in the Territory, they most respectfully protest against the enforcement of a military order against a few offenders against such civil laws which must, at the same time result in the infliction of a positive hardship and injury upon innocent persons.

Your memorialists would further represent that the tract of land is not required for military use or occupation, since Fort Randall is upon the opposite, or west bank of the Missouri river, and that no military post exists upon the eastern bank within seventy-five miles of the same. They further represent that the settlement by white persons is rapidly extending up the east bank of the river, and thence back into the interior, and that this reservation lies in the direct path of such settlement; that if it continues to be held as such reservation it will be a serious impediment in the way of such settlement which must otherwise move rapidly forward over and beyond it.

For these reasons, your memorialists respectfully ask that the order above referred to may be suspended, and that the lands described may be opened to permanent settlement the same as other government lands in this Territory.

And your memorialists as in duty bound will every pray.

Approved, January 10, 1871.



## NO. 27.

A MEMORIAL REQUESTING THE REMOVAL OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT FROM SIOUX CITY, IOWA, TO YANKTON, DAKOTA TERRITORY.

*To the Hon. Secretary of War:*

A memorial requesting the removal of the quartermaster's department from Sioux City, Iowa, to Yankton, D. T.

Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota, respectfully petition you for the removal of the office of the Quartermaster's Department now located at Sioux City, Iowa, to Yankton, Dakota Territory.

Your memorialists represent that the reasons which have heretofore existed for the location of said office at Sioux City no longer prevail; that Yankton is now in direct communication by telegraph with Washington and other portions of the country; possesses daily mail facilities, and will soon have a railroad completed to this place, while freights by river may be as readily delivered at Yankton as at Sioux City, and will then be much nearer to the up-river forts; that all of the forts and military posts which look to Sioux City for their supplies are located on the Missouri river in Dakota Territory, and that all such supplies must necessarily pass through Yankton on their way to such forts and posts; that many of the contracts for supplies can be let to much better advantage to the Government at Yankton than at Sioux City, since grain, flour and beef-cattle can be furnished at lower rates by the farmers and stock-raisers of the Territory, than they can be at points where the local demand is heavier. They further represent that warehouse room for the storage of supplies can be furnished to an ample extent at Yankton.

For these reasons your memorialists represent that it would be to the manifest advantage of the Government to remove said office to Yankton; and to this end your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Approved, January 13, 1871.

## NO. 28.

A MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS ASKING AN APPROPRIATION TO ENABLE MESSRS. DAGGETT, CLEVINGER & PERCY TO EXTEND THE SIOUX CITY AND MISSOURI RIVER TELEGRAPH LINE TO FORT RANDALL.

Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota, would respectfully state that Daggett, Clevenger and Percy, the owners of the Sioux City and Missouri River Telegraph line, from Sioux City, Iowa, to Yankton, Dakota Territory, are desirous of extending their telegraph from Yankton to Fort Randall, Dakota Territory, at as early an opportunity as possible.

A memorial to Congress asking an appropriation to enable Messrs. Daggett, Clevenger & Percy to extend the Sioux City and Missouri River telegraph line to Fort Randall.

That the said telegraph company, in building their line to the city of Yankton, have incurred an outlay hardly warranted by present receipts, but nevertheless are willing to look to the future for remuneration.

The advantages to the general government in being at all times instantaneously able to communicate with military posts on the frontier, are so evident as to need no mention, particularly during the present unsettled condition of Indian affairs in the Territory.

Your memorialists would therefore, in behalf of the people of this Territory as well as the United States garisons who would be inestimably benefitted thereby, respectfully ask the endeavors of Daggett, Clevenger and Percy, be aided and assisted by the general Government in extending their line from Yankton to Fort Randall, Dakota Territory, by granting a subsidy to the said company for said purpose, and extending such other aid as the Government may deem warrantable and right.

And as in duty bound your memorialists will ever pray.

Approved, December 30, 1870.

## NO. 29.

**A MEMORIAL TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES ASKING FOR AN APPROPRIATION OF MONEY TO BRIDGE THE SIOUX RIVER AT OR NEAR CANTON, DAKOTA TERRITORY.**

A memorial to the Congress of the United States asking for an appropriation of money to bridge the Sioux river at or near Canton, Dakota Territory.

Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota, respectfully ask your Honorable body for an appropriation to construct a bridge across the Big Sioux river at or near Canton, Lincoln county, Dakota Territory. The construction of such a bridge would greatly assist and accommodate a large immigration that is now and will continue to flow from the northwestern States to this Territory.

Your memorialists would further represent that the United States mail that is carried from Sioux City, Iowa, to Sioux Falls, Dakota Territory, crosses the said river at this point; and at certain seasons of the year said mail is detained several weeks on account of the high water. Also, there is on the opposite side of the river, in Iowa, a mill which supplies the inhabitants of several counties of the Territory with lumber, and for the want of a bridge as aforesaid, these people are frequently forced to go to the Missouri river to obtain lumber for the construction of dwelling houses, &c., &c.

Your memorialists are of the opinion that an appropriation of eight thousand dollars would accomplish the object so much desired.

And your memorialists as in duty bound will ever pray.

Approved, December 30, 1870.

## NO. 30.

**A MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS ASKING FOR A GRANT OF LANDS FOR COLLEGE PURPOSES IN THE TERRITORY OF DAKOTA.**

A memorial to congress asking for a grant of lands for college purposes in the Territory of Dakota.

WHEREAS, On the 2d day of July, 1862, the Congress of the United States did enact a law donating lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agricultural and mechanic arts, which said act, according to the construction of the commissioner of the general land office does not apply to the Territory; therefore,

Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota would pray your Honorable body to so amend said act that the benefit therein conferred upon the States may be extended to the Territories.

Your memorialists would respectfully represent that the Territory of Dakota is rapidly settling, with an enterprising, intelligent and industrious class of immigrants, and every possible exertion is being made, consistent with the circumstances of the inhabitants, to advance the cause of education in the Territory.

Your memorialists would therefore pray that said act may be amended as aforesaid, in order that the youth of the Territories may receive the benefit of a collegiate education at home; especially that they may be educated in such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, and that the citizens of the Territories, equal with those of the States, may receive the benefit of the provisions of said act.

*Be it Resolved*, That a duly authenticated copy of this memorial be forwarded to our delegate in Congress, S. L. Spink.

Approved, December 30, 1870.

## NO. 31.

A MEMORIAL TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES PRAYING FOR THE LOCATION OF A MAIL ROUTE FROM THE TOWN OF ELK POINT, TO THE TOWN OF SWAN LAKE, IN THE TERRITORY OF DAKOTA.

*To the Congress of the United States:*

Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota, on behalf of many citizens whose petitions have been laid before us, would most respectfully represent that there are a large number of citizens in the northwestern part of Union county, who have to go a distance of ten to fifteen miles to reach the nearest postoffice; therefore, in view of these facts we would recommend that a mail route be established, running from Elk Point, in said county, in a north-

A memorial to the congress of the United States praying for the location of a mail route from the town of Elk Point to the town of Swan Lake, in the Territory of Dakota.

westerly direction across the towns of Elk Point, Brule Creek and Sioux Valley, to intersect the Yankton and Sioux Falls route at Swan Lake, in Lincoln county.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Approved, January 13, 1871.

## NO. 32.

### JOINT RESOLUTION RELATIVE TO HON. S. L. SPINK.

Joint Resolution relative to Hon. S. L. Spink.

WHEREAS, Certain persons are endeavoring to create the impression here and abroad that there is a serious division in the ranks of the Republican party of Dakota, thereby hoping to secure the recognition of and favors from a Republican Administration, and are claiming in the city of Washington to speak for the Republican party of Dakota; therefore,

*Be it Resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota,*

That Hon. S. L. Spink, our present delegate to Congress, was the nominee of the Republicans of this Territory in the late election; that he was sustained by and received the votes of a large majority of those who have heretofore acted and voted with the Republican party of Dakota, and who have sympathized with and sustained the policy and principles of the administration of President Grant from its commencement; that he still has the confidence of that party, who look to him to represent the Republicans of this Territory in the city of Washington, in all matters of a political nature, as well as to guard the general interests of the Territory; and we ask the President of the United States, the heads of the departments and the Republicans of Congress to sustain Mr. Spink as the proper representative of the Republican party of Dakota.

*Be it further Resolved,* That the Speaker of the House of Representatives, be instructed to forward to the President of the United States and to the head of each department a copy of these resolutions.

Approved, December 28, 1870.