

this proposed centralization, consolidation, and removal to Washington, D. C., of these seventeen pension agencies, as inimical to their interest and convenience; it is therefore

Resolved by the senate, the assembly concurring, That the legislature of the state of Wisconsin respectfully asks the Congress of the United States to refuse to enact such a measure, being fully convinced that the system at present in use, to which all pensioners have now become accustomed will better subserve the interests of this vast body of pensioners, who owing to their services to the country, as well as to their advanced age are certainly entitled to consideration of their views and wishes on a measure that so vitally affects them.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the secretary of state to the Senate of the United States and to the House of Representatives of the United States and to each of the senators and representatives from this state.

[No. 11, S.]

JOINT RESOLUTION No. 3.

Asking congress of the United States to enact into law H.
R. 39,

WHEREAS, It has come to the knowledge of the legislature of the state of Wisconsin that a measure is pending before the congress of the United States (H. R. No. 39), intending to extend the limits of the Shiloh national military park for the purpose of showing, by appropriate markers, the movements of the confederate army in its approach to Shiloh, and the movements of the Union army, under General Halleck in its advance from Shiloh to Corinth, and for making the said park accessible, at all times, to those who desire to visit it; and

WHEREAS, This state, as well as the government of the United States, the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Alabama, and Tennessee have expended large sums of money by erecting monuments therein and otherwise beautifying the same; it is therefore

Resolved, That the legislature of the state of Wisconsin respectfully asks and urges the congress of the United States to enact, at the earliest moment practicable, said H. R. bill No. 39 into law, so as to enable as many people as pos-

sible to visit this beautiful park made historic by one of the most sanguinary battles fought during the civil war.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the secretary of state to the senate of the United States and to the house of representatives of the United States and to each of the senators and representatives from this state.

[No. 41, S.]

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 4.

Petitioning the congress of the United States for the enactment of a law creating a volunteer retired list.

WHEREAS, It has been the policy of this country from the beginning to maintain a small regular army, and in times of war to rely upon the patriotism of the people to rally as volunteers in defense of the national flag; and

WHEREAS, It is a recognized fact that the civil war, 1861 to 1865, forms the most sanguinary chapter in the history of the world; that the regular army during that struggle was maintained at about 25,000 men, while the volunteers numbered more than two million five hundred thousand of officers and enlisted men, and

WHEREAS, It is a recognized fact that the union of these states was preserved, and the national authority maintained by the patriotism, fortitude and valor of the volunteers, to whom this great united people, now enjoying the inestimable blessings of a preserved Union, owe a debt of gratitude that can never be paid; therefore,

Resolved by the senate, the assembly concurring. That we request the senators and representatives of the 60th congress from the state of Wisconsin, to aid in the prompt enactment of a law in effect creating a volunteer retired list upon which may be placed with retired pay, upon application, the surviving volunteer officers of the army, navy, and marines of the United States and enlisted men who served with credit during the civil war; such survivors now constituting a small remnant of that body of gallant men who led the Union forces to final victory.

Resolved further. That in our opinion the precedents of congressional legislation fully justify the enactment of this law—namely, the Acts of 1828 and 1832, granting retired pay during life to the surviving officers and enlisted men of the