
PROCLAMATIONS

MADE BY THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

PROCLAMATIONS.

No. 1.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Sept. 10, 1883.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by the eighth section of an act entitled "An act to encourage the holding of a World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-four", approved February 10, 1883, it was enacted as follows:

Preamble.

"That whenever the President shall be informed by the said board of management that provision has been made for suitable buildings, or the erection of the same, for the purposes of said exhibition, the President shall, through the Department of State, make proclamation of the same setting forth the time at which the exhibition will open, and the place at which it will be held, and such board of management shall communicate to the diplomatic representatives of all nations, copies of the same and a copy of this act, together with such regulations as may be adopted by said board of management for publication in their respective countries."

World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, New Orleans.

And whereas the duly constituted Board of Managers of the aforesaid World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition has informed me that provision has been made for the erection of suitable buildings for the purposes of said exposition;

Now, therefore, I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States of America, by authority of and in fulfillment of the requirements of said act approved February 10, 1883, do hereby declare and make known that the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition will be opened on the first Monday in December, 1884, at the city of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, and will there be holden continuously until the thirty-first day of May, 1885.

Duration.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this tenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and eighth.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Signatures.

By the President:

FREDK. T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State.

No. 2.

Oct. 26, 1883.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Nov. 29, 1883.
Day of Thanks-
giving.

In furtherance of the custom of this people at the closing of each year to engage upon a day set apart for that purpose in a special festival of praise to the Giver of all good, I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, do hereby designate Thursday, the 29th day of November next, as a day of National Thanksgiving.

The year which is drawing to an end has been replete with evidences of Divine goodness.

The prevalence of health, the fullness of the harvests, the stability of peace and order, the growth of fraternal feeling, the spread of intelligence and learning, the continued enjoyment of civil and religious liberty; all these and countless other blessings, are cause for reverent rejoicing.

I do therefore recommend that on the day above appointed the people rest from their accustomed labors, and, meeting in their several places of worship, express their devout gratitude to God that He hath dealt so bountifully with this nation, and pray that His grace and favor abide with it forever.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-[SEAL.] three, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and eighth.

Signature.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President:

FREDK. T. FREELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State.

No. 3.

Dec. 21, 1883.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.
Commemoration
of the 100th anni-
versary of Wash-
ington's surrender
of his commission,
etc

Whereas both Houses of Congress did, on the twentieth instant, request the commemoration, on the twenty-third instant, of the one hundredth anniversary of the surrender by George Washington, at Annapolis, of his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the patriot forces of America; and

Whereas it is fitting that this memorable act, which not only signalized the termination of the heroic struggle of seven years for independence, but also manifested Washington's devotion to the great principle that ours is a civic Government of and by the people, should be generally observed throughout the United States:

Now, therefore, I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, do hereby recommend that either by appropriate exercises in connection with the religious services of the twenty-third instant, or by such public observances as may be deemed proper, on Monday, the twenty-fourth instant, this signal event in the history of American liberty be commemorated; and, further, I hereby direct that at twelve o'clock noon on Monday next the national salute be fired from all the forts throughout the country.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done this twenty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and eighth.

By the President:

FREDK. T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Signatures.

No. 4.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Feb. 14, 1884.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by a memorandum of an agreement, executed at Madrid on the thirteenth day of February, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, by and between the duly authorized agents and representatives of the Government of the United States of America and of the Government of His Majesty the King of Spain, satisfactory evidence has been given to me that the Government of that country has abolished the discriminating customs duty heretofore imposed upon the products of, and articles proceeding from, the United States of America, imported into the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, said abolition to take effect on and after the first day of March next:

Preamble.

Abolition of
discriminating du-
ties.

Cuba, Porto Rico.

Now, therefore, I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by section four thousand two hundred and twenty-eight of the Revised Statutes, do hereby declare and proclaim, that on and after the said first day of March next, so long as the products of, and articles proceeding from, the United States, imported into the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, shall be exempt from discriminating customs duties, any such duties on the products of, and articles proceeding from, Cuba and Porto Rico under the Spanish flag shall be suspended and discontinued.

R. S. 4228, 814.

Reciprocity.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this fourteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and eighth.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Signatures.

By the President:

FREDK. T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State.

No. 5.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

July 1, 1884.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it is alleged that certain persons have within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States begun and set on foot preparations for an organized and forcible possession of, and settlement upon, the lands of what is known as the Oklahoma lands, in the Indian Territory, which Territory is designated, recognized and described by the treaties and laws of the United States and by the executive authorities as Indian country, and as such is subject to occupation by Indian tribes only; and

Preamble.

Warning to settlers, etc., Indian territory.

Whereas the laws of the United States provide for the removal of all persons residing or being found in said Indian Territory without express permission of the Interior Department:

Now, therefore, for the purpose of properly protecting the interests of the Indian nations and tribes in said Territory, and that settlers may not be induced to go into a country, at great expense to themselves, where they cannot be allowed to remain, I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, do admonish and warn all such persons so intending or preparing to remove upon said lands or into said Territory against any attempt to so remove or settle upon any of the lands of said Territory; and I do further warn and notify any and all such persons who do so offend, that they will be speedily and immediately removed therefrom by the proper officers of the Interior Department, and if necessary, the aid and assistance of the military forces of the United States will be invoked to remove all such intruders from the said Indian Territory.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and [SEAL.] of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and eighth.

Signatures.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President:

FREDK. T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State.

No. 6.

July 19, 1884.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

While quarantine regulations are committed to the several States, the General Government has reposed certain powers in the President to be used at his discretion in preventing a threatened epidemic.

Epidemic.

Feeling it my duty, I hereby call upon all persons who, under existing systems in the several States, are intrusted with the execution of quarantine regulations, to be diligent and on the alert in order to prevent the introduction of the pestilence which, we all regret to learn, has made its appearance in some of the countries of Europe between which and the ports of the United States intercourse is direct and frequent.

I further advise that the cities and towns of the United States, whether on the coast or on the lines of interior communication, by sound sanitary regulations and the promotion of cleanliness, be prepared to resist the power of the disease and to mitigate its severity.

And I further direct the consuls of the United States in the ports where the pestilence has made or may make its appearance to exercise vigilance in carrying out the instructions heretofore given and in communicating to the Government of the United States any information of value relating to the progress or treatment of the disease.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at the city of Washington, this nineteenth day of July, in the year of our [SEAL.] Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and ninth.

Signatures.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President:

FREDK. T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State.

No. 7.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

November 7, 1884.

A PROCLAMATION.

The season is nigh when it is the yearly wont of this People to observe a day appointed for that purpose by the President, as an especial occasion for thanksgiving unto God.

Preamble.

Now therefore in recognition of this hallowed custom, I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, do hereby designate as such day of general thanksgiving, Thursday the twenty-seventh day of this present November.

Nov. 27, 1884, designated as a day of Thanksgiving.

And I do recommend that throughout the land, the People ceasing from their accustomed occupations, do then keep holiday at their several homes and their several places of worship, and with heart and voice pay reverent acknowledgement to the Giver of all Good for the countless blessings wherewith He hath visited this nation.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this seventh day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four and of the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and ninth.

[SEAL.]

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President,

FREDK. T. FRELINGHUYSEN,

Secretary of State.

No. 8.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

January 31, 1885.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Treaty concluded between the United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, concluded at Washington on the 8th day of May 1871, contains among other Articles the following, viz:

Preamble.

"ARTICLE XVIII.

"It is agreed by the High Contracting Parties that, in addition to the liberty secured to the United States fishermen by the Convention between the United States and Great Britain, signed at London on the 20th day of October, 1818, of taking, curing, and drying fish on certain coasts of the British North American Colonies therein defined, the inhabitants of the United States shall have in common with the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, the liberty, for the term of years mentioned

Reciting articles 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 30, and 32 of treaty with Great Britain, May 8, 1871, relating to common rights of fisheries.

Vol. 8, p. 248.

See articles 32 and 33. in Article XXXIII. of this Treaty, to take fish of every kind, except shell fish, on the sea-coasts and shores, and in the bays, harbors, and creeks, of the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the Colony of Prince Edward's Island, and of the several islands thereunto adjacent, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land upon the said coasts and shores and islands, and also upon the Magdalen Islands, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish; provided that in so doing, they do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with British fishermen, in the peaceable use of any part of the said coasts in their occupancy for the same purpose.

Salmon and shad fisheries exclusively for British fishermen.

"It is understood that the above-mentioned liberty applies solely to the sea fishery, and that the salmon and shad fisheries, and all other fisheries in rivers and the mouths of rivers are hereby reserved exclusively for British fishermen.

"ARTICLE XIX.

Rights in common of British subjects and certain sea fisheries on certain coasts of the United States.

"It is agreed by the High Contracting Parties that British subjects shall have, in common with the citizens of the United States, the liberty, for the term of years mentioned in Article XXXIII. of this Treaty, to take fish of every kind, except shell-fish, on the eastern sea-coasts and shores of the United States north of the thirty-ninth parallel of north latitude, and on the shores of the several islands thereunto adjacent, and in the bays, harbors, and creeks of the said sea-coasts and shores of the United States and of the said islands, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land upon the said coasts of the United States and of the islands aforesaid, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish; provided that, in so doing, they do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with the fishermen of the United States in the peaceable use of any part of the said coasts in their occupancy for the same purpose.

See articles 32 and 33.

Proviso.

Salmon and shad fisheries.

"It is understood that the above-mentioned liberty applies solely to the sea fishery, and that salmon and shad fisheries, and all other fisheries in rivers and mouths of rivers, are hereby reserved exclusively for fishermen of the United States.

"ARTICLE XX.

Certain places reserved from the common right of fishing.

Vol. 10, p. 1089.

See articles 32 and 33.

Commission to designate such places, if, &c.

"It is agreed that the places designated by the Commissioners appointed under the first Article of the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concluded at Washington on the 5th of June, 1854, upon the coasts of Her Britannic Majesty's Dominions and the United States, as places reserved from the common right of fishing under that Treaty, shall be regarded as in like manner reserved from the common right of fishing under the preceding articles. In case any question should arise between the Governments of the United States and of Her Britannic Majesty as to the common right of fishing in places not thus designated as reserved, it is agreed that a Commission shall be appointed to designate such places, and shall be constituted in the same manner, and have the same powers, duties, and authority as the Commission appointed under said first Article of the Treaty of the 5th of June, 1854.

"ARTICLE XXI.

Certain fish-oil and fish to be free of duty.

See articles 32 and 33.

"It is agreed that, for the term of years mentioned in Article XXXIII. of this Treaty, fish oil and fish of all kinds, (except fish of the inland lakes, and of the rivers falling into them, and except fish preserved in oil,) being the produce of the fisheries of the United States, or of the Dominion of Canada, or of Prince Edward's Island, shall be admitted into each country, respectively, free of duty.

“ARTICLE XXII.

“Inasmuch as it is asserted by the Government of Her Britannic Majesty that the privileges accorded to the citizens of the United States under Article XVIII. of this Treaty are of greater value than those accorded by Articles XIX. and XXI. of this Treaty to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, and this assertion is not admitted by the Government of the United States, it is further agreed that Commissioners shall be appointed to determine, having regard to the privileges accorded by the United States to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, as stated in Articles XIX. and XXI. of this Treaty, the amount of any compensation which, in their opinion, ought to be paid by the Government of the United States to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty in return for the privileges accorded to the citizens of the United States under Article XVIII. of this Treaty; and that any sum of money which the said Commissioners may so award shall be paid by the United States Government, in a gross sum, within twelve months after such award shall have been given.

Commissioners to determine the compensation, if any, to be paid by the United States for privileges granted by article 18 of this treaty.

Award; when to be paid.

“ARTICLE XXIII.

“The Commissioners referred to in the preceding Article shall be appointed in the following manner, that is to say: One Commissioner shall be named by the President of the United States, one by Her Britannic Majesty, and a third by the President of the United States and Her Britannic Majesty conjointly; and in case the third Commissioner shall not have been so named within a period of three months from the date when this article shall take effect, then the third Commissioner shall be named by the Representative at London of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary. In case of the death, absence, or incapacity of any Commissioner, or in the event of any Commissioner omitting or ceasing to act, the vacancy shall be filled in the manner hereinbefore provided for making the original appointment, the period of three months in case of such substitution being calculated from the date of the happening of the vacancy.

Commissioners; how to be appointed.

Vacancies.

“The Commissioners so named shall meet in the City of Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia, at the earliest convenient period after they have been respectively named, and shall, before proceeding to any business, make and subscribe a solemn declaration that they will impartially and carefully examine and decide the matters referred to them to the best of their judgment, and according to justice and equity; and such declaration shall be entered on the record of their proceedings.

When and where to meet.

Their powers and duties.

“Each of the High Contracting Parties shall also name one person to attend the Commission as its agent, to represent it generally in all matters connected with the Commission.

Agent for each government.

“ARTICLE XXIV.

“The proceedings shall be conducted in such order as the Commissioners appointed under Articles XXII. and XXIII. of this Treaty shall determine. They shall be bound to receive such oral or written testimony as either Government may present. If either Party shall offer oral testimony, the other Party shall have the right of cross examination, under such rules as the Commissioners shall prescribe.

Proceedings before these commissioners; how to be conducted.

“If in the case submitted to the Commissioners either Party shall have specified or alluded to any report or document in its own exclusive possession, without annexing a copy, such Party shall be bound, if the other Party thinks proper to apply for it, to furnish that Party with a copy thereof; and either Party may call upon the other, through the Commissioners, to produce the originals, or certified copies of any papers adduced as evidence, giving in each instance such reasonable notice as the Commissioners may require.

Documents and papers.

Cases to be closed in six months.
Awards.

"The case on either side shall be closed within a period of six months from the date of the organization of the Commission, and the Commissioners shall be requested to give their award as soon as possible thereafter. The aforesaid period of six months may be extended for three months in case of a vacancy occurring among the Commissioners under the circumstances contemplated in Article XXIII. of this treaty.

"ARTICLE XXV.

Records.

"The Commissioner shall keep an accurate record and correct minutes or notes of all their proceedings, with the dates thereof, and may appoint and employ a secretary and any other necessary officer or officers to assist them in the transaction of the business which may come before them.

Secretary, etc.

Expenses.

"Each of the High Contracting Parties shall pay its own Commissioner and agent or counsel; all other expenses shall be defrayed by the two Governments in equal moieties.

"ARTICLE XXX.

British subjects may carry in British vessels goods free of duty from certain ports of the United States to other such ports, if part of such carriage is through Canada by land and in bond.

"It is agreed that, for the term of years mentioned in Article XXXIII. of this Treaty, subjects of Her Britannic Majesty may carry in British vessels, without payment of duty, goods, wares, or merchandise from one port or place within the territory of the United States upon the St. Lawrence, the Great Lakes, and the rivers connecting the same, to another port or place within the territory of the United States as aforesaid: Provided, That a portion of such transportation is made through the Dominion of Canada by land carriage and in bond, under such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon between the Government of Her Britannic Majesty and the Government of the United States.

Reciprocal privileges granted to citizens of the United States.

"Citizens of the United States may for the like period carry in United States vessels, without payment of duty, goods, wares, or merchandise from one port or place within the Possessions of Her Britannic Majesty in North America to another port or place within the said Possessions: Provided, That a portion of such transportation is made through the territory of the United States by land carriage and in bond, under such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon between the Government of the United States and the Government of Her Britannic Majesty.

Provisions as to export duties on goods carried under this article.

"The Government of the United States further engages not to impose any export duties on goods, wares, or merchandise carried under this article through the territory of the United States; and Her Majesty's Government engages to urge the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada and the Legislatures of the other colonies not to impose any export duties on goods, wares or merchandise carried under this article; and the Government of the United States may, in case such export duties are imposed by the Dominion of Canada, suspend, during the period that such duties are imposed, the right of carrying granted under this article in favor of the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty.

Privileges granted by this article may be suspended by the United States if, etc.

"The Government of the United States may suspend the right of carrying granted in favor of the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty under this article, in case the Dominion of Canada should at any time deprive the citizens of the United States of the use of the canals in the said Dominion on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion, as provided in Article XXVII.

"ARTICLE XXXII.

Provisions of Articles 18 to 25 to extend to Newfoundland.

"It is further agreed that the provisions and stipulations of Articles XVIII. to XXV. of this Treaty, inclusive, shall extend to the Colony of Newfoundland, so far as they are applicable. But if the Imperial Parliament, the Legislature of Newfoundland, or the Congress of the United States, shall not embrace the Colony of Newfoundland in their laws

enacted for carrying the foregoing articles into effect, then this article shall be of no effect; but the omission to make provision by law to give it effect by either of the legislative bodies aforesaid, shall not in any way impair any other articles of this Treaty."

Proviso.

And, whereas, pursuant to the provisions of Article XXXIII. of said Treaty, due notice has been given to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty of the intention of the Government of the United States of America, to terminate the above recited Articles of the Treaty in question, on the 1st day of July, 1885;

Due notice having been given by the United States to terminate said articles, etc.

And, whereas, pursuant to the terms of said Treaty, and of the notice given thereunder by the Government of the United States of America to that of Her Britannic Majesty, the above recited articles of the Treaty of Washington, concluded May 8, 1871, will expire and terminate on the 1st day of July, 1885;

Said articles will terminate and expire July 1, 1885.

Now, therefore, I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States of America, do hereby give public notice that Articles XVIII., XIX., XX., XXI., XXII., XXIII., XXIV., XXV., XXX., and XXXII., of the Treaty of Washington, concluded May 8, 1871, will expire and terminate on the 1st day of July, 1885, and all citizens of the United States are hereby warned that none of the privileges secured by the above recited articles of the Treaty in question will exist after the 1st day of July next; all American fishermen should govern themselves accordingly.

Citizens of the United States warned that the privileges secured by articles will not exist after that date.

Done at the City of Washington, this 31st day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninth.

[SEAL.]

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President:

FREDK. T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State.

No. 9.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

January 31, 1885.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, satisfactory evidence has been received by me that upon vessels of the United States arriving in ports of the Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, or arriving at any port in the Island of Monserrat in the West Indies, or at Panama or Aspinwall, United States of Colombia, or at the ports of San Juan and Mayaguez in the Island of Porto-Rico, no duty is imposed by the ton as tonnage tax or as light money, and that no other equivalent tax on vessels of the United States is imposed at said ports by the Governments to which said ports are immediately subject, and whereas by the provisions of section fourteen of an act approved June 26, 1884 "to remove certain burdens on the American merchant marine and encourage the American foreign carrying trade, and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorized to suspend the collection in ports of the United States from vessels arriving from any port in the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, the Bahama Islands, the Bermuda Islands, the West India Islands, Mexico and Central America down to and including Aspinwall and Panama, of so much of the duty at the rate of three cents per ton as may be in excess of the tonnage and light-house dues, or other equivalent tax or taxes, imposed on American vessels by the Government of the foreign country in which such port is situated:

Preamble.

Now, therefore, I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Act and section hereinbefore mentioned, do hereby declare and proclaim that on

Pamphlet laws, 48th Cong., 1st sess., ch. 121, p. 57.

Collection of tonnage duty of three cents per ton sus-

pended as to vessels arriving from ports in the Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada: Island of Monserrat, West Indies; or ports of San Juan and Mayaguez, in Porto Rico, and Panama and Aspinwall, on and after February 3, 1885.

and after the first Tuesday in February one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, the collection of said tonnage duty of three cents per ton shall be suspended as regards all vessels arriving in any port of the United States from any port in the Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, or from a port in the Island of Monserrat in the West Indies or from the ports of Panama and Aspinwall, or the ports of San Juan and Mayaguez in the island of Porto-Rico.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 31st day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and ninth.

[SEAL.]

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President:

FREDK. T. FRELINGHUYSEN,

Secretary of State.

No. 10.

February 26, 1885.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas, satisfactory evidence has been received by me that upon vessels of the United States arriving at the port of San Juan del Norte (Greytown) Nicaragua, no duty is imposed by the ton as tonnage tax or as light money, and that no other equivalent tax on vessels of the United States is imposed at said port by the Government of Nicaragua, and whereas by the provisions of section fourteen of an act approved June 26, 1884, "to remove certain burdens on the American merchant marine and encourage the American foreign carrying trade, and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorized to suspend the collection in ports of the United States from vessels arriving from any port in the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, the Bahama Islands, the Bermuda Islands, the West India Islands, Mexico and Central America, down to and including Aspinwall and Panama, of so much of the duty at the rate of three cents per ton as may be in excess of the tonnage and light-house dues, or other equivalent tax or taxes, imposed on American vessels by the Government of the foreign country in which such port is situated;

Pamphlet laws, 48th Congress, 1st sess., ch. 121, p. 57.

Tonnage duty of three cents per ton suspended as to vessels arriving from San Juan del Norte (Greytown), Nicaragua, on and after March 3, 1885.

Now, therefore, I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Act and section hereinbefore mentioned, do hereby declare and proclaim that on and after the first Tuesday in March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, the collection of said tonnage duty of three cents per ton shall be suspended as regards all vessels arriving in any port of the United States from the port of San Juan del Norte (Greytown) Nicaragua.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 26th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and ninth.

[SEAL.]

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President:

FREDK. T. FRELINGHUYSEN,

Secretary of State.

No. 11.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

February 27, 1885.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas objects of interest to the United States require that the Senate should be convened at twelve o'clock on the fourth day of March next, to receive and act upon such communications as may be made to it on the part of the Executive:

Preamble.

Now, therefore, I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, have considered it to be my duty to issue this my Proclamation, declaring that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene for the transaction of business, at the Capitol, in the City of Washington, on the fourth day of March next, at twelve o'clock at noon on that day, of which all who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body, are hereby required to take notice.

Special session of Senate to be convened March 4, 1885.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Washington, the twenty-seventh day of February in the year of Our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and eighty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and ninth.

[SEAL.]

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President:

FREDK. T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State.

No. 12.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

March 13, 1885.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it is alleged that certain individuals, associations of persons and corporations are in the unauthorized possession of portions of the territory known as the Oklahoma lands within the Indian Territory, which are designated, described, and recognized by the treaties and laws of the United States and by the Executive authority thereof as Indian lands;

Preamble.

Certain persons and associations alleged to be in unauthorized possession of, or preparing to make forcible entry and settlement on the Oklahoma lands;

And whereas, it is further alleged that certain other persons or associations within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States have begun and set on foot preparations for an organized and forcible entry and settlement upon the aforesaid lands, and are now threatening such entry and occupation;

And whereas, the laws of the United States provide for the removal of all persons residing or being found upon such Indian lands and territory without permission expressly and legally obtained of the Interior Department;

And the laws of the U. S. providing for the removal of persons found without permission on Indian lands;

Now, therefore, for the purpose of protecting the public interests, as well as the interests of the Indian Nations and Tribes, and to the end that no person or persons may be induced to enter upon said territory where they will not be allowed to remain without the permission of the authority aforesaid, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby warn and admonish all and every person or persons now in the occupation of such lands, and all such person or persons as are intending, preparing, or threatening to enter and settle upon the same, that they will neither be permitted to enter upon said territory, nor, if already there, to remain thereon, and that in case a due regard for and voluntary obedience to the laws and treaties of the United States, and if this admonition and warning be not sufficient to effect the purposes and intentions of the Government as herein declared, the military power of the United States will be invoked to abate all such unauthorized possession, to prevent such threatened entry and occupation, and to remove all such intruders from the said Indian lands.

Such persons warned that they will not be permitted to enter or remain on said lands.

If admonition not sufficient, military power will be invoked to abate possession and prevent or remove intruders.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this thirteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and ninth.

[SEAL.]

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President:

T. F. BAYARD,
Secretary of State.

No. 13.

April 7, 1885.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas, satisfactory evidence has been received by me that upon vessels of the United States arriving at the Island of Trinidad, British West Indies, no duty is imposed by the ton as tonnage tax or as light money, and that no other equivalent tax on vessels of the United States is imposed at said Island by the British Government, and whereas by the provisions of section fourteen of an act approved June 26, 1884, "to remove certain burdens on the American merchant marine and encourage the American foreign carrying trade, and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorized to suspend the collection in ports of the United States from vessels arriving from any Port in the Island of Trinidad, of so much of the duty at the rate of three cents per ton as may be in excess of the tonnage and light-house dues, or other equivalent of tax or taxes, imposed on American vessels by the Government of the foreign country in which such port is situated.

Pamphlet laws,
48th Congress, 1st
sess., ch. 121, p. 57.

Collection of
tonnage duty of
three cents per ton
suspended as to
vessels arriving
from ports in
island of Trinidad,
British West
Indies.

Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Act and Section hereinbefore mentioned, do hereby declare and proclaim that on and after this seventh day of April one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, the collection of said tonnage duty of three cents per ton shall be suspended as regards all vessels arriving in any port of the United States from a port in the Island of Trinidad, British West Indies.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this seventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and ninth.

[SEAL.]

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President:

T. F. BAYARD,
Secretary of State.

No. 14.

April 17, 1885.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Certain lands in
Dakota, in the old
Winnebago Reser-
vation and the
Sioux or Crow
Creek Reservation,
having been re-
stored to the pub-

Whereas, by an Executive order bearing date the 27th day of February 1885, it was order that "all that tract of country in the Territory of Dakota known as the Old Winnebago reservation, and the Sioux or Crow Creek reservation, and lying on the east bank of the Missouri River, set apart and reserved by Executive order dated January 11, 1875, and which is not covered by the Executive order dated August 9, 1879, restoring certain of the lands reserved by the order of January 11, 1875,

except the following described tracts: Townships Number 108 north range 71 west, 108 north range 72 west, fractional township 108 north range 73 west, the west half of Section 4, sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33 of township 107 north range 70 west, fractional townships 107 north range 71 west 107 north range 72 west 107 north range 73 west the west half of township 106 north range 70 west and fractional township 106 north range 71 west: and except also all tracts within the limits of the aforesaid Old Winnebago reservation, and the Sioux or Crow Creek reservation which are outside of the limits of the above described tracts, and which may have heretofore been allotted to the Indians residing upon said reservation, or which may have heretofore been selected or occupied by the said Indians under and in accordance with the provisions of Article Six of the Treaty with the Sioux Indians, of April 29, 1868, be, and the same is hereby restored to the public domain."

lie domain by Executive order, Feb. 27, 1885.

1868, vol. 15. p. 637.

Said order being illegal and in violation of treaty with the Sioux, April 29, 1868.

And whereas, upon the claim being made that said order is illegal and in violation of the plighted faith and obligations of the United States contained in sundry treaties heretofore entered into with the Indian tribes or bands, occupants of said reservation; and that the further execution of said order will not only occasion much distress and suffering to peaceable Indians but retard the work of their civilization, and engender amongst them a distrust of the national government, I have determined after a careful examination of the several treaties, acts of Congress and other official data bearing on the subject, aided and assisted therein by the advice and opinion of the Attorney General of the United States duly rendered in that behalf that the lands so proposed to be restored to the public domain by said Executive order of February 27, 1885, are included as existing Indian reservations on the east bank of the Missouri River by the terms of the second Article of the treaty with the Sioux Indians concluded April 29, 1868, and that consequently being treaty reservations the Executive was without lawful power to restore them to the public domain by said Executive order, which is therefore deemed and considered to be wholly inoperative and void.

1868, vol. 15, p. 636.

Is declared inoperative and void.

And whereas, the laws of the United States provide for the removal of all persons residing, or being found upon Indian lands and territory without permission expressly and legally obtained of the Interior Department.

And as laws of United States provide for removal of persons residing or being, without permission, on Indian lands;

Now therefore, in order to maintain inviolate the solemn pledges and plighted faith of the Government as given in the treaties in question and for the purpose of properly protecting the interests of the Indian tribes as well as of the United States in the premises, and to the end that no person or persons may be induced to enter upon said lands where they will not be allowed to remain without the permission of the authority aforesaid, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby declare and proclaim the said Executive order of February 27, 1885, to be in contravention of the treaty obligations of the United States with the Sioux tribe of Indians and therefore to be inoperative and of no effect, and I further declare that the lands intended to be embraced therein are existing Indian reservations and as such available for Indian purposes alone and subject to the Indian Intercourse Acts of the United States. I do further warn and admonish all and every person or persons now in the occupation of said lands under color of said Executive order, and all such person or persons as are intending or preparing to enter and settle upon the same thereunder, that they will neither be permitted to remain or enter upon said lands, and such persons as are already there are hereby required to vacate and remove therefrom with their effects within sixty (60) days from the date hereof; and in case a due regard for and voluntary obedience to the laws and treaties of the United States, and this admonition and warning be not sufficient to effect the purpose and intentions as herein declared, all the

The said described lands being in Indian reservations and for Indian purposes alone, all persons are forbidden to occupy, enter, or remain thereon under said Executive order of 1885.

Such persons already there to remove in sixty days.

Power of Government to be employed to enforce the treaties and laws.

power of the government will be employed to carry into proper execution the treaties and laws of the United States herein referred to.

In testimony thereof, I hereunto set my hand and cause the Seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this seventeenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and ninth.

[SEAL.]

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President:

T. F. BAYARD,

Secretary of State.