
PROCLAMATIONS

BY THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

(1541)

PROCLAMATIONS.

[No. 1.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

The following provisions of the laws of the United States are hereby published for the information of all concerned.

Section 1956, Revised Statutes, Chapter 3, Title 23, enacts that: "No person shall kill any otter, mink, marten, sable, or fur seal, or other fur bearing animal within the limits of Alaska Territory, or in the waters thereof; and every person guilty thereof, shall, for each offence, be fined not less than two hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both, and all vessels, their tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, found engaged in violation of this section shall be forfeited, but the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to authorize the killing of any such mink, marten, sable, or other fur bearing animal, except fur seals, under such regulations as he may prescribe, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary to prevent the killing of any fur seal, and to provide for the execution of the provisions of this section until it is otherwise provided by law, nor shall he grant any special privileges under this section."

* * * * *

Section 3 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the protection of the salmon fisheries of Alaska" approved March 2, 1889, provides that:

"Section 3. That Section 1956 of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby declared to include and apply to all the dominion of the United States in the waters of Behring Sea, and it shall be the duty of the President at a timely season in each year to issue his proclamation, and cause the same to be published for one month at least in one newspaper (if any such there be) published at each United States port of entry on the Pacific coast, warning all persons against entering such waters for the purpose of violating the provisions of said section, and he shall also cause one or more vessels of the United States to diligently cruise said waters and arrest all persons and seize all vessels found to be or to have been engaged in any violation of the laws of the United States therein."

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, pursuant to the above recited statutes, hereby warn all persons against entering the waters of Behring Sea within the dominion of the United States, for the purpose of violating the provisions of said section 1956, Revised Statutes; and I hereby proclaim, that all persons found to be, or have been engaged in any violation of the laws of the United States, in said waters, will be arrested and punished as above provided, and that all vessels so employed, their tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes will be seized and forfeited.

March 21, 1889.

R. S., sec. 1956, p. 343.
Fur-bearing animals,
Alaska.

Vol. 25, p. 1009.

Laws prohibiting
killing fur-bearing
animals in Alaska de-
clared to include
waters of Behring Sea
in dominion of United
States.

Persons warned
against entering Behr-
ing Sea intending to
violate laws.

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 twenty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirteenth.

BENJ. HARRISON.

By the President:
JAMES G. BLAINE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 2.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, pursuant to Section eight, of the act of Congress, approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, entitled "An Act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and for other purposes;" certain articles of cession and agreement were made and concluded at the City of Washington on the nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, by and between the United States of America, and the Muscogee (or Creek) Nation of Indians, whereby the said Muscogee (or Creek) Nation of Indians, for the consideration therein mentioned, ceded and granted to the United States, without reservation or condition, full and complete title to the entire western half of the domain of the said Muscogee (or Creek) Nation, in the Indian Territory, lying west of the division line surveyed and established under the treaty with said Nation, dated the fourteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and also granted and released to the United States all and every claim, estate, right or interest of any and every description in and to any and all land and territory whatever, except so much of the former domain of said Muscogee (or Creek) Nation as lies east of said line of division surveyed and established as aforesaid, and then used and occupied as the home of said Nation, and which articles of cession and agreement were duly accepted, ratified and confirmed by said Muscogee (or Creek) Nation of Indians by act of its council, approved on the thirty first day of January, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and by the United States by act of Congress, approved March first, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and

Whereas, by Section twelve of the Act, entitled "An Act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, and for other purposes," approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, a sum of money was appropriated to pay in full the Seminole Nation of Indians for all the right, title, interest and claim which said Nation of Indians might have in and to certain lands ceded by article three of the treaty between the United States and said Nation of Indians, concluded June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and proclaimed August sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, said appropriation to become operative upon the execution by the duly appointed delegates of said Nation, specially empowered to do so, of a release and conveyance to the United States of all right, title, interest and claim of said Nation of Indians, in and to said lands, in manner, and form, satisfactory to the President of the United States, and

March 23, 1889.

Preamble.
Vol. 23, p. 384.

Vol. 25, p. 1004.

Whereas, said release and conveyance, bearing date the sixteenth day of March, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, has been duly and fully executed, approved and delivered, and,

Whereas, Section thirteen of the Act last aforesaid, relating to said lands, provides as follows:

Vol. 25, p. 1005.

"Sec. 13. That the lands acquired by the United States under said agreement shall be a part of the public domain, to be disposed of only as herein provided, and sections sixteen and thirty-six of each township, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, are hereby reserved for the use and benefit of the public schools, to be established within the limits of said lands under such conditions and regulations as may be hereafter enacted by Congress."

"That the lands acquired by conveyance from the Seminole Indians hereunder, except the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections shall be disposed of to actual settlers under the homestead laws only, except as herein otherwise provided (except that section two thousand three hundred and one of the Revised Statutes shall not apply): And provided further, That any person who having attempted to, but for any cause, failed to secure a title in fee to a homestead under existing law, or who made entry under what is known as the commuted provision of the homestead law, shall be qualified to make a homestead entry upon said lands: And provided further, That the rights of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors in the late civil war as defined and described in sections twenty-three hundred and four and twenty-three hundred and five of the Revised Statutes shall not be abridged: And provided further, That each entry shall be in square form as nearly as practicable, and no person be permitted to enter more than one-quarter section thereof, *but until said lands are opened for settlement by proclamation of the President, no person shall be permitted to enter upon and occupy the same, and no person violating this provision shall ever be permitted to enter any of said lands or acquire any right thereto.*"

"The Secretary of the Interior may, after said proclamation and not before, permit entry of said lands for town-sites, under sections twenty-three hundred and eighty-seven and twenty-three hundred and eighty-eight of the Revised Statutes, but no such entry shall embrace more than one-half section of land."

"That all the foregoing provisions with reference to lands to be acquired from the Seminole Indians, including the provisions pertaining to forfeiture shall apply to and regulate the disposal of the lands acquired from the Muscogee or Creek Indians by articles of cession and agreement made and concluded at the city of Washington, on the nineteenth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and eighty-nine."

Now therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested by said Act of Congress, approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, aforesaid, do hereby *declare and make known*, that so much of the lands, as aforesaid, acquired from or conveyed by the Muscogee (or Creek) Nation of Indians, and from or by the Seminole Nation of Indians, respectively, as is contained within the following described boundaries, viz:

Beginning at a point where the degree of longitude ninety-eight west from Greenwich, as surveyed in the years eighteen hundred and fifty-eight and eighteen hundred and seventy-one, intersects the Canadian River; thence, north along and with the said degree to a point where the same intersects the Cimarron River; thence, up said river, along the right bank thereof, to a point where the same is intersected by the south line of what is known as the Cherokee lands lying west of the Arkansas River or as the "Cherokee Outlet," said line being the north line of the lands ceded by the Muscogee (or Creek) Nation of Indians to the United States by the treaty of June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; thence, east along said line to a

Creek lands declared open to settlement

Boundaries.

point where the same intersects the west line of the lands set apart as a reservation for the Pawnee Indians by act of Congress approved April tenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, being the range line between ranges four and five east of the Indian Meridian; thence, south on said line to a point where the same intersects the middle of the main channel of the Cimarron River; thence, up said river, along the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point where the same intersects the range line between range one east and range one west, (being the Indian Meridian), which line forms the western boundary of the reservations set apart respectively for the Iowa and Kickapoo Indians, by Executive Orders, dated, respectively, August fifteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-three; thence, south along said range line or meridian to a point where the same intersects the right bank of the North Fork of the Canadian River; thence, up said river, along the right bank thereof, to a point where the same is intersected by the west line of the reservation occupied by the Citizen Band of Pottawatomies, and the Absentee Shawnee Indians, set apart under the provisions of the treaty of February twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, between the United States and the Pottawatomie tribe of Indians, and referred to in the act of Congress approved May twenty-three, eighteen hundred and seventy-two; thence south along the said west line of the aforesaid reservation to a point where the same intersects the middle of the main channel of the Canadian River; thence, up the said river, along the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point opposite to the place of beginning; and thence north to the place of beginning, (saving and excepting one acre of land in square form in the northwest corner of section nine, in township sixteen north, range two west, of the Indian Meridian in Indian Territory, and also one acre of land in the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of section fifteen, township sixteen north, range seven west, of the Indian Meridian in the Indian Territory; which last described two acres are hereby reserved for Government use and control), will, at and after the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, of the twenty-second day of April, next, and not before, be open for settlement, under the terms of, and subject to, all the conditions, limitations and restrictions contained in said Act of Congress, approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and the laws of the United States applicable thereto.

Open April 22, 1889.

No other lands in Indian Territory open.

Warning against entry before April 22, 1889.

And it is hereby expressly *declared and made known*, that no other parts or portions of the lands embraced within the Indian Territory than those herein specifically described, and declared to be open to settlement at the time above named and fixed, are to be considered as open to settlement under this proclamation or the Act of March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, aforesaid; and

Warning is hereby again expressly given, that no person entering upon and occupying said lands before said hour of twelve o'clock, noon, of the twenty-second day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, hereinbefore fixed, will ever be permitted to enter any of said lands or acquire any rights thereto; and that the officers of the United States will be required to strictly enforce the provision of the Act of Congress to the above effect.

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-third day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and [SEAL.] eighty nine, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirteenth.

BENJ. HARRISON.

By the President:
JAMES G. BLAINE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 3.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

A hundred years have passed since the Government which our forefathers founded was formally organized. At noon on the thirtieth day of April, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, in the city of New York, and in the presence of an assemblage of the heroic men whose patriotic devotion had led the Colonies to victory and independence, George Washington took the oath of office as Chief Magistrate of the new-born Republic. This impressive act was preceded, at nine o'clock in the morning, in all the churches of the city, by prayer for God's blessing on the Government and its first President.

The centennial of this illustrious event in our history has been declared a general holiday by act of Congress, to the end that the people of the whole country may join in commemorative exercises appropriate to the day.

In order that the joy of the occasion may be associated with a deep thankfulness in the minds of the people for all our blessings in the past, and a devout supplication to God for their gracious continuance in the future, the representatives of the religious creeds, both Christian and Hebrew, have memorialized the Government to designate an hour for prayer and thanksgiving on that day.

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States of America, in response to this pious and reasonable request, do recommend that on Tuesday, April 30th, at the hour of nine o'clock in the morning, the people of the entire country repair to their respective places of Divine worship, to implore the favor of God that the blessings of liberty, prosperity and peace may abide with us as a people, and that His hand may lead us in the paths of righteousness and good deeds.

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

Done in the City of Washington this 4th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and eighty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirteenth.

BENJ. HARRISON.

By the President:

JAMES G. BLAINE,
Secretary of State.

April 4, 1889.

Preamble.

Vol. 25, p. 980.

Centennial of inauguration of the first President.

Tuesday, April 30, 1889, to be a public holiday.

[No. 4.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

A highly favored People, mindful of their dependence on the bounty of Divine Providence, should seek fitting occasion to testify gratitude and ascribe praise to Him who is the author of their many blessings. It behooves us then to look back with thankful hearts over the past year and bless God for his infinite mercy in vouchsafing to our land enduring peace, to our people freedom from pestilence and famine, to our husbandmen abundant harvests, and to them that labor a recompense of their toil.

November 1, 1889.

Preamble.

November 28, 1889,
set apart as a day of
National Thanksgiv-
ing.

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States of America, do earnestly recommend that Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of this present month of November, be set apart as a day of National thanksgiving and prayer, and that the people of our country, ceasing from the cares and labors of their working day, shall assemble in their respective places of worship and give thanks to God, who has prospered us on our way and made our paths the paths of peace; beseeching Him to bless the day to our present and future good, making it truly one of thanksgiving for each re-united home circle as for the Nation at large.

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 first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and [SEAL.] eighty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fourteenth.

BENJ. HARRISON.

By the President:

JAMES G. BLAINE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 5.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

November 2, 1889.

Preamble.
Vol. 25, p. 676.

Whereas the Congress of the United States did by an act approved on the twenty-second day of February one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine provide that the inhabitants of the Territory of Dakota might, upon the conditions prescribed in said act become the States of North Dakota and South Dakota;

And whereas it was provided by said act that the area comprising the Territory of Dakota should, for the purposes of the act, be divided on the line of the seventh standard parallel produced due west to the western boundary of said Territory and that the delegates elected as therein provided to the Constitutional convention in districts north of said parallel should assemble in convention, at the time prescribed in the act, at the city of Bismarck;

And whereas it was provided by the said act that the delegates elected as aforesaid should, after they had met and organized, declare on behalf of the people of North Dakota, that they adopt the Constitution of the United States; whereupon the said convention should be authorized to form a constitution and State Government for the proposed State of North Dakota;

And whereas it was provided by said act that the Constitution so adopted should be republican in form and make no distinction in civil or political rights on account of race or color, except as to Indians not taxed, and not be repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and the principles of the Declaration of Independence; and that the Convention should, by an ordinance irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of said States, make certain provisions prescribed in said act;

And whereas it was provided by said act that the Constitutions of North Dakota and South Dakota should, respectively, incorporate an agreement to be reached in accordance with the provision of the act, for an equitable division of all property belonging to the Territory of Dakota, the disposition of all public records, and also for the apportionment of the debts and liabilities of said Territory, and that each of said States should obligate itself to pay its proportion

of such debts and liabilities the same as if they had been created by such States respectively;

And whereas it was provided by said act that the Constitution thus formed for the people of North Dakota should, by an ordinance of the Convention forming the same, be submitted to the people of North Dakota at an election to be held therein on the first Tuesday in October, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, for ratification or rejection by the qualified voters of said proposed State and that the returns of said election should be made to the Secretary of the Territory of Dakota, who, with the Governor, and Chief Justice thereof, or any two of them, should canvass the same; and if a majority of the legal votes cast should be for the Constitution, the Governor should certify the result to the President of the United States, together with a statement of the votes cast thereon, and upon separate articles or propositions and a copy of said Constitution, articles, propositions and ordinances;

And whereas it has been certified to me by the Governor of the Territory of Dakota that within the time prescribed by said act of Congress a Constitution for the proposed State of North Dakota has been adopted and the same ratified by a majority of the qualified voters of said proposed State in accordance with the conditions prescribed in said act;

And whereas it is also certified to me by the said Governor that at the same time that the body of said Constitution was submitted to a vote of the people, a separate article, numbered twenty and entitled "Prohibition," was also submitted and received a majority of all the votes cast for and against said article as well as a majority of all the votes cast for and against the Constitution, and was adopted.

And whereas a duly authenticated copy of said Constitution, article, ordinances and propositions, as required by said act has been received by me:

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States of America, do, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress aforesaid, declare and proclaim the fact that the conditions imposed by Congress on the State of North Dakota to entitle that State to admission to the Union have been ratified and accepted and that the admission of the said State into the Union is now complete.

North Dakota admitted as a State.

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 second day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fourteenth.

BENJ. HARRISON.

By the President:

JAMES G. BLAINE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 6.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Congress of the United States did, by an act approved on the twenty-second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, provide that the inhabitants of the Territory of Dakota might, upon the conditions prescribed in the said act, become the States of North Dakota and South Dakota;

November 2, 1889.

Preamble.
Vol. 25, p. 676.

And whereas it was provided by said act that the area comprising

the Territory of Dakota should, for the purposes of the act, be divided on the line of the seventh standard parallel produced due west to the western boundary of said Territory, and that the delegates elected as therein provided to the Constitutional convention in districts south of said parallel should, at the time prescribed in the act, assemble in convention at the city of Sioux Falls;

And whereas it was provided by the said act that the delegates elected as aforesaid should, after they had met and organized, declare on behalf of the people of South Dakota that they adopt the Constitution of the United States; whereupon the said convention should be authorized to form a constitution and State Government for the proposed State of South Dakota;

And whereas it was provided by said act that the constitution so adopted should be republican in form, and make no distinction in civil or political rights on account of race or color, except as to Indians not taxed, and not be repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and the principles of the Declaration of Independence; and that the convention should, by an ordinance irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of said States, make certain provisions prescribed in said act;

And whereas it was provided by said act that the constitutions of North Dakota and South Dakota should, respectively, incorporate an agreement to be reached in accordance with the provisions of the act, for an equitable division of all property belonging to the Territory of Dakota, the disposition of all public records, and also for the apportionment of the debts and liabilities of said Territory, and that each of said States should obligate itself to pay its proportion of such debts and liabilities the same as if they had been created by such States respectively;

And whereas it was provided by said act that at the election for delegates to the constitutional convention in South Dakota, as therein provided, each elector might have written or printed on his ballot the words "For the Sioux Falls constitution," or the words "against the Sioux Falls constitution;" that the votes on this question should be returned and canvassed in the same manner as the votes for the election of delegates; and, if a majority of all votes cast on this question should be "for the Sioux Falls constitution" it should be the duty of the convention which might assemble at Sioux Falls, as provided in the act, to re-submit to the people of South Dakota, for ratification or rejection, at an election provided for in said act, the constitution framed at Sioux Falls and adopted November third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and also the articles and propositions separately submitted at that election, including the question of locating the temporary seat of government, with such changes only as related to the name and boundary of the proposed State, to the reapportionment of the judicial and legislative districts, and such amendments as might be necessary in order to comply with the provisions of the act;

And whereas it was provided by said act that the constitution formed for the people of South Dakota should, by an ordinance of the convention forming the same, be submitted to the people of South Dakota at an election to be held therein on the first Tuesday in October, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, for ratification or rejection by the qualified voters of said proposed State, and that the returns of said election should be made to the Secretary of the Territory of Dakota, who, with the Governor and Chief Justice thereof, or any two of them, should canvass the same, and if a majority of the legal votes cast should be for the constitution the Governor should certify the result to the President of the United States, together with a statement of the votes cast thereon and upon separate articles or propositions, and a copy of said constitution, articles, propositions and ordinances;

And whereas it has been certified to me by the Governor of the Territory of Dakota that at the aforesaid election for delegates the "Sioux Falls constitution" was submitted to the people of the proposed State of South Dakota, as provided in the said act; that a majority of all the votes cast on this question was "for the Sioux Falls constitution;" and that the said constitution was, at the time prescribed in the act resubmitted to the people of South Dakota, with proper changes and amendments, and has been adopted and ratified by a majority of the qualified voters of said proposed State, in accordance with the conditions prescribed in said act;

And whereas it is also certified to me by the said Governor that at the same time that the body of said Constitution was submitted to a vote of the people, two additional articles were submitted separately to wit: an article numbered twenty-four entitled "Prohibition," which received a majority of all the votes cast for and against said article, as well as a majority of all the votes cast for and against the constitution and was adopted; and an article numbered twenty-five, entitled "Minority Representation," which did not receive a majority of the votes cast thereon or upon the constitution and was rejected;

And whereas a duly authenticated copy of said constitution, additional articles, ordinances and propositions as required by said act, has been received by me:

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States of America, do, in accordance with the act of Congress aforesaid, declare and proclaim the fact that the conditions imposed by Congress on the State of South Dakota to entitle that State to admission to the Union have been ratified and accepted, and that the admission of the said State into the Union is now complete.

South Dakota admitted as a State.

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 second day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and [SEAL.] eighty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fourteenth.

BENJ. HARRISON.

By the President:

JAMES G. BLAINE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 7.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Congress of the United States did by an act approved on the twenty-second day of February one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, provide that the inhabitants of the Territory of Montana might, upon the conditions prescribed in said act, become the State of Montana;

November 8, 1889.

Preamble.
Vol. 25, p. 676.

And whereas it was provided by said act that delegates elected as therein provided, to a Constitutional convention in the Territory of Montana, should meet at the seat of government of said Territory; and that, after they had met and organized they should declare on behalf of the people of Montana that they adopt the Constitution of the United States; whereupon the said convention should be authorized to form a State Government for the proposed State of Montana;

And whereas it was provided by said act that the Constitution so adopted should be republican in form and make no distinction in

civil or political rights on account of race or color, except as to Indians not taxed, and not be repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and the principles of the Declaration of Independence; and that the Convention should by an ordinance irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of said State make certain provisions prescribed in said act;

And whereas it was provided by said act that the Constitution thus formed for the people of Montana should, by an ordinance of the Convention forming the same, be submitted to the people of Montana at an election to be held therein on the first Tuesday in October, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, for ratification or rejection by the qualified voters of said proposed State; and that the returns of said election should be made to the Secretary of said Territory, who, with the Governor and Chief Justice thereof, or any two of them, should canvass the same; and if a majority of the legal votes cast should be for the Constitution, the Governor should certify the result to the President of the United States, together with a statement of the votes cast thereon, and upon separate articles or propositions and a copy of said Constitution, articles, propositions and ordinances;

And whereas it has been certified to me by the Governor of said Territory that within the time prescribed by said act of Congress a Constitution for the proposed State of Montana has been adopted and that the same, together with two ordinances connected therewith, has been ratified by a majority of the qualified voters of said proposed State in accordance with the conditions prescribed in said act;

And whereas a duly authenticated copy of said Constitution and ordinances, as required by said act, has been received by me;

Montana admitted
as a State.

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States of America, do, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress aforesaid, declare and proclaim the fact that the conditions imposed by Congress on the State of Montana to entitle that State to admission to the Union have been ratified and accepted and that the admission of the said State into the Union is now complete.

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 eighth (8th) day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and [SEAL.] eighty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fourteenth.

BENJ. HARRISON.

By the President:
JAMES G. BLAINE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 8.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Congress of the United States did by an act approved on the twenty-second day of February one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, provide that the inhabitants of the Territory of Washington might, upon the conditions prescribed in said act, become the State of Washington;

And whereas it was provided by said act that delegates elected as therein provided, to a Constitutional convention in the Territory of

Washington, should meet at the seat of government of said Territory; and that, after they had met and organized they should declare on behalf of the people of Washington that they adopt the Constitution of the United States; whereupon the said convention should be authorized to form a State Government for the proposed State of Washington;

And whereas it was provided by said act that the Constitution so adopted should be republican in form and make no distinction in civil or political rights on account of race or color, except as to Indians not taxed, and not be repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and the principles of the Declaration of Independence; and that the Convention should by an ordinance irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of said State make certain provisions prescribed in said act;

And whereas it was provided by said act that the Constitution thus formed for the people of Washington should, by an ordinance of the Convention forming the same, be submitted to the people of Washington at an election to be held therein on the first Tuesday in October, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, for ratification or rejection by the qualified voters of said proposed State; and that the returns of said election should be made to the Secretary of said Territory, who, with the Governor and Chief justice thereof, or any two of them, should canvass the same; and if a majority of the legal votes cast should be for the Constitution, the Governor should certify the result to the President of the United States, together with a statement of the votes cast thereon, and upon separate articles or propositions and a copy of said Constitution, articles, propositions and ordinances;

And whereas it has been certified to me by the Governor of said Territory that within the time prescribed by said act of Congress a Constitution for the proposed State of Washington has been adopted and that the same, has been ratified by a majority of the qualified voters of said proposed State in accordance with the conditions prescribed in said act;

And whereas it is also certified to me by the said Governor that at the same time the body of said Constitution was submitted to a vote of the people two separate articles entitled "Woman Suffrage" and "Prohibition" were likewise submitted, which said separate articles did not receive a majority of the votes cast thereon or upon the Constitution and were rejected; also that at the same election the question of the location of a permanent seat of government was so submitted and that no place received a majority of all the votes cast upon said question;

And whereas a duly authenticated copy of said Constitution and articles, as required by said act, has been received by me;

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States of America, do, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress aforesaid, declare and proclaim the fact that the conditions imposed by Congress on the State of Washington to entitle that State to admission to the Union have been ratified and accepted and that the admission of the said State into the Union is now complete.

Washington admitted as a State.

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 eleventh (11th) day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred [SEAL.] and eighty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fourteenth.

BENJ. HARRISON.

By the President:
 JAMES G. BLAINE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 9.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

February 10, 1890.

Preamble.

Vol. 25, p. 899.

Whereas, it is provided in the Act of Congress, approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, entitled "An Act to divide a portion of the reservation of the Sioux Nation of Indians in Dakota into separate reservations and to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder, and for other purposes," "that this act shall take effect, only, upon the acceptance thereof and consent thereto by the different bands of the Sioux Nation of Indians, in manner and form prescribed by the twelfth article of the treaty between the United States and said Sioux Indians concluded April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, which said acceptance and consent shall be made known by proclamation by the President of the United States, upon satisfactory proof presented to him, that the same has been obtained in the manner and form required, by said twelfth article of said treaty; which proof shall be presented to him within one year from the passage of this act; and upon failure of such proof and proclamation this act becomes of no effect and null and void." and

Whereas satisfactory proof has been presented to me that the acceptance of and consent to the provisions of the said act by the different bands of the Sioux Nation of Indians have been obtained in manner and form as therein required;

Opening of Sioux Reservation.

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested, do hereby make known and proclaim the acceptance of said act by the different bands of the Sioux Nation of Indians, and the consent thereto by them as required by the act, and said act is hereby declared to be in full force and effect, subject to all the provisions, conditions, limitations and restrictions, therein contained.

Acceptance by Indians.

All persons will take notice of the provisions of said act, and of the conditions, limitations and restrictions therein contained, and be governed accordingly.

Reservations for Indians.

I furthermore notify all persons to particularly observe that by said act certain tracts or portions of the Great Reservation of the Sioux Nation in the Territory of Dakota, as described by metes and bounds, are set apart as separate and permanent reservations for the Indians receiving rations and annuities at the respective agencies therein named;

Allotment to Indians.

That any Indian receiving and entitled to rations and annuities at either of the agencies mentioned in this act at the time the same shall take effect, but residing upon any portion of said Great Reservation not included in either of the separate reservations herein established, may, at his option, within one year from the time when this act shall take effect, and within one year after he has been notified of his said right of option in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior shall direct by recording his election with the proper agent at the agency to which he belongs, have the allotment to which he would be otherwise entitled on one of said separate reservations upon the land where such Indian may then reside.

Allotments to Poncas.

That each member of the Ponca tribe of Indians now occupying a part of the old Ponca Reservation, within the limits of the said Great Sioux Reservation, shall be entitled to allotments upon said old Ponca Reservation, in quantities as therein set forth, and that when allotments to the Ponca tribe of Indians, and to such other Indians as allotments are provided for by this act, shall have been made upon that portion of said reservation which is described in the

act entitled "an act to extend the northern boundary of the State of Nebraska," approved March twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, the President shall, in pursuance of said act, declare that the Indian title is extinguished to all lands described in said act not so allotted hereunder, and thereupon all of said land not so allotted and included in said act of March twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, shall be open to settlement as provided in this act;

Vol. 22, p. 35.

That protection is guaranteed to such Indians as may have taken allotments either within or without the said separate reservations under the provisions of the treaty with the Great Sioux Nation, concluded April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight; and that provision is made in said act for the release of all title on the part of said Indians receiving rations and annuities on each separate reservation, to the lands described in each of the other separate reservations, and to confirm in the Indians entitled to receive rations at each of said separate reservations, respectively, to their separate and exclusive use and benefit, all the title and interest of every name and nature secured to the different bands of the Sioux Nation by said treaty of April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight; and that said release shall not affect the title of any individual Indian to his separate allotment of land not included in any of said separate reservations, nor any agreement heretofore made with the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railroad Company or the Dakota Central Railroad Company respecting certain lands for right of way, station grounds, etc., regarding which certain prior rights and privileges are reserved to and for the use of said railroad companies, respectively, upon the terms and conditions set forth in said act:

Protection to Indians.

Indian titles.

Rights of way.

That it is therein provided that if any land in said Great Sioux Reservation is occupied and used by any religious society at the date of said act for the purpose of missionary or educational work among the Indians, whether situate outside of or within the limits of any of the separate reservations, the same, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres in any one tract, shall be granted to said society for the purposes and upon the terms and conditions therein named, and

Lands for missionary or educational work.

Subject to all the conditions and limitations in said act contained, it is therein provided that all the lands in the Great Sioux Reservation outside of the separate reservations described in said act, except American Island, Farm Island, and Niobrara Island, regarding which Islands special provisions are therein made, and sections sixteen and thirty-six in each township thereof (which are reserved for school purposes) shall be disposed of by the United States, upon the terms, at the price and in the manner therein set forth, to actual settlers only, under the provisions of the homestead law (except section two thousand three hundred and one thereof) and under the law relating to town-sites.

Lands to homestead settlers.

That section twenty-three of said act provides "that all persons who, between the twenty-seventh day of February, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and the seventeenth day of April, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, in good faith, entered upon or made settlements with intent to enter the same under the homestead or pre-emption laws of the United States upon any part of the Great Sioux Reservation lying east of the Missouri River, and known as the Crow Creek and Winnebago Reservation, which, by the President's proclamation of date February twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, was declared to be open to settlement, and not included in the new reservation established by section six of this act, and who, being otherwise legally entitled to make such entries, located or attempted to locate thereon homestead, pre-emption, or town-site claims by actual settlement and improvement of any portion of such lands, shall, for a period of ninety days after the proclamation of

Prior bona fide settlers granted leave to re-enter.

Vol. 25, p. 808.

the President required to be made by this act, have a right to re-enter upon said claims and procure title thereto under the homestead or pre-emption laws of the United States, and complete the same as required therein, and their said claims shall, for such time, have a preference over later entries; and when they shall have in other respects shown themselves entitled and shall have complied with the law regulating such entries, and, as to homesteads, with the special provisions of this act, they shall be entitled to have said lands, and patents therefor shall be issued as in like cases: *Provided*, That pre-emption claimants shall reside on their lands the same length of time before procuring title as homestead claimants under this act. The price to be paid for town-site entries shall be such as is required by law in other cases, and shall be paid into the general fund provided for by this act."

Reservation for
Lower Brule Agency.

It is, furthermore, hereby made known that there has been and is hereby reserved from entry or settlement that tract of land now occupied by the agency and school buildings at the Lower Brule Agency, to wit:

The west half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-four; the east half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-three; the west half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-five; the east half of the northeast quarter of section twenty-six, and the northwest fractional quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-six; all in township one hundred and four, north of range seventy-two, west of the fifth principal meridian;

Reservation at
Cheyenne River
Agency.

That there is also reserved as aforesaid the following described tract within which the Cheyenne River Agency, school and certain other buildings are located, to wit: Commencing at a point in the center of the main channel of the Missouri River opposite Deep Creek, about three miles south of Cheyenne River; thence due west five and one half miles; thence due north to the Cheyenne River; thence down said river to the center of the main channel thereof to a point in the center of the Missouri River due east or opposite the mouth of said Cheyenne River; thence down the center of the main channel of the Missouri River to the place of beginning:

Reservation at Pine
Ridge Agency.
Vol. 25, p. 888.

That in pursuance of the provisions contained in section one of said act, the tract of land situate in the State of Nebraska and described in said act as follows; to wit: "Beginning at a point on the boundary-line between the State of Nebraska and the Territory of Dakota, where the range line between ranges forty-four and forty-five west of the sixth principal meridian, in the Territory of Dakota, intersects said boundary-line; thence east along said boundary-line five miles; thence due south five miles; thence due west ten miles; thence due north to said boundary-line; thence due east along said boundary-line to the place of beginning," same is continued in a state of reservation so long as it may be needed for the use and protection of the Indians receiving rations and annuities at the Pine Ridge Agency.

Persons warned
against entering lands
reserved to Indians.

Warning is hereby also expressly given to all persons not to enter or make settlement upon any of the tracts of land specially reserved by the terms of said act, or by this proclamation, or any portion of any tracts of land to which any individual member of either of the bands of the great Sioux Nation, or the Ponca tribe of Indians, shall have a preference right under the provisions of said act; and further, to in no wise interfere with the occupancy of any of said tracts by any of said Indians, or in any manner to disturb, molest or prevent the peaceful possession of said tracts by them.

Surveys.

The surveys required to be made of the lands to be restored to the public domain under the provisions of the said act, and as in this proclamation set forth will be commenced and executed as early as possible.

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 tenth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, [SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fourteenth.

BENJ. HARRISON.

By the President :

JAMES G. BLAINE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 10.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, that portion of the Indian Territory, commonly known as the Cherokee Strip or Outlet, has been for some years in the occupancy of an association or associations of white persons under certain contracts, said to have been made with the Cherokee Nation in the nature of a lease or leases for grazing purposes; and

Whereas, an opinion has been given to me by the Attorney General, concurring with the opinion given to my predecessor by the late Attorney General, that whatever the right or title of said Cherokee Nation or of the United States to or in said lands may be, no right exists in said Cherokee Nation under the Statutes of the United States to make such leases or grazing contracts, and that such contracts are wholly illegal and void; and

Whereas, the continued use of said lands thereunder for grazing purposes is prejudicial to the public interests;

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and give notice:

First. That no cattle or live stock shall hereafter be brought upon said lands for herding or grazing thereon;

Second. That all cattle and other live stock now on said Outlet must be removed therefrom not later than October 1, 1890, and so much sooner as said lands or any of them may be or become lawfully open to settlement by citizens of the United States; and that all persons connected with said cattle companies or associations must, not later than the time above indicated, depart from said lands.

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 seventeenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and [SEAL.] ninety, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and fourteenth.

BENJ. HARRISON

By the President:

JAMES G. BLAINE,
Secretary of State.

February 17, 1890.

Preamble.

Grazing of cattle forbidden on Cherokee strip.

Cattle to be removed before October 1, 1890.

[No. 11.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

March 15, 1890.

R. S., sec. 1956, p. 343.

Fur-bearing animals,
Alaska.

Vol. 25, p. 1009.

Laws prohibiting
killing fur-bearing
animals in Alaska de-
clared to include
waters of Behring Sea
in dominion of the
United States.Persons warned
against entering Behr-
ing Sea intending to
violate laws.

The following provisions of the laws of the United States are hereby published for the information of all concerned.

Section 1956, Revised Statutes, Chapter 3, Title 23, enacts that: "No person shall kill any otter, mink, marten, sable, or fur seal, or other fur-bearing animal within the limits of Alaska Territory, or in the waters thereof; and every person guilty thereof, shall, for each offence, be fined not less than two hundred nor more than one thousand Dollars, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both, and all vessels, their tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, found engaged in violation of this Section shall be forfeited, but the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to authorize the killing of any such mink, marten, sable, or other fur-bearing animal, except fur seals, under such regulations as he may prescribe, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary to prevent the killing of any fur seal, and to provide for the execution of the provisions of this section until it is otherwise provided by law, nor shall he grant any special privileges under this Section."

* * * * *

Section 3 of the act entitled "An Act to provide for the protection of the salmon fisheries of Alaska" approved March 2, 1889, provides that:

"Section 3. That Section 1956 of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby declared to include and apply to all the dominion of the United States in the waters of Behring Sea, and it shall be the duty of the President at a timely season in each year to issue his proclamation, and cause the same to be published for one month at least in one newspaper (if any such there be) published at each United States port of entry on the Pacific coast, warning all persons against entering such waters for the purpose of violating the provisions of said section, and he shall also cause one or more vessels of the United States to diligently cruise said waters and arrest all persons and seize all vessels found to be or to have been engaged in any violation of the laws of the United States therein."

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, pursuant to the above recited statutes, hereby warn all persons against entering the waters of Behring Sea within the dominion of the United States, for the purpose of violating the provisions of said section 1956, Revised Statutes; and I hereby proclaim, that all persons found to be, or have been engaged in any violation of the laws of the United States, in said waters, will be arrested and punished as above provided and that all vessels so employed, their tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargoes will be seized and forfeited.

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 fifteenth day of March one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fourteenth.

BENJ. HARRISON

By the President:

JAMES G. BLAINE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 12.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it is provided in the Act of Congress, entitled "An act to extend the Northern boundary of the State of Nebraska," approved March twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, "That the northern boundary of the State of Nebraska shall be, and hereby is, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, extended so as to include all that portion of the Territory of Dakota lying south of the forty-third parallel of north latitude and east of the Keyapaha River and west of the main channel of the Missouri River; and when the Indian title to the lands thus described shall be extinguished, the jurisdiction over said lands shall be, and hereby is, ceded to the State of Nebraska, and subject to all the conditions and limitations provided in the act of Congress admitting Nebraska into the Union, and the northern boundary of the State shall be extended to said forty-third parallel as fully and effectually as if said lands had been included in the boundaries of said State at the time of its admission to the Union; reserving to the United States the original right of soil in said lands and of disposing of the same: *Provided*, That this act, so far as jurisdiction is concerned, shall not take effect until the President shall, by proclamation, declare that the Indian title to said lands has been extinguished, nor shall it take effect until the State of Nebraska shall have assented to the provisions of this act; and if the State of Nebraska shall not by an act of its legislature consent to the provisions of this act within two years next after the passage hereof, this act shall cease and be of no effect;" and

Whereas, by section thirteen of the act entitled "An act to divide a portion of the reservation of the Sioux Nation of Indians in Dakota into separate reservations and to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder, and for other purposes," approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, it is provided that "When the allotments to the Ponca tribe of Indians and to such other Indians as allotments are provided for by this act shall have been made upon that portion of said reservation which is described in the act entitled 'An act to extend the northern boundary of the State of Nebraska,' approved March twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, the President shall, in pursuance of said act, declare that the Indian title is extinguished to all lands described in said act not so allotted hereunder, and thereupon all of said land not so allotted and included in said act of March twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, shall be open to settlement as provided in this act: *Provided*, That the allotments to Ponca and other Indians

October 23, 1890.

Preamble.
Vol. 22, p. 35.

Vol. 25, p. 892.

authorized by this act to be made upon the land described in the said act entitled 'An act to extend the northern boundary of the State of Nebraska,' shall be made within six months from the time this act shall take effect;" and

Whereas, the State of Nebraska, by an act of its legislature, approved May twenty-third, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, entitled "An act declaring the assent of the State of Nebraska to an act of Congress of the United States, entitled 'An act to extend the northern boundary of the State of Nebraska' approved March 28, 1882," assented to and accepted the provisions of said act of Congress, approved March twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two; and

Whereas, allotments have been made to the Ponca tribe of Indians, under and in accordance with the provisions of said section thirteen, of the act of March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and no other Indians having selected or applied for allotments upon that portion of the reservation of the Sioux Nation of Indians described in the act of March twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, aforesaid, and the six months limit of time within which said allotments were authorized to be made having expired on the tenth day of August, eighteen hundred and ninety;

Indian titles extinguished to lands on Ponca Reservation, Nebr.

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested by the act (section thirteen) of March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, aforesaid, and in pursuance of the act of March twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, aforesaid, do hereby declare that the Indian title is extinguished to all lands described in said act of March twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, not allotted to the Ponca tribe of Indians as aforesaid and shown upon a schedule, in duplicate, of allotments made and certified jointly, by George P. Litchfield, U. S. Special Agent, and James E. Helms, U. S. Indian Agent, July thirty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety, and approved by the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety, and by the Acting Secretary of the Interior, October twenty-second, eighteen hundred and ninety, one copy of which schedule of allotments is now on file in the Office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the other in the Office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Department of the Interior.

Reservation of agency and school building tract.

Be it known, however, that there is hereby reserved from entry or settlement, that tract of land now occupied by the Agency and school buildings of the old Ponca Agency, to wit: The south half of the south-east quarter of section twenty-six and the south half of the south-west quarter of section twenty-five, all in township thirty-two north, range seven west of the sixth principal meridian.

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 third (23d) day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fifteenth.

BENJ. HARRISON.

By the President:

ALVEY A. ADEE,

Acting Secretary of State.

[No. 13.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

By the grace and favor of Almighty God, the people of this nation have been led to the closing days of the passing year, which has been full of the blessings of peace and the comforts of plenty. Bountiful compensation has come to us for the work of our minds and of our hands in every department of human industry.

November 8, 1890.

Preamble.

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States of America, do hereby appoint Thursday, the 27th day of the present month of November, to be observed as a day of prayer and thanksgiving; and I do invite the people, upon that day, to cease from their labors, to meet in their accustomed houses of worship and to join in rendering gratitude and praise to our beneficent Creator for the rich blessings He has granted to us as a nation, and in invoking the continuance of His protection and grace for the future. I commend to my fellow-citizens the privilege of remembering the poor, the homeless, and the sorrowful. Let us endeavor to merit the promised recompense of charity and the gracious acceptance of our praise.

November 27, 1890,
set apart as a day of
national thanksgiving.

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 eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and [SEAL.] ninety, and of the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and fifteenth.

BENJ. HARRISON.

By the President:

JAMES G. BLAINE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 14.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas an Act of Congress in regard to collision at sea was approved September 4, 1890, the said Act being in the following words:

November, 18, 1890.

Preamble.

“Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in every case of collision between two vessels it shall be the duty of the master or person in charge of each vessel, if and so far as he can do so without serious danger to his own vessel, crew, and passengers (if any), to stay by the other vessel until he has ascertained that she has no need of further assistance, and to render to the other vessel, her master, crew, and passengers (if any) such assistance as may be practicable and as may be necessary in order to save them from any danger caused by the collision, and also to give to the master or person in charge of the other vessel the name of his own vessel and her port of registry, or the port or place to which she belongs, and also the name of the ports and places from which and to which she is bound. If he fails so to do, and no reasonable cause for such failure is shown, the collision shall, in the absence of proof to the

Ante, p. 425.

contrary, be deemed to have been caused by his wrongful act, neglect, or default.

"SEC. 2. That every master or person in charge of a United States vessel who fails, without reasonable cause, to render such assistance or give such information as aforesaid shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to a penalty of one thousand dollars, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years; and for the above sum the vessel shall be liable and may be seized and proceeded against by process in any district court of the United States by any person; one-half such sum to be payable to the informer and the other half to the United States.

"SEC. 3. That this act shall take effect at a time to be fixed by the President by Proclamation issued for that purpose."

And whereas it is provided by Section 3 of the said Act that it shall take effect at a time to be fixed by the President by Proclamation issued for that purpose;

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States of America, do, hereby, in virtue of the authority vested in me by Section 3 of the said Act, proclaim the fifteenth day of December, 1890, as the day on which the said Act shall take effect.

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

Done at the City of Washington this eighteenth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and [SEAL.] ninety and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fifteenth.

BENJ HARRISON

By the President:

JAMES G. BLAINE
Secretary of State.

[No. 15.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

December 24, 1890.

Preamble.

Ante, p. 64.

World's Columbian
Exposition, Chicago,
Ill.

To open May 1, 1893,
and close last Thurs-
day in October, 1893.

Invitation to foreign
nations.

Whereas, satisfactory proof has been presented to me that provision has been made for adequate grounds and buildings for the uses of the World's Columbian Exposition, and that a sum not less than ten million dollars to be used and expended for the purposes of said Exposition has been provided in accordance with the conditions and requirements of Section ten of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for Celebrating the Four Hundredth Anniversary of the Discovery of America by Christopher Columbus by holding an International Exhibition of Arts, Industries, Manufactures, and the Products of the Soil, Mine and Sea, in the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois," approved April twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety:

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by said Act, do hereby declare and proclaim that such International Exhibition will be opened on the first day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-three, in the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, and will not be closed before the last Thursday in October of the same year. And in the name of the Government, and of the people of the United States, I do hereby invite all the nations of the earth to take part in the commemoration of an event that is pre-eminent in human history, and of lasting interest to mankind, by appointing representatives thereto, and sending such exhibits to the World's Columbian

Exposition as will most fitly and fully illustrate their resources, their industries, and their progress in civilization.

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 twenty-fourth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and of the [SEAL.] Independence of the United States, the one hundred and fifteenth.

BENJ. HARRISON.

By the President:

JAMES G. BLAINE
Secretary of State.

[No. 16.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, pursuant to Section three of the Act of Congress approved October 1, 1890, entitled "An Act to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports, and for other purposes," the Secretary of State of the United States of America communicated to the Government of the United States of Brazil the action of the Congress of the United States of America, with a view to secure reciprocal trade, in declaring the articles enumerated in said Section three, to wit, sugars, molasses, coffee and hides, to be exempt from duty upon their importation into the United States of America;

And whereas the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Brazil at Washington has communicated to the Secretary of State the fact that, in due reciprocity for and consideration of the admission into the United States of America free of all duty of the articles enumerated in Section three of said Act, the Government of Brazil has, by legal enactment, authorized the admission, from and after April 1, 1891, into all the established ports of entry of Brazil, free of all duty, whether national, state, or municipal, of the articles or merchandise named in the following schedule, provided that the same be the product and manufacture of the United States of America:

.1.—SCHEDULE OF ARTICLES TO BE ADMITTED FREE INTO BRAZIL.

February 5, 1890.

Preamble.

Ante, p. 612.

- Wheat;
- Wheat-flour;
- Corn or maize, and the manufactures thereof, including corn meal and starch;
- Rye, rye-flour, buckwheat, buckwheat-flour and barley;
- Potatoes, beans and peas;
- Hay and oats;
- Pork, salted, including pickled pork and bacon, except hams;
- Fish, salted, dried or pickled;
- Cotton-seed oil;
- Coal, anthracite and bituminous;
- Rosin, tar, pitch and turpentine;
- Agricultural tools, implements and machinery;
- Mining and mechanical tools, implements and machinery, including stationary and portable engines, and all machinery for manufacturing and industrial purposes, except sewing-machines;
- Instruments and books for the arts and sciences;
- Railway construction material and equipment.

Articles admitted free into Brazil.

And that the Government of Brazil has, by legal enactment, further authorized the admission into all the established ports of entry of Brazil, with a reduction of twenty-five per centum of the duty designated on the respective article in the tariff now in force or which may hereafter be adopted in the United States of Brazil, whether national, state, or municipal, of the articles or merchandise named in the following schedule, provided that the same be the product or manufacture of the United States of America:

Articles admitted at reduced duty into Brazil.

2.—SCHEDULE OF ARTICLES TO BE ADMITTED INTO BRAZIL WITH A REDUCTION OF DUTY OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENTUM.

Lard and substitutes therefor;
 Bacon hams;
 Butter and cheese;
 Canned and preserved meats, fish, fruits and vegetables;
 Manufactures of cotton, including cotton clothing;
 Manufactures of iron and steel, single or mixed, not included in the foregoing free schedule;
 Leather and the manufactures thereof, except boots and shoes;
 Lumber, timber, and the manufactures of wood, including coo-
 perage, furniture of all kinds, wagons, carts and carriages;
 Manufactures of rubber.

And that the Government of Brazil has further provided that the laws and regulations, adopted to protect its revenue and prevent fraud in the declarations and proof that the articles named in the foregoing schedules are the product or manufacture of the United States of America, shall place no undue restrictions on the importer, nor impose any additional charges or fees therefor on the articles imported.

And whereas the Secretary of State has, by my direction, given assurance to the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Brazil at Washington that this action of the Government of Brazil in granting exemption of duties to the products and manufactures of the United States of America, is accepted as a due reciprocity for the action of Congress, as set forth in Section three of said Act:

Reciprocal modifications of Brazilian tariff laws.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States of America, have caused the above stated modifications of the tariff law of Brazil to be made public for the information of the citizens of the United States of America.

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 fifth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifteenth.

BENJ. HARRISON.

By the President:
 JAMES G. BLAINE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 17.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

March 30, 1891.

Whereas it is provided by section twenty four of an Act approved March the third, eighteen hundred and ninety one, entitled an act to repeal timber-culture laws, and for other purposes: "that the President of the United States may, from time to time, set apart and reserve, in any State or Territory having public land bearing forests, in any part of the public lands wholly or in part covered with timber or undergrowth, whether of commercial value or not, as public reservations, and the President shall, by public proclamation, declare the establishment of such reservations and limits thereof."

Preamble.
Ante, p. 1103.

Now therefore, I Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States by virtue of the power in me vested, do hereby make known and proclaim that there has been and is hereby reserved from entry or settlement and set apart for a public forest reservation all that tract of land situate in the State of Wyoming contained within the following described boundaries.

Forest reservation,
Wyoming.

Beginning at a point on the parallel of forty degrees fifty minutes, where said parallel is intersected by the meridian of one hundred and ten degrees west longitude, thence due east along said parallel to the meridian of one hundred and nine degrees and thirty minutes west longitude; thence due south along said meridian to the forty fourth parallel of north latitude; thence due west along said parallel to its point of intersection with the west boundary of the State of Wyoming; thence due north along said boundary line to its intersection with the south boundary of the Yellowstone National Park.

Boundaries.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all persons not to enter or make settlement upon the tract of land reserved by this proclamation.

Reserved from settlement.

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 30th day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety [SEAL.] one, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fifteenth.

BENJ HARRISON.

By the President:
JAMES G. BLAINE
Secretary of State.

[No. 18.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

The following provisions of the laws of the United States are hereby published for the information of all concerned.

April 4, 1891.

Section 1956, Revised Statutes, Chapter 3, Title 23, enacts that: "No person shall kill any otter, mink, marten, sable, or fur seal, or other fur-bearing animal within the limits of Alaska Territory, or in the waters thereof; and every person guilty thereof, shall, for each offence, be fined not less than two hundred nor more than one

R.S., sec. 1956, p. 343.
Fur-bearing animals,
Alaska.

thousand Dollars, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both, and all vessels, their tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, found engaged in violation of this Section shall be forfeited, but the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to authorize the killing of any such mink, marten, sable, or other fur-bearing animal, except fur seals, under such regulations as he may prescribe, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary to prevent the killing of any fur seal, and to provide for the execution of the provisions of this section until it is otherwise provided by law, nor shall he grant any special privileges under this Section."

* * * * *

Vol. 25, p. 1009.

Section 3 of the act entitled "An Act to provide for the protection of the salmon fisheries of Alaska" approved March 2, 1889, provides that:

Laws prohibiting killing of fur-bearing animals in Alaska declared to include waters of Behring Sea in dominion of United States.

"Section 3. That section 1956 of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby declared to include and apply to all the dominion of the United States in the waters of Behring Sea, and it shall be the duty of the President at a timely season in each year to issue his proclamation, and cause the same to be published for one month at least in one newspaper (if any such there be) published at each United States port of entry on the Pacific coast, warning all persons against entering such waters for the purpose of violating the provisions of said section, and he shall also cause one or more vessels of the United States to diligently cruise said waters and arrest all persons and seize all vessels found to be or to have been engaged in any violation of the laws of the United States therein."

Persons warned against entering Behring Sea intending to violate laws.

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, pursuant to the above recited statutes, hereby warn all persons against entering the waters of Behring Sea within the dominion of the United States, for the purpose of violating the provisions of said section 1956, Revised Statutes; and I hereby proclaim, that all persons found to be, or to have been engaged in any violation of the laws of the United States, in said waters, will be arrested and punished as above provided, and that all vessels so employed, their tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes will be seized and forfeited.

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 fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fifteenth.

BENJ HARRISON

By the President:
 JAMES G. BLAINE
Secretary of State.