

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.

Articles admitted free into Brazil.

- 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.