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# PROCLAMATIONS

OF THE

# PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.



# PROCLAMATIONS.

[No. 1.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

## A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it is provided by section 13 of the act of Congress of March 3, 1891, entitled "An Act to amend title sixty, chapter three, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to copyrights," that said act "shall only apply to a citizen or subject of a foreign state or nation when such foreign state or nation permits to citizens of the United States of America the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as its own citizens; or when such foreign state or nation is a party to an international agreement which provides for reciprocity in the granting of copyright, by the terms of which agreement the United States of America may, at its pleasure, become a party to such agreement:"

May 8, 1893.

Preamble.

Vol. 28, p. 1110.

And whereas it is also provided by said section that "the existence of either of the conditions aforesaid shall be determined by the President of the United States by proclamation made from time to time as the purposes of this act may require:"

And whereas satisfactory official assurances have been given that in Denmark the law permits to citizens of the United States the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as to the subjects of Denmark:

Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, do declare and proclaim that the first of the conditions specified in section 13 of the act of March 3, 1891, now exists and is fulfilled in respect to the subjects of Denmark.

Copyright benefits  
extended to subjects  
of Denmark.

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 May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and seventeenth.

GROVER CLEVELAND

By the President:

W. Q. GRESHAM

*Secretary of State.*

[No. 2.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION,  
Washington, D. C., June 30, 1893.

June 30, 1893.

Preamble.

Whereas the distrust and apprehension concerning the financial situation which pervade all business circles, have already caused great loss and damage to our people, and threaten to cripple our merchants, stop the wheels of manufacture, bring distress and privation to our farmers, and withhold from our workmen the wage of labor:

(1219)

And, whereas, the present perilous condition is largely the result of a financial policy which the Executive Branch of the Government finds embodied in unwise laws which must be executed until repealed by Congress:

Convening Congress  
August 7, 1893.

Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, in performance of a constitutional duty, do by this proclamation, declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the convening of both houses of the Congress of the United States at the Capitol in the city of Washington on the seventh day of August next, at twelve o'clock noon, to the end that the people may be relieved through legislation from present and impending danger and distress.

All those entitled to act as members of the Fifty-Third Congress are required to take notice of this proclamation and attend at the time and place above stated.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States at the city of Washington on the thirtieth day of June, in the year of our [SEAL.] Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-three, and of the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and seventeenth.

GROVER CLEVELAND

By the President

ALVEY A. ADEE

*Acting Secretary of State.*

[No. 3.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

### A PROCLAMATION.

July 17, 1893.

Preamble.

Vol. 26, p. 120.

Whereas an Act of Congress amendatory of an Act in relation to aiding vessels wrecked or disabled in the waters conterminous to the United States and the Dominion of Canada, was approved May 24, 1890,—the said Act being in the following words:—

“Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an Act entitled ‘An act to aid vessels wrecked or disabled in the waters conterminous to the United States and the Dominion of Canada,’ approved June nineteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, be, and the same is hereby, amended so that the same will read as follows:

“That Canadian vessels and wrecking appurtenance may render aid and assistance to Canadian or other vessels and property wrecked, disabled, or in distress in the waters of the United States contiguous to the Dominion of Canada: *Provided*, That this act shall not take effect until proclamation by the President of the United States that the privilege of aiding American or other vessels and property wrecked, disabled, or in distress in Canadian waters contiguous to the United States has been extended by the Government of the Dominion of Canada to American vessels and wrecking appliances of all descriptions. This act shall be construed to apply to the Welland Canal, the canal and improvement of the waters between Lake Erie and Lake Huron, and to the waters of the St. Mary’s River and canal: *And provided further*, That this act shall cease to be in force from and after the date of the proclamation of the President of the United States to the effect that said reciprocal privilege has been withdrawn, revoked, or rendered inoperative by the said Government of the Dominion of Canada;”

And Whereas an act of Congress making appropriation for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government for the

fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1893, further amended the act of May 24, 1890, as follows:

“That an act approved May twenty-fourth eighteen hundred and ninety, entitled ‘An act to amend an act entitled ‘An act to aid vessels wrecked or disabled in waters coterminous to the United States and the Dominion of Canada,’” approved June nineteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, be, and is hereby, amended by striking out the words ‘the Welland Canal;’”

And Whereas by an Order in Council dated May 17, 1893, the Government of the Dominion of Canada has proclaimed an act entitled “An act respecting aid by United States wreckers in Canadian waters,” to take effect June 1, 1893, said act reading as follows:—

“Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

“1. United States vessels and wrecking appliances may salvage any property wrecked, and may render aid and assistance to any vessels wrecked, disabled, or in distress, in the waters of Canada contiguous to the United States.

“2. Aid and assistance include all necessary towing incident thereto.

“3. Nothing in the customs or coasting laws of Canada shall restrict the salvaging operations of such vessels or wrecking appliances.

“4. This act shall come into force from and after a date to be named in a proclamation by the Governor-General, which proclamation may be issued when the Governor in Council is advised that the privilege of salvaging any property wrecked or of aiding any vessels wrecked, disabled, or in distress, in United States waters contiguous to Canada, will be extended to Canadian vessels and wrecking appliances to the extent to which such privilege is granted by this act to United States vessels and wrecking appliances.

“5. This act shall cease to be in force from and after a date to be named in a proclamation to be issued by the Governor-General to the effect that the said reciprocal privilege has been withdrawn, revoked or rendered inoperative with respect to Canadian vessels or wrecking appliances in United States water contiguous to Canada;”

And Whereas said proclamation of the Governor-General of Canada was communicated to this Government by Her Britannic Majesty’s Ambassador on the 2d day of June last:—

Now, therefore, being thus satisfied that the privilege of aiding American or other vessels and property wrecked, disabled, or in distress, in Canadian waters contiguous to the United States has been extended by the Government of the Dominion of Canada to American vessels and wrecking appliances of all descriptions, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, in virtue of the authority conferred upon me by the aforesaid act of Congress, approved May 24, 1890, do proclaim that the condition specified in the legislation of Congress aforesaid now exists and is fulfilled and that the provisions of said act of May 24, 1890, whereby Canadian vessels and wrecking appliances may render aid and assistance to Canadian and other vessels and property wrecked, disabled or in distress, in the waters of the United States contiguous to the Dominion of Canada, including the Canal and improvement of the waters between Lake Erie and Lake Huron and the waters of the Saint Mary’s River and Canal, are now in full force and effect.

Canadian vessels, etc., permitted to aid wrecks, etc., in United States waters contiguous to Canada.

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

Done at the City of Washington this seventeenth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and eighteenth.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President  
W. Q. GRESHAM  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 4.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

## A PROCLAMATION.

July 20, 1893.

Preamble.

Vol. 26, p. 1110.

Whereas it is provided by section 13 of the act of Congress of March 3, 1891, entitled "An Act to amend title sixty, chapter three, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to copyrights", that said act "shall only apply to a citizen or subject of a foreign state or nation when such foreign state or nation permits to citizens of the United States of America the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as its own citizens; or when such foreign state or nation is a party to an international agreement which provides for reciprocity in the granting of copyright, by the terms of which agreement the United States of America may, at its pleasure, become a party to such agreement";

And whereas it is also provided by said section that "the existence of either of the conditions aforesaid shall be determined by the President of the United States by proclamation made from time to time as the purposes of this act may require";

And whereas satisfactory official assurances have been given that in Portugal the law permits to citizens of the United States the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as to the subjects of Portugal:

Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, do declare and proclaim that the first of the conditions specified in section 13 of the act of March 3, 1891, now exists and is fulfilled in respect to the subjects of Portugal.

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 20th day of July, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and [SEAL.] eighteenth.

GROVER CLEVELAND

By the President:

W. Q. GRESHAM

*Secretary of State.*Copyright benefits  
extended to subjects  
of Portugal.

[No. 5.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

## A PROCLAMATION.

August 19, 1893.

Preamble.

Vol. 27, p. 640.

Whereas, pursuant to section ten, of the act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, entitled "An act making appropriations for current and contingent expenses, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with Indian tribes, for fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four" the Cherokee Nation of Indians, by a written agreement made on the seventeenth day of May, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, has ratified the agreement for the cession of certain lands, hereinafter described, as amended by said act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and thereby ceded, conveyed, transferred, relinquished and surrendered all its title, claim, and interest of every kind and character in and to that part of the Indian Territory bounded on the west by the one hundredth degree (100°) of west longitude; on the north by the State of Kansas; on the east by the ninety-sixth degree (96°) of west longitude; and on the south by the Creek Nation, the Territory of Oklahoma

Agreement with  
Cherokee Indians ced-  
ing Cherokee Outlet.

and the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reservation created or defined by Executive order dated August tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine: *Provided*, That any citizen of the Cherokee Nation, who, prior to the first day of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, was a bona fide resident upon and further had, as a farmer and for farming purposes, made permanent and valuable improvements upon any part of the land so ceded and who has not disposed of the same, but desires to occupy the particular lands so improved as a homestead and for farming purposes, shall have the right to select one-eighth of a section of land, to conform however to the United States surveys; such selection to embrace, as far as the above limitation will admit, such improvements. The wife and children of any such citizen shall have the same right of selection that is above given to the citizen, and they shall have the preference in making selections to take any lands improved by the husband and father that he can not take until all of his improved land shall be taken; and that any citizen of the Cherokee Nation not a resident within the land so ceded, who, prior to the first day of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, had for farming purposes made valuable and permanent improvements upon any of the land so ceded, shall have the right to select one-eighth of a section of land to conform to the United States surveys; such selection to embrace, as far as the above limitation will admit, such improvements; but the allotments so provided for shall not exceed seventy (70) in number, and the land allotted shall not exceed five thousand and six hundred (5,600) acres; and such allotments shall be made and confirmed under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and when so made and confirmed shall be conveyed to the allottees respectively by the United States in fee simple, and from the price to be paid to the Cherokee Nation for the cession so made there shall be deducted the sum of one dollar and forty cents (\$1.40) for each acre so taken in allotment; and *Provided* That D. W. Bushyhead, having made permanent or valuable improvements prior to the first day of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, on the lands so ceded, he may select a quarter section of the lands ceded, whether reserved or otherwise, prior to the opening of said lands to public settlement; but he shall be required to pay for such selection, at the same rate per acre as other settlers, into the Treasury of the United States in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior shall direct; and

Whereas, It is provided in section ten of the aforesaid act of Congress, approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three:

That "said lands, except the portion to be allotted as provided in said agreement, shall, upon the payment of the sum of two hundred and ninety-five thousand seven hundred and thirty-six dollars, herein appropriated, to be immediately paid, become and be taken to be and treated as a part of the public domain. But in any opening of the same to settlement, sections sixteen and thirty six in each township, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, shall be, and are hereby reserved for the use and benefit of the public schools to be established within the limits of such lands, under such conditions and regulations as may be hereafter enacted by Congress. \* \* \* \*

"Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight and the east half of sections seventeen, twenty and twenty-nine, all in township numbered twenty-nine north, of range numbered two east of the Indian Meridian, the same being lands reserved by Executive order dated July twelfth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, for use of and in connection with the Chilocco Indian Industrial School, in the Indian Territory, shall not be subject to public settlement, but shall until the further action of Congress, continue to be reserved for the purposes for which they were set apart in the said Executive order. And the President of the United States, in any order or proclamation which he shall make for the opening of the lands for settlement, may

Cherokee Outlet.

make such other reservations of lands for public purposes as he may deem wise and desirable.

Vol. 25, p. 1005.

“The President of the United States is hereby authorized, at any time within six months after the approval of this act and the acceptance of the same by the Cherokee Nation as herein provided, by proclamation, to open to settlement any or all of the lands not allotted or reserved, in the manner provided in section thirteen of the act of Congress approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, 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’, (Twenty-fifth United States Statutes, page ten hundred and five); and also subject to the provisions of the act of Congress approved May second, eighteen hundred and ninety, entitled ‘An act to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Oklahoma to enlarge the jurisdiction of the United States court in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes’; also, subject to the second proviso of section seventeen, the whole of section eighteen of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, entitled ‘An act making appropriations for the current expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, and for other purposes’; except as to so much of said acts and sections as may conflict with the provisions of this act. Each settler on the lands so to be opened to settlement as aforesaid shall, before receiving a patent for his homestead, pay to the United States for the lands so taken by him, in addition to the fees provided by law, the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per acre for any land east of ninety-seven and one half degrees west longitude, the sum of one dollar and a half per acre for any land between ninety seven and one-half degrees west longitude and ninety-eight and one-half degrees west longitude, and the sum of one dollar per acre for any land west of ninety-eight and one-half degrees west longitude, and shall also pay interest upon the amount so to be paid for said land from the date of entry to the date of final payment therefor at the rate of four per centum per annum.

Vol. 26, p. 81.

Vol. 26, p. 1026.

“No person shall be permitted to occupy or enter upon any of the lands herein referred to, except in the manner prescribed by the proclamation of the President opening the same to settlement; and any person otherwise occupying or entering upon any of said lands shall forfeit all right to acquire any of said lands. The Secretary of the Interior shall, under the direction of the President, prescribe rules and regulations, not inconsistent with this act, for the occupation and settlement of said lands, to be incorporated in the proclamation of the President, which shall be issued at least twenty days before the time fixed for the opening of said lands;” and

Agreement with  
Tonkawa Indians.

Whereas, by a written agreement, made on the twenty-first day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, the Tonkawa tribe of Indians, in the Territory of Oklahoma, ceded, conveyed, and forever relinquished to the United States all their right, title, claim and interest of every kind and character, in and to the lands particularly described in Article I of the agreement, *Provided*, That the allotments of land to said Tonkawa tribe of Indians theretofore made, or to be made under said agreement and the provisions of the general allotment act approved February eight, eighteen hundred and eighty seven and an act amendatory thereof, approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, shall be confirmed, and *Provided*, That in all cases where the allottee has died since land has been set off and scheduled to such person, the law of descent and partition in force in Oklahoma Territory shall apply thereto, any existing law to the contrary notwithstanding; and

Vol. 24, p. 388.

Vol. 26, p. 794.

Agreement with  
Pawnee Indians.

Whereas, by a certain other agreement with the Pawnee tribe of Indians, in said Territory, made on the twenty-third day of November,



eighteen hundred and ninety-two, said tribe ceded, conveyed, released, relinquished, and surrendered to the United States all its title, claim, and interest, of every kind and character, in and to the lands particularly described in Article I of the agreement, *Provided*, That the allotments made or to be made to said Indians in the manner and subject to the conditions contained in said agreement, shall be confirmed; and

Whereas, it is provided in section thirteen of the act of Congress, accepting, ratifying and confirming said agreements with the Tonkawa Indians and the Pawnee Indians, specified in sections eleven and twelve of the same act, approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, entitled "An act making appropriations for current and contingent expenses, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with Indian tribes for fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four",

Vol. 27, p. 644.

"That the lands acquired by the agreements specified in the two preceding sections are hereby declared to be a part of the public domain. Sections sixteen and thirty-six in each township, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, are hereby reserved from settlement for the use and benefit of public schools, as provided in section ten relating to lands acquired from the Cherokee Nation of Indians. And the lands so acquired by the agreements specified in the two preceding sections not so reserved shall be opened to settlement by proclamation of the President at the same time and in the manner and subject to the same conditions and regulations provided in section ten relating to the opening of the lands acquired from the Cherokee Nation of Indians. And each settler on the lands so to be opened as aforesaid shall, before receiving a patent for his homestead, pay to the United States for the lands so taken by him, in addition to the fees provided by law, the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per acre; and shall also pay interest upon the amount so to be paid for said land from the date of entry to the date of final payment at the rate of four per centum per annum"; and

Whereas, the thirteenth section of the act approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, the act approved May second, eighteen hundred and ninety, and the second proviso of section seven-teen, and the whole of section eighteen of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, are referred to in the tenth section of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and thereby made applicable in the disposal of the lands in the "Cherokee Outlet" hereinbefore mentioned, the provisions of which acts, so far as they affect the opening to settlement and the disposal of said lands, are more particularly set forth hereinafter in connection with the rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior for the occupation and settlement of the lands hereby opened, according to said tenth section; and,

Vol. 25, p. 1005.

Vol. 26, p. 81.

Vol. 26, p. 1026.

Vol. 27, p. 642.

Whereas, the lands acquired by the three several agreements hereinbefore mentioned have been divided into counties by the Secretary of the Interior, as required by said last-mentioned act of Congress, before the same shall be opened to settlement, and lands have been reserved for county-seat purposes to be entered under sections twenty-three hundred and eighty-seven and twenty-three hundred and eighty-eight of the Revised Statutes of the United States as therein required as follows, to wit:

Division of lands ceded into counties.

R. S., secs. 2387-8, p. 437.

For County K, the southeast quarter of section twenty-three and the northeast quarter of section twenty-six, township twenty-eight north, range two east of the Indian Meridian, excepting four acres reserved for the site of a court house to be designated by lot and block upon the official plat of survey of said reservation for county-seat purposes hereafter to be issued by the Commissioner of the General Land Office; said reservation to be additional to the reservations for parks, schools and other public purposes required to be made by section 22, of the act of May 2, 1890.

County K.

Vol. 26, p. 92.

County L.

For County L, the southwest quarter of section one, and the southeast quarter of section two, township twenty-five north, range six west of the Indian Meridian, excepting four acres reserved for the site of a court house to be designated by lot and block upon the official plat of survey of said reservation for county-seat purposes hereafter to be issued by the Commissioner of the General Land Office; said reservation to be additional to the reservations for parks, schools and other public purposes required to be made by section 22, of the act of May 2, 1890.

Vol. 26, p. 92.

County M.

For County M, the south half of the north-east quarter and the north half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-three, and the south half of the southwest quarter and the north half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-four, township twenty-seven north, range fourteen west of the Indian Meridian, excepting one acre reserved for Government use for the site of a land-office, and four acres to be reserved for the site of a court house, which tracts are to be contiguous and to be designated by lot and block upon the official plat of survey of said reservation for county seat purposes, hereafter to be issued by the Commissioner of the General Land Office; said reservations to be additional to the reservations for parks, schools, and other public purposes required to be made by section 22, of the act of May 2, 1890.

Vol. 26, p. 92.

County N.

For County N, the south half of section twenty-five, township twenty-three north, range twenty-one west of the Indian Meridian, excepting one acre reserved for Government use for the site of a land-office, and four acres to be reserved for the site of a court-house, which tracts are to be contiguous and to be designated by lot and block upon the official plat or survey of said reservation for county-seat purposes, hereafter to be issued by the Commissioner of the General Land Office; said reservations to be additional to the reservations for parks, schools, and other public purposes required to be made by section 22, of the act of May 2, 1890.

Vol. 26, p. 92.

County O.

For County O, the southeast quarter of section seven, and the southwest quarter of section eight, township twenty-two north, range six west of the Indian Meridian, excepting one acre reserved for Government use for the site of a land-office, and four acres to be reserved for the site of a court house, which tracts are to be contiguous and to be designated by lot and block upon the official plat of survey of said reservation for county-seat purposes hereafter to be issued by the Commissioner of the General Land Office; said reservations to be additional to the reservations for parks, schools, and other public purposes required to be made by section 22 of the act of May 2, 1890.

Vol. 26, p. 92.

County P.

For County P, the northeast quarter of section twenty-two and the northwest quarter of section twenty-three, township twenty-one north, range one west of the Indian Meridian, excepting one acre reserved for Government use for the site of a land-office, and four acres reserved for the site of a court-house, which tracts are to be contiguous and to be designated by lot and block upon the official plat of survey of said reservation for county-seat purposes hereafter to be issued by the Commissioner of the General Land Office; said reservations to be additional to the reservations for parks, schools, and other public purposes required to be made by section 22, of the act of May 2, 1890; and,

Vol. 26, p. 92.

County Q.

For County Q, the southeast quarter of section thirty-one, the west half of the southwest quarter of section thirty-two, township twenty-two north, range five east, lot four of section five, and lot one of section six, township twenty-one north, range five east of the Indian Meridian, excepting four acres reserved for the site of a court-house to be designated by lot and block upon the official plat of survey of said reservation for county-seat purposes hereafter to be issued by the Commissioner of the General Land Office; said reservation to be additional to the reservations for parks, schools, and other public purposes required to be made by section 22, of the act of May 2, 1890.

Vol. 26, p. 92.

Whereas, it is provided by act of Congress for temporary government of Oklahoma, approved May second, eighteen hundred and ninety, section twenty-three (Twenty-six Statutes, page ninety-two) that there shall be reserved public highways four rods wide between each section of land in said Territory, the section lines being the center of said highways; but no deduction shall be made, where cash payments are provided for in the amount to be paid for each quarter section of land by reason of such reservation; and

Highways.  
Vol. 26, p. 92.

Whereas, all the terms, conditions, and considerations required by said agreements made with said Nation and tribes of Indians and by the laws relating thereto, precedent to opening said lands to settlement, have been, as I hereby declare, complied with:

Now, Therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Statutes hereinbefore mentioned, and by other the laws of the United States, and by said several agreements, do hereby declare and make known that all the lands acquired from the Cherokee Nation of Indians, the Tonkawa tribe of Indians, and the Pawnee tribe of Indians, by the three several agreements aforesaid, will at the hour of twelve o'clock noon (central standard time) on Saturday the sixteenth day of the month of September A. D., eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and not before, be opened to settlement under the terms of and subject to all the conditions, limitations, reservations, and restrictions contained in said agreements, the Statutes above specified, the laws of the United States applicable thereto and the conditions prescribed by this Proclamation, saving and excepting lands described and identified as follows, to wit: The lands set apart for the Osage and Kansas Indians, being a tract of country bounded on the north by the State of Kansas, on the east by the ninety-sixth degree of west longitude, on the south and west by the Creek country and the main channel of the Arkansas river; the lands set apart for the Confederate Otoe and Missouria tribes of Indians, described as follows, to wit: township twenty-two north, range one east; township twenty-three north, range one east; township twenty-two north, range two east; township twenty-three north, range two east; township twenty-two north, range three east; and that portion of township twenty-three north, range three east, lying west of the Arkansas river; and the lands set apart for the Ponca tribe of Indians, described as follows, to wit: township twenty-four north, range one east; township twenty-five north, range one east; fractional township twenty-four north, range two east; fractional township twenty-five north, range two east, fractional township twenty-four north, range three east; fractional township twenty-five north, range three east; fractional township twenty-four north, range four east; fractional township twenty-five north, range four east, the said fractional townships lying on the right bank of the Arkansas river, excepting also the lands allotted to the Indians as in said agreements provided, excepting also the lands reserved by Executive Orders dated April eighteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and January seventeenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-three (known as Camp Supply Military Reservation), described as follows, to wit: Township twenty-four north, range twenty-two west, the south half of township twenty-five north, range twenty-two west, and the southwest quarter of township twenty-five north, range twenty-one west; excepting also one acre of land in each of the reservations for county-seat purposes, in Counties M, N, O and P, which tracts are hereby reserved for Government use as sites for land offices, and four acres in each reservation for county seat purposes hereinbefore named, which tracts are hereby reserved as sites for court houses, and excepting also the reservations for the use of and in connection with the Chilocco Indian Industrial School, and for county-seat purposes hereinbefore described; excepting also the saline lands covered by three leases made by the Cherokee Nation prior to March 3, 1893, known as the Eastern, Middle and Western Saline reserves, under authority of the act of Congress of August 7,

Lands ceded by  
Cherokees, Tonkawas  
and Pawnees, open  
to settlement, Sept.  
16, 1893.

Lands excepted.

Osage and Kansas  
Indians.

Confederated Otoe  
and Missouria In-  
dians.

Ponca Indians.

Camp Supply.

Land office and  
court house sites.

Chilocco Indian  
School.

Saline reserves.  
Vol. 22, p. 349.

Eastern Saline Reserve.

1882 (22 Stat., 349), said lands being described and identified as follows: the *Eastern Saline Reserve* embracing all of section 6, lots 3 and 4 of section 4, the south half of the northeast quarter, the south half of the northwest quarter, the north half of the southwest quarter and lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 of section 5, and the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter and lots 1 and 2 of section 7, township 25 north, range 9 west; all of sections 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33, the southwest quarter, the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter and lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of section 5, the southwest quarter, the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter, the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter, and lot 1 of section 9, the west half of the southwest quarter of section 15, the west half, the southeast quarter, the west half of the northeast quarter and the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 16, the west half, the west half of the southeast quarter and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 22, the west half, the west half of the southeast quarter, the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter, and the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 26, the northwest quarter, the north half of the southwest quarter, the west half of the northeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 34, and the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 35, township 26 north, range 9 west; all of section 31, the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter, the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter and lot 4 of section 30, and lots 3 and 4 of section 32, township 27 north, range 9 west; all of sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10 and 11, the southeast quarter, the south half of the northeast quarter, the east half of the southwest quarter, the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter and lots 1, 2 and 3 of section 5, the east half, the southwest quarter and the east half of the northwest quarter of section 8, the north half, the north half of the southwest quarter, the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter, and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 12, the northwest quarter, the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter, the north half of the southwest quarter, and the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 14, the north half, the southeast quarter and the north half of the southwest quarter of section 15, and the northeast quarter and the north half of the northwest quarter of section 16, township 25 north, range 10 west; all of sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35 and 36, the south half of the northeast quarter, the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, the southeast quarter, the east half of the southwest quarter and lots 1, 2 and 3 of section 4, the east half, the southwest quarter, the east half of the northwest quarter, and the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 9, the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 17, the east half of the northeast quarter and the east half of the southeast quarter of section 20, the southeast quarter and the east half of the northeast quarter of section 29, and the east half and the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 32, of township 26 north, range 10 west; all of sections 22, 26, 27, 34, 35 and 36, the east half of the northeast quarter and the east half of the southeast quarter of section 21, the southwest quarter, the west half of the southeast quarter, the south half of the northwest quarter and lots 1 and 6 of section 23, the southwest quarter, the west half of the southeast quarter, the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter, the south half of the northwest quarter and lot 1 of section 25, the east half of section 28, and the east half and the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 33, township 27 north, range 10 west; the *Middle Saline Reserve* embracing the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, the west half of the southeast quarter, the east half of the southwest quarter, and lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of section 6, and the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter, the northeast quarter of

Middle Saline Reserve.

the northwest quarter and lot 1 of section 7, township 26 north, range 18 west; the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter, the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter and lot 7 of section 6, the west half of the northeast quarter, the east half of the northwest quarter, the west half of the southeast quarter, the east half of the southwest quarter and lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 of section 7, the west half of the northeast quarter, the east half of the northwest quarter, the west half of the southeast quarter, the east half of the southwest quarter and lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 of section 19, the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter, the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter and lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 8 of section 30, and the west half of the northeast quarter, the east half of the northwest quarter, the west half of the southeast quarter, the east half of the southwest quarter and lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 of section 31, township 27 north, range 18 west; all of sections 1 to 6 inclusive, the north half of the north half of sections 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, and the north half of the northeast quarter, the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter and lot 1 of section 7, township 26 north, range 19 west; all of sections 7 to 36 inclusive, the south half of the south half of sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, and the south half of the southeast quarter, the southeast of the southwest quarter and lot 7 of section 6, township 27 north, range 19 west; all of sections 1 and 2, the south half of the northeast quarter, the southeast quarter, and lots 1 and 2 of section 3, the north half of the northeast quarter of section 10, and the north half of the north half of sections 11 and 12, township 26 north, range 20 west; all of sections 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35 and 36, the south half of the southeast quarter and lot 7 of section 1, the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter and lot 6 of section 2, the south half of the southeast quarter of section 3, and the east half of sections 10, 15, 22, 27 and 34, township 27 north, range 20 west: and the *Western Saline Reserve* embracing all of sections 18, 19, 30 and 31, township 29 north, range 20 west; and all of sections 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35 and 36, township 29 north, range 21 west; excepting also that section 13, in each township which has not been otherwise reserved or disposed of, is hereby reserved for university, agricultural college, and normal school purposes, subject to the action of Congress; excepting also that section 33 in each township which has not been otherwise reserved or disposed of, is hereby reserved for public buildings; excepting also sections sixteen and thirty-six in each township which are reserved by law for the use and benefit of the public schools; excepting, also, all selections and allotments made under the law and the agreements herein referred to, the lands covered by said selections and allotments to be particularly described and identified; said descriptions to be furnished by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and posted in the several booths hereinafter referred to as those where certain preliminary declarations are to be made prior to the day named in this proclamation as that when the strip will be open to settlement.

Western Saline Reserve.

Agricultural, etc. colleges.

Public buildings.

School lands.

Said lands so to be opened as herein proclaimed, shall be entered upon and occupied only in the manner and under the provisions following, to wit:

Regulations for opening.

A strip of land, one hundred feet in width, around and immediately within the outer-boundaries of the entire tract of country, to be opened to settlement under this proclamation, is hereby temporarily set apart for the following purposes and uses, viz:

Said strip, the inner-boundary of which shall be one hundred feet from the exterior boundary of the country known as the Cherokee Outlet, shall be open to occupancy in advance of the day and hour named for the opening of said country, by persons expecting and intending to make settlement pursuant to this proclamation. Such occupancy shall not be regarded as trespass, or in violation of this proclamation, or of the law

under which it is made; nor shall any settlement rights be gained thereby.

Booths for registra-  
tion.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, establish on said one hundred foot strip booths, to be located as follows: one in Tp. 29 N., R. 2 E.; one in Tp. 29 N., R. 2 W.; one in Tp. 29 N., R. 4 W.; one in Tp. 29 N., R. 8 W.; one in Tp. 29 N., R. 12 W.; one in Tp. 20 N., R. 3 E.; one in Tp. 20 N., R. 2 W.; one in Tp. 20 N., R. 7 W.; and one in Tp. 20 N., R. 26 W., and shall place in charge thereof three officers to each booth, who shall be detailed from the General Land Office. Said booths shall be open for the transaction of business on and after Monday the eleventh day of the month of September, A. D., eighteen hundred and ninety-three, from 7 a. m. to 12 m. and 1 p. m. to 6 p. m., each business day, until the same shall be discontinued by the Secretary of the Interior, who is hereby authorized to discontinue the same at his discretion. Each party desiring to enter upon and occupy as a homestead any of the lands hereby opened to settlement will be required to first appear at one of the before-mentioned booths and make a declaration in writing to be signed by the party in the presence of one of the officers in charge thereof, which shall be certified by such officer, according to the form hereto attached and made a part hereof (marked A), showing his or her qualifications to make homestead entry for said lands, whereupon a certificate will be issued by the officers in charge of the booth to the party making the declaration which shall be of the form hereto attached and made a part hereof (marked D).

Post, p. 1237.

Post, p. 1238.

Soldier's entry.

Where a party desires to file a soldier's declaratory statement in person he will be required to make a declaration which shall be of the form hereto attached and made a part hereof (marked B), the same to be made and subscribed before one of the officers in charge of the booth and certified by such officer, independently of the affidavit (form 4-546) to be filed when he presents the certificate of form D, there given him, to the district officers. Where a party desires to file a declaratory statement through an agent, it will be necessary for him previously to make the affidavit ordinarily required (form 4-545) before some officer authorized to administer oaths, and place the same in the hands of the agent, who, before being permitted to enter upon the lands to be opened in said "Outlet" for the purpose of making the desired filing, will be required to appear before the officers in charge of some one of the booths, to present the said affidavit of the party authorizing him to act as such agent, and to make a declaration in writing to be subscribed by him in the presence of one of such officers, which shall be certified by such officer, according to the form hereto attached and made a part hereof (marked C), whereupon a certificate of form D will be given him by said officer. The agent should be provided with affidavits of form 4-545 made in duplicate—one for presentation to the officers in charge of the booth, and the other for presentation to the district officers, when formal filing is to be made.

Post, p. 1238.

Declarations by  
agent.

Post, p. 1238.

Declaration for  
town-lot entry.

Each party desiring to enter upon said lands for the purpose of settling upon a town lot, will be required to first appear at one of the before-mentioned booths, and make a declaration in writing to be signed by the party in the presence of one of the officers in charge thereof, which shall be certified by such officer, according to the form hereto attached and made a part hereof (marked E), whereupon a certificate will be issued by the officers in charge of the booth to the party making the declaration which shall be of the form hereto attached and made a part hereof (marked F).

Post, p. 1239.

Post, p. 1239.

Record, etc., of dec-  
laration.

The said declarations made before the officers in charge shall be given consecutive numbers beginning at number one at each booth and the certificate issued to the party making the declaration shall be given the same number as is given the declaration. The declaration shall be carefully preserved by the officers in charge of the booths, and when the booths are discontinued said declarations shall be transmitted,

together with the duplicate affidavits, form 4-545, hereinbefore required to be presented in case of agents proposing to act for soldiers in filing declaratory statements, to the General Land Office for filing as a part of the records pertaining to the disposal of said lands.

The certificate will be evidence only that the party named therein is permitted to go in upon the lands opened to settlement by this proclamation at the time specified herein and the certificate of form D must be surrendered when application to enter or file is presented to the district officers and the party's right to make a filing, homestead entry or settlement shall be passed upon by the district land officers at the proper time and in the usual manner. The holder of such certificate will be required when he makes his homestead affidavit, or, if a soldier or soldier's agent, when he files a declaratory statement at the district office, to allege under oath before the officers taking such homestead affidavit, or to whom said declaratory statement is presented for filing, that all the statements contained in the declaration made by him, upon which said certificate is based, are true in every particular, such oath to be added to affidavit of form 4-102, as shown on form hereto attached, and made a part hereof, (marked 102 d).

Certificates.

After the hour and day hereinbefore named when said lands will be opened to settlement, all parties holding such certificates (form D or F), will be permitted to occupy or enter upon the land so opened, and parties holding a certificate of form D may initiate a homestead claim, either by settlement upon the land or by entry or filing at the proper district office; but no person not holding any such certificate shall be permitted to occupy or enter upon any of said lands until after the booths shall have been discontinued by direction of the Secretary of the Interior. Until then, the officers of the United States are expressly charged to permit no party without a certificate to occupy or enter upon any of said lands.

Holders of certificates only permitted to enter.

The following rules and regulations have been prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior under the direction of the President as provided by section ten of said act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, for the occupation and settlement of the lands hereby opened, to wit:

Regulations for occupation, etc.  
Vol. 27, p. 640.

The thirteenth section of the act approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, the act approved May second eighteen hundred and ninety, the second proviso of section seventeen, and the whole of section eighteen of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, are by section ten of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, made applicable in disposing of the lands under said section ten, and said lands are thereby rendered subject to disposal under the homestead and town-site laws only, with certain modifications, which laws, as so modified, contain provisions, substantially as follows:

Vol. 25, p. 1005.

Vol. 26, p. 81.

Vol. 26, p. 1026.

1. Any party will be entitled to initiate a homestead claim to a tract of said lands, who is over twenty-one years of age or the head of a family; who is a citizen of the United States, or has declared his intention to become such; who has not exhausted his homestead right either by perfecting a homestead entry for one hundred and sixty acres of land under any law, excepting what is known as the commuted provision of the homestead law, contained in section two thousand three hundred and one of the United States Revised Statutes, or by making or commuting a homestead entry since March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine; who has not entered, since August thirty, eighteen hundred and ninety, under the land laws of the United States, or filed upon, a quantity of land, agricultural in character, and not mineral, which with the tracts sought to be entered in any case, would make more than three hundred and twenty acres; who is not the owner in fee simple of one hundred and sixty acres of land in any State or Territory; and who has not entered upon or occupied the lands hereby opened in violation of this the President's proclamation opening the

Homestead entries.

R. S., sec. 2301, p. 421.

same to settlement and entry. (See section 2289 U. S. R. S.; act of March 2, 1889, 25 Stat., 854; section 13 of the act of March 2, 1889, 25 Stat., 1005; act of August 30, 1890, 26 Stat., 391; section 20, act of May 2, 1890, 26 Stat., 91; and section 10, act of March 3, 1893, 27 Stat., 640).

Form and limit.

2. Each entry shall be in a compact body, according to the rectangular subdivisions of the public surveys, and in a square form, as nearly as reasonably practicable, consistently with such surveys, and no person shall be permitted to enter more than one quarter section in quantity of said lands. (See section 13, act of March 2, 1889, 25 Stat., 1005).

Additional entries.

3. Parties who own and reside upon land (not acquired by them under the homestead law), not amounting in quantity to a quarter section, may, if otherwise qualified, enter other land lying contiguous to their own to an amount which shall not, with the land already owned by them, exceed in the aggregate 160 acres. (See section 2289, U. S. R. S.).

4. Any party, who has made a homestead entry prior to March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, for less than one quarter section of land and who still owns and occupies the land so entered, may, if otherwise qualified, enter an additional tract of land lying contiguous to the land embraced in the original entry, which shall not, with the land first entered, exceed in the aggregate one hundred and sixty acres, but such additional entry will not be permitted, or if permitted will be canceled, if the original entry should fail, for any reason prior to patent, or should appear to be illegal or fraudulent. The final proof of residence and cultivation made on the original entry, together with the payment of the prescribed price for the land, will be sufficient to entitle the party to a final certificate for the land so entered without further proof. (See section 5 of the act of March 2, 1889, 25 Stat., 854).

5. Parties who have complied with the conditions of the law with regard to a homestead entry for less than one hundred and sixty acres of land made prior to March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and have had the final papers issued therefor, may, if otherwise qualified, make an additional entry, by legal subdivisions, of so much land as, added to the quantity previously so entered, shall not exceed one hundred and sixty acres. Parties making entry under the provisions set forth in this paragraph will be required to reside upon and cultivate the land embraced therein for the prescribed period and to submit proof of residence and cultivation of a like character with that required in ordinary homestead entries before the issuance of a final certificate. (See section 6, act of March 2, 1889, 25 Stat., 854).

Soldiers' entries.

6. Any officer, soldier, seaman or marine who served for not less than ninety days in the Army or Navy of the United States during the War of the Rebellion and who was honorably discharged and has remained loyal to the Government, or, in case of his death, his widow, or in case of her death or remarriage, his minor orphan children, by a guardian duly appointed and officially accredited at the Department of the Interior, may either in person, or by agent, file a declaratory statement for a tract of land and have six months thereafter within which to make actual entry and commence residence and improvements upon the land. (See sections 2304, 2307, and 2309 U. S. R. S.).

7. Every person entitled under the preceding paragraph to enter a homestead, who, or whose deceased husband or father in case of the widow or minor children, may have, prior to June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, entered, under the homestead laws, a quantity of land less than one hundred and sixty acres, may, if otherwise qualified, enter so much land as, when added to the quantity previously entered, shall not exceed one hundred and sixty acres, but the party must make affidavit that the entry is made for actual settlement and cultivation, and the proof of such settlement and cultivation, prescribed by existing homestead laws and regulations thereunder, will be required to be produced before the issue of final certificate. (See



section 2306 U. S. R. S., and section 18 of the act of May 2, 1890, 26 Stat., 90).

8. Parties may initiate claims under the homestead law either by settlement on the land or by entry at the district office; in the former case, the party will have three months after settlement within which to file his application for the tract at the district office; in the latter case, the party will have six months after entry at that office, within which to establish residence and begin improvements upon the land. (See sections 2290 and 2297, U. S. R. S.; and section 3, of the act of May 14, 1880, 21 Stat., 140).

Initiation of claims.

9. The homestead affidavits required to be filed with the application must be executed before the register or receiver of the proper district land office (see section 2290, U. S. R. S.), or before any other officer who may be found duly qualified at the time to administer such oaths according to the provisions of the act of Congress of May 26, 1890, 26 Stat., 121.

Execution of homestead affidavits.

10. Parties applying to make homestead entry will be required to tender with the application the legal fee and commissions which are as follows: for an entry of over eighty acres a fee of ten dollars, and for an entry of eighty acres or less a fee of five dollars, and, in both cases, in addition, commissions, of two per cent upon the Government price of the land, computed at the rate of \$1.25 per acre, the ordinary minimum price of public lands under the general provisions of section 2357, U. S. R. S. (See sections 2238 and 2290 U. S. R. S.)

Fees.

11. Homestead applicants appearing in great number at the local office to make entry at the time of opening will be required to form in line in order that their applications may be presented and acted upon in regular order.

Receiving applications.

12. Soldiers' declaratory statements can only be made by the parties entitled or by their agents in person, and will not be received if sent by mail. A party acting as agent and appearing in line, as contemplated under the eleventh paragraph, will be allowed to make one entry or filing in his individual character, if he so desires, and to file one declaratory statement in his representative character as agent, if such he shall be, and thereupon he will be required to step out of line, giving place to the next person in order, and, if he desires to make any other filings, to take his place at the end of the line and await his proper turn before doing so, and thus to proceed in order until all the filings desired by him shall be made.

Soldiers' applications.

13. Section two thousand three hundred and one of the Revised Statutes of the United States providing for commutation of homestead entries is not applicable to said lands. (See section 18 of the act of May 2, 1890, 26 Stat., 90).

Commutation not permitted.  
R. S. sec. 2361, p. 421.

14. Proof of five years' residence, cultivation, and improvement, and the payment prescribed by the statute, as hereinbefore mentioned must be made, before a party will be entitled to a patent under the homestead law, and such proof is required to be made within seven years from the date of the entry. Commissions equal to two per cent, upon the Government price for the land, computed at \$1.25 per acre under sections 2357 U. S. R. S., must also be tendered with the final proof. Interest at four per cent. per annum on the purchase price of the land must be paid from the date of the entry to date of final payment of purchase money. (See sections 2238 and 2291 U. S. R. S.; and sections 10 and 13 of the act of March 3, 1893, 27 Stats. 640).

Final proof.

15. The parties named in paragraph six of these regulations are entitled to have the term of service in the Army or Navy, under which the claim is made, not exceeding four years, deducted from the period of five years' residence or cultivation required as stated in the preceding paragraph, or if the party was discharged from service on account of wounds or disabilities incurred in the line of duty, the whole term of enlistment not exceeding four years, may be deducted. (See section 2305 U. S. R. S.)

Deductions for Army or Navy service.

Provisions on death  
of settler.

16. Where a homestead settler dies before the consummation of his claim, the widow, or, in case of her death, the heirs or devisee may continue settlement or cultivation, and obtain title upon requisite proof at the proper time. If the widow proves up, title will pass to her; if she dies before proving up and the heirs or devisee make the proof, the title will vest in them, respectively. (See section 2291 U. S. R. S.).

17. Where both parents die, leaving infant children, the homestead may be sold for cash for the benefit of such children, and the purchaser will receive title from the United States. (See section 2292, U. S. R. S.).

18. In case of the death of a person after having entered a homestead, the failure of the widow, children, or devisee of the deceased to fulfill the demands of the letter of the law as to residence on the lands, will not necessarily subject the entry to forfeiture on the ground of abandonment. If the land is cultivated in good faith the law will be considered as having been substantially complied with.

Town sites.

19. Town site claims may be initiated upon said lands, under the statutes, by two methods, which are separate and distinct in character—the regulations under the first method are hereinafter set forth in paragraphs twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, and under the second method in paragraphs twenty-three to twenty-eight, inclusive. Provision is further made for town-site entries in cases where lands entered under the homestead law are required for town-site purposes as set forth in paragraph thirty.

Filing plat.

20. Parties having founded or who desire to found a city or town on the public lands, must file with the recorder of the county in which land is situate a plat thereof, describing the exterior boundaries of the land according to the lines of public surveys. Such plat must state the name of the city or town, exhibit the streets, squares, blocks, lots and alleys, and specify the size of the same, with measurements and area of each municipal subdivision, the lots in which shall not exceed 4,200 square feet, with a statement of the extent and general character of the improvements. The plat and statement must be verified by the oath of the party acting for and in behalf of the occupants and inhabitants of the town or city. Within one month after filing the plat with the recorder of the county a verified copy of said plat and statement must be sent to the General Land Office, accompanied by the testimony of two witnesses that such town or city has been established in good faith, and a similar map and statement must be filed with the Register and receiver of the proper district office. Thereafter the President may cause the lots embraced within the limits of such city or town to be offered at public sale to the highest bidder subject to a minimum of ten dollars for each lot; and such lots as may not be disposed of at public sale shall thereafter be liable to private entry at such minimum, or at such reasonable increase or diminution thereafter as the Secretary of the Interior may order from time to time, after at least three months' notice, in view of the increase or decrease in the value of the municipal property. Any actual settler upon any lot and upon any additional lot upon which he may have substantial improvements, shall be entitled to prove up and purchase the same as a pre-emption, at such minimum, at any time before the day fixed for the public sale. (See section 2382 U. S. R. S.)

Sale of lots on fail-  
ure to file plat.

21. In case the parties interested shall fail or refuse, within twelve months after founding a city or town, to file in the General Land Office a transcript map, with the statement and testimony, as required in paragraph twenty, the Secretary of the Interior may cause a survey and plat to be made of said city or town, and thereafter the lots will be sold at an increase of fifty per cent, on the minimum price of \$10 per lot. (See section 2384 U. S. R. S.).

22. When lots vary in size from the limitation of 4200 square feet, and the lots, buildings, and improvements cover an area greater than 640 acres, such variance as to size of lots or excess in area will prove no bar to entry, but the price of the lots may be increased to such rea-

sonable amount as the Secretary of the Interior may by rule establish. (See section 2385 U. S. R. S.).

23. Under the second method lands actually settled upon and occupied as a townsite, and therefore not subject to entry under the homestead laws, may be entered as a townsite, at the proper district land office. (See section 2387 U. S. R. S.).

Entries.

24. If the town is incorporated, the entry may be made by the corporate authorities thereof through the mayor or other principal officer duly authorized so to do. If the town is not incorporated, the entry may be made by the judge of the county court for the county in which said town is situated. In either case the entry must be made in trust for the use and benefit of the occupants thereof, according to their respective interests. The execution of such trust as to the disposal of lots and the proceeds of sales is to be conducted under regulations prescribed by the territorial laws. Acts of trustees not in accordance with such regulations are void. (See sections 2387 and 2391 U. S. R. S.).

25. The officer authorized to enter a town-site may make entry at once, or he may initiate an entry by filing a declaratory statement of the purpose of the inhabitants to make a town-site entry of the land described. The entry or declaratory statement shall include only such land as is actually occupied by the town, and the title to which is in the United States, and its exterior limits must conform to the legal subdivisions of the public lands. (See sections 2388 and 2389 U. S. R. S.).

Limitation.

26. The amount of land that may be entered under this method is proportionate to the number of inhabitants. One hundred and less than two hundred inhabitants may enter not to exceed 320 acres; two hundred and less than one thousand inhabitants may enter not to exceed 640 acres; and where the inhabitants number one thousand and over, an amount not to exceed 1280 acres may be entered; and for each additional one thousand inhabitants, not to exceed five thousand in all, a further amount of 320 acres may be allowed. When the number of inhabitants of a town is less than one hundred, the town-site shall be restricted to the land actually occupied for town purposes by legal subdivisions. (See section 2389 U. S. R. S.).

27. Where an entry is made of less than the maximum quantity of land allowed for town-site purposes, additional entries may be made of contiguous tracts occupied for town purposes, which, when added to the previous entry or entries, will not exceed 2,560 acres; but no additional entry can be allowed which will make the total area exceed the area to which the town may be entitled by virtue of its population at date of additional entry. (See sec. 4 of the act of March 3, 1877, 19 Stat., 392.)

28. The land must be paid for at the Government price per acre, and proof must be furnished relating—1st, To municipal occupation of the land; 2d, Number of inhabitants; 3d, Extent and value of town improvements; 4th, Date when land was first used for town-site purposes; 5th, Official character and authority of officer making entry; 6th, If an incorporated town, proof of incorporation, which should be a certified copy of the act of incorporation; and 7th, That a majority of the occupants or owners of the lots within the town desire that such action be taken. Thirty days' publication of notice of intention to make proof must be made and proof of publication furnished. (See section 2387 U. S. R. S.).

Payment and proof.

29. All surveys for town-sites on said lands shall contain reservations for parks (of substantially equal area if more than one park) and for schools and other public purposes embracing in the aggregate not less than ten nor more than twenty acres, and patents for such reservations, to be maintained for such purposes, will be issued to the towns respectively when organized as municipalities. (See section 22, act of May 2, 1890, 26 Stat., 92.)

Surveys.

30. In case any of said lands which may be entered under the homestead laws by a person who is entitled to perfect his title thereto under such laws, are required for town-site purposes, the entryman may

Conflict between town-site and homestead entries.

apply to the Secretary of the Interior to purchase the lands embraced in said homestead, or any part thereof not less than a legal subdivision for town-site purposes. The party must file, in the district office with his application, a plat of the proposed town-site, and evidence of his qualifications to perfect title under the homestead law, and of his compliance with all the requirements of the law and the instructions thereunder, and must deposit with the Secretary of the Interior the sum of ten dollars per acre for all the lands embraced in such town-site, except the lands to be donated and maintained for public purposes as mentioned in the preceding paragraph. (See section 22, act of May 2, 1890, 26 Stat., 92.)

Entry to be only in manner prescribed.

Notice, moreover, is hereby given that it is by law enacted that no person shall be permitted to occupy or enter upon any of the lands herein referred to, except in the manner prescribed by this proclamation; and any person otherwise occupying or entering upon any of said lands shall forfeit all right to acquire any of said lands, and that the officers of the United States will be required to enforce this provision.

Land districts established.

And further notice is hereby given that four land districts have been established in Oklahoma Territory with boundaries as follows:

Perry district.

The Perry district bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the middle of the main channel of the Arkansas river, where the same is intersected by the northern boundary of Oklahoma Territory; thence west to the northwest corner of township 29 north, range 2 west of the Indian Meridian; thence south on the range line between ranges 2 and 3 west to the southwest corner of lot 3 of section 31, township 20 north, range 2 west; thence east to the southeast corner of lot 4 of section 36, township 20 north, range 4 east; thence south on the range line between ranges 4 and 5 east to the middle of the main channel of the Cimarron river; thence down said river in the middle of the main channel thereof to the western boundary of the Creek Country; thence north to the northwest corner of the Creek Country; thence east on the northern boundary of said Creek Country to the middle of the main channel of the Arkansas river; thence up said river in the middle of the main channel thereof to the place of beginning; the local land office of which will be located at the town of Perry in County P.

Office.

Enid district.

The Enid district bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of township 29 north, range 3 west of the Indian Meridian; thence west to the northwest corner of township 29 north, range 8 west; thence south on the range line between ranges 8 and 9 west to the southwest corner of lot 3 of section 31, township 20 north, range 8 west; thence east to the southeast corner of lot 4 of section 36, township 20 north, range 3 west; thence north on the range line between ranges 2 and 3 west to the place of beginning; the local land office of which will be located at the town of Enid in County O.

Office.

Alva district.

The Alva district, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of township 29 north, range 9 west of the Indian Meridian; thence west to the northwest corner of township 29 north, range 16 west; thence south on the range line between ranges 16 and 17 west to the southwest corner of lot 3 of section 31, township 20 north, range 16 west; thence east to the southeast corner of lot 4 of section 36, township 20 north, range 9 west; thence north on the range line between ranges 8 and 9 west to the place of beginning; the local land office of which will be located at the town of Alva in County M.

Office.

Woodward district.

The Woodward land district bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of township 29 north, range 17 west of the Indian Meridian; thence west to the northwest corner of township 29 north, range 26 west; thence south to the southwest corner of lot 3 of section 32, township 20 north, range 26 west; thence east to the southeast corner of lot 4 of section 36, township 20 north, range 17 west; thence north on the range line between ranges 16 and 17 west to the place of beginning; the local land office of which will be located at the town of Woodward in County N.

Office.

And further notice is hereby given that the line of ninety-seven and one-half degrees west longitude, named herein, for the purpose of disposing of the land hereby opened to settlement, is held to fall on the west line of sections two, eleven, fourteen, twenty-three, twenty-six, and thirty-five of the townships in range three west of the Indian Meridian, and the line of ninety-eight and one-half degrees of west longitude is held to fall on the line running due north and south through the centres of sections four, nine, sixteen, twenty-one, twenty-eight and thirty-three of the townships in range twelve west of the Indian Meridian, and said lines have been so laid down upon the township plats on file in the General Land Office.

Establishment of meridians.

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 nineteenth day of August in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and [SEAL.] ninety-three and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and eighteenth.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President:

W. Q. GRESHAM,

Secretary of State

(A.)

Form.

DECLARATION

Required by President's proclamation of August 19, 1893, preparatory to occupying or entering upon the lands of the Cherokee Outlet, for the purpose of making a homestead entry.

Declaration for homestead entry.

No. ———.

BOOTH IN T. ——— N., R. ———, 1893.

I, ——— of ———, being desirous of occupying or entering upon the lands opened to settlement by the President's proclamation of August 19, 1893, for the purpose of making a homestead entry, do solemnly declare that I am over twenty-one years of age or the head of a family; that I am a citizen of the United States (or have declared my intention to become such); that I have not perfected a homestead entry for 160 acres of land under any law except what is known as the commuted provision of the homestead law contained in Sec. 2301, R. S., nor have I made or commuted a homestead entry since March 2, 1889;\* ——— that I have not entered since August 30, 1890, under the land laws of the United States or filed upon a quantity of land agricultural in character and not mineral, which, with the tracts now desired would make more than 320 acres; that I am not the owner in fee simple of 160 acres of land in any State or Territory; that I have not entered upon or occupied, nor will I enter upon or occupy, the lands to be opened to settlement by the President's proclamation of August 19, 1893, in violation of the requirements of said proclamation, that I desire to make entry for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not for the benefit of any other person, persons, or corporation, that I will faithfully and honestly endeavor to comply with all the requirements of law as to settlement, residence, and cultivation necessary to acquire title to the land I may select; that I am not acting as agent of any person, corporation, or syndicate, in entering upon said lands, nor in collusion with any person, corporation, or syndicate to give them the benefit of the land I may enter, or any part thereof, or the timber thereon; that I do not apply to enter upon said lands for the purpose of speculation, but in good faith, to obtain a home for myself, and that I have not directly or indirectly made, and will not make, any agreement or contract in any way or manner with any person or persons, corporation or syndicate whatsoever, by which the title which I may acquire from the Government of the United States should inure in whole or in part to the benefit of any person except myself.

I certify that the foregoing declaration was made and subscribed before me this ——— day of ———, 1893.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Officer in Charge.

\*NOTE.—If the party has made a homestead entry since March 2, 1889, but has failed or is unable to perfect title to the land covered thereby because of a valid adverse claim, or other invalidity existing at the date of its inception, strike out the words "made or" and insert in the blank space that I have made a homestead entry since March 2, 1889, but have failed or am unable to perfect title to the land covered thereby because of a valid adverse claim or other invalidity existing at the date of its inception.

(B.)

## DECLARATION

Declaration for soldier's entry.

*Required by President's proclamation of August 19, 1893, preparatory to occupying or entering upon the lands of the "Cherokee Outlet" for the purpose of filing a soldier's declaratory statement in person.*

No. \_\_\_\_\_

BOOTH IN T. \_\_\_\_\_ N., R. \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_, 1893.

I, \_\_\_\_\_, of \_\_\_\_\_ County, and State or Territory of \_\_\_\_\_, do solemnly declare that I served for a period of \_\_\_\_\_ in the Army of the United States during the war of the rebellion, and was honorably discharged therefrom, as shown by a statement of such service herewith, and that I have remained loyal to the Government; that I have not perfected a homestead entry for 160 acres of land under any law except what is known as the commuted provision of the homestead law contained in Sec. 2301, R. S., nor have I filed a declaratory statement under sections 2304 and 2309 of the Revised Statutes, or made or commuted a homestead entry since March 2, 1889;\* \_\_\_\_\_ that I have not entered since August 30, 1890, under the land laws of the United States, or filed upon, a quantity of land agricultural in character, and not mineral, which, with the tracts now desired, would make more than 320 acres; that I am not the owner in fee simple of 160 acres of land in any State or Territory; that I have not entered upon or occupied, nor will I enter upon or occupy, the lands to be opened to settlement by the President's proclamation of August 19, 1893, in violation of said proclamation; that I intend to file a soldier's declaratory statement upon said lands, which location will be made for my exclusive use and benefit, for the purpose of my actual settlement and cultivation, and not, either directly or indirectly, for the use and benefit of any other person.

I certify that the foregoing declaration was made and subscribed before me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 1893.

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Officer in Charge.*

\*NOTE.—If the party has made an entry or filing since March 2, 1889, to which he is unable to perfect title because of a valid adverse claim, or other invalidity existing at the date of its inception, strike out the words "filed a declaratory statement under sections 2304 and 2309 of the Revised Statutes, or made or" and insert in the blank space that I have made an entry or filing since March 2, 1889, but have failed or am unable to perfect title to the land covered thereby because of a valid adverse claim or other invalidity existing at the date of its inception.

(C.)

## DECLARATION

Declaration for soldier's entry by agent.

*Required by President's proclamation of August 19, 1893, preparatory to entering upon the lands of the "Cherokee Outlet" for the purpose of filing a soldier's declaratory statement as agent.*

No. \_\_\_\_\_

BOOTH IN T. \_\_\_\_\_ N., R. \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_, 1893.

I, \_\_\_\_\_, of \_\_\_\_\_, desiring to enter upon the "Cherokee Outlet" for the purpose of filing a soldier's declaratory statement under sections 2304 and 2309, U. S. R. S., as agent of \_\_\_\_\_, do hereby declare that I have no interest or authority in the matter, present or prospective, beyond the filing of such declaratory statement as the true and lawful attorney of the said \_\_\_\_\_ as provided by said sections 2304 and 2309.

I certify that the foregoing declaration was made and subscribed before me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 1893.

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Officer in Charge.*

(D.)

## CERTIFICATE

Certificate permitting holder to make entry.

*That must be held by party desiring to occupy or to enter upon the lands opened to settlement by the President's proclamation of August 19, 1893, for the purpose of making a homestead entry or filing a soldier's declaratory statement.*

No. \_\_\_\_\_

BOOTH IN T. \_\_\_\_\_ N., R. \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_, 1893.

This certifies that \_\_\_\_\_ has this day made the declaration before me required by the President's proclamation of August 19, 1893, and he is, therefore, permitted to go in upon the lands opened to settlement by said proclamation at the time named therein, for the purpose of making a homestead entry or filing a soldier's declaratory statement.

It is agreed and understood that this certificate will not prevent the district land officers from passing upon the holder's qualifications to enter or file for any of said lands at the proper time and in the usual manner, and that the holder will be required when he makes his homestead affidavit, or, if a soldier or a soldier's agent, when he files a declaratory statement at the district office, to allege under oath before the officer taking such homestead affidavit, or to whom said declaratory statement is presented for filing, that all of the statements contained in the declaration made by him, upon which this certificate is based are true in every particular.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Officer in charge,

This certificate is not transferable. The holder will display the certificate, if demanded, after locating on claim.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(E.)

DECLARATION

*Required by President's proclamation of August 19, 1893, preparatory to occupying or entering upon the lands of the Cherokee Outlet for the purpose of settling upon a town lot.* Declaration for town site entry.

No. \_\_\_\_\_

BOOTH IN T. \_\_\_\_\_ N., R. \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_, 1893.

I, \_\_\_\_\_, of \_\_\_\_\_, being desirous of occupying or entering upon lands opened to settlement by the President's proclamation of August 19, 1893, do solemnly declare that I have not entered upon or occupied, nor will I enter upon or occupy, any of the lands to be opened to settlement by the President's proclamation of August 19, 1893, in violation of the requirements of said proclamation, and that I desire to go in upon said lands for the purpose of settling upon a town lot.

I certify that the foregoing declaration was made and subscribed before me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 1893.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Officer in Charge.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(F.)

CERTIFICATE.

*That must be held by party desiring to occupy or enter upon the lands opened to settlement by the President's proclamation of August 19, 1893, for the purpose of settling upon a town lot.* Certificate permitting holder to settle on a town lot.

No. \_\_\_\_\_

BOOTH IN T. \_\_\_\_\_ N., R. \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_, 1893.

This certifies that \_\_\_\_\_ has this day made the declaration before me required by the President's proclamation of August 19, 1893, and he is, therefore, permitted to go in upon the lands opened to settlement by said proclamation at the time named therein for the purpose of settling upon a town lot.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Officer in Charge.

This certificate is not transferable. The holder will display the certificate, if demanded, after locating on claim.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(4-102d.)

AFFIDAVIT.

LAND OFFICE AT \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_, 1893.

I, \_\_\_\_\_, of \_\_\_\_\_, applying to enter (or file for) a homestead, do solemnly swear that I did not enter upon and occupy any portion of the lands described and declared open to entry in the President's proclamation dated August 19, 1893, prior to 12 o'clock, noon, of September 16, 1893; also that all of the statements contained in a certain declaration made by me as foundation for obtaining permission to enter upon the Cherokee Outlet in pursuance of requirements of the President's proclamation opening said outlet to settlement are true in every particular.

Affidavit that applicant did not enter upon land before time of opening.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 189—.

NOTE.—This affidavit must be made before the register or receiver of the proper district land office, or before some officer authorized to administer oaths and using a seal.

[No. 6.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

## A PROCLAMATION.

September 28, 1893.

Preamble.

Vol. 26, p. 1103.

Whereas, it is provided by section twenty-four of the Act of Congress, approved March 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 the limits thereof;"

And Whereas, the public lands in the State of Oregon, within the limits hereinafter described, are in part covered with timber, and it appears that the public good would be promoted by setting apart and reserving said lands as a public reservation.

Forest reservation,  
Oregon.

Now, Therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested by section twenty-four of the aforesaid Act of Congress, do hereby make known and proclaim that there is hereby reserved from entry or settlement and set apart as a Public Reservation, all those certain tracts, pieces or parcels of land lying and being situate in the State of Oregon, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

Boundaries.

Beginning at the meander corner at the intersection of the range line between Ranges six (6) and seven (7) East, Township two (2) North, Willamette Meridian, Oregon, with the mean high-water-mark on the south bank of the Columbia River in said State; thence north-easterly along said mean high-water-mark to its intersection with the township line between Townships two (2) and three (3) North; thence easterly along said township line to the north-east corner of Township two (2) North, Range eight (8) East; thence southerly along the range line between Ranges eight (8) and nine (9) East, to the south-west corner of Township two (2) North, Range nine (9) East; thence westerly along the township line between Townships one (1) and two (2) North, to the north-west corner of Township one (1) North, Range nine (9) East; thence southerly along the range line between Ranges eight (8) and nine (9) East, to the south-west corner of Township one (1) North, Range nine (9) East; thence easterly along the Base Line to the north-east corner of Township one (1) South, Range ten (10) East; thence southerly along the range line between Ranges ten (10) and eleven (11) East, to the south-east corner of Township four (4) South, Range ten (10) East; thence westerly along the township line between Townships four (4) and five (5) South, to the south-west corner of Township four (4) South, Range nine (9) East; thence southerly along the west boundary of Township five (5) South, Range nine (9) East, to its intersection with the west boundary of the Warm Springs Indian Reservation; thence south-westerly along said Indian reservation boundary to the south-west corner of said reservation; thence south-easterly along the south boundary of said Indian reservation to a point on the north line of Section three (3), Township twelve (12) South, Range nine (9) East, where said boundary crosses the township line between Townships eleven (11) and twelve (12) South, Range nine (9) East; thence easterly to the north-east corner of Township twelve (12) South, Range nine (9) East; thence southerly along the range line between Ranges nine (9) and ten (10) East, to the south-east corner of Township thirteen (13) South, Range nine (9) East; thence westerly along the Third (3rd) Standard Parallel South, to the north-east corner of Township fourteen (14) South, Range nine (9) East; thence southerly along the range line between Ranges nine (9) and ten (10) East, to the south-east corner of Township fifteen (15) South, Range nine (9) East; thence easterly



along the Third (3rd) Standard Parallel South, to the north-east corner of Township sixteen (16) South, Range nine (9) East; thence southerly along the range line between Ranges nine (9) and ten (10) East, to the south-east corner of Township twenty (20) South, Range nine (9) East; thence easterly along the Fourth (4th) Standard Parallel South, to the north-east corner of Township twenty-one (21) South, Range nine (9) East; thence southerly along the range line between Ranges nine (9) and ten (10) East, to the south-east corner of Township twenty-three (23) South, Range nine (9) East; thence westerly along the township line between Townships twenty-three (23) and twenty-four (24) South, to the south-east corner of Township twenty-three (23) South, Range six (6) East; thence southerly along the range line between Ranges six (6) and seven (7) East, to the south-west corner of Township twenty-five (25) South, Range seven (7) East; thence westerly along the Fifth (5th) Standard Parallel South, to the point for the north-west corner of Township twenty-six (26) South, Range seven (7) East; thence southerly along the surveyed and unsurveyed west boundaries of Townships twenty-six (26), twenty-seven (27), twenty-eight (28), twenty-nine (29) and thirty (30) South, to the south-west corner of Township thirty (30) South, Range seven (7) East; thence westerly along the unsurveyed Sixth (6th) Standard Parallel South, to the point for the north-west corner of Township thirty-one (31) South, Range seven and one-half (7½) East; thence southerly along the surveyed and unsurveyed west boundaries of Townships thirty-one (31), thirty-two (32) and thirty-three (33) South, Range seven and one-half (7½) East, to the south-west corner of Township thirty-three (33) South, Range seven and one-half (7½) East; thence easterly along the township line between Townships thirty-three (33) and thirty-four (34) South, to the north-east corner of Township thirty-four (34) South, Range six (6) East; thence southerly along the east boundaries of Townships thirty-four (34) and thirty-five (35) South, Range six (6) East, to the point of intersection of the east boundary of Township thirty-five (35) South, Range six (6) East, with the west shore of Upper Klamath Lake; thence along said shore of said lake to its intersection with the range line between Ranges six (6) and seven (7) East, in Township thirty-six (36) South; thence southerly along the range line between Ranges six (6) and seven (7) East, to the south-east corner of Township thirty-seven (37) South, Range six (6) East; thence westerly along the township line between Townships thirty-seven (37) and thirty-eight (38) South, to the south-west corner of Township thirty-seven (37) South, Range four (4) East; thence northerly along the range line between Ranges three (3) and four (4) East, to the north-west corner of Township thirty-six (36) South, Range four (4) East; thence easterly along the Eighth (8th) Standard Parallel South, to the south-west corner of Township thirty-five (35) South, Range four (4) East; thence northerly along the range line between Ranges three (3) and four (4) East, to the south-west corner of Township thirty-one (31) South, Range four (4) East; thence westerly along the township line between Townships thirty-one (31) and thirty-two (32) South, to the south-west corner of Township thirty-one (31) South, Range one (1) East; thence northerly along the surveyed and unsurveyed Willamette Meridian to the north-west corner of Township twenty (20) South, Range one (1) East; thence easterly along the township line between Townships nineteen (19) and twenty (20) South, to the north-east corner of Township twenty (20) South, Range one (1) East; thence northerly along the range line between Ranges one (1) and two (2) East, to the north-west corner of Township eighteen (18) South, Range two (2) East; thence easterly along the township line between Townships seventeen (17) and eighteen (18) South, to the south-east corner of Township seventeen (17) South, Range, two (2) East; thence northerly along the range line between Ranges two (2) and three (3) East, to the south-west corner of Town-

Forest reservation  
Oregon.

Forest reservation,  
Oregon.

ship seventeen (17) South, Range three (3) East; thence easterly along the surveyed and unsurveyed township line between Townships seventeen (17) and eighteen (18) South, to the point for the southeast corner of Township seventeen (17) South, Range four (4) East; thence northerly along the surveyed and unsurveyed range line between Ranges four (4) and five (5) East, subject to the proper easterly or westerly offsets on the Third (3rd), Second (2nd) and First (1st) Standard Parallels South, to the north-west corner of Township five (5) South, Range five (5) East; thence easterly along the township line between Townships four (4) and five (5) South, to the south-east corner of Township four (4) South, Range six (6) East; thence northerly along the range line between Ranges six (6) and seven (7) East, to the north-west corner of Township four (4) South, Range seven (7) East; thence easterly along the township line between Townships three (3) and four (4) South, to the south-west corner of Section thirty-four (34), Township three (3) South, Range seven (7) East; thence northerly along the surveyed and unsurveyed section line between Sections thirty-three (33) and thirty-four (34), twenty-seven (27) and twenty-eight (28), twenty-one (21) and twenty-two (22), fifteen (15) and sixteen (16), nine (9) and ten (10) and three (3) and four (4), to the north-west corner of Section three (3) of said Township and Range; thence easterly along the surveyed and unsurveyed township line between Townships two (2) and three (3) South, to the point for the south-east corner of Township two (2) South, Range eight (8) East; thence northerly along the unsurveyed range line between Ranges eight (8) and nine (9) East, to the south-east corner of Township one (1) South, Range eight (8) East; thence westerly along the township line between Townships one (1) and two (2) South, to the south-east corner of Section thirty-four (34), Township one (1) South, Range eight (8) East; thence northerly along the section line between Sections thirty-four (34) and thirty-five (35), twenty-six (26) and twenty-seven (27) and twenty-two (22) and twenty-three (23) to the north-east corner of Section twenty-two (22); thence westerly along the section line between Sections fifteen (15) and twenty-two (22) to the south-east corner of Section sixteen (16); thence northerly on the section line between Sections fifteen (15) and sixteen (16) to the point for the north-east corner of Section sixteen (16); thence westerly along the section line between Sections nine (9) and sixteen (16) to the south-east corner of Section eight (8); thence northerly along the section line between Sections eight (8) and nine (9) and four (4) and five (5) to the north-west corner of Section four (4), Township one (1) South, Range eight (8) East; thence easterly along the Base Line to the south-east corner of Section thirty-three (33), Township one (1) North, Range eight (8) East; thence along the unsurveyed section lines northerly to the point for the north-east corner of Section thirty-three (33), westerly to the point for the north-east corner of Section thirty-two (32), northerly to the point for the north-east corner of Section eight (8), westerly to the point for the south-west corner of Section six (6); thence northerly along the unsurveyed range line between Ranges seven (7) and eight (8) East, to the point for the north-west corner of Township one (1) North, Range eight (8) East; thence westerly along the unsurveyed township line between Townships one (1) and two (2) North, to the north-west corner of Township one (1) North, Range seven (7) East; thence northerly along the surveyed and unsurveyed range line between Ranges six (6) and seven (7) East, to the meander corner at its intersection with the mean high-water-mark on the south bank of the Columbia River, the place of beginning.

Prior valid entries  
excepted.

Excepting from the force and effect of this proclamation all lands which may have been, prior to the date hereof, embraced in any legal entry or covered by any lawful filing duly of record in the proper United States Land Office, or upon which any valid settlement has been made pursuant to law, and the statutory period within which to make entry or filing of record has not expired; and all mining claims

duly located and held according to the laws of the United States and rules and regulations not in conflict therewith;

Provided that this exception shall not continue to apply to any particular tract of land unless the entryman, settler or claimant continues to comply with the law under which the entry, filing, settlement or location was made.

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 twenty eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and [SEAL.] ninety-three, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and eighteenth.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President:

ALVEY A. ADEE,  
*Acting Secretary of State.*

[No. 7.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it is provided by section twenty-four of the Act of Congress, approved March 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 the limits thereof;"

September 23, 1893.

Preamble,  
Vol. 26, p. 1103.

And Whereas, the public lands in the State of Oregon, within the limits hereinafter described, are in part covered with timber, and it appears that the public good would be promoted by setting apart and reserving said lands as a public reservation;

Now, Therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested by section twenty-four of the aforesaid Act of Congress, do hereby make known and proclaim that there is hereby reserved from entry or settlement and set apart as a Public Reservation, all those certain tracts, pieces or parcels of land lying and being situate in the State of Oregon, and within the boundaries particularly described as follows, to-wit:

Forest reservation;  
Oregon.

Beginning at the north-east corner of Section twenty-seven (27), Township thirty-nine (39) South, Range one (1) East, Willamette Meridian; thence westerly along the surveyed and unsurveyed section line to the north-west corner of Section twenty-five (25), Township thirty-nine (39) South, Range one (1) West; thence southerly along the section line to the south-west corner of Section thirty-six (36), said township and range; thence westerly along the Ninth (9th) Standard Parallel South to the north-west corner of Section one (1), Township forty (40) South, Range one (1) West; thence southerly along the section line to the south-west corner of Section thirteen (13), said township and range; thence easterly along the surveyed and unsurveyed section line to the point for the south-east corner of Section fourteen (14), Township forty (40) South, Range one (1) East; thence northerly along the surveyed and unsurveyed section line to the north-east corner of Section thirty-five (35), Township thirty-nine (39) South, Range one (1) East; thence westerly to the north-west corner of said Section thirty-five (35); thence

Boundaries.

northerly to the north-east corner of Section twenty-seven (27), said township and range, the place of beginning.

Prior valid entries  
excepted.

Excepting from the force and effect of this proclamation all lands which may have been, prior to the date hereof, embraced in any legal entry or covered by any lawful filing duly of record in the proper United States Land Office, or upon which any valid settlement has been made pursuant to law, and the statutory period within which to make entry or filing of record has not expired; and all mining claims duly located and held according to the laws of the United States and rules and regulations not in conflict therewith;

Provided that this exception shall not continue to apply to any particular tract of land unless the entryman, settler or claimant continues to comply with the law under which the entry, filing, settlement or location was made.

Reserved from set-  
tlement.

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

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 eighth day of September, [SEAL.] in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-three, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and eighteenth.

GROVER CLEVELAND

By the President:

ALVEY A. ADEE

*Acting Secretary of State.*

[No. 8.]

November 3, 1893.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

### A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

While the American people should every day remember with praise and thanksgiving the divine goodness and mercy which have followed them since their beginning as a nation, it is fitting that one day in each year should be especially devoted to the contemplation of the blessings we have received from the hand of God, and to the grateful acknowledgment of His loving kindness.

Designating Thurs-  
day, November 30, as  
Thanksgiving Day.

Therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby designate and set apart Thursday, the thirtieth day of the present month of November, as a day of Thanksgiving and praise to be kept and observed by all the people of our land. On that day let us forego our ordinary work and employments, and assemble in our usual places of worship where we may recall all that God has done for us, and where from grateful hearts our united tribute of praise and song may reach the Throne of Grace. Let the re-union of kindred and the social meeting of friends lend cheer and enjoyment to the day, and let generous gifts of charity for the relief of the poor and needy prove the sincerity of our thanksgiving.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States, which I have caused to be hereto affixed.

Done at the City of Washington on the third day of November, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and ninety three, and [SEAL.] of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and eighteenth.

GROVER CLEVELAND

By the President:

W. Q. GRESHAM

*Secretary of State*

[No. 9.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

April 9, 1894.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to give effect to the Award rendered by the Tribunal of Arbitration at Paris, under the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concluded at Washington, February 29, 1892, for the purpose of submitting to arbitration certain questions concerning the preservation of the fur-seals," was approved April 6, 1894, and reads as follows:

Preamble.

Ante, p. 52.

Whereas the following articles of the award of the Tribunal of Arbitration constituted under the treaty concluded at Washington the twenty-ninth of February, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, between the United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland were delivered to the Agents of the respective Governments on the fifteenth day of August, eighteen hundred and ninety three:

Fur-seal regulations.

ARTICLE 1.

The Governments of the United States and Great Britain shall forbid their citizens and subjects respectively to kill, capture, or pursue at any time, and in any manner whatever, the animals commonly called fur seals, within a zone of sixty miles around the Pribilof Islands, inclusive of the territorial waters.

The miles mentioned in the preceding paragraph are geographical miles, of sixty to a degree of latitude.

ARTICLE 2.

The two Governments shall forbid their citizens and subjects respectively to kill, capture or pursue, in any manner whatever, during the season extending, each year, from the first of May to the thirty-first of July, both inclusive, the fur seals on the high sea, in the part of the Pacific Ocean, inclusive of the Bering Sea, which is situated to the north of the thirty-fifth degree of north latitude, and eastward of the one hundred and eightieth degree of longitude from Greenwich till it strikes the water boundary described in Article 1 of the Treaty of eighteen hundred and sixty-seven between the United States and Russia, and following that line up to Berings Straits.

ARTICLE 3.

During the period of time and in the waters in which the fur-seal fishing is allowed, only sailing vessels shall be permitted to carry on or take part in fur-seal fishing operations. They will however be at liberty to avail themselves of the use of such canoes or undecked boats, propelled by paddles, oars, or sails, as are in common use as fishing boats.

ARTICLE 4.

Each sailing vessel authorized to fish for fur seals must be provided with a special license issued for that purpose by its Government, and shall be required to carry a distinguishing flag to be prescribed by its government.

ARTICLE 5.

The masters of the vessels engaged in fur-seal fishing shall enter accurately in their official log book the date and place of each fur-seal fishing operation, and also the number and sex of the seals captured upon each day. These entries shall be communicated by each of the two Governments to the other at the end of each fishing season.

ARTICLE 6.

The use of nets, firearms and explosives shall be forbidden in the fur-seal fishing. This restriction shall not apply to shotguns when such fishing takes place outside of Behring Sea, during the season when it may be lawfully carried on.

## ARTICLE 7.

Fur-seal regula-  
tions—Continued.

The two Governments shall take measures to control the fitness of the men authorized to engage in fur-seal fishing; these men shall have been proved fit to handle with sufficient skill the weapons by means of which this fishing may be carried on.

## ARTICLE 8.

The regulations contained in the preceding articles shall not apply to Indians dwelling on the coast of the territory of the United States or of Great Britain, and carrying on fur-seal fishing in canoes or undecked boats not transported by or used in connection with other vessels and propelled wholly by paddles, oars or sails and manned by not more than five persons each in the way hitherto practiced by the Indians, provided such Indians are not in the employment of other persons and provided that, when so hunting in canoes or undecked boats, they shall not hunt fur seals outside of territorial waters under contract for the delivery of the skins to any person.

This exemption shall not be construed to affect the municipal law of either country, nor shall it extend to the waters of Behring Sea or the waters of the Aleutian Passes.

Nothing herein contained is intended to interfere with the employment of Indians as hunters or otherwise in connection with fur sealing vessels as heretofore.

## ARTICLE 9.

The concurrent regulations hereby determined with a view to the protection and preservation of the fur seals, shall remain in force until they have been, in whole or in part, abolished or modified by common agreement between the Governments of the United States and of Great Britain.

The said concurrent regulations shall be submitted every five years to a new examination, so as to enable both interested governments to consider whether, in the light of past experience, there is occasion for any modification thereof.

*Now therefore be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That no citizen of the United States, or person owing the duty of obedience to the laws or the treaties of the United States, nor any person belonging to or on board of a vessel of the United States, shall kill, capture, or pursue, at any time, or in any manner whatever, outside of territorial waters, any fur seal in the waters surrounding the Pribilof Islands within a zone of sixty geographical miles (sixty to a degree of latitude) around said Islands, exclusive of the territorial waters.

SEC. 2. That no citizen of the United States, or person above described in Section 1 of this Act, nor any person belonging to or on board of a vessel of the United States, shall kill, capture, or pursue, in any manner whatever, during the season extending from the first day of May to the thirty-first day of July, both inclusive, in each year, any fur seal on the high seas outside of the zone mentioned in section one, and in that part of the Pacific Ocean, including Behring Sea, which is situated to the north of the thirty fifth degree of north latitude and to the east of the one hundred and eightieth degree of longitude from Greenwich till it strikes the water boundary described in article one of the treaty of eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, between the United States and Russia, and following that line up to Behring Straits.

SEC. 3. No citizen of the United States or person above described, in the first section of this Act, shall, during the period and in the waters in which by section two of this Act the killing of fur seals is not prohibited, use or employ any vessel, nor shall any vessel of the United States be used or employed, in carrying on or taking part in fur-seal fishing operations, other than a sailing vessel propelled by sails exclusively, and such canoes or undecked boats, propelled by paddles, oars, or sails as may belong to, and be used in connection with, such sailing vessels; nor shall any sailing vessel carry on or take part in such operations without a special license obtained from the government for that purpose, and without carrying a distinctive flag prescribed by the government for the same purpose.

SEC. 4. That every master of a vessel licensed under this act to engage in fur-seal fishing operations shall accurately enter in his official log book the date and place of every such operation, and also the number and sex of the seal captured each day; and on coming into port, and before landing cargo, the master shall verify, on oath, such official log book as containing a full and true statement of the number and character of his fur-seal fishing operations, including the number and sex of seals captured; and for any false statement willfully made by a person so licensed by the United States in this behalf he shall be subject to the penalties of perjury; and any seal skins found in excess of the statement in the official log book shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 5 That no person or vessel engaging in fur-seal fishing operations under this Act shall use or employ in such operations, any net, firearm, airgun, or explosive: *Provided however,* That this prohibition shall not apply to the use of shotguns in such operations outside of Behring Sea during the season when the killing of fur seals is not there prohibited by this Act.

SEC. 6. That the foregoing sections of this Act shall not apply to Indians dwelling on the coast of the United States, and taking fur seals in canoes or undecked boats

Correction.  
*Ante*, p. 64.

propelled wholly by paddles, oars, or sails, and not transported by or used in connection with other vessels, or manned by more than five persons, in the manner heretofore practiced by the said Indians: *Provided, however,* that the exception made in this section shall not apply to Indians in the employment of other persons, or who shall kill, capture, or pursue fur seals outside of territorial waters under contract to deliver the skins to other persons, nor to the waters of Behring Sea or of the passes between the Aleutian Islands.

Fur-seal regulations—Continued.

SEC. 7. That the President shall have power to make regulations respecting the special license and the distinctive flag mentioned in this Act and regulations otherwise suitable to secure the due execution of the provisions of this act, and from time to time to add to, modify, amend, or revoke such regulations as in his judgment may seem expedient.

SEC. 8. That, except in the case of a master making a false statement under oath in violation of the provisions of the fourth section of this Act, every person guilty of a violation of the provisions of this Act, or of the regulations made thereunder, shall for each offense be fined not less than two hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both; and all vessels, their tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo, at any time used or employed in violation of this Act, or of the regulations made thereunder, shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 9. That any violation of this Act, or of the regulations made thereunder, may be prosecuted either in the district court of Alaska or in any district court of the United States in California, Oregon, or Washington.

SECTION 10. That if any unlicensed vessel of the United States shall be found within the waters to which this Act applies, and at a time when the killing of fur seals is by this Act there prohibited, having on board seal skins or bodies of seals, or apparatus or implements suitable for killing or taking seals; or if any licensed vessel shall be found in the waters to which this Act applies, having on board apparatus or implements suitable for taking seals, but forbidden then and there to be used, it shall be presumed that the vessel in the one case and the apparatus or implements in the other was or were used in violation of this Act until it is otherwise sufficiently proved.

SEC. 11. That it shall be the duty of the President to cause a sufficient naval force to cruise in the waters to which this Act is applicable to enforce its provisions, and it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of any vessel belonging to the naval or revenue service of the United States, when so instructed by the President, to seize and arrest all vessels of the United States found by him to be engaged, used, or employed in the waters last aforesaid in violation of any of the prohibitions of this Act, or of any regulations made thereunder, and to take the same with all persons on board thereof, to the most convenient port in any district of the United States mentioned in this Act, there to be dealt with according to law.

SEC. 12. That any vessel or citizen of the United States, or person described in the first section of this Act, offending against the prohibitions of this Act or the regulations thereunder, may be seized and detained by the naval or other duly commissioned officers of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, but when so seized and detained they shall be delivered as soon as practicable, with any witnesses and proofs on board, to any naval or revenue officer or other authorities of the United States, whose courts alone shall have jurisdiction to try the offense and impose the penalties for the same: *Provided, however,* That British officers shall arrest and detain vessels and persons as in this section specified only after, by appropriate legislation, Great Britain shall have authorized officers of the United States duly commissioned and instructed by the President to that end to arrest, detain, and deliver to the authorities of Great Britain vessels and subjects of that Government offending against any statutes or regulations of Great Britain enacted or made to enforce the award of the treaty mentioned in the title of this Act."

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Act specially to be proclaimed to the end that its provisions may be known and observed; and I hereby proclaim that every person guilty of a violation of the provisions of said Act will be arrested and punished as therein provided; and all vessels so employed, their tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo will be seized and forfeited.

Regulations declared in effect.

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 9th. day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and eighteenth.

[SEAL.]

GROVER CLEVELAND

By the President:

W. Q. GRESHAM

Secretary of State.

[No. 10.]

May 2, 1894.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

## A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas satisfactory proof has been given to me that no light house and light dues, tonnage dues, beacon and buoy dues, or other equivalent taxes of any kind, are imposed upon vessels of the United States in the ports of the Island of Grenada, one of the British West India Islands;

Vol. 24, p. 81.

Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by Section eleven of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to abolish certain fees for official services to American vessels, and to amend the laws relating to shipping commissioners, seamen and owners of vessels, and for other purposes", approved June nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty six, and in virtue of the further Act amendatory thereof, entitled "An Act to amend the laws relating to navigation and for other purposes", approved April four, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, do hereby declare and proclaim that from and after the date of this, my Proclamation, shall be suspended the collection of the whole of the tonnage duty which is imposed by said section eleven of the Act approved June nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty six upon vessels entered in the ports of the United States from any of the ports of the Island of Grenada.

Vol. 25, p. 80.

Grenada, West Indies.  
Suspension of tonnage duty upon vessels from.

Vessels excluded.

Provided, that there shall be excluded from the benefits of the suspension hereby declared and proclaimed, the vessels of any foreign country in whose ports the fees or dues of any kind or nature imposed on vessels of the United States, or the import or export duties on their cargoes, are in excess of the fees, dues, or duties imposed on the vessels of such country, or on the cargoes of such vessels; but this proviso shall not be held to be inconsistent with the special regulation by foreign countries of duties and other charges on their own vessels, and the cargoes thereof, engaged in their coasting trade, or with the existence between such countries and other states of reciprocal stipulations founded on special conditions and equivalents, and thus not within the treatment of American vessels under the most favored nation clause in treaties between the United States and such countries.

Continuance of suspension.

And the suspension hereby declared and proclaimed shall continue so long as the reciprocal exemption of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States and their cargoes, shall be continued in the said ports of the Island of Grenada and no longer.

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 second day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and eighteenth.

[SEAL.]

GROVER CLEVELAND

By the President:

W. Q. GRESHAM

*Secretary of State.*



[No. 11.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

July 8, 1894.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages of persons, it has become impracticable in the judgment of the President to enforce by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the laws of the United States within the State of Illinois and especially in the City of Chicago within said State:

Preamble.

And, Whereas, for the purpose of enforcing the faithful execution of the laws of the United States and protecting its property and removing obstructions to the United States mails in the State and City aforesaid, the President has employed a part of the military forces of the United States:

Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby admonish all good citizens and all persons who may be or may come within the City and State aforesaid, against aiding, countenancing, encouraging, or taking any part in such unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages; and I hereby warn all persons engaged in or in any way connected with such unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes on or before twelve o'clock noon on the ninth day of July instant.

Unlawful assemblages in Illinois commanded to disperse.

Those who disregard this warning and persist in taking part with a riotous mob in forcibly resisting and obstructing the execution of the laws of the United States, or interfering with the functions of the government or destroying or attempting to destroy the property belonging to the United States or under its protection, cannot be regarded otherwise than as public enemies.

Troops employed against such a riotous mob, will act with all the moderation and forbearance consistent with the accomplishment of the desired end; but the stern necessities that confront them will not with certainty permit discrimination between guilty participants and those who are mingled with them from curiosity and without criminal intent. The only safe course therefore for those not actually unlawfully participating is to abide at their homes, or at least not to be found in the neighborhood of riotous assemblages.

While there will be no hesitation or vacillation in the decisive treatment of the guilty, this warning is especially intended to protect and save the innocent.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this eighth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety four, and [SEAL.] of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and nineteenth.

GROVER CLEVELAND

By the President:

W. Q. GRESHAM

*Secretary of State.*

[No. 12.]

July 8, 1894.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

## A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas, By reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages of persons, it has become impracticable in the judgment of the President, to enforce by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings the laws of the United States at certain points and places within the States of North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Wyoming, Colorado and California and the Territories of Utah and New Mexico, and especially along the lines of such railways traversing said States and Territories as are military roads and post routes and are engaged in inter-state commerce and in carrying United States mails:

And, Whereas, for the purpose of enforcing the faithful execution of the laws of the United States, and protecting property belonging to the United States or under its protection, and of preventing obstructions of the United States mails and of commerce between the States and Territories, and of securing to the United States the right guaranteed by law to the use of such roads for postal, military, naval and other government service, the President has employed a part of the military forces of the United States:

Unlawful assemblages obstructing mails and interstate commerce commanded to disperse.

Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby command all persons engaged in, or in any way connected with such unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages, to disperse and retire peaceably to the respective abodes on or before 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the tenth day of July instant.

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

Done at the City of Washington, this ninth day of July in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, and [SEAL.] of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and nineteenth.

GROVER CLEVELAND

By the President:

W. Q. GRESHAM

*Secretary of State.*

[No. 13.]

July 13, 1894.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

## A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Post, p. 1259.

Whereas an Act of Congress entitled "An Act To adopt regulations for preventing collisions at sea," was approved August 19, 1890, the said Act being in the following words:

Collisions at sea. Regulations for preventing. Vol. 26, p. 320.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following regulations for preventing collisions at sea shall be followed by all public and private vessels of the United States upon the high seas and in all waters connected therewith, navigable by sea-going vessels.

## PRELIMINARY.

In the following rules every steam-vessel which is under sail and not under steam is to be considered a sailing-vessel, and every vessel under steam, whether under sail or not, is to be considered a steam-vessel.

The word "steam-vessel" shall include any vessel propelled by machinery.

A vessel is "under way" within the meaning of these rules when she is not at anchor, or made fast to the shore, or aground.

## RULES CONCERNING LIGHTS, AND SO FORTH.

Regulations to prevent collisions at sea—  
Continued.  
Lights.

The word "visible" in these rules when applied to lights shall mean visible on a dark night with a clear atmosphere.

ARTICLE 1. The rules concerning lights shall be complied with in all weathers from sunset to sunrise, and during such time no other lights which may be mistaken for the prescribed lights shall be exhibited.

ART. 2. A steam-vessel when under way shall carry—(a) On or in front of the foremast, or if a vessel without a foremast, then in the fore part of the vessel, at a height above the hull of not less than twenty feet, and if the breadth of the vessel exceeds twenty feet, then at a height above the hull not less than such breadth, so, however, that the light need not be carried at a greater height above the hull than forty feet, a bright white light, so constructed as to show an unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of twenty points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light ten points on each side of the vessel, namely, from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on either side, and of such a character as to be visible at a distance of at least five miles.

(b) On the starboard side a green light so constructed as to show an unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of ten points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on the starboard side, and of such a character as to be visible at a distance of at least two miles.

(c) On the port side a red light so constructed as to show an unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of ten points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on the port side, and of such a character as to be visible at a distance of at least two miles.

(d) The said green and red side-lights shall be fitted with inboard screens projecting at least three feet forward from the light, so as to prevent these lights from being seen across the bow.

(e) A steam-vessel when under way may carry an additional white light similar in construction to the light mentioned in subdivision (a). These two lights shall be so placed in line with the keel that one shall be at least fifteen feet higher than the other, and in such a position with reference to each other that the lower light shall be forward of the upper one. The vertical distance between these lights shall be less than the horizontal distance.

ART. 3. A steam-vessel when towing another vessel shall, in addition to her side-lights, carry two bright white lights in a vertical line one over the other, not less than six feet apart, and when towing more than one vessel shall carry an additional bright white light six feet above or below such light, if the length of the tow measuring from the stern of the towing vessel to the stern of the last vessel towed exceeds six hundred feet. Each of these lights shall be of the same construction and character, and shall be carried in the same position as the white light mentioned in article two (a), excepting the additional light, which may be carried at a height of not less than fourteen feet above the hull.

Such steam-vessel may carry a small white light abaft the funnel or aftermast for the vessel towed to steer by, but such light shall not be visible forward of the beam.

ART. 4. (a) A vessel which from any accident is not under command shall carry at the same height as a white light mentioned in article two (a), where they can best be seen, and if a steam-vessel in lieu of that light, two red lights, in a vertical line one over the other, not less than six feet apart, and of such a character as to be visible all around the horizon at a distance of at least two miles; and shall by day carry in a vertical line one over the other, not less than six feet apart, where they can best be seen, two black balls or shapes, each two feet in diameter.

(b) A vessel employed in laying or in picking up a telegraph cable shall carry in the same position as the white light mentioned in article two (a), and if a steam-vessel in lieu of that light, three lights in a vertical line one over the other not less than six feet apart. The highest and lowest of these lights shall be red, and the middle light shall be white, and they shall be of such a character as to be visible all around the horizon, at a distance of at least two miles. By day she shall carry in a vertical line, one over the other, not less than six feet apart, where they can best be seen, three shapes not less than two feet in diameter, of which the highest and lowest shall be globular in shape and red in color, and the middle one diamond in shape and white.

(c) The vessels referred to in this article, when not making way through the water, shall not carry the side-lights, but when making way shall carry them.

(d) The lights and shapes required to be shown by this article are to be taken by other vessels as signals that the vessel showing them is not under command and can not therefore get out of the way.

These signals are not signals of vessels in distress and requiring assistance. Such signals are contained in article thirty-one.

ART. 5. A sailing vessel under way and any vessel being towed shall carry the same lights as are prescribed by article two for a steam-vessel under way, with the exception of the white lights mentioned therein, which they shall never carry.

ART. 6. Whenever, as in the case of small vessels under way during bad weather, the green and red side-lights can not be fixed, these lights shall be kept at hand, lighted and ready for use; and shall, on the approach of or to other vessels, be exhibited on their respective sides in sufficient time to prevent collision, in such manner as to make them most visible, and so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side nor the red light on the starboard side, nor, if practicable, more than two points abaft the beam on their respective sides.

Regulations to pre-  
vent collisions at sea—  
Continued.

To make the use of these portable lights more certain and easy the lanterns containing them shall each be painted outside with the color of the light they respectively contain, and shall be provided with proper screens.

ART. 7. Steam-vessels of less than forty, and vessels under oars or sails of less than twenty tons, gross tonnage, respectively, when under way, shall not be obliged to carry the lights mentioned in article two (a) (b) and (c), but if they do not carry them they shall be provided with the following lights:

First. Steam-vessels of less than forty tons shall carry—

(a) In the fore part of the vessel, or on or in front of the funnel, where it can best be seen, and at a height above the gunwale of not less than nine feet, a bright white light constructed and fixed as prescribed in article two (a), and of such a character as to be visible at a distance of at least two miles.

(b) Green and red side-lights constructed and fixed as prescribed in article two (b) and (c), and of such a character as to be visible at a distance of at least one mile, or a combined lantern showing a green light and a red light from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on their respective sides. Such lantern shall be carried not less than three feet below the white light.

Second. Small steam-boats, such as are carried by sea-going vessels, may carry the white light at a less height than nine feet above the gunwale, but it shall be carried above the combined lantern mentioned in subdivision one (b).

Third. Vessels under oars or sails, of less than twenty tons, shall have ready at hand a lantern with a green glass on one side and a red glass on the other, which, on the approach of or to other vessels, shall be exhibited in sufficient time to prevent collision, so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side nor the red light on the starboard side.

The vessels referred to in this article shall not be obliged to carry the lights prescribed by article four (a) and article eleven, last paragraph.

ART. 8. Pilot vessels when engaged on their station on pilotage duty shall not show the lights required for other vessels, but shall carry a white light at the masthead, visible all around the horizon, and shall also exhibit a flare-up light or flare-up lights at short intervals, which shall never exceed fifteen minutes.

On the near approach of or to other vessels they shall have their side-lights lighted, ready for use, and shall flash or show them at short intervals, to indicate the direction in which they are heading, but the green light shall not be shown on the port side, nor the red light on the starboard side.

A pilot-vessel of such a class as to be obliged to go alongside of a vessel to put a pilot on board may show the white light instead of carrying it at the masthead, and may, instead of the colored lights above mentioned, have at hand, ready for use, a lantern with a green glass on the one side and a red glass on the other, to be used as prescribed above.

Pilot-vessels when not engaged on their station on pilotage duty shall carry lights similar to those of other vessels of their tonnage.

ART. 9. Fishing vessels and fishing boats when under way and when not required by this article to carry or show the lights therein named shall carry or show the lights prescribed for vessels of their tonnage under way.

(a) Vessels and boats, when fishing with drift nets, shall exhibit two white lights from any part of the vessel where they can best be seen. Such lights shall be placed so that the vertical distance between them shall be not less than six feet and not more than ten feet, and so that the horizontal distance between them, measured in a line with the keel, shall be not less than five feet and not more than ten feet. The lower of these two lights shall be the more forward, and both of them shall be of such a character as to show all around the horizon, and to be visible at a distance of not less than three miles.

(b) Vessels, when engaged in trawling, by which is meant the dragging of an apparatus along the the bottom of the sea—

First. If steam-vessels, shall carry in the same position as the white light mentioned in article two (a) a tricolored lantern so constructed and fixed as to show a white light from right ahead to two points on each bow, and a green light and a red light over an arc of the horizon from two points on either bow to two points abaft the beam on the starboard and port sides, respectively; and, not less than six nor more than twelve feet below the tricolored lantern, a white light in a lantern, so constructed as to show a clear, uniform, and unbroken light all around the horizon.

Second. If sailing vessels, of seven tons gross tonnage and upwards, shall carry a white light in a lantern, so constructed as to show a clear, uniform, and unbroken light all around the horizon, and shall also be provided with a sufficient supply of red pyrotechnic lights, which shall each burn for at least thirty seconds, and shall be shown on the approach of or to other vessels in sufficient time to prevent collision.

In the Mediterranean Sea the vessels referred to in subdivision (b) two may use a flare-up light in lieu of a pyrotechnic light.

All lights mentioned in subdivision (b) one and two shall be visible at a distance of at least two miles.

Third. If sailing vessels of less than seven tons gross tonnage, shall not be obliged to carry the white light mentioned in subdivision (b) two of this article, but if they do not carry such light they shall have at hand, ready for use, a lantern showing a bright white light, which shall, on the approach of or to other vessels, be exhibited where it can best be seen, in sufficient time to prevent collision; and they shall also show a red pyrotechnic light, as prescribed in subdivision (b) two, or in lieu thereof a flare-up light.

(c) Vessels and boats when line-fishing with their lines out and attached to their lines, and when not at anchor or stationary, shall carry the same lights as vessels fishing with drift-nets. Regulations to prevent collisions at sea—Continued.

(d) Fishing vessels and fishing boats may at any time use a flare-up light in addition to the lights which they are by this article required to carry and show. All flare-up lights exhibited by a vessel when trawling or fishing with any kind of dragnet shall be shown at the after part of the vessel, excepting that if the vessel is hanging by the stern to her fishing gear, they shall be exhibited from the bow.

(e) Every fishing vessel and every boat when at anchor shall exhibit a white light visible all around the horizon at a distance of at least one mile.

(f) If a vessel or boat when fishing becomes stationary in consequence of her gear getting fast to a rock or other obstruction she shall show the light and make the fog-signal prescribed for a vessel at anchor, respectively. (See article fifteen (d) (e) and last paragraph.)

(g) In fog, mist, falling snow, or heavy rain-storms drift-net vessels attached to their nets, and vessels when trawling, dredging, or fishing with any kind of dragnet, and vessels line-fishing with their lines out shall, if of twenty tons gross tonnage or upwards, respectively, at intervals of not more than one minute make a blast; if steam-vessels with the whistle or siren, and if sailing-vessels with the fog-horn, each blast to be followed by ringing the bell.

(h) Sailing vessels or boats fishing with nets or lines or trawls, when under way, shall in day-time indicate their occupation to an approaching vessel by displaying a basket or other efficient signal, where it can best be seen.

The vessels referred to in this article shall not be obliged to carry the lights prescribed by article four (a) and article eleven, last paragraph.

ART. 10. A vessel which is being overtaken by another shall show from her stern to such last-mentioned vessel a white light or a flare-up light.

The white light required to be shown by this article may be fixed and carried in a lantern, but in such case the lantern shall be so constructed, fitted, and screened that it shall throw an unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of twelve points of the compass, namely, for six points from right aft on each side of the vessel, so as to be visible at a distance of at least one mile. Such light shall be carried as nearly as practicable on the same level as the side-lights.

ART. 11. A vessel under one hundred and fifty feet in length, when at anchor, shall carry forward, where it can best be seen, but at a height not exceeding twenty feet above the hull, a white light in a lantern so constructed as to show a clear, uniform, and unbroken light visible all around the horizon at a distance of least one mile.

A vessel of one hundred and fifty feet or upwards in length, when at anchor, shall carry in the forward part of the vessel, at a height of not less than twenty and not exceeding forty feet above the hull, one such light, and at or near the stern of the vessel, and at such a height that it shall be not less than fifteen feet lower than the forward light, another such light.

The length of a vessel shall be deemed to be the length appearing in her certificate of registry.

A vessel aground in or near a fair-way shall carry the above light or lights and the two red lights prescribed by article four (a).

ART. 12. Every vessel may, if necessary in order to attract attention, in addition to the lights which she is by these rules required to carry, show a flare-up light or use any detonating signal that can not be mistaken for a distress signal.

ART. 13. Nothing in these rules shall interfere with the operation of any special rules made by the Government of any nation with respect to additional station and signal-lights for two or more ships of war or for vessels sailing under convoy, or with the exhibition of recognition signals adopted by ship-owners, which have been authorized by their respective Governments and duly registered and published.

ART. 14. A steam-vessel proceeding under sail only but having her funnel up, shall carry in day-time, forward, where it can best be seen, one black ball or shape two feet in diameter.

SOUND SIGNALS FOR FOG, AND SO FORTH.

Fog, etc., signals.

ART. 15. All signals prescribed by this article for vessels under way shall be given:

1. By "steam-vessels" on the whistle or siren.
2. By "sailing vessels and vessels towed" on the fog-horn.

The words "prolonged blast" used in this article shall mean a blast of from four to six seconds' duration.

A steam-vessel shall be provided with an efficient whistle or siren, sounded by steam or by some substitute for steam, so placed that the sound may not be intercepted by any obstruction, and with an efficient fog-horn, to be sounded by mechanical means, and also with an efficient bell. [In all cases where the rules require a bell to be used a drum may be substituted on board Turkish vessels, or a gong where such articles are used on board small sea-going vessels.] A sailing vessel of twenty tons gross tonnage or upward shall be provided with a similar fog-horn and bell.

In fog, mist, falling snow, or heavy rainstorms, whether by day or night, the signals described in this article shall be used as follows, viz:

(a) A steam-vessel having way upon her shall sound, at intervals of not more than two minutes, a prolonged blast.

Regulations to prevent collisions at sea—  
Continued.

(b) A steam-vessel under way, but stopped, and having no way upon her, shall sound, at intervals of not more than two minutes, two prolonged blasts, with an interval of about one second between them.

(c) A sailing vessel under way shall sound, at intervals of not more than one minute, when on the starboard tack one blast, when on the port tack two blasts in succession, and when with the wind abaft the beam three blasts in succession.

(d) A vessel when at anchor shall, at intervals of not more than one minute, ring the bell rapidly for about five seconds.

(e) A vessel at anchor at sea, when not in ordinary anchorage ground, and when in such a position as to be an obstruction to vessels under way, shall sound, if a steam-vessel, at intervals of not more than two minutes, two prolonged blasts with her whistle or siren, followed by ringing her bell; or, if a sailing-vessel, at intervals of not more than one minute, two blasts with her fog-horn, followed by ringing her bell.

(f) A vessel when towing shall, instead of the signals prescribed in subdivisions (a) and (c) of this article at intervals of not more than two minutes, sound three blasts in succession, namely, one prolonged blast followed by two short blasts. A vessel towed may give this signal and she shall not give any other.

(g) A steam-vessel wishing to indicate to another "The way is off my vessel, you may feel your way past me," may sound three blasts in succession, namely, short, long, short, with intervals of about one second between them.

(h) A vessel employed in laying or picking up a telegraph cable shall, on hearing the fog-signal of an approaching vessel, sound in answer three prolonged blasts in succession.

(i) A vessel under way, which is unable to get out of the way of an approaching vessel through being not under command, or unable to maneuver as required by these rules, shall, on hearing the fog-signal of an approaching vessel, sound in answer four short blasts in succession.

Sailing vessels and boats of less than twenty tons gross tonnage shall not be obliged to give the above-mentioned signals, but, if they do not, they shall make some other efficient sound-signal at intervals of not more than one minute.

Speed.

SPEED OF SHIPS TO BE MODERATE IN FOG, AND SO FORTH.

ART. 16. Every vessel shall, in a fog, mist, falling snow, or heavy rain-storms, go at a moderate speed, having careful regard to the existing circumstances and conditions.

A steam vessel hearing, apparently forward of her beam, the fog-signal of a vessel the position of which is not ascertained shall, so far as the circumstances of the case admit, stop her engines, and then navigate with caution until danger of collision is over.

Steering and sailing rules.

STEERING AND SAILING RULES.

PRELIMINARY—RISK OF COLLISION.

Risk of collision can, when circumstances permit, be ascertained by carefully watching the compass bearing of an approaching vessel. If the bearing does not appreciably change, such risk should be deemed to exist.

ART. 17. When two sailing vessels are approaching one another, so as to involve risk of collision, one of them shall keep out of the way of the other, as follows, namely:

(a) A vessel which is running free shall keep out of the way of a vessel which is close-hauled.

(b) A vessel which is close-hauled on the port tack shall keep out of the way of a vessel which is close-hauled on the starboard tack.

(c) When both are running free, with the wind on different sides, the vessel which has the wind on the port side shall keep out of the way of the other.

(d) When both are running free, with the wind on the same side, the vessel which is to the windward shall keep out of the way of the vessel which is to leeward.

(e) A vessel which has the wind aft shall keep out of the way of the other vessel.

ART. 18. When two steam-vessels are meeting end on, or nearly end on, so as to involve risk of collision, each shall alter her course to starboard, so that each may pass on the port side of the other.

This article only applies to cases where vessels are meeting end on, or nearly end on, in such a manner as to involve risk of collision, and does not apply to two vessels which must, if both keep on their respective courses, pass clear of each other.

The only cases to which it does apply are when each of the two vessels is end on, or nearly end on, to the other; in other words, to cases in which, by day, each vessel sees the masts of the other in a line, or nearly in a line, with her own; and by night, to cases in which each vessel is in such a position as to see both the side-lights of the other.

It does not apply by day to cases in which a vessel sees another ahead crossing her own course; or by night, to cases where the red light of one vessel is opposed to the red light of the other, or where the green light of one vessel is opposed to the green light of the other, or where a red light without a green light, or a green light without a red light, is seen ahead, or where both green and red lights are seen anywhere but ahead.

ART. 19. When two steam-vessels are crossing, so as to involve risk of collision, the vessel which has the other on her own starboard side shall keep out of the way of the other. Regulations to prevent collisions at sea—Continued.

ART. 20. When a steam-vessel and a sailing vessel are proceeding in such directions as to involve risk of collision, the steam-vessel shall keep out of the way of the sailing-vessel.

ART. 21. Where by any of these rules one of two vessels is to keep out of the way, the other shall keep her course and speed.

ART. 22. Every vessel which is directed by these rules to keep out of the way of another vessel shall, if the circumstances of the case admit, avoid crossing ahead of the other.

ART. 23. Every steam-vessel which is directed by these rules to keep out of the way of another vessel shall, on approaching her, if necessary, slacken her speed or stop or reverse.

ART. 24. Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules every vessel, overtaking any other, shall keep out of the way of the overtaken vessel.

Every vessel coming up with another vessel from any direction more than two points abaft her beam, that is, in such a position, with reference to the vessel which she is overtaking that at night she would be unable to see either of that vessel's side-lights, shall be deemed to be an overtaking vessel; and no subsequent alteration of the bearing between the two vessels shall make the overtaking vessel a crossing vessel within the meaning of these rules, or relieve her of the duty of keeping clear of the overtaken vessel until she is finally past and clear.

As by day the overtaking vessel can not always know with certainty whether she is forward of or abaft this direction from the other vessel she should, if in doubt, assume that she is an overtaking vessel and keep out of the way.

ART. 25. In narrow channels every steam-vessel shall, when it is safe and practicable, keep to that side of the fair-way or mid-channel which lies on the starboard side of such vessel.

ART. 26. Sailing vessels under way shall keep out of the way of sailing vessels or boats fishing with nets, or lines, or trawls. This rule shall not give to any vessel or boat engaged in fishing the right of obstructing a fair-way used by vessels other than fishing vessels or boats.

ART. 27. In obeying and construing these rules due regard shall be had to all dangers of navigation and collision, and to any special circumstances which may render a departure from the above rules necessary in order to avoid immediate danger.

SOUND-SIGNALS FOR VESSELS IN SIGHT OF ONE ANOTHER.

Sound signals.

ART. 28. The words "short blast" used in this article shall mean a blast of about one second's duration.

When vessels are in sight of one another, a steam-vessel under way, in taking any course authorized or required by these rules, shall indicate that course by the following signals on her whistle or siren, namely:

One short blast to mean, "I am directing my course to starboard."

Two short blasts to mean, "I am directing my course to port."

Three short blasts to mean, "My engines are going at full speed astern."

NO VESSEL, UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, TO NEGLECT PROPER PRECAUTIONS.

ART. 29. Nothing in these rules shall exonerate any vessel or the owner or master or crew thereof, from the consequences of any neglect to carry lights or signals, or of any neglect to keep a proper look-out, or of the neglect of any precaution which may be required by the ordinary practice of seamen, or by the special circumstances of the case.

RESERVATION OF RULES FOR HARBORS AND INLAND NAVIGATION.

ART. 30. Nothing in these rules shall interfere with the operation of a special rule, duly made by local authority, relative to the navigation of any harbor, river, or inland waters.

DISTRESS SIGNALS.

Distress signals.

ART. 31. When a vessel is in distress and requires assistance from other vessels or from the shore, the following shall be the signals to be used or displayed by her, either together or separately, namely:

In the day time—

First. A gun fired at intervals of about a minute;

Second. The International Code signal of distress indicated by N C;

Third. The distance signal, consisting of a square flag, having either above or below it a ball or anything resembling a ball;

Fourth. Rockets or shells as prescribed below for use at night;

Fifth. A continuous sounding with any fog-signal apparatus.

At night—

One. A gun fired at intervals of about a minute;

Two. Flames on the vessel (as from a burning tar-barrel, oil-barrel, and so forth);

Regulations to prevent collisions at sea—  
Continued.

Three. Rockets or shells, bursting in the air with a loud report and throwing stars of any color or description, fired one at a time at short intervals;

Four. A continuous sounding with any fog-signal apparatus.

SEC. 2. That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the foregoing regulations for preventing collisions at sea for the navigation of all public and private vessels of the United States upon the high seas, and in all waters connected therewith navigable by sea-going vessels, are hereby repealed.

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

Ante, p. 82.

And, whereas, an Act of Congress entitled "An Act To amend an Act approved August nineteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety, entitled 'An Act to adopt regulations for preventing collisions at sea,'" was approved May 28, 1894, the said Act being in the following words:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That article seven of the Act approved August nineteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety, entitled "An Act to adopt regulations for preventing collisions at sea," be amended to read as follows:

Lights on small vessels.

"ART. 7. Steam vessels of less than forty, and vessels under oars or sails of less than twenty tons gross tonnage, respectively, and rowing boats, when under way, shall not be required to carry the lights mentioned in article two (a), (b), and (c), but if they do not carry them they shall be provided with the following lights:

"First. Steam vessels of less than forty tons shall carry—

"(a) In the fore part of the vessel, or on or in front of the funnel, where it can best be seen, and at a height above the gunwale of not less than nine feet, a bright white light constructed and fixed as prescribed in article two (a), and of such a character as to be visible at a distance of at least two miles.

"(b) Green and red side-lights constructed and fixed as prescribed in article two (b) and (c), and of such a character as to be visible at a distance of at least one mile, or a combined lantern showing a green light and a red light from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on their respective sides. Such lanterns shall be carried not less than three feet below the white light.

"Second. Small steamboats, such as are carried by seagoing vessels, may carry the white light at a less height than nine feet above the gunwale, but it shall be carried above the combined lantern mentioned in subdivision one (b).

"Third. Vessels under oars or sails of less than twenty tons shall have ready at hand a lantern with a green glass on one side and a red glass on the other, which, on the approach of or to other vessels, shall be exhibited in sufficient time to prevent collision, so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side nor the red light on the starboard side.

"Fourth. Rowing boats, whether under oars or sail, shall have ready at hand a lantern showing a white light which shall be temporarily exhibited in sufficient time to prevent collision.

"The vessels referred to in this article shall not be obliged to carry the lights prescribed by article four (a) and article eleven, last paragraph."

That article nine be hereby repealed.

That article twenty-one be amended to read as follows:

"Article twenty-one. Where, by any of these rules, one of two vessels is to keep out of the way the other shall keep her course and speed.

"NOTE.—When, in consequence of thick weather or other causes, such vessel finds herself so close that collision can not be avoided by the action of the giving-way vessel alone, she also shall take such action as will best aid to avert collision." (See articles twenty-seven and twenty-nine.)

That article thirty-one be amended to read as follows:

#### "DISTRESS SIGNALS.

"Article thirty-one. When a vessel is in distress and requires assistance from other vessels or from the shore the following shall be the signals to be used or displayed by her, either together or separately, namely:

"In the daytime—

"First. A gun or other explosive signal fired at intervals of about a minute.

"Second. The international code signal of distress indicated by N C.

"Third. The distance signal, consisting of a square flag, having either above or below it a ball or anything resembling a ball.

"Fourth. A continuous sounding with any fog-signal apparatus.

"At night—

"First. A gun or other explosive signal fired at intervals of about a minute.

"Second. Flames on the vessel (as from a burning tar barrel, oil barrel, and so forth).

"Third. Rockets or shells throwing stars of any color or description, fired one at a time, at short intervals.

"Fourth. A continuous sounding with any fog-signal apparatus."

And whereas it is provided by section 3 of the Act approved August 19, 1890, that it shall take effect at a time to be fixed by the President by proclamation issued for that purpose;

Distress signals.

Ante, p. 231.



Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, do, hereby, in virtue of the authority vested in me by Section 3 of the Act aforesaid, proclaim the first day of March, 1895, as the day on which the said Act approved August 19, 1890, as amended by the Act approved May 28, 1894, shall take effect.

Regulations to take effect March 1, 1895.

Post, p. 1250.

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 thirteenth day of July one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and nineteenth.

By the President:

W. Q. GRESHAM

Secretary of State.

GROVER CLEVELAND

[No. 14.]

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

September 25, 1894.

Whereas Congress by a statute approved March 22d 1882, and by statutes in furtherance and amendment thereof, defined the crimes of bigamy, polygamy and unlawful cohabitation in the Territories and other places within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, and prescribed a penalty for such crimes; and

Preamble.  
Vol. 22, p. 30.

Whereas, on or about the sixth day of October, 1890, the Church of the Latter Day Saints, commonly known as the Mormon Church, through its President, issued a manifesto proclaiming the purpose of said Church no longer to sanction the practice of polygamous marriages and calling upon all members and adherents of said Church to obey the laws of the United States in reference to said subject matter; and

Whereas on the fourth day of January, A. D. 1893, Benjamin Harrison, then President of the United States, did declare and grant a full pardon and amnesty to certain offenders under said acts upon condition of future obedience to their requirements as is fully set forth in said proclamation of amnesty and pardon; and

Vol. 27, p. 1058.

Whereas upon the evidence now furnished me I am satisfied that the members and adherents of said Church generally abstain from plural marriages and polygamous cohabitation and are now living in obedience to the laws, and that the time has now arrived when the interests of public justice and morality will be promoted by the granting of amnesty and pardon to all such offenders as have complied with the conditions, of said proclamation, including such of said offenders as have been convicted under the provisions of said act,

Now Therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, by virtue of the powers in me vested, do hereby declare and grant a full amnesty and pardon to all persons who have in violation of said acts committed either of the offences of polygamy, bigamy, adultery or unlawful cohabitation under the color of polygamous or plural marriage, or who, having been convicted of violations of said acts, are now suffering deprivation of civil rights in consequence of the same, excepting all persons who have not complied with the conditions contained in said executive proclamation of January the fourth, 1893.

Pardon and amnesty to Mormons committing polygamy, etc.

Exceptions.

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 25th day of September in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred ninety four, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and nineteenth.

By the President

W. Q. GRESHAM

Secretary of State.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

[No. 15.]

November 1, 1894.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

## A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

The American people should gratefully render thanksgiving and praise to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe who has watched over them with kindness and fostering care during the year that has passed; they should also with humility and faith supplicate the Father of All Mercies for continued blessings according to their needs, and they should by deeds of charity seek the favor of the Giver of every good and perfect gift.

November 29, 1894,  
set apart as a day of  
national thanksgiving.

Therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby appoint and set apart Thursday, the twenty-ninth day of November instant as a day of Thanksgiving and prayer, to be kept and observed by all the people of the land.

On that day let our ordinary work and business be suspended and let us meet in our accustomed places of worship and give thanks to Almighty God for our preservation as a nation, for our immunity from disease and pestilence, for the harvests that have rewarded our husbandry, for a renewal of national prosperity and for every advance in virtue and intelligence that has marked our growth as a People.

And with our thanksgiving let us pray that these blessings may be multiplied unto us, that our national conscience may be quickened to a better recognition of the power and goodness of God and that in our national life we may clearer see and closer follow the path of righteousness.

And in our places of worship and praise, as well as in the happy re-unions of kindred and friends on that day, let us invoke Divine approval by generously remembering the poor and needy. Surely He, who has given us comfort and plenty, will look upon our relief of the destitute and our ministrations of charity as the work of hearts truly grateful and as proofs of the sincerity of our thanksgiving.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States, which I have caused to be hereto affixed.

Done at the City of Washington on the first day of November in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, and of [SEAL.] the Independence of the United States the one hundred and nineteenth.

GROVER CLEVELAND

By the President:

W. Q. GRESHAM

*Secretary of State.*

[No. 16.]

February 18, 1895.

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.

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

Section 1956, Revised Statutes, Chapter 3, Title XXIII, 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 offense, 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 pro-  
 “vided 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:

Vol. 25, p. 1009.

“Sec. 3. That section nineteen hundred and fifty-six 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 in at least one newspaper if any such there be published  
 “at each United States port of entry on the Pacific coast, warning all  
 “persons against entering said 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.”

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

Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United  
 States, hereby warn all persons against entering the waters of Behring  
 Sea within the dominion of the United States for the purpose of vio-  
 lating the provisions of said section 1956 of the 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, proceeded against, and punished as above provided.

Persons warned  
 against entering Ber-  
 ings 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 eighteenth day of February in  
 the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-  
 [SEAL.] five, and of the independence of the United States the one  
 hundred and nineteenth.

GROVER CLEVELAND

By the President:

W. Q. GRESHAM

*Secretary of State.*

[No. 17.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

February 25, 1895.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, an Act of Congress entitled “An Act to postpone the  
 enforcement of the Act of August nineteenth, eighteen hundred and  
 ninety, entitled ‘An Act to adopt regulations for preventing collisions  
 at sea,’” was approved February 23, 1895,

Preamble.  
*Ante*, p. 680.  
 Vol. 26, p. 320.

Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States  
 of America, do hereby give notice that said Act of August nineteenth,  
 eighteen hundred and ninety, as amended by the Act of May twenty-  
 eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, will not go into force on  
 March first, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, the date fixed in my

Effect of Act to pre-  
 vent collisions at sea  
 postponed.  
*Ante*, p. 1250.

proclamation of July thirteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, but on such future date as may be designated in a proclamation of the President to be issued for that purpose.

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 25th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and nineteenth.

GROVER CLEVELAND

By the President:

W. Q. GRESHAM

*Secretary of State.*