
PROCLAMATIONS

BY THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

PROCLAMATIONS.

[No. 1.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

May 16, 1895.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, pursuant to section one, of the Act of Congress, approved July thirteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, 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 fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and for other purposes", certain articles of agreement were made and concluded at the Yankton Indian Agency, South Dakota, on the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, by and between the United States of America and the Yankton tribe of Sioux or Dacotah Indians upon the Yankton reservation, whereby the said Yankton tribe of Sioux or Dacotah Indians, for the consideration therein mentioned, ceded, sold, relinquished, and conveyed to the United States, all their claim, right, title and interest in and to all the unallotted lands within the limits of the reservation set apart to said tribe by the first article of the treaty of April nineteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, between said tribe and the United States; and

Preamble.

Vol. 27, p. 137.

Vol. 28, p. 314.

Whereas, it is further stipulated and agreed by article eight that such part of the surplus lands by said agreement ceded and sold to the United States as may be occupied by the United States for agency, schools and other purposes, shall be reserved from sale to settlers until they are no longer required for such purposes, but all of the other lands so ceded and sold shall, immediately after the ratification of the agreement by Congress, be offered for sale through the proper land office, to be disposed of under the existing land laws of the United States, to actual and bona fide settlers only; and

Vol. 28, p. 316.

Whereas, it is also stipulated and agreed by article ten that any religious society, or other organization, shall have the right for two years from the date of the ratification of the said agreement, within which to purchase the lands occupied by it under proper authority for religious or educational work among the Indians, at a valuation fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, which shall not be less than the average price paid to the Indians for the surplus lands; and

Religions, etc., or organizations.

Whereas, it is provided in the act of Congress accepting, ratifying and confirming the said agreement approved August 15, 1894, section 12 (Pamphlet Statutes, 53d Congress, 2d session, pages 314 to 319),

Vol. 28, p. 319.

That the lands by said agreement ceded, to the United States shall, upon proclamation by the President, be opened to settlement, and shall be subject to disposal only under the homestead and town-site laws of the United States, excepting the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in each Congressional township, which shall be reserved for common school purposes and be subject to the laws of the State of South Dakota: *Provided*, That each settler on said lands shall, in addition to the fees provided by law, pay to the United States for the land so taken by him the sum of three dollars and seventy-five cents per acre, of which sum he shall pay fifty cents at the time of making his original entry and the balance before making final proof and receiving a certificate of final entry; but the rights of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors, as defined and described in sections twenty-three hundred and

Disposal of lands.

four and twenty-three hundred and five of the Revised Statutes of the United States, shall not be abridged except as to the sum to be paid as aforesaid.

That the Secretary of the Interior, upon proper plats and description being furnished, is hereby authorized to issue patents to Charles Picotte and Felix Brunot, and W. T. Selwyn, United States interpreters, for not to exceed one acre of land each, so as to embrace their houses near the agency buildings upon said reservation, but not to embrace any buildings owned by the government, upon the payment by each of said persons of the sum of three dollars and seventy-five cents.

That every person who shall sell or give away any intoxicating liquors or other intoxicants upon any of the lands by said agreement ceded, or upon any of the lands included in the Yankton Sioux Indian Reservation as created by the treaty of April nineteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, shall be punishable by imprisonment for not more than two years and by a fine of not more than three hundred dollars.

and;

Whereas, all the terms, conditions and considerations required by said agreement made with said 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, do hereby declare and make known that all of the lands acquired from the Yankton tribe of Sioux or Dacotah Indians by the said agreement, saving and excepting the lands reserved in pursuance of the provisions of said agreement and the act of Congress ratifying the same, will, at and after the hour of twelve o'clock, noon (central standard time), on the twenty first day of May, 1895 and not before, be open to settlement, under the terms of and subject to all the conditions, limitations, reservations, and restrictions contained in said agreement, the statutes hereinbefore specified and the laws of the United States applicable thereto.

The lands to be so opened to settlement are for greater convenience, particularly described in the accompanying schedule, entitled "Schedule of Lands within the Yankton Reservation, South Dakota, to be opened to settlement by Proclamation of the President", and which schedule is made a part hereof.

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 16th day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand-eight hundred and ninety-five, and
[SEAL.] of the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and nineteenth.

GROVER CLEVELAND

By the President,
EDWIN F. UHL
Acting Secretary of State.

[No. 2.]

May 16, 1896.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, pursuant to section one, of the act of Congress approved July thirteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, 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 fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and for other purposes", certain articles of cession and agreement were made and concluded at the Siletz Agency, Oregon, on the thirty-first day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, by and between the United States of America and the Alsea and other Indians on Siletz Reservation in Oregon, whereby said Alsea and other

Lands ceded by
Yankton tribe of
Sioux Indians open
to settlement May 21,
1895.

Schedule.

Preamble.
Vol. 28, p. 323.

Indians, for the consideration therein mentioned, ceded and conveyed to the United States all their claim, right, title and interest in and to all the unallotted lands within the limits of said reservation, except the five sections described in article four of the agreement, viz: section nine, township nine south, range eleven west of the Willamette Meridian, and the west half of the west half of section five, and the east half of section six, and the east half of the west half of section six, township ten south, range ten west, and the south half of section eight, and the north half of section seventeen, and section sixteen, township nine south, range nine west, and the east half of the northeast quarter, and Lot three, section twenty, and south half, and south half of north half of section twenty-one, township eight, range ten west; and whereas it is further stipulated and agreed by article six that any religious society or other organization shall have the right for two years from the date of the ratification of this agreement within which to purchase the lands occupied by it, with proper authority, for religious or educational work among the Indians, at the rate of \$2.50 per acre, the same to be conveyed to such society or organization by patent; and whereas it is provided in the *act of Congress*, accepting, ratifying and confirming said agreement, approved August fifteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, (Pamphlet Stats. pp. 286 to 338), section fifteen, that

Religious, etc., or-
ganizations.

"The mineral lands shall be disposed of under the laws applicable thereto, and the balance of the land so ceded shall be disposed of until further provided by law under the town-site law and under the provisions of the homestead law: *Provided, however,* That each settler, under and in accordance with the provisions of said homestead laws shall, at the time of making his original entry, pay the sum of fifty cents per acre in addition to the fees now required by law, and at the time of making final proof shall pay the further sum of one dollar per acre, final proof to be made within five years from the date of entry, and three years' actual residence on the land shall be established by such evidence as is now required in homestead proofs as a prerequisite to title or patent", and,

Disposal of lands
ceded.
Vol. 28, p. 326.

Whereas it is provided,

"That immediately after the passage of this Act the Secretary of the Interior shall under such regulations as he may prescribe, open said lands to settlement after proclamation by the President and sixty days' notice:" and

Whereas all the terms, conditions and considerations required by said agreement made with said tribe of Indians hereinbefore mentioned, and the laws relating thereto, precedent to opening said lands to settlement have been, as I hereby declare, provided for, paid and 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 said agreement, do hereby declare and make known that all of the lands acquired from the Alsea and other Indians, by said agreement, will, at and after the hour of twelve o'clock, noon (Pacific standard time), on the Twenty fifth day of July 1895 and not before, be opened to settlement, under the terms of and subject to all the conditions, limitations, reservations, and restrictions contained in said agreement, the statutes above specified and the laws of the United States applicable thereto.

Lands ceded by
Alsea, etc., Indians on
Siletz Reservation,
Oreg., open to settle-
ment July 25, 1895.

The lands to be so opened to settlement are for greater convenience particularly described in the accompanying schedule, entitled "Schedule of lands within the Siletz Indian Reservation, in Oregon, opened to settlement by proclamation of the President, dated May 16th 1895", and which schedule is made a part hereof.

Schedule.

Warning is hereby given that no person entering upon and occupying said lands before said hour of twelve o'clock, noon, of the 25th day of July 1895, hereinbefore fixed, will ever be permitted to enter any of said lands or acquire any rights thereto, and that the officers of the United States will be required to strictly enforce this provision, which is authorized by the act of August 15, 1894, hereinbefore mentioned.

Persons warned not
to enter on lands be-
fore time of opening.

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 Sixteenth day of May in the year of our Lord 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,
EDWIN F. UHL
Acting Secretary of State.

[No. 3.]

May 18, 1895.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas, by a written agreement, made on the ninth day of September, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, the Kickapoo Nation of Indians, in the Territory of Oklahoma, ceded, conveyed, transferred, and relinquished, forever and absolutely, without any reservation whatever, all their claim, title, and interest of every kind and character in and to the lands particularly described in Article I of the agreement, *Provided*, that in said tract of country there shall be allotted to each and every member, native and adopted, of said Kickapoo tribe of Indians, 80 acres of land, in the manner and under the conditions stated in said agreement; and that when the allotments of land shall have been made and approved by the Secretary of the Interior the title thereto shall be held in trust for the allottees respectively for the period of twenty-five years in the manner and to the extent provided for in the act of Congress approved February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven (24 Stats., 388); and

Vol. 24, p. 388.

Religious, etc., organizations.

Whereas, it is further stipulated and agreed by Article 6 of the agreement that wherever, in this reservation, any religious society or other organization is now occupying any portion of said reservation for religious or educational work among the Indians the land so occupied may be allotted and confirmed to such society or organization, not, however, to exceed one hundred and sixty acres of land to any one society or organization, so long as the same shall be so occupied and used, and such land shall not be subject to homestead entry; and

Disposal of lands.
Vol. 27, p. 563.

Whereas, it is provided in the act of Congress accepting, ratifying, and confirming the said agreement with the Kickapoo Indians, approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three (27 Stats., pp. 557 to 563) section three:

"That whenever any of the lands, acquired by this agreement shall, by operation of law or proclamation of the President of the United States, be open to settlement or entry, they shall be disposed of (except sections sixteen and thirty-six in each township thereof) to actual settlers only, under the provisions of the homestead and townsite laws (except section twenty-three hundred and one of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which shall not apply): *Provided, however*, That each settler on said lands shall, before making a final proof and receiving a certificate of entry, pay to the United States for the land so taken by him, in addition to the fees provided by law, and within five years from the date of the first original entry, the sum of one dollar and fifty cents an acre, one-half of which shall be paid within two years; but the rights of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors, as defined and described in sections twenty-three hundred and four and twenty-three hundred and five of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall not be abridged, except as to the sum to be paid as aforesaid. Until said lands are opened to settlement by proclamation of the President of the United States, no person shall be permitted to enter upon or occupy any of said lands; and any person violating this provision shall never be permitted to make entry of any of said lands or acquire any title thereto: *Provided*, That any person having attempted to, but for any cause failed to acquire a title in fee under existing law, or who made entry under what is known as the commuted provision of the homestead law, shall be qualified to make homestead entry upon said lands."; and

Whereas, allotments of land in severalty to said Kickapoo Indians have been made and approved in accordance with law and the provisions of the before-mentioned agreement with them; and

Allotments.
Vol. 27, p. 557.

Whereas, it is provided by the act of Congress for the temporary government of Oklahoma, approved May second, eighteen hundred and ninety, section twenty-three (26 Stats., 92), 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, it is provided in the act of Congress approved February tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, (28 Stats., p. 37):

Adjoining entries.
Vol. 28, p. 37.

"That every homestead settler on the public lands on the left bank of the Deep Fork River in the former Iowa Reservation, in the Territory of Oklahoma, who entered less than one hundred and sixty acres of land, may enter, under the homestead laws, other lands adjoining the land embraced in his original entry when such additional lands become subject to entry, which additional entry shall not, with the lands originally entered, exceed in the aggregate, one hundred and sixty acres: *Provided*, That where such adjoining entry is made residence shall not be required upon the lands so entered, but the residence and cultivation by the settler upon and of the land embraced in his original entry shall be considered residence and cultivation for the same length of time upon the land embraced in his additional entry; but such lands so entered shall be paid for, conformable to the terms of the Act acquiring the same and opening it to homestead entry." and;

Whereas, it is further provided in the act of Congress approved March 2, 1895, (28 Stats. p. 899).

School lands, etc.
Vol. 28, p. 899.

"That any State or Territory entitled to indemnity school lands or entitled to select lands for educational purposes under existing law may select such lands within the boundaries of any Indian reservation in such State or Territory from the surplus lands thereof, purchased by the United States after allotments have been made to the Indians of such reservation, and prior to the opening of such reservation to settlement." and:

Whereas, all the terms, conditions, and considerations required by said agreement made with said 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 the said agreement, do hereby declare and make known that all of said lands hereinbefore described, acquired from the Kickapoo Indians by the agreement aforesaid, will, at and after the hour of twelve o'clock, noon (central standard time), Thursday, the twenty third day of the month of May, A. D., eighteen hundred and ninety-five, and not before, be open to settlement under the terms of and subject to all the conditions, limitations, reservations, and restrictions contained in the said agreement, the statutes above specified, and the laws of the United States applicable thereto, saving and excepting such tracts as have been allotted, reserved or selected under the laws herein referred to, and such tracts as may be properly selected by the Territory of Oklahoma under and in accordance with the provisions of the act of March second eighteen hundred and ninety-five, hereinbefore quoted, prior to the time herein fixed for the opening of said lands to settlement.

Lands ceded by
Kickapoo Indians,
Oklahoma, open to set-
tlement May 23. 1895.

The lands to be so opened to settlement are for greater convenience particularly described in the accompanying schedule, entitled "Schedule of lands within the Kickapoo Reservation, Oklahoma Territory, to be opened to settlement by proclamation of the President," but notice is hereby given that should any of the lands described in the accompanying schedule be properly selected by the Territory of Oklahoma under and in accordance with the provisions of said act of Congress approved March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, prior to the time herein fixed for the opening of said lands to settlement such tracts will not be subject to settlement or entry.

Schedule.

Entry on lands before day of opening, prohibited.

Land districts designated.

Notice, moreover, is hereby given that it is by law enacted that until said lands are opened to settlement by proclamation, no person shall be permitted to enter upon or occupy the same; and any person violating this provision shall never be permitted to make entry of any of said lands or acquire any title thereto. The officers of the United States will be required to enforce this provision.

And further notice is hereby given that all of said lands lying north of the township line between townships thirteen and fourteen north, are now attached to the Eastern Land District, the office of which is at Guthrie, Oklahoma Territory; and all of said lands lying south of the township line between townships thirteen and fourteen north are now attached to the Oklahoma land district, the office of which is at Oklahoma, Oklahoma Territory.

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 18th day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, and [SEAL.] of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and nineteenth.

GROVER CLEVELAND

By the President:

EDWIN F. UHL

Acting Secretary of State.

[No. 4.]

June 12. 1895.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.
Civil disturbances in Cuba.
Post, p. 881.

Whereas, the Island of Cuba is now the seat of serious civil disturbances accompanied by armed resistance to the authority of the established Government of Spain, a power with which the United States are and desire to remain on terms of peace and amity; and,

Whereas, the laws of the United States prohibit their citizens, as well as all others being within and subject to their jurisdiction, from taking part in such disturbances adversely to such established Government, by accepting or exercising commissions for war-like service against it, by enlistment or procuring others to enlist for such service, by fitting out or arming or procuring to be fitted out and armed ships of war for such service, by augmenting the force of any ship of war engaged in such service and arriving in a port of the United States, and by setting on foot or providing or preparing the means for military enterprises to be carried on from the United States against the territory of such Government;

Now, Therefore, in recognition of the laws aforesaid and in discharge of the obligations of the United States towards a friendly power, and as a measure of precaution, and to the end that citizens of the United States and all others within their jurisdiction may be deterred from subjecting themselves to legal forfeitures and penalties,

Citizens warned not to violate neutrality laws.

I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, do hereby admonish all such citizens and other persons to abstain from every violation of the laws hereinbefore referred to, and do hereby warn them that all violations of such laws will be rigorously prosecuted; and I do hereby enjoin upon all officers of the United States charged with the execution of said laws the utmost diligence in preventing violations thereof and in bringing to trial and punishment any offenders against the same.

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 twelfth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety five,
[SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and nineteenth.

GROVER CLEVELAND

By the President:

RICHARD OLNEY

Secretary of State.

[No. 5.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

July 10, 1895.

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:"

Preamble.
Vol. 26, 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 Spain and her provinces and colonial possessions the law permits to citizens of the United States the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as to the subjects of Spain:

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 Spain.

Copyright benefits
extended to subjects
of Spain.

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

Done at the City of Washington, this Tenth day of July, one thousand
[SEAL.] eight hundred and ninety-five and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twentieth.

GROVER CLEVELAND

By the President:

ALVEY A. ADEE

Acting Secretary of State.

[No. 6.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

November 4, 1895.

A PROCLAMATION.

The constant goodness and forbearance of Almighty God which have been vouchsafed to the American People during the year which is just past call for their sincere acknowledgment and devout gratitude.

Preamble.

November 28, 1895.
set apart as a day of
national thanksgiv-
ing.

To the end therefore that we may with thankful hearts unite in extolling the loving care of our Heavenly Father, I Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby appoint and set apart Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of the present month of November, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer to be kept and observed by all our people.

On that day let us forego our usual occupations, and in our accustomed places of worship join in rendering thanks to the Giver of every good and perfect gift for the bounteous returns that have rewarded our labors in the fields and in the busy marts of trade, for the peace and order that have prevailed throughout the land, for our protection from pestilence and dire calamity and for the other blessings that have been showered upon us from an open hand.

And with our thanksgiving, let us humbly beseech the Lord to so incline the hearts of our people unto Him that He will not leave us nor forsake us as a nation, but will continue to us His mercy and protecting care, guiding us in the path of national prosperity and happiness, enduring us with rectitude and virtue and keeping alive within us a patriotic love for the free institutions which have been given to us as our national heritage.

And let us also on the day of our thanksgiving especially remember the poor and needy, and by deeds of charity let us show the sincerity of our gratitude.

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 fourth day of November in the
year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-
[SEAL.] five and in the one hundred and twentieth year of the Inde-
pendence of the United States.

GROVER CLEVELAND

By the President:

RICHARD OLNEY

Secretary of State.

[No. 7.]

November 8, 1895.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.
Vol. 28, p. 550.

Whereas section 17 of the act of August 28, 1894, entitled "An Act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government and for other purposes," prohibits "the importation of neat cattle and the hides of neat cattle from any foreign country into the United States,"

Vol. 28, p. 733.

And whereas it is provided by the Act of Congress approved March 2, 1895, entitled "An Act Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six," "That whenever the Secretary of Agriculture shall certify to the President of the United States what countries or parts of countries are free from contagious or infectious diseases of domestic animals, and that neat cattle and hides can be imported from such countries without danger to the domestic animals of the United States, the President of the United States may suspend the prohibition of the importation of neat cattle and hides in the manner provided by law,

And Whereas the Secretary of Agriculture has now certified to me that the countries of Norway, Sweden, Holland, Great Britain, Ireland, the Channel Islands, and the countries of North, Central and South America, including Mexico, are so far free from contagious or infectious diseases of domestic animals that neat cattle may be imported from those countries into the United States, under the sanitary regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, without danger to the domestic animals of the United States; and that so far as the countries

above named, as well as all other countries from which hides are imported into the United States, are concerned, they are so far free from contagious or infectious diseases of domestic animals that hides of neat cattle can be imported from all parts of the world, under proper regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, without danger to the domestic animals of the United States.

Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby suspend the prohibition of the importation of neat cattle from the countries of Norway, Sweden, Holland, Great Britain, Ireland, the Channel Islands, and the countries of North, Central and South America, including Mexico, and of the hides of neat cattle from all parts of the world, but all importations of neat cattle shall be made under the sanitary regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture and all importations of hides shall be made under proper regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

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

Done at the City of Washington this Eighth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and twentieth.

[SEAL.]

GROVER CLEVELAND

By the President:

RICHARD OLNEY

Secretary of State.

[No. 8.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

November 8, 1895.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, pursuant to section five, of the act of Congress approved February 8, 1887, (24 Stats., 388), entitled "An act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and the Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes", certain articles of cession and agreement were made and concluded at the Nez Perce Agency, Idaho, on the first day of May, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, by and between the United States of America and the Nez Perce Indians, whereby said Indians, for the consideration therein mentioned, ceded and conveyed to the United States all their claim, right, title and interest to all the unallotted lands set apart as a home for their use and occupation by the second article of the treaty between said Indians and the United States, concluded June ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three (14 Stats., 647), and included in the following boundaries, to wit: "Commencing at the N. E. corner of Lake Wa-ha, and running thence, northerly, to a point on the north bank of the Clearwater river, three miles below the mouth of the Lapwai, thence down the north bank of the Clearwater to the mouth of the Hatwai creek; thence due north to a point seven miles distant; thence eastwardly, to a point on the north fork of the Clearwater, seven miles distant from its mouth; thence to a point on Oro Fino Creek, five miles above its mouth; thence to a point on the north fork of the south fork of the Clearwater, one mile above the bridge, on the road leading to Elk City, (so as to include all the Indian farms now within the forks;) thence in a straight line, westwardly to the place of beginning", saving and excepting the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections of each Congressional township, which shall be reserved for common-school purposes and be subject to the laws

Importation of neat cattle from Norway, Sweden, Holland, Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands, North, Central, and South America permitted.
Importation of hides permitted.

Preamble.
Nez Perce Reservation, Idaho.
Vol. 24, p. 389.

Lands ceded.
Vol. 14, p. 647.

of Idaho, and excepting the tracts described in articles one and two of the agreement, viz:

Lands retained.
Vol. 28, p. 327.

"The said Nez Perce Indians hereby cede, sell, relinquish, and convey to the United States all their claim, right, title, and interest in and to all the unallotted lands within the limits of said reservation, saving and excepting the following described tracts of lands, which are hereby retained by the said Indians, viz:

In township thirty-four, range four west: Northeast quarter, north half and southeast of northwest quarter, northeast quarter of southwest quarter, north half and east half of southwest quarter, and the southeast quarter of southeast quarter, section thirteen, four hundred and forty acres.

In township thirty-four, range three west: Sections ten, fifteen, thirty-six, one thousand nine hundred and twenty acres.

In township thirty-three, range three west; Section one; northwest quarter of northeast quarter, north half of northwest quarter section twelve, seven hundred and sixty acres.

In township thirty-five, range two west: South half of northeast quarter, northwest quarter, north half and southeast quarter of southwest quarter, southeast quarter section three; east half, east half of northwest quarter, southwest quarter section ten, section eleven; north half, north half of south half, section twenty-one; east half of northeast quarter, section twenty; sections twenty-two, twenty seven, thirty-five, four thousand two hundred acres.

In township thirty-four, range two west: North half, southwest quarter, north half and southwest quarter and west half of southeast quarter of southeast quarter, section thirteen; section fourteen; north half section twenty-three, west half of east half and west half of northeast quarter, northwest quarter, north half of southwest quarter, west half of east half and northwest quarter and east half of southwest quarter of southeast quarter, section twenty-four; section twenty-nine, two thousand seven hundred acres.

In township thirty-three, range two west: West half and southeast quarter section six; section sixteen, twenty-two, twenty-seven; north half and north half of south half section thirty-four, two thousand eight hundred and eighty acres.

In township thirty-four, range one west: West half section two; sections three, four; north half and southwest quarter section eight; north half section nine; north half and north half of southwest quarter section eighteen; northwest quarter section seventeen, two thousand nine hundred and sixty acres.

In township thirty-seven, range one east: Section twenty; section twenty-one, less south half of south half of southwest quarter of southeast quarter (ten acres), one thousand two hundred and seventy acres.

In township thirty-six, range one east: South half of sections three, four; sections eleven, twelve, one thousand nine hundred and twenty acres.

In township thirty-six, range two east: Sections sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, twenty; all of section twenty-five west of boundary line of reservation; sections twenty-six, twenty-seven, four thousand two hundred and forty acres.

In township thirty-five, range two east; North half of sections sixteen, seventeen, section twenty-seven; north half of section thirty-four, one thousand six hundred acres.

In township thirty-four, range two east: East half and east half of west half of southeast quarter section twenty-four, one hundred acres.

In township thirty-four, range three east: South half of sections nineteen, twenty; north half; north half of south half; southwest quarter and north half of southeast quarter of southwest quarter; north half of south half of southeast quarter section twenty-three; north half; north half and north half of southwest quarter and southeast quarter of southwest quarter; southeast quarter section twenty-four; north half and southeast quarter of northeast quarter; north half of northwest quarter section twenty-five; south half of northeast quarter of northeast quarter section twenty-six; section twenty-nine; northeast quarter of northeast quarter and south half section thirty; northwest quarter and north half of southwest quarter section thirty-one; northeast quarter; north half and southeast quarter of northwest quarter section thirty-two; northwest quarter; north half of southwest quarter, section thirty-three, three thousand seven hundred acres.

In township thirty-three, range four east: South half of southeast quarter section eighteen; northeast quarter and fraction northeast of river in east half of northwest quarter section nineteen; fraction west of boundary line of reservation, in section twenty-two; west half and southeast quarter of section thirty-five, one thousand four hundred and forty acres.

In township thirty-two, range four east: Fraction in west half of northeast quarter of southwest quarter; fraction in northwest quarter of southeast quarter section one; section two; south half of section six; west half and southeast quarter of northeast quarter of section nine, one thousand four hundred and ten acres.

In township thirty-one, range four east: South half of northeast quarter; southeast quarter of northwest quarter; northeast quarter of southwest quarter; southeast quarter section seventeen; northwest quarter section twenty-one, four hundred and eighty acres. Total, thirty-two thousand and twenty acres.

ARTICLE II.

It is also stipulated and agreed that the place known as "the boom" on the Clearwater River, near the mouth of Lapwai Creek, shall be excepted from this cession

and reserved for the common use of the tribe, with full right of access thereto, and that the tract of land adjoining said boom, now occupied by James Moses, shall be allotted to him in such manner as not to interfere with such right. Also that there shall be reserved from said cession the land described as follows: "Commencing at a point at the margin of Clearwater River, on the south side thereof, which is three hundred yards below where the middle thread of Lapwai Creek empties into said river; run thence up the margin of said Clearwater River at low-water mark, nine hundred yards to a point; run thence south two hundred and fifty yards to a point; thence southwesterly, in a line to the southeast corner of a stone building, partly finished as a church; thence west three hundred yards to a point; thence from said point northerly in a straight line to the point of beginning; and also the adjoining tract of land lying southerly of said tract, on the south end thereof; commencing at the said corner of said church, and at the point three hundred yards west thereof, and run a line from each of said points. One of said lines running on the east side and the other on the west of said Lapwai Creek; along the foothills of each side of said creek; up the same sufficiently far so that a line being drawn east and west to intersect the aforesaid lines shall embrace within its boundaries, together with the first above described tract of land, a sufficient quantity of land as to include and comprise six hundred and forty acres."

and excepting the land embraced in the William Craig donation claim, in Township 35 North, range 3 west. (See case of Caldwell v. Robinson, Federal Reporter, Vol. 59, p. 653); and

Whereas it is further stipulated and agreed by article six of the agreement that any religious society or other organization now occupying under proper authority, for religious or educational work among the Indians, any of the lands ceded, shall have the right for two years from the date of the ratification of this agreement, within which to purchase the land so occupied, at the rate of three dollars per acre, the same to be conveyed to such society or organization by patent, in the usual form; and

Religious, etc., or-
ganizations.

Whereas, it is further agreed by article nine of the agreement that the lands by this agreement ceded, those retained, and those allotted to the said Nez Perce Indians shall be subject, for a period of twenty-five years, to all the laws of the United States prohibiting the introduction of intoxicants into the Indian country, and that the Nez Perce Indian allottees, whether under the care of an Indian agent or not, shall, for a like period, be subject to all the laws of the United States prohibiting the sale or other disposition of intoxicants to Indians; and

Intoxicants.
Vol. 28, p. 330.

Whereas, it is provided in the act of Congress, accepting, ratifying, and confirming said agreement, approved August fifteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four (28 Stats., pp. 286 to 338), section 16:

Opening lands to
settlement.

That immediately after the issuance and receipt by the Indians of trust patents for the allotted lands, as provided for in said agreement, the lands so ceded, sold, relinquished, and conveyed to the United States shall be opened to settlement by proclamation of the President, and shall be subject to disposal only under the homestead, town-site, stone and timber, and mining laws of the United States, excepting the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in each congressional township, which shall be reserved for common-school purposes and be subject to the laws of Idaho: *Provided*, That each settler on said lands shall, before making final proof and receiving a certificate of entry, pay to the United States for the lands so taken by him, in addition to the fees provided by law, the sum of three dollars and seventy-five cents per acre for agricultural lands, one-half of which shall be paid within three years from the date of original entry; and the sum of five dollars per acre for stone, timber, and mineral lands, subject to the regulations prescribed by existing laws; but the rights of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors, as defined and described in sections twenty-three hundred and four and twenty-three hundred and five of the Revised Statutes of the United States, shall not be abridged except as to the sum to be paid as aforesaid; and

Vol. 28, p. 332.

Whereas all the terms, conditions, and considerations required by said agreement made with said tribe of Indians hereinbefore mentioned, and the laws relating thereto, precedent to opening said lands to settlement have been, as I hereby declare, provided for, paid and 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 said agreement, do hereby declare and make known that all of the unallotted and unreserved lands acquired from the Nez Perce Indians, by said agreement, will, at and after the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, (Pacific Standard time) on the 18th day of November 1895 and

Lands ceded by Nez,
Perce Indians, Idaho,
open to settlement,
November 18, 1895.

not before, be opened to settlement under the terms of and subject to all the conditions, limitations, reservations, and restrictions contained in said agreement, the statutes above specified and the laws of the United States applicable thereto.

Schedule.

The lands to be so opened to settlement are for greater convenience particularly described in the accompanying schedule, entitled "Schedule of Lands within the Nez Perce Indian Reservation, Idaho, to be opened to settlement by Proclamation of the President", and which schedule is made a part hereof.

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 8th day of November in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twentieth.

GROVER CLEVELAND

By th^e President:

RICHARD OLNEY

Secretary of State.

[No. 9.]

January 4, 1896.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.
Vol. 23, p. 107.

Whereas: The Congress of the United States passed an Act which was approved on the sixteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety four, entitled "An Act to enable the people of Utah to form a Constitution and State Government and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," which Act provided for the election of delegates to a Constitutional Convention to meet, at the seat of government of the Territory of Utah, on the first Monday in March eighteen hundred and ninety-five, for the purpose of declaring the adoption of the Constitution of the United States by the people of the proposed State and forming a Constitution and State Government for such State;

And whereas, delegates were accordingly elected who met, organized and declared on behalf of the people of said proposed State their adoption of the Constitution of the United States, all as provided in said Act;

And whereas, said Convention, so organized, did, by ordinance irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of said State, as required by said Act, provide that perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured and that no inhabitant of said State shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship, but that polygamous or plural marriages are forever prohibited; and did also by said ordinance make the other various stipulations recited in Section Three of said Act;

And whereas, said Convention thereupon formed a Constitution and State government for said proposed State, which Constitution, including said Ordinance, was duly submitted to the people thereof at an election held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, eighteen hundred and ninety five, as directed by said Act;

And whereas, the return of said election has been made and canvassed and the result thereof certified to me, together with a statement of the votes cast and a copy of said Constitution and Ordinance, all as provided in said Act, showing that a majority of the votes lawfully cast at such election was for the ratification and adoption of said Constitution and Ordinance;

And whereas the Constitution and Government of said proposed State are republican in form, said Constitution is not repugnant to the Con-

stitution of the United States and the Declaration of Independence; and all the provisions of said Act have been complied with in the formation of said Constitution and government;

Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, in accordance with the Act of Congress aforesaid and by authority thereof, announce the result of said election to be as so certified and do hereby declare and proclaim that the terms and conditions prescribed by the Congress of the United States to entitle the State of Utah to admission into the Union have been duly complied with, and that the creation of said State and its admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States is now accomplished.

Admission of Utah
as a State.

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

Done at the city of Washington this fourth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety six,
[SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and twentieth.

GROVER CLEVELAND

By the President:

RICHARD OLNEY

Secretary of State.

[No. 10.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

February 27, 1896.

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;"

Preamble.
Vol. 26, 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 the United States of Mexico the law permits to citizens of the United States of America the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as to the citizens of that Republic:

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 citizens of the United States of Mexico.

Copyright benefits
extended to citizens of
Mexico.

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

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six and of the
[SEAL.] Independence of the United States the 120th.

GROVER CLEVELAND

By the President:

RICHARD OLNEY

Secretary of State.

[No. 11.]

March 16, 1896.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.
Vol. 26, p. 92.

Whereas, in a suit between the United States and the State of Texas, involving the title to, and jurisdiction over, all that territory lying between the North and South forks of the Red River, and the one hundredth degree of longitude, known and styled as "Greer County, Texas," the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the title to, and jurisdiction over, said territory is vested in the United States; and,

Whereas, The Choctaw Nation claims that the title to these lands passed to said Nation by virtue of treaties with the United States, and that the title of said Nation to said lands has not been extinguished, but that said Choctaw Nation has a right and interest therein; and

Whereas, it is claimed that divers persons settled upon said lands prior to the thirtieth day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, acting in good faith, upon the belief that the same belonged to and were subject to the jurisdiction of the State of Texas, and that Congress will be asked to extend to all such settlers suitable relief;

Greer County, Okla.

Lands withdrawn
from entry.

Persons warned not
to enter on lands.

Now, Therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority in me vested, not admitting in any wise the validity of such claim on behalf of the Choctaw Nation, but for the purpose of preserving the status of said lands intact until such time as said claim of the Choctaw Nation thereto may be duly determined, and that the settlers hereinbefore referred to shall not be disturbed until Congress shall have fully considered their claims for relief, do hereby withdraw said lands from disposition under the public land laws of the United States, and declare the same to be in a state of reservation, until such time as this order of withdrawal may be revoked; and I do further warn and admonish all persons against entering upon said lands with a view to occupying the same, or settling thereon under the public land laws, during the existence of this order.

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 Sixteenth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twentieth.

GROVER CLEVELAND

By the President,
RICHARD OLNEY
Secretary of State.

[No. 12.]

April 14, 1896.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

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

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

Fur-bearing ani-
mals, 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 provided by law; nor shall he grant any special privileges under this section."

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

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 Bering 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 declared to include waters of Bering Sea in dominion of United States.

The Act entitled "An Act to extend to the North Pacific Ocean the provisions of the statutes for the protection of the fur-seals and other fur-bearing animals" approved February 21, 1893, provides:

Vol. 27, p. 472.

"That whenever the Government of the United States shall conclude an effective international arrangement for the protection of fur-seals in the North Pacific Ocean, by agreement with any power, or as a result of the decision of the tribunal of arbitration under the convention concluded between the United States and Great Britain February twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, and so long as such arrangement shall continue, the provisions of section nineteen hundred and fifty-six of the Revised Statutes, and all other provisions of the Statutes of the United States, so far as the same may be applicable, relative to the protection of fur-seals and other fur-bearing animals within the limits of Alaska, or in the waters thereof, shall be extended to and over all that portion of the Pacific Ocean included in such international arrangement. Whenever an effective international arrangement is concluded as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the President to declare that fact by proclamation, and to designate the portion of the Pacific Ocean to which it is applicable, and that this Act has become operative; and likewise, when such arrangement ceases, to declare that fact and that this Act has become inoperative, and his proclamation in respect thereto shall be conclusive. During the extension as aforesaid of said laws for the protection of fur-seals or other fur-bearing animals, all violations thereof in said designated portion of the Pacific Ocean shall be held to be the same as if committed within the limits of Alaska or in the waters thereof, but they may be prosecuted either in the District Court of Alaska, or in any District Court of the United States in California, Oregon or Washington."

Extended to waters of North Pacific Ocean.
Vol. 27, p. 947.

An arrangement having been made for the protection of fur-seals, as a result of the decision of the tribunal of arbitration under the convention concluded as aforesaid, February 29, 1892, which prohibits the killing of seals at any time within a radius of sixty miles around the Pribilof Islands, or during May, June and July of each year, in that portion of the Pacific Ocean, inclusive of Bering Sea, situated to the North of the 35th. degree of North Latitude, and Eastward of the 180th. degree of longitude from Greenwich until it strikes the water boundary described in Article One of the Treaty of 1867 between the United States and Russia, and following that line up to Bering Straits,

International arrangement.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, hereby declare that the said Act of Congress of February 21, 1893, has become operative; that, in accordance therewith, Section 1956 of the Revised Statutes is applicable to the waters above mentioned, included in the Award of the Tribunal at Paris given under the said convention of February 29, 1892, and that

Laws declared in effect.

I have caused the foregoing laws specially to be proclaimed to the end that their provisions may be known and observed.

Violations of laws
for protecting fur
seals to be punished.

I hereby proclaim that every person guilty of a violation of the provisions of said laws and of any other provisions of the statutes of the United States so far as the same may be applicable relative to the protection of fur-bearing animals within the limits of Alaska or in the waters thereof, will be arrested and punished as therein provided, and all vessels so engaged, their tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, will be seized and forfeited.

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

Done at the City of Washington this fourteenth day of April, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twentieth.

By the President:

RICHARD OLNEY
Secretary of State.

GROVER CLEVELAND

[No. 13.]

May 25, 1896.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

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 the Republic of Chile the law permits to citizens of the United States of America the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as to the citizens of that Republic:

Copyright benefits
extended to citizens
of Chile.

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 citizens of the Republic of Chile.

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

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-fifth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twentieth.

By the President:

RICHARD OLNEY
Secretary of State.

GROVER CLEVELAND

[No. 14.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

July 27, 1896.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by a proclamation dated the twelfth day of June, A. D. 1895, attention was called to the serious civil disturbances accompanied by armed resistance to the established government of Spain then prevailing in the Island of Cuba, and citizens of the United States and all other persons were admonished to abstain from taking part in such disturbances in contravention of the neutrality laws of the United States; and

Preamble.
Civil disturbances
in Cuba.
Ante, p. 870.

Whereas said civil disturbances and armed resistance to the authority of Spain, a power with which the United States are on terms of peace and amity, continue to prevail in said Island of Cuba; and

Whereas since the date of said proclamation said neutrality laws of the United States have been the subject of authoritative exposition by the judicial tribunal of last resort, and it has thus been declared that any combination of persons organized in the United States for the purpose of proceeding to and making war upon a foreign country with which the United States are at peace and provided with arms to be used for such purpose constitutes a "military expedition or enterprise" within the meaning of said neutrality laws, and that the providing or preparing of the means for such "military expedition or enterprise," which is expressly prohibited by said laws, includes furnishing or aiding in transportation for such "military expedition or enterprise;" and

Whereas by express enactment, if two or more persons conspire to commit an offence against the United States, any act of one conspirator to effect the object of such conspiracy renders all the conspirators liable to fine and imprisonment; and

Whereas there is reason to believe that citizens of the United States and others within their jurisdiction fail to apprehend the meaning and operation of the neutrality laws of the United States as authoritatively interpreted as aforesaid and may be misled into participation in transactions which are violations of said laws and will render them liable to the severe penalties provided for such violations;

Now, Therefore, that the laws above referred to as judicially construed may be duly executed, that the international obligations of the United States may be fully satisfied, and that their citizens and all others within their jurisdiction, being seasonably apprised of their legal duty in the premises, may abstain from disobedience to the laws of the United States and thereby escape the forfeitures and penalties legally consequent thereon;

I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby solemnly warn all citizens of the United States and all others within their jurisdiction against violations of the said laws interpreted as hereinbefore explained and give notice that all such violations will be vigorously prosecuted. And I do hereby invoke the co-operation of all good

All persons in the
United States warned
not to violate neutral-
ity laws.

citizens in the enforcement of said laws and in the detection and apprehension of any offenders against the same, and do hereby enjoin upon all the executive officers of the United States the utmost diligence in preventing, prosecuting, and punishing any infractions thereof.

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

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

GROVER CLEVELAND

By the President:

RICHARD OLNEY

Secretary of State.

[No. 15.]

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

November 4, 1896.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

Preamble.

The people of the United States should never be unmindful of the gratitude they owe the God of Nations for His watchful care which has shielded them from dire disaster and pointed out to them the way of peace and happiness. Nor should they ever refuse to acknowledge with contrite hearts, their proneness to turn away from God's teachings, and to follow with sinful pride after their own devices.

To the end that these thoughts may be quickened, it is fitting that on a day especially appointed, we should join together in approaching the Throne of Grace with praise and supplication.

November 26, 1896,
set apart as a day of
national thankgiving.

Therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby designate and set apart Thursday the twenty-sixth day of the present month of November, to be kept and observed as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer throughout our land.

On that day let all our people forego their usual work and occupation, and, assembled in their accustomed places of worship, let them with one accord render thanks to the Ruler of the Universe for our preservation as a nation and our deliverance from every threatened danger; for the peace that has dwelt within our boundaries; for our defense against disease and pestilence during the year that has passed; for the plenteous rewards that have followed the labors of our husbandmen, and for all the other blessings that have been vouchsafed to us.

And let us, through the mediation of Him who has taught us how to pray, implore the forgiveness of our sins and a continuation of Heavenly favor.

Let us not forget on this day of thanksgiving, the poor and needy; and by deeds of charity let our offerings of praise be made more acceptable in the sight of the Lord.

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

Done at the city of Washington this fourth day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America [SEAL.] the One hundred and Twenty-first.

GROVER CLEVELAND

By the President:

RICHARD OLNEY

Secretary of State.

[No. 16.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

November 14, 1896.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas on June 21, 1890, the President of the United States by proclamation reserved certain lands in Juneau and Douglas City, Fort Wrangel and Sitka, in the Territory of Alaska for public buildings, barracks, parade grounds, parks, wharves, coaling stations, etc., which are fully set forth and particularly described in said proclamation.

Preamble.

And Whereas, a treaty of cession was exchanged and proclaimed on June 20, 1867, whereby the Russian Empire ceded to the United States the Territory of Alaska.

Vol. 15, p. 539.

And Whereas said treaty, by Article II, provided *inter alia* that:

"It is, however, understood and agreed that the churches, which have been built in the ceded territory by the Russian government, shall remain the property of such members of the Greek Oriental Church resident in the territory, as may choose to worship therein."

And Whereas there were included among the lands, hereinbefore referred to as reserved on June 21, 1890, certain lands in and about the town of Sitka, in said territory of Alaska, which are claimed by the Holy Orthodox Catholic Apostolic Oriental Church, commonly styled the Greco-Russian Church, and described in the said treaty as the Greek Oriental Church.

Now, Therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority in me vested, do hereby declare, proclaim, and make known that the Executive Order of June 21, 1890, making said reservations of lands in the Territory of Alaska, therein particularly described, is hereby modified, and said reservations are diminished, so that the following property, described in inventory B, attached to and referred to in the protocol of transfer, signed by the representative of Russia and the United States on October 26, 1867, and being in and about the town of Sitka aforesaid, be excluded therefrom, to wit:

Lands in Alaska reserved to the Greek Oriental Church.

The Cathedral Church of St. Michael, built of timber, situated in the centre of the city.

Description.

The Church of Resurrection, of timber, commonly called the Kalochian Church, situated near the battery number at the palisade separating the city from the Indian village.

102. A double-storied timber building for Bishop house, with outbuildings, appurtenances, and grounds:

35. A timber house for church warden.

98. A timber house for the deacon.

104 } Three timber houses with their appurtenances and outbuildings
105 } for lodging of priests.
114 }

F }
G } Four lots of ground belonging to the parsonages.
H }
I }

a The place commemorative of the old church.

b A tomb.

Three cemeteries, two outside palisades, and one by the Church of the Resurrection.

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

Done at the City of Washington, this fourteenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-first.

GROVER CLEVELAND

By the President.

RICHARD OLNEY

Secretary of State.

[No. 17.]

December 3, 1896.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.
Vol. 25, p. 1484.

Whereas, by a proclamation of the President of the United States, dated January twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, upon proof then appearing satisfactory that no tonnage or light-house dues or any equivalent tax or taxes whatever were imposed upon American vessels entering the ports of the Empire of Germany, either by the Imperial Government or by the Governments of the German Maritime States, and that vessels belonging to the United States of America and their cargoes were not required in German ports to pay any fee or due of any kind or nature, or any import due higher or other than was payable by German vessels or their cargoes in the United States, the President did thereby declare and proclaim, from and after the date of his said Proclamation of January twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, the suspension of the collection of the whole of the duty of six cents per ton, not to exceed thirty cents per ton per annum, imposed upon vessels entered in the ports of the United States from any of the ports of the Empire of Germany by section 11 of the Act of Congress approved June nineteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, 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";

Vol. 24, p. 81.

And whereas the President did further declare and proclaim in his Proclamation of January twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight that the said suspension should continue so long as the reciprocal exemption of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States and their cargoes should be continued in the said ports of the Empire of Germany and no longer;

And whereas, it now appears upon satisfactory proof that tonnage or light-house dues or a tax or taxes equivalent thereto are in fact imposed upon American vessels and their cargoes entered in German ports higher and other than those imposed upon German vessels or their cargoes entered in ports of the United States, so that said Proclamation of January twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight in its operation and effect contravenes the meaning and intent of said section 11 of the Act of Congress approved June nineteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six:

Revocation of proclamation suspending collection of tonnage duty on vessels from Germany.

Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the aforesaid section 11 of the Act aforesaid as well as in pursuance of the terms of said Proclamation itself, do hereby revoke my said Proclamation of January twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight suspending the collection of the whole of the duty of six cents per ton, not to exceed thirty cents per ton per annum (which is imposed by the aforesaid section of said Act) upon vessels entered in the ports of the United States from any of the ports of the German Empire; this revocation of said Proclamation to take effect on and after the second day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven.

Effect.

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

Done at the city of Washington this third day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-first.

GROVER CLEVELAND

By the President:

RICHARD OLNEY

Secretary of State.

[No. 18.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

December 31, 1896.

A PROCLAMATION.

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:

Preamble.

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.

Collisions at sea.
Act prescribing regulations for preventing.

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.

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 portside, 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

Regulations to prevent collisions at sea—
Continued.

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.

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 lanterns 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 bottom of the sea—

Regulations to prevent collisions at sea—
Continued.

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.

(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 light 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 at 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

Regulations to prevent collisions at sea—
Continued.

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.
Post, p. 892.

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 rain-storms, 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.

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

Speed.

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.

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.

Regulations to prevent collisions at sea—Continued.

Post, p. 890.

Regulations to prevent collisions at sea—
Continued.

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.

Post, p. 891.

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);

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.

Vol. 28, 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:

Vol. 26, p. 322.

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.

Ante, p. 886.

"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.)

Fishing vessels.

Ante, p. 886.

Ante, p. 889.

Vol. 28, p. 281.

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

"DISTRESS SIGNALS.

Regulations to prevent collisions at sea—
Continued.
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:

Ante, p. 890.

"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 was provided by section 3 of the said act of August 19, 1890, that it should take effect at a time to be fixed by the President by proclamation issued for that purpose;

And whereas the President did, in virtue of the authority vested in him by the said section 3 of the act of August 19, 1890, issue a proclamation on the 13th day of July, 1894, declaring the 1st 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, should take effect;

Vol. 28, p. 1250.

And whereas an act of Congress entitled "An Act Relating to lights on fishing vessels," was approved August 13, 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 ten of the Act approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, entitled "An Act to adopt the revised international regulations for preventing collisions at sea," so far as said article relates to lights for fishing vessels, is hereby reenacted and continued in force, anything in the Act approved May twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, 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,'" to the contrary notwithstanding.

Lights on fishing vessels.
Vol. 28, p. 281.

And whereas the said article of the act approved March 3, 1885, entitled "An Act to adopt the "Revised International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea," reenacted by the said act of August 13, 1894, is as follows:

Vol. 23, p. 439.

ARTICLE 10. Open boats and fishing-vessels of less than twenty tons net registered tonnage, when under way and when not having their nets, trawls, dredges, or lines in the water, shall not be obliged to carry the colored side-lights; but every such boat and vessel shall in lieu thereof have ready at hand a lantern with a green glass on the one side and a red glass on the other side, and on approaching to or being approached by another vessel such lantern 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.

Lights on fishing vessels.
Ante, pp. 886, 890.

The following portion of this article applies only to fishing-vessels and boats when in the sea off the coast of Europe lying north of Cape Finisterre:

(a) All fishing-vessels and fishing-boats of twenty tons net registered tonnage or upward, when under way and when not having their nets, trawls, dredges, or lines in the water, shall carry and show the same lights as other vessels under way.

(b) All vessels when engaged in fishing with drift-nets shall exhibit two white lights from any part of the vessel where they can be best 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 of the vessel, 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 and contained in lanterns of such construction as to show all round the horizon, on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, for a distance of not less than three miles.

(c) All vessels when trawling, dredging, or fishing with any kind of drag-nets shall exhibit, from some part of the vessel where they can be best seen, two lights. One of these lights shall be red and the other shall be white. The red light shall be above the white light, and shall be at a vertical distance from it of not less than six feet and not more than twelve feet; and the horizontal distance between them, if any, shall not be more than ten feet. These two lights shall be of such a character

Regulations to prevent collisions at sea—
Continued.

and contained in lanterns of such construction as to be visible all round the horizon, on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, the white light to a distance of not less than three miles and the red light of not less than two miles.

(d) A vessel employed in line-fishing, with her lines out, shall carry the same lights as a vessel when engaged in fishing with drift-nets.

(e) If a vessel, when fishing with a trawl, dredge, or any kind of drag-net, 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 for a vessel at anchor.

(f) Fishing-vessels and open boats may at any time use a flare-up 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, dredging, or fishing with any kind of drag-net shall be shown at the after-part of the vessel, excepting that if the vessel is hanging by the stern to her trawl, dredge, or drag-net they shall be exhibited from the bow.

(g) Every fishing-vessel and every open boat when at anchor between sunset and sunrise shall exhibit a white light, visible all round the horizon at a distance of at least one mile.

(h) In a fog a drift-net vessel attached to her nets, and a vessel when trawling, dredging, or fishing with any kind of drag-net, and a vessel employed in line-fishing with her lines out, shall, at intervals of not more than two minutes, make a blast with her fog-horn and ring her bell alternately.

Vol. 28, p. 680.

And whereas an act of Congress entitled "An Act To postpone the enforcement of the Act of August 19, 1890, entitled 'An act to adopt regulations for preventing collisions at sea,'" was approved February 23, 1895, the said act being in the following words:

Whereas the President, in accordance with the proposition of Great Britain to enforce on March first, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, the revised international regulations for preventing collisions at sea, and on the representations of that Government that those regulations had received the general approval of the several foreign maritime powers, pursuant to section three of the Act of August nineteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety, entitled "An Act to adopt regulations for preventing collisions at sea," issued on July thirteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, his proclamation fixing March first, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, as the time when the provisions of said Act, as amended, embodying said revised international regulations shall take effect; and

Whereas the Government of Great Britain has withdrawn from the position, communicated to this Government on April twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, that no time should be lost in carrying those regulations into effect, and on January sixteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, announced to this Government that the Government of Great Britain now finds it impossible until Parliament has been consulted to fix a date for bringing the regulations into force, and earnestly requests this Government to consent to a temporary postponement of the enforcement of said regulations; and

Whereas it is desirable that the revised international regulations for preventing collisions at sea shall be put into force simultaneously by the maritime powers: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said Act of August nineteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety, take effect not on March first, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, but at a subsequent time, to be fixed by the President by proclamation issued for that purpose.

Vol. 28, p. 1250.

And whereas the President did, in virtue of the authority vested in him by the said act of February 23, 1895, issue a proclamation on the 25th day of February, 1895, giving notice that the said act of August 19, 1890, as amended by the act of May 28, 1894, would not go into force on March 1, 1895, the date fixed in his said proclamation of July 13, 1894, but on such future date as might be designated in a proclamation of the President to be issued for that purpose;

Ante, p. 381.

And whereas an act of Congress entitled "An Act To amend an Act approved August 19, 1890, entitled 'An Act to adopt regulations for preventing collisions at sea,'" was approved June 10, 1896, 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 fifteen 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:

Fog, etc., signals.
Ante, p. 888.

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

"First. By 'steam vessels' on the whistle or siren.

"Second. 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 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 seagoing vessels.) A sailing vessel of twenty tons gross tonnage or upward shall be provided with a similar fog horn and bell.

Regulations to prevent collisions at sea—Continued.

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

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

"(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.

"(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 when towing, a vessel employed in laying or in picking up a telegraph cable, and 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 the rules, 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.

"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."

SEC. 2. That said Act of August nineteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety, as amended, shall take effect at a subsequent time to be fixed by the President by proclamation issued for that purpose.

And whereas it was provided by section 2 of the act approved June 10, 1896, that the said act of August 19, 1890, as amended, should take effect at a subsequent time to be fixed by the President by proclamation issued for that purpose:

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 of August 19, 1890, and by section 2 of the act of June 10, 1896, proclaim the 1st day of July, 1897, as the day on which the said act approved August 19, 1890, as amended by the act approved May 28, 1894, by the act approved August 13, 1894, and by the act approved June 10, 1896, shall take effect.

Regulations to take effect July 1, 1897.

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 31st day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six and of the Independence [SEAL.] of the United States the one hundred and twenty-first.

GROVER CLEVELAND

By the President:

RICHARD OLNEY

Secretary of State.

[No. 19.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

February 22, 1897.

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

Preamble.
Vol. 26, p. 1103.

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 California, 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,
California.

Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested by section twenty-four of the afore-said 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 California, and within the boundaries particularly described as follows, to-wit:

Boundaries.

Beginning at the south-east corner of Township eight (8) South, Range eight (8) East, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, California; thence northerly along the range line to the north-east corner of said township; thence westerly along the township line to the south-west corner of Township seven (7) South, Range eight (8) East; thence northerly along the range line to the north-west corner of said township; thence westerly along the township line to the south-west corner of Township six (6) South, Range seven (7) East; thence northerly along the range line to the north-west corner of said township; thence westerly along the unsurveyed and surveyed township line to the south-west corner of Township five (5) South, Range six (6) East; thence northerly along the range line to the north-west corner of said township; thence westerly along the First (1st) Standard Parallel South, to the south-west corner of Township four (4) South, Range four (4) East; thence northerly along the range line to the north-west corner of said township; thence westerly along the unsurveyed and surveyed township line between Townships three (3) and four (4) South, to its intersection with the east boundary line of the “Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero”; thence southeasterly along the boundary line of said rancho and the boundary line of “Rancho San Jacinto Viejo” to the most southeasterly point of said last named rancho; thence westerly along the south boundary of said “Rancho San Jacinto Viejo” to the point of intersection by the section line between Sections fifteen (15) and sixteen (16), Township five (5) South, Range one (1) East; thence southerly along the section line to the south-west corner of Section thirty-four (34), Township six (6) South, Range one (1) East; thence easterly along the township line to the north-west corner of Township seven (7) South, Range two (2) East; thence southerly along the range line between Ranges one (1) and two (2) East, to the south-west corner of Township eight (8) South, Range two (2) East; thence along the Second (2nd) Standard Parallel South to the north-west corner of Township nine (9) South, Range two (2) East; thence southerly along the range line to the south-west corner of said township; thence easterly along the township line between Townships nine (9) and ten (10) South, to the south-east corner of Township nine (9) South, Range four (4) East; thence northerly along the range line to the north-east corner of said township; thence easterly along the Second (2nd) Standard Parallel South, to the north-west corner of Township nine (9) South, Range seven (7) East; thence southerly along the range line to the south-west corner of Section eighteen (18), said township; thence easterly along the section line to the south-east corner of Section thirteen (13), said township; thence southerly along the range line between Ranges seven (7) and eight (8) East, to the south-west corner of Township ten (10) South, Range eight (8) East; thence easterly along the township line to the south-east corner of said township; thence northerly along the range line between Ranges eight (8) and nine (9) East, to the north-east corner of Township nine (9) South, Range eight (8) East; thence westerly along the Second (2nd) Standard Parallel South,

to the south-east corner of Township eight (8) South, Range eight (8) East, the place of beginning.

Excepting from the force and effect of this proclamation all irrigation rights and lands lawfully acquired therefor and 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;

Irrigation rights and prior valid entries excepted.

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 22d day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-seven, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-first.

By the President:

RICHARD OLNEY

Secretary of State.

GROVER CLEVELAND

[No. 20.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

February 22, 1897.

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";

Preamble.
Vol. 26, p. 1103.

And whereas, the public lands in the State of Utah, 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 Utah, and within the boundaries particularly described as follows, to-wit:

Forest reservation, Utah.

Beginning at the north-west corner of Township one (1) South, Range seven (7) East, Salt Lake Meridian, Utah; thence easterly along the Base Line to the south-east corner of Township one (1) North, Range eight (8) East; thence northerly along the range line to the north-east corner of said township; thence easterly along the township line between Townships one (1) and two (2) North, to the south-east corner of Township two (2) North, Range thirteen (13) East; thence northerly along

Boundaries.

the range line to the north-east corner of said township; thence easterly along the surveyed and unsurveyed township line between Townships two (2) and three (3) North, to its point of intersection with the Green River; thence in a southeasterly direction along the middle of the channel of said river to the point for the unsurveyed range line between Ranges twenty-two (22) and twenty-three (23) East; thence southerly along the unsurveyed and surveyed range line between said ranges to the point for the south-east corner of Township two (2) South, Range twenty-two (22) East; thence westerly along the unsurveyed and surveyed township line between Townships two (2) and three (3) South, to the north-west corner of Township three (3) South, Range nineteen (19) East; thence southerly along the west boundary of said township to its intersection with the east boundary of the Uintah Indian Reservation; thence northwesterly along said Indian reservation boundary to the north-east corner of said reservation; thence southwesterly along the north boundary of said Indian reservation to the intersection therewith by the range line between Ranges six (6) and seven (7) East; thence northerly along said range line, surveyed and unsurveyed, to the north-west corner of Township one (1) South, Range seven (7) East, 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 22d day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-seven,
[SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-first.

GROVER CLEVELAND

By the President:

RICHARD OLNEY

Secretary of State.

[No. 21.]

February 22, 1897.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

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 Washington, 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 Washington, and within the boundaries particularly described as follows, to-wit:

Forest reservation,
Washington.

Beginning at the south-east corner of Township four (4) North, Range nine (9) East, Willamette Base and Meridian, Washington; thence northerly along the range line between Ranges nine (9) and ten (10) East, subject to the proper offset on the First (1st) Standard Parallel North, to the north-west corner of Township six (6) North, Range ten (10) East; thence easterly along the township line to the north-east corner of said township; thence northerly along the range line to the north-west corner of Township seven (7) North, Range eleven (11) East; thence easterly along the township line between Townships seven (7) and eight (8) North, to the north-east corner of Township seven (7) North, Range twelve (12) East; thence northerly along the surveyed and unsurveyed range line between Ranges twelve (12) and thirteen (13) East, subject to the proper offset on the Second (2nd) Standard Parallel North, to the north-west corner of Township eleven (11) North, Range thirteen (13) East; thence easterly along the surveyed and unsurveyed township line between Townships eleven (11) and twelve (12) North, to the south-west corner of Township twelve (12) North, Range fifteen (15) East; thence northerly along the surveyed and unsurveyed range line between Ranges fourteen (14) and fifteen (15) East, subject to the proper offsets on the Third (3rd) and Fourth (4th) Standard Parallels North, to the point for the north-east corner of Township eighteen (18) North, Range fourteen (14) East; thence westerly along the unsurveyed and surveyed township line between Townships eighteen (18) and nineteen (19) North, to the south-west corner of Township nineteen (19) North, Range seven (7) East; thence southerly along the surveyed and unsurveyed range line between Ranges six (6) and seven (7) East, subject to the proper offsets on the township line between Townships seventeen (17) and eighteen (18) North, and on the Fourth (4th), Third (3rd) and Second (2nd) Standard Parallels North, to the point for the north-east corner of Township five (5) North, Range six (6) East; thence westerly along the unsurveyed township line between Townships five (5) and six (6) North, to the south-east corner of Township six (6) North, Range four (4) East; thence southerly along the unsurveyed range line between Ranges four (4) and five (5) East, subject to the proper offset on the First (1st) Standard Parallel North, to the point for the south-west corner of Township four (4) North, Range five (5) East; thence easterly along the unsurveyed and surveyed township line between Townships three (3) and four (4) North, to the south-east corner of Township four (4) North, Range nine (9) East, the place of beginning.

Boundaries.

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;

Prior valid entries
excepted.

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 settlement.

Vol. 27, p. 1063.

To include the Pacific Forest Reserve.

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

Whereas, a portion of the land embraced within the limits above described was reserved by proclamation of February twentieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and designated as "The Pacific Forest Reserve";

And whereas, it appearing proper that the entire area herein described should be distinguished by the name of the most notable landmark within its boundaries, the title "The Pacific Forest Reserve" is hereby abolished, and the reservation established by this proclamation shall be known as The Mt. Rainier Forest Reserve.

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 22d day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-seven,
[SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-first.

GROVER CLEVELAND

By the President:
RICHARD OLNEY
Secretary of State.

[No. 22.]

February 22, 1897.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

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";

Forest reservation, California.

And whereas, the public lands in the State of California, 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;

Boundaries.

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 California, and within the boundaries particularly described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at the south-east corner of Township three (3) North, Range twenty-four (24) East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, California; thence northerly along the range line to the north-east corner of said township; thence westerly along the township line to the north-west corner of said township; thence northerly along the range line to the township line between Townships four (4) and five (5) North, Range twenty-three (23) East; thence easterly along the township line to the south-east corner of Township five (5) North, Range twenty-three (23) East; thence northerly along the range line to the north-east corner of said township; thence westerly along the First (1st) Standard Parallel North, to the south-west corner of Township six (6) North, Range twenty-two (22) East; thence northerly along the range line between Ranges

twenty-one (21) and twenty-two (22) East, to the north-east corner of Township seven (7) North, Range twenty-one (21) East; thence westerly along the township line to the north-west corner of said township; thence northerly along the range line to the north-east corner of Township eight (8) North, Range twenty (20) East; thence westerly along the surveyed and unsurveyed township line between Townships eight (8) and nine (9) North, to the north-west corner of Township eight (8) North, Range seventeen (17) East; thence southerly along the range line to the south-east corner of Township eight (8) North, Range sixteen (16) East; thence easterly along the unsurveyed township line to the point for the south-east corner of Township eight (8) North, Range seventeen (17) East; thence southerly along the unsurveyed and surveyed range line between Ranges seventeen (17) and eighteen (18) East, subject to the easterly offset on the First (1st) Standard Parallel North, to the south-east corner of Township four (4) North, Range seventeen (17) East; thence easterly along the township line to the north-east corner of Township three (3) North, Range eighteen (18) East; thence southerly along the range line to the south-east corner of said township; thence easterly along the township line between Townships two (2) and three (3) North, to the south-east corner of Township three (3) North, Range twenty-four (24) East, the place of beginning.

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;

Prior valid entries excepted.

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 22d day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-seven, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-first.

GROVER CLEVELAND

By the President:

RICHARD OLNEY

Secretary of State.

[No. 23.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

February 22, 1897.

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

Preamble.
Vol. 26, p. 1103.

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 States of Idaho and Montana, 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,
Idaho and Montana.

Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested by section twenty-four of the afore-said 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 States of Idaho and Montana, and within the boundaries particularly described as follows, to-wit:

Boundaries.

Beginning at the north-east corner of Township thirty-six (36) North, Range five (5) East, Boise Meridian, Idaho; thence southerly along the surveyed and unsurveyed range line between Ranges five (5) and six (6) East, to the point of intersection with the Salmon River; thence in an easterly direction along the middle of the channel of said river to the point of intersection for the unsurveyed range line between Ranges eighteen (18) and nineteen (19) East; thence northerly along said unsurveyed range line to the point of intersection with the boundary line between the States of Idaho and Montana; thence in an easterly direction along said State boundary line to the point for the unsurveyed range line between Ranges nineteen (19) and twenty (20) West, Principal Meridian, Montana; thence northerly along said range line to the Base Line; thence westerly along said base line to the south-east corner of Township one (1) North, Range twenty (20) West; thence northerly along the range line to the north-east corner of said township; thence westerly along the surveyed and unsurveyed township line between Townships one (1) and two (2) North, to the point for the south-east corner of Township two (2) North, Range twenty-two (22) West; thence northerly along the unsurveyed range line between Ranges twenty-one (21) and twenty-two (22) West, allowing for the proper offsets on the First (1st) and Second (2nd) Standard Parallels North, to the point for the north-east corner of Township ten (10) North, Range twenty-two (22) West; thence westerly along the unsurveyed township line between Townships ten (10) and eleven (11) North, to the point of intersection with the boundary line between the States of Montana and Idaho; thence along said State boundary line to the point for the unsurveyed township line between Townships thirty-eight (38) and thirty-nine (39) North, Idaho; thence westerly along said township line to the point for the north-west corner of Township thirty-eight (38) North, Range ten (10) East; thence southerly along the unsurveyed range line between Ranges nine (9) and ten (10) East, to the point for the south-west corner of Township thirty-seven (37) North, Range ten (10) East; thence westerly along the unsurveyed Seventh (7th) Standard Parallel North, to the north-east corner of Township thirty-six (36) North, Range five (5) East, 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 22d day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-seven, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-first.

GROVER CLEVELAND

By the President:

RICHARD OLNEY

Secretary of State.

[No. 24.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

February 22, 1897.

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";

Preamble.
Vol. 28, p. 1103.

And whereas, the public lands in the State of Washington, 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 Washington, and within the boundaries particularly described as follows, to-wit:

Forest reservation,
Washington.

Beginning at the south-east corner of Township twenty-one (21) North, Range five (5) West, Willamette Base and Meridian, Washington; thence northerly along the surveyed and unsurveyed range line between Ranges four (4) and five (5) West, to the point for the north-east corner of Township twenty-three (23) North, Range five (5) West; thence easterly along the unsurveyed and surveyed township line to the point for the south-east corner of Township twenty-four (24) North, Range four (4) West; thence northerly along the unsurveyed range line to the point for the north-east corner of said township; thence easterly along the unsurveyed and surveyed Sixth (6th) Standard Parallel North, to the south-east corner of Township twenty-five (25) North, Range three (3) West; thence northerly along the surveyed and unsurveyed range line between Ranges two (2) and three (3) West, to the north-east corner of Township twenty-nine (29) North, Range three (3) West; thence westerly along the surveyed and unsurveyed Seventh (7th) Standard Parallel North, to the point for the south-east corner of Township thirty (30) North, Range nine (9) West; thence northerly along the unsurveyed and surveyed range line to the north-east corner of said township; thence westerly along the township line between Townships thirty (30) and thirty-one (31) North, to the north-east corner of Township thirty (30) North, Range fourteen (14) West; thence northerly along the range line to its intersection with the shore of the Strait of Juan de Fuca; thence

Boundaries.

Prior valid entries
excepted.

Reserved from set-
tlement.

Preamble.
Vol. 26, p. 1103.

Forest reservation,
South Dakota.

northwesterly along said shore line to the east boundary of the Makah Indian Reservation; thence southerly along the east boundary to the southeast corner of said reservation and westerly along the south boundary thereof to the high-water-mark on the Pacific Coast; thence southerly along said coast line to the north boundary of the Quinalt Indian Reservation; thence southeasterly along the north boundary to the eastern point of said reservation and southwesterly along the south boundary thereof to the point of intersection with the Fifth (5th) Standard Parallel North; thence easterly along said parallel to the southeast corner of Township twenty-one (21) North, Range five (5) West, the place of beginning.

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.

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 22d day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-seven, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-first.

GROVER CLEVELAND

By the President:

RICHARD OLNEY

Secretary of State.

[No. 25.]

February 22, 1897.

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";

And whereas, the public lands in the State of South Dakota, 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 South Dakota, and within the boundaries particularly described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at the north-west corner of Township one (1) South, Range seven (7) East, Black Hills Meridian, South Dakota; thence westerly along the Black Hills Base Line to the south-west corner of Township one (1) North, Range six (6) East; thence northerly along the range line between Ranges five (5) and six (6) East, to the north-west corner of Township two (2) North, Range six (6) East; thence westerly along the unsurveyed township line between Townships two (2) and three (3) North, to the point of intersection with the boundary line between the States of South Dakota and Wyoming; thence southerly along said State boundary line to the point of intersection by the township line between Townships six (6) and seven (7) South, Black Hills Base Line; thence easterly along said township line to the south-west corner of Township six (6) South, Range four (4) East; thence northerly along the range line to the north-west corner of said township; thence easterly along the township line between Townships five (5) and six (6) South, to the south-west corner of Township five (5) South, Range six (6) East; thence northerly along the range line to the north-west corner of said township; thence easterly along the First (1st) Standard Parallel South, to the southwest corner of Township four (4) South, Range seven (7) East; thence northerly along the range line between Ranges six (6) and seven (7) East, to the north-west corner of Township one (1) South, Range seven (7) East, the place of beginning.

Boundaries.

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;

Prior valid entries excepted.

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 22d day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-seven, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-first.

By the President:

RICHARD OLNEY

Secretary of State.

GROVER CLEVELAND

[No. 26.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

February 22, 1897.

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

Preamble.
Vol. 26. p. 1103.

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 States of Idaho and Washington, 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,
Idaho and Washing-
ton.

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 that tract of land situate in the States of Idaho and Washington, embraced within the following boundaries, to-wit:

Boundaries.

Bounded on the east by the summit of the ridges dividing the waters tributary to the Kootenai River and Priest Lake and River; on the west by the summit of the ridges dividing the waters tributary to the Pend d'Oreille River or Clarke's Fork of the Columbia River and Priest Lake and River; on the north by the international boundary line between the States of Idaho and Washington and the British possessions, connecting the east and west boundaries above described; on the south by the township line between Townships fifty-six (56) and fifty-seven (57) north of the Base Line, Idaho, projected to connect the east and west boundaries above described.

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 22d day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-seven,
[SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-first.

GROVER CLEVELAND

By the President:

RICHARD OLNEY

Secretary of State.

[No. 27.]

February 22, 1897.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

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 Washington, 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 Washington, and within the boundaries particularly described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at the point for the south-west corner of Township twenty-nine (29) North, Range eight (8) East, Willamette Meridian, Washington; 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 thirty-two (32) North, Range eight (8) East; thence easterly along the unsurveyed Eighth (8th) Standard Parallel North, to the point for the south-west corner of Township thirty-three (33) North, Range twelve (12) East; thence northerly along the unsurveyed range line between Ranges eleven (11) and twelve (12) East, to the point for the north-west corner of Township thirty-six (36) North, Range twelve (12) East; thence westerly along the unsurveyed Ninth (9th) Standard Parallel North, to the point for the south-west corner of Township thirty-seven (37) North, Range seven (7) East; thence northerly along the unsurveyed range line between Ranges six (6) and seven (7) East, to its point of intersection with the international boundary line between the State of Washington and the British possessions; thence easterly along said international boundary line to the point for the unsurveyed range line between Ranges twenty-two (22) and twenty-three (23) East; thence southerly along said unsurveyed range line, subject to the proper easterly or westerly offsets on the Ninth (9th) and Eighth (8th) Standard Parallels North, to the point for the south-east corner of Township twenty-nine (29) North, Range twenty-two (22) East; thence westerly along the unsurveyed and surveyed Seventh (7th) Standard Parallel North, to the point for the south-west corner of Township twenty-nine (29) North, Range (8) East, the place of beginning.

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.

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 22d day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-seven, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-first.

GROVER CLEVELAND

By the President:

RICHARD OLNEY

Secretary of State.

Forest reservation, Washington.

Boundaries.

Prior valid entries excepted.

Reserved from settlement.

[No. 28.]

February 22, 1897.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

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 Wyoming, 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,
Wyoming.

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 Wyoming, and within the boundaries particularly described as follows, to-wit:

Boundaries.

Beginning at the south-east corner of Township forty-three (43) North, Range one hundred and ten (110) West, Sixth (6th) Principal Meridian, Wyoming; thence northerly along the surveyed and unsurveyed range line between Ranges one hundred and nine (109) and one hundred and ten (110) West, to the point of intersection with the south boundary of the Yellowstone National Park Timber Land Reserve as established by proclamation of September tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one; thence westerly along said boundary to its intersection with the boundary line between the States of Wyoming and Idaho; thence southerly along said State boundary line to the point for the unsurveyed township line between Townships forty-two (42) and forty-three (43) North; thence easterly along the unsurveyed and surveyed township line between Townships forty-two (42) and forty-three (43) North, to the south-east corner of Township forty-three (43) North, Range one hundred and ten (110) West, 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 22d day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-seven, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-first.

GROVER CLEVELAND

By the President:

RICHARD OLNEY

Secretary of State.

[No. 29.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

February 22, 1897.

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";

Preamble.
Vol. 26, p. 1103.

And whereas, the public lands in the State of Montana, 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 Montana, and within the boundaries particularly described as follows, to-wit:

Forest reservation,
Montana.

Beginning at the point on the south boundary of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation where said boundary line is intersected by the range line between Ranges eight (8) and nine (9) West, Principal Meridian, Montana; thence southwesterly along the south boundary to the south-west corner of said reservation and northwesterly along the west boundary thereof, as defined and described in the Act of Congress approved June tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, entitled, "An Act Making appropriations for current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, and for other purposes", to the point where the unsurveyed range line between Ranges twelve (12) and thirteen (13) West, will intersect said boundary line; thence southerly along said unsurveyed range line to the point for the north-east corner of Township twenty-nine (29) North, Range thirteen (13) West; thence westerly along the unsurveyed township line to the point for the north-west corner of said township; thence southerly along the unsurveyed range line to the point for the south-west corner of Section eighteen (18), said township; thence westerly along the unsurveyed section line to the point for the north-west corner of Section nineteen (19), Township twenty-nine (29) North, Range fourteen (14) West; thence southerly along the unsurveyed range line to the point for the south-west corner of said Township twenty-nine (29) North, Range fourteen (14) West; thence westerly along the unsurveyed Seventh (7th) Standard Parallel North, to the point for the south-east corner of Township twenty-nine (29) North, Range seventeen (17) West; thence northerly along the unsurveyed range line to the point for the north-east corner of said township; thence westerly along the unsurveyed township line to the point for the north-west corner of Section three (3), said township; thence northerly along the unsurveyed section line to the point for the north-east corner of Section four (4), Township thirty (30) North, Range seventeen (17) West; thence westerly along the unsurveyed township line to the point for the north-west corner of Section three (3), Township thirty (30) North, Range nineteen (19) West; thence southerly along the unsurveyed and surveyed section line, subject to the proper offset on the Seventh (7th) Standard Parallel North, to the south-east corner of Section twenty-one (21), Township twenty-eight (28) North, Range nineteen (19) West; thence easterly along the unsurveyed section line to the point for the south-east corner

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Ante, p. 354.

of Section twenty-four (24), said township; thence southerly along the unsurveyed and surveyed range line to the south-east corner of Township twenty-seven (27) North, Range nineteen (19) West; thence easterly along the surveyed and unsurveyed township line to the point for the north-west corner of Section three (3), Township twenty-six (26) North, Range eighteen (18) West; thence southerly along the unsurveyed section line to the point for the south-west corner of Section thirty-four (34), said township; thence westerly along the unsurveyed and surveyed township line to its intersection with the east shore of Flathead Lake; thence southerly along the shore of said lake to the north boundary of the Flathead Indian Reservation; thence easterly along the north boundary to the north-east corner of said reservation and southerly along the east boundary thereof to the point where said boundary line will be intersected by the unsurveyed Fourth (4th) Standard Parallel North; thence easterly along said unsurveyed parallel to the point for the south-east corner of Township seventeen (17) North, Range seven (7) West; thence northerly along the unsurveyed range line to the point for the north-east corner of said township; thence westerly along the unsurveyed township line to the point for the north-west corner of said township; thence northerly along the unsurveyed range line to the point for the north-east corner of Township eighteen (18) North, Range eight (8) West; thence westerly along the unsurveyed township line to the point for the south-east corner of Township nineteen (19) North, Range nine (9) West; thence northerly along the unsurveyed and surveyed range line between Ranges eight (8) and nine (9) West, subject to the proper offsets on the Fifth (5th), Sixth (6th) and Seventh (7th) Standard Parallels North, to the point of intersection with the south boundary of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, 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.

Rights of Blackfeet
Reservation Indians
protected.

The rights and privileges reserved to the Indians of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation by Article I of the agreement set forth in, and accepted, ratified, and confirmed by the Act of Congress approved June tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, hereinbefore referred to, respecting that portion of their Reservation relinquished to the United States by said Article I, shall be in no way infringed or modified by reason of the fact that a part of the area so relinquished is embraced within the limits of the boundaries herein described and set apart as a forest reservation; nor shall the right of occupation, location, and purchase of said relinquished lands under the provisions of the mineral-land laws, accorded by said Act of Congress, be abridged.

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 22d day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-seven, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-first.

GROVER CLEVELAND

By the President:

RICHARD OLNEY

Secretary of State.

[No. 30.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

February 22, 1897.

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";

Preamble.
Vol. 26, p. 1103.

And whereas, the public lands in the State of Wyoming, 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 Wyoming, and within the boundaries particularly described as follows, to-wit:

Forest reservation,
Wyoming.

Beginning at the south-east corner of Township forty-eight (48) North, Range eighty-four (84) West, Sixth (6th) Principal Meridian, Wyoming; thence northerly along the range line to the north-east corner of said township; thence westerly along the Twelfth (12th) Standard Parallel North, to the south-east corner of Township forty-nine (49) North, Range eighty-four (84) West; thence northerly along the range line to the north-east corner of Section thirteen (13), Township fifty (50) North, Range eighty-four (84) West; thence westerly along the section line to the north-east corner of Section seventeen (17), said township; thence northerly along the section line to the south-east corner of Section twenty-nine (29), Township fifty-one (51) North, Range eighty-four (84) West; thence easterly along the section line to the south-east corner of Section twenty-six (26), said township; thence northerly along the section line to the north-east corner of Section two (2), Township fifty-two (52) North, Range eighty-four (84) West; thence westerly along the Thirteenth (13th) Standard Parallel North, to the south-east corner of Section thirty-five (35), Township fifty-three (53) North, Range eighty-four (84) West; thence northerly along the section line to the north-east corner of Section fourteen (14), said township; thence westerly along the section line to the north-east corner of Section fourteen (14), Township fifty-three (53) North, Range eighty-five (85) West; thence northerly along the section line to the north-east corner of Section two (2), said township; thence westerly along the township line to the north-east corner of Section two (2), Township fifty-three (53) North, Range eighty-six (86) West; thence northerly along the section line to the north-east corner of Section two (2), Township fifty-four (54) North, Range eighty-six (86) West; thence westerly along the township line to the south-east corner of Township fifty-five (55) North, Range eighty-seven (87) West; thence northerly along the range line to the north-east corner of said township; thence westerly along the township line to the north-west corner of said township; thence southerly along the range line to the south-west corner of said township; thence westerly along the township line to the north-west corner of Township fifty-four (54) North, Range eighty-eight (88) West; thence northerly along the range line between Ranges eighty-eight (88) and eighty-nine (89) West, to the north-west corner of Township fifty-six (56) North, Range eighty-eight (88) West; thence westerly along

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the Fourteenth (14th) Standard Parallel North, to the south-west corner of Township fifty-seven (57) North, Range eighty-eight (88) West; thence northerly along the range line between Ranges eighty-eight (88) and eighty-nine (89) West, to the point of intersection with the boundary line between the States of Wyoming and Montana; thence westerly along said State boundary line to the point for the unsurveyed range line between Ranges ninety-two (92) and ninety-three (93) West; thence southerly along said unsurveyed range line to the Fourteenth (14th) Standard Parallel North; thence easterly along said standard parallel to the north-east corner of Township fifty-six (56) North, Range ninety-three (93) West; thence southerly along the range line between Ranges ninety-two (92) and ninety-three (93) West, to the north-west corner of Township fifty-four (54) North, Range ninety-two (92) West; thence easterly along the township line to the north-east corner of said township; thence southerly along the range line to the south-east corner of said township; thence easterly along the township line to the north-east corner of Township fifty-three (53) North, Range ninety-one (91) West; thence southerly along the range line to the south-east corner of said township; thence easterly along the Thirteenth (13th) Standard Parallel North, to the north-west corner of Township fifty-two (52) North, Range eighty-eight (88) West; thence southerly along the range line between Ranges eighty-eight (88) and eighty-nine (89) West, to the south-west corner of Township fifty-one (51) North, Range eighty-eight (88) West; thence easterly along the township line to the south-east corner of said township; thence southerly along the range line between Ranges eighty-seven (87) and eighty-eight (88) West, to the south-west corner of Township forty-nine (49) North, Range eighty-seven (87) West; thence easterly along the Twelfth (12th) Standard Parallel North, to the north-west corner of Township forty-eight (48) North, Range eighty-seven (87) West; thence southerly along the range line to the south-west corner of said township; thence easterly along the township line between Townships forty-seven (47) and forty-eight (48) North, to the south-east corner of Township forty-eight (48) North, Range eighty-four (84) West, 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.

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 22d day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-
[SEAL.] seven, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-first.

GROVER CLEVELAND

By the President:

RICHARD OLNEY

Secretary of State.

Reserved from set-
tlement.

[No. 31.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

February 22, 1897.

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";

Preamble.
Vol. 26, p. 1103.

And whereas, the public lands in the State of Montana, 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 Montana, and within the boundaries particularly described as follows, to-wit:

Forest reservation
Montana.

Beginning at the south-west corner of Township thirty-three (33) North, Range twenty-five (25) West, Principal Meridian, Montana; thence easterly along the surveyed and unsurveyed Eighth (8th) Standard Parallel North, to the north-east corner of Township thirty-two (32) North, Range twenty-two (22) West; thence southerly along the range line between Ranges twenty-one (21) and twenty-two (22) West, to the south-east corner of Section thirteen (13) of said Township thirty-two (32) North, Range twenty-two (22) West; thence easterly along the unsurveyed section line to the point for the south-east corner of Section thirteen (13), Township thirty-two (32) North, Range eighteen (18) West; thence southerly along the unsurveyed range line between Ranges seventeen (17) and eighteen (18) West, to the north-west corner of Township thirty-one (31) North, Range seventeen (17) West; thence easterly along the township line between Townships thirty-one (31) and thirty-two (32) North, to the north-west corner of Section two (2), Township thirty-one (31) North, Range seventeen (17) West; thence along the section lines, southerly to the south-west corner of Section twenty-three (23), and easterly to the north-east corner of Section twenty-five (25), said township; thence southerly along the range line between Ranges sixteen (16) and seventeen (17) West, to the south-east corner of said Township thirty-one (31) North, Range seventeen (17) West; thence easterly along the unsurveyed township line between Townships thirty (30) and thirty-one (31) North, to the point for the south-east corner of Township thirty-one (31) North, Range sixteen (16) West; thence southerly along the unsurveyed range line between Ranges fifteen (15) and sixteen (16) West, to the point for the south-west corner of Township thirty (30) North, Range fifteen (15) West; thence easterly along the unsurveyed township line between Townships twenty-nine (29) and thirty (30) North, to the point for the south-east corner of said Township thirty (30) North; thence northerly along the unsurveyed range line between Ranges fourteen (14) and fifteen (15) West, to the point for the south-east corner of Section thirteen (13), said Township thirty (30) North, Range fifteen (15) West; thence along the unsurveyed section lines, easterly to the point for the south-east corner of Section sixteen (16), and northerly to the point for the north-east corner of Section four (4), Township thirty (30) North, Range fourteen (14) West; thence easterly along the unsurveyed township line between

Boundaries.

Ante, p. 354.

Townships thirty (30) and thirty-one (31) North, to the point for the south-east corner of Township thirty-one (31) North, Range fourteen (14) West; thence northerly along the unsurveyed range line between Ranges thirteen (13) and fourteen (14) West, to the point where it will intersect the west boundary of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, as said boundary is defined and described in the Act of Congress approved June tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, entitled, "An Act Making appropriations for current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, and for other purposes"; thence northwesterly along the boundary of said Indian Reservation to its point of intersection with the international boundary line between the State of Montana and the British possessions; thence westerly along said international boundary line to the point for the unsurveyed range line between Ranges twenty-five (25) and twenty-six (26) West; thence southerly along the unsurveyed range line between Ranges twenty-five (25) and twenty-six (26) West, to the Ninth (9th) Standard Parallel North; thence easterly along said parallel to the north-east corner of Township thirty-six (36) North, Range twenty-six (26) West; thence southerly along the range line between Ranges twenty-five (25) and twenty-six (26) West, to the south-west corner of Township thirty-three (33) North, Range twenty-five (25) West, 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 settlement.

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

Rights of Indians on Blackfeet Reservation protected.

The rights and privileges reserved to the Indians of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation by Article I of the agreement set forth in, and accepted, ratified, and confirmed by, the Act of Congress approved June tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, hereinbefore referred to, respecting that portion of their Reservation relinquished to the United States by said Article I, shall be in no way infringed or modified by reason of the fact that a part of the area so relinquished is embraced within the limits of the boundaries herein described and set apart as a forest reservation; nor shall the right of occupation, location, and purchase of said relinquished lands under the provisions of the mineral-land laws, accorded by said Act of Congress, be abridged.

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 22d day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-seven, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-first.

GROVER CLEVELAND

By the President:

RICHARD OLNEY

Secretary of State.

[No. 32.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

February 24, 1897.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas public interests require that the Senate should be convened at twelve o'clock on the fourth day of March next, to receive such communications as may be made by the Executive. Senate to convene
March 4, 1897.

Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene at the capitol in the City of Washington, on the fourth day of March next, at twelve o'clock noon, of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the United States, at Washington the twenty-fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven and of the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and twenty-first.

GROVER CLEVELAND

By the President:

RICHARD OLNEY

Secretary of State.

