
PROCLAMATIONS

BY THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

(1763)

PROCLAMATIONS.

[No. 1.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

March 6, 1897.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas public interests require that the Congress of the United States should be convened in extra session at twelve o'clock on the fifteenth day of March, 1897, to receive such communication as may be made by the Executive:

Congress to convene
March 15, 1897.

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the Congress of the United States to convene in extra session at the Capitol in the City of Washington on the fifteenth day of March, 1897, at twelve o'clock, noon, of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as members thereof, are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States at Washington the 6th day of March 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.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY

By the President

JOHN SHERMAN

Secretary of State

[No. 2.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

June 25, 1897.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the inhabitants of the town of Nogales, which is situated within the Territory of Arizona, contiguous to the domain of the Republic of Mexico, are desirous of making entry as a townsite of the lands included within the limits of said incorporated town, under sections 2387, 2388 and 2389 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; and

Preamble.

R. S. secs. 2387, 2388,
and 2389, p. 437.

Whereas it is necessary for the public welfare that a strip of land within said town, lying along the Mexican border, be reserved from the operation of the public land laws, and be kept free from obstruction, as a protection against the smuggling of goods between the United States and the Republic of Mexico;

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, do declare and proclaim that there is hereby reserved from entry or settlement and set apart as a public reservation that certain strip, tract

Public reservation,
Nogales, Arizona.

or parcel of land, belonging to the public domain of the United States, that lies within the Territory of Arizona, and is described as follows, to wit:

Boundaries.

Beginning at iron monument numbered one hundred and twenty-two (No. 122) on the International boundary line between the United States and Mexico; thence running west along said International boundary line one (1) mile; thence running north sixty (60) feet; thence running east on a line parallel to said International boundary line two (2) miles; thence running south sixty (60) feet to said international boundary line; thence running west along said International boundary line one (1) mile, to the place of beginning.

Provisos.
Rights of way not affected.

Provided that rights of way of railroads and other highways existing under present laws shall not be affected hereby; and

May be used for public highway, etc.

Provided further that the said strip, tract or parcel of land, reserved as aforesaid, may be used for a public highway, but for no other purpose whatever, so long as the reservation of same under this proclamation shall continue in force.

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 June, 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.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY

By the President:

JOHN SHERMAN

Secretary of State.

[No. 3.]

October 29, 1897.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

Preamble.

In remembrance of God's goodness to us during the past year, which has been so abundant, "let us offer unto Him our thanksgiving and pay our vows unto the Most High." Under His watchful providence industry has prospered, the conditions of labor have been improved, the rewards of the husbandman have been increased and the comforts of our homes multiplied. His mighty hand has preserved peace and protected the Nation. Respect for law and order has been strengthened, love of free institutions cherished and all sections of our beloved country brought into closer bonds of fraternal regard and generous coöperation.

For these great benefits it is our duty to praise the Lord in a spirit of humility and gratitude and to offer up to Him our most earnest supplications. That we may acknowledge our obligation as a people to Him who has so graciously granted us the blessings of free government and material prosperity I, William McKinley, President of the United States, do hereby designate and set apart Thursday the twenty-fifth day of November for national Thanksgiving and Prayer, which all of the people are invited to observe with appropriate religious services in their respective places of worship. On this day of rejoicing and domestic reunion let our prayers ascend to the Giver of every good and perfect gift for the continuance of His love and favor to us, that our hearts may be filled with charity and good-will, and we may be ever worthy of His beneficent concern.

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

November 25, 1897,
set apart as a day of
national thanksgiving.

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

WILLIAM MCKINLEY

By the President:

JOHN SHERMAN

Secretary of State.

[No. 4.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

November 12, 1897.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, satisfactory proof has been given me that vessels of the United States in ballast which proceed to Mexico with the object of devoting themselves to pearl fishery and fishing on the Mexican coasts or for the purpose of receiving and carrying passengers and mail or of loading cattle, wood or any other Mexican product and which shall go directly to ports open to general commerce so that thence they may be despatched to their destination, and steam vessels of the United States are exempted from tonnage duties in Mexican ports;

Preamble.

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Act of Congress approved July 24, 1897, entitled "An Act to authorize the President to suspend discriminating duties imposed on foreign vessels and commerce", do hereby declare and proclaim that from and after the date of this, my proclamation, Mexican vessels in ballast which proceed to the United States with the object of fishing on the coast thereof or for the purpose of receiving and carrying passengers and mail or of loading cattle, wood or any other product of the United States and which shall go directly to ports open to general commerce so that thence they may be despatched to their destination, and Mexican steam vessels shall be exempted from the payment of the tonnage duties imposed by Section 4219 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Suspension of tonnage duties, Mexican vessels.
Ante, p. 214.

And this proclamation shall remain in force and effect until otherwise ordered by the President of the United States.

R. S., sec. 4219, p. 813.
Duration.

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

Done at the City of Washington this twelfth day of November, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety
[SEAL.] seven, and of the Independence of the United States one hundred and twenty second

WILLIAM MCKINLEY

By the President:

JOHN SHERMAN

Secretary of State.

[No. 5.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

March 2, 1898.

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

Preamble, vol. 26, p. 1103.
Post, p. 1776.

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 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, William McKinley, 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:

Boundaries.

Beginning at the north-west corner of fractional Township twelve (12) North, Range thirty (30) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, California; thence southerly along the range line to the south-west corner of said fractional township; thence westerly along the township line to the north-west corner of Section three (3), Township eleven (11) North, Range thirty-one (31) West; thence southerly along the section line to the south-west corner of Section twenty-two (22), said township; thence westerly along the section line to the north west corner of Section thirty (30), said township; thence southerly along the range line between Ranges thirty-one (31) and thirty-two (32) West, to the point of intersection with the northern boundary line of the rancho Sisquoc; thence in a general south-easterly direction along the boundaries of the ranchos Sisquoc, La Laguna, Cañada de los Pinos or College Rancho, Tequepis, San Marcos and Los Prietos y Najalayegua, to the range line between Ranges twenty-four (24) and twenty-five (25) West; thence southerly along said range line to the south-east corner of Township five (5) North, Range twenty-five (25) West; thence easterly along the surveyed and unsurveyed township line between Townships four (4) and (5) North, to the point of intersection with the western boundary line of the rancho Temascal; thence north-easterly along said boundary to the range line between Ranges seventeen (17) and eighteen (18) West; thence northerly along said range line to the north-east corner of Township five (5) North, Range eighteen (18) West; thence westerly along the First (1st) Standard Parallel North, to the south east corner of Township six (6) North, Range eighteen (18) West; thence northerly along the range line between Ranges seventeen (17) and eighteen (18) West, to the point of intersection with the southern boundary line of the rancho La Liebre; thence north-westerly along the boundaries of the ranchos La Liebre and Los Alamos y Agua Caliente to the township line between Townships eight (8) and nine (9) North; thence westerly along said township line, surveyed and unsurveyed, to the south-east corner of Township nine (9) North, Range twenty-seven (27) West; thence northerly along the range line between Ranges twenty-six (26) and twenty-seven (27) West, to the point of intersection with the southern boundary line of the rancho Cuyama; thence north-westerly along the boundaries of the ranchos Cuyama (two) to the Eighth (8th) Standard Parallel South; thence westerly along said parallel to the north-west corner of fractional Township twelve (12) North, Range thirty (30) West, the place of beginning.

Prior valid entries
excepted.

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;

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 2nd day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and ninety eight, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-second.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY

By the President:

JOHN SHERMAN

Secretary of State

[No. 6.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

April 22, 1898.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by a joint resolution passed by the Congress and approved April 20, 1898, and communicated to the Government of Spain, it was demanded that said Government at once relinquish its authority and Government in the Island of Cuba, and withdraw its land and Naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters; and the President of the United States was directed and empowered to use the entire land and Naval forces of the United States, and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several States to such extent as might be necessary to carry said resolution into effect; and

Preamble.
Ante, p. 738.

Whereas, in carrying into effect said resolution, the President of the United States deems it necessary to set on foot and maintain a blockade of the North coast of Cuba, including all ports on said coast between Cardenas and Bahia Honda and the port of Cienfuegos on the South coast of Cuba:

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, in order to enforce the said resolution, do hereby declare and proclaim that the United States of America have instituted, and will maintain a blockade of the North coast of Cuba, including ports on said coast between Cardenas and Bahia Honda and the port of Cienfuegos on the South coast of Cuba, aforesaid, in pursuance of the laws of the United States and the law of nations applicable to such cases. An efficient force will be posted so as to prevent the entrance and exit of vessels from the ports aforesaid. Any neutral vessel approaching any of said ports, or attempting to leave the same, without notice or knowledge of the establishment of such blockade, will be duly warned by the Commander of the blockading forces, who will endorse on her register the fact, and the date, of such warning, where such endorsement was made; and if the same vessel shall again attempt to enter any blockaded port, she will be captured and sent to the nearest convenient port for such proceedings against her and her cargo as prize, as may be deemed advisable.

Cuba:
Institution of blockade proclaimed.

Neutral vessels lying in any of said ports at the time of the establishment of such blockade will be allowed thirty days to issue therefrom.

Neutral vessels.

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 April, A. D. 1898,
and of the Independence of the United States, the one
[SEAL.] hundred and twenty-second.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY

By the President.

JOHN SHERMAN
Secretary of State

[No. 7.]

April 23, 1898.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.
Ante, p. 738.

Whereas a joint resolution of Congress was approved on the twentieth day of April, 1898, entitled "Joint Resolution For the recognition
"of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the
"Government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the
"Island of Cuba, and to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba
"and Cuban waters, and directing the President of the United States
"to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these
"resolutions into effect," and

Ante, p. 361.

Whereas, by an act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide for temporarily Increasing the Military Establishment of the United States
"in time of war and for other purposes," approved April 22, 1898; the
President is authorized, in order to raise a volunteer army, to issue his
proclamation calling for volunteers to serve in the Army of the United
States:

War with Spain.

Call for volunteers.

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States,
by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution and the laws,
and deeming sufficient occasion to exist, have thought fit to call forth
and hereby do call forth, volunteers to the aggregate number of 125,000,
in order to carry into effect the purpose of the said Resolution; the same
to be apportioned, as far as practicable, among the several States and
Territories and the District of Columbia, according to population, and
to serve for two years, unless sooner discharged. The details for this
object will be immediately communicated to the proper authorities
through the War Department.

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

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-third day of April,
A. D., 1898, and of the Independence of the United States
[SEAL.] the one hundred and twenty-second.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY

By the President:

JOHN SHERMAN
Secretary of State

[No. 8.]

April 26, 1898.

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

Preamble.
Ante, p. 364.

Whereas by an Act of Congress approved April 25, 1898, it is
declared that war exists and that war has existed since the 21st day
of April, A. D., 1898, including said day, between the United States of
America and the Kingdom of Spain; and

Whereas, it being desirable that such war should be conducted upon
principles in harmony with the present views of nations and sanctioned

by their recent practice, it has already been announced that the policy of this Government will be not to resort to privateering, but to adhere to the rules of the Declaration of Paris:

Now, Therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States of America by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution and the laws, do hereby declare and proclaim:

1. The neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war.

2. Neutral goods, not contraband of war, are not liable to confiscation under the enemy's flag.

3. Blockades in order to be binding must be effective.

4. Spanish merchant vessels, in any ports or places within the United States, shall be allowed till May 21, 1898, inclusive, for loading their cargoes and departing from such ports or places; and such Spanish merchant vessels, if met at sea, by any United States ship, shall be permitted to continue their voyage, if, on examination of their papers, it shall appear that their cargoes were taken on board before the expiration of the above term; Provided, that nothing herein contained shall apply to Spanish vessels having on board any officer in the military or naval service of the enemy, or any coal (except such as may be necessary for their voyage), or any other article prohibited or contraband of war, or any despatch of or to the Spanish Government.

5. Any Spanish merchant vessel which, prior to April 21, 1898, shall have sailed from any foreign port bound for any port or place in the United States, shall be permitted to enter such port or place, and to discharge her cargo, and afterward forthwith to depart without molestation; and any such vessel, if met at sea by any United States ship, shall be permitted to continue her voyage to any port not blockaded.

6. The right of search is to be exercised with strict regard for the rights of neutrals, and the voyages of mail steamers are not to be interfered with except on the clearest grounds of suspicion of a violation of law in respect of contraband or blockade.

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, on the twenty-sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-second.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY

By the President.

ALVEY A. ADEE

Acting Secretary of State.

[No. 9.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

May 10, 1898.

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 Territory of Arizona, within the limits hereinafter described, are in part covered with timber, and

War with Spain.
Adherence to certain principles proclaimed.

Neutral flag.

Neutral goods.

Blockades.

Spanish merchant vessels.
—departure from United States ports.

—arrival at.

Right of search.

Preamble.
Vol. 26, p. 1103.

it appears that the public good would be promoted by setting apart and reserving said lands as a public reservation;

Forest reservation,
Arizona.

Now, therefore, I, WILLIAM MCKINLEY, 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 Territory of Arizona, and within the boundaries particularly described as follows, to-wit:

Boundaries.

Beginning at the north-east corner of Section twelve (12), Township thirteen (13) North, Range three (3) West, Gila and Salt River Meridian, Arizona; thence southerly along the range line to the point for the south-east corner of Section twenty-five (25), said Township; thence westerly along the unsurveyed section line to the point for the south-west corner of Section twenty-eight (28), said Township; thence northerly along the unsurveyed section line to the point for the north-west corner of Section nine (9), said Township; thence easterly along the unsurveyed and surveyed section line to the north-east corner of Section twelve (12), said Township, 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 entrymen, 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 tenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-second.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY

By the President:

WILLIAM R. DAY

Secretary of State.

[No. 10.]

May 25, 1898.

War with Spain.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Ante, p. 364.

Whereas an Act of Congress was approved on the twenty-fifth day of April, 1898, entitled "An Act Declaring that war exists between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain," and

Ante, p. 361.

Whereas, by an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide for temporarily increasing the Military Establishment of the United States in time of war and for other purposes," approved April 22, 1898; the President is authorized, in order to raise a volunteer army, to issue his proclamation calling for volunteers to serve in the Army of the United States;

Now, Therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution and the laws,

Second call for vol-
unteers.

and deeming sufficient occasion to exist, have thought fit to call forth and hereby do call forth, volunteers to the aggregate number of 75,000 in addition to the volunteers called forth by my proclamation of the twenty-third of April, in the present year; the same to be apportioned, as far as practicable, among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia, according to population, and to serve for two years, unless sooner discharged. The proportion of each arm and the details of enlistment and organization will be made known through the War Department.

Ante, p. 29.

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

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-second.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY

By the President:

WILLIAM R. DAY,
Secretary of State.

[No. 11.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

May 27, 1898.

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, it is further provided by the Act of Congress, approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled, "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes", that "The President is hereby authorized at any time to modify any Executive order that has been or may hereafter be made establishing any forest reserve, and by such modification may reduce the area or change the boundary lines of such reserve, or may vacate altogether any order creating such reserve";

Ante, p. 34.

And whereas, the public lands in the Territory of New Mexico, 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, William McKinley, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested by the aforesaid Acts of Congress, do hereby make known and proclaim that the boundary lines of the Forest Reservation in the Territory of New Mexico, known as "The Pecos River Forest Reserve", created by proclamation of January eleventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, are hereby so changed and enlarged as to include all those certain tracts, pieces or parcels of land lying and being situate in the Territory of New Mexico, and within the boundaries particularly described as follows, to wit:

New Mexico, Pecos River Forest Reservation enlarged.

Vol. 27, p. 998.

Beginning at the south-west corner of Township seventeen (17) North, Range thirteen (13) East, New Mexico Principal Meridian, New Mexico; thence easterly along the Fourth (4th) Standard Parallel North, to its intersection with the west boundary line of the Las Vegas Grant;

Boundaries.

thence northerly along the west boundary lines of the Las Vegas and Mora Grants to the point of intersection with the south east boundary line of the Rancho del Rio Grande Grant; thence along the boundary line of said grant in a south-westerly direction to the most southerly point thereof; thence southerly to the line of the Santa Barbary Grant; thence south-easterly and southerly to the south-east corner thereof; thence westerly along the south boundary line of said grant to the south-west corner thereof, and continuing westerly to the east boundary line of the Las Trampas Grant; thence in a general southwesterly direction following the boundary lines of the Las Trampas, Las Truchas and San Fernando Santiago Grants to the point of intersection with the unsurveyed range line between Ranges ten (10) and eleven (11) East; thence southerly along the range line to the point for the south-west corner of Section eighteen (18), Fractional Township sixteen (16) North, Range eleven (11) East; thence easterly along the unsurveyed section line to the point for the southeast corner of Section thirteen (13), said township; thence northerly along the range line to the north-east corner of Township seventeen (17) North, Range eleven (11) East; thence easterly along the township line to the south-east corner of Township eighteen (18) North, Range twelve (12) East; thence southerly along the range line to the south-west corner of Township seventeen (17) North, Range thirteen (13) 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;

Compliance with law by settler.

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.

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

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

WILLIAM MCKINLEY

By the President:

J. B. MOORE,

Acting Secretary of State.

[No. 12.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PROCLAMATION.

May 30, 1898.
Commercial agreement with France.

Preamble.
Ante, p. 203.

Whereas, pursuant to section 3 of the Act of Congress approved July 24, 1897, entitled "An Act to provide revenue for the Government and to encourage the industries of the United States", the Governments of the United States and of the French Republic have in the spirit of amity, and with a desire to improve their commercial relations, entered into a Commercial Agreement in which reciprocal and equivalent concessions have been in the judgment of the President secured according to the provisions of said section, whereby the following articles of com-

merce, being the products and manufactures of the United States, are to be admitted into France on and after the first day of June 1898 at the minimum rate of duty, not exceeding the rates respectively appearing in the following table, namely:

	Francs per 100 kilogs.	Reduced duties on United States prod- ucts.
Canned meats.....	15	
Table fruits, fresh:		
Lemons, oranges, cedrats and their varieties not mentioned.....	5	
Mandarin oranges.....	10	
Common table grapes.....	8	
Apples and pears:		
For the table.....	2	
For cider and perry.....	1. 50	
Other fruits except hothouse grapes and fruits.....	3	
Fruits dried or pressed (excluding raisins):		
Apples and pears:		
For the table.....	10	
For cider and perry.....	4	
Prunes.....	10	
Other fruits.....	5	
Common woods, logs.....	0. 65	
Sawed or squared timber 80 mm. or more in thickness.....	1	
Squared or sawed lumber exceeding 35 mm. and less than 80 mm. in thickness.....	1. 25	
Wood sawed 35 mm. or less in thickness.....	1. 75	
Paving blocks.....	1. 75	
Staves.....	0. 75	
Hops.....	30.	
Apples and pears crushed, or cut and dried.....	1. 50	
Manufactured and prepared pork meats.....	50.	
Lard and its compounds.....	25.	

Therefore, in further execution of the provisions of said section it is hereby declared that on and after the first day of June 1898 and during the continuance in force of the Agreement aforesaid, and until otherwise declared, the imposition and collection of the duties heretofore imposed and collected upon the following named articles, the products of France, by virtue of said Act are hereby suspended, and in place thereof the duties shall be imposed and collected thereon according to the provisions of said section 3 as follows:

On argols, or crude tartar, or wine lees, crude, five per centum ad valorem.

On brandies, or other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, one dollar and seventy-five cents per proof gallon.

On paintings in oil or water colors, pastels, pen and ink drawings, and statuary, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

It is further declared that the rates of duty heretofore imposed and collected on still wines and vermouth, the product of France, under the provisions of the United States Tariff Act of 1897 are conditionally suspended, and in place thereof shall be imposed and collected on and after the first day of June next as follows, namely:

On still wines and vermouth, in casks, thirty-five cents per gallon; in bottles or jugs, per case of one dozen bottles or jugs containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, or twenty-four bottles or jugs containing each not more than one pint, one dollar and twenty-five cents per case, and any excess beyond these quantities found in such bottles or jugs shall be subject to a duty of four cents per pint or fractional part thereof, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed upon the bottles or jugs.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, William McKinley, President of the United States of America, have caused the above stated modifications of the customs duties of the respective countries to be made public for the information of the citizens of the United States of America.

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

Reduced duties on
French products.

Still wines and ver-
mouth.
Ante, p. 174.

Done at the City of Washington, this thirtieth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and twenty-second.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY

By the President:

WILLIAM R. DAY,
Secretary of State.

[No. 13.]

June 27, 1898.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.
Ante, p. 1769.

Whereas, for the reasons set forth in my Proclamation of April 22, 1898, a blockade of the ports on the northern coast of Cuba, from Cardenas to Bahia Honda, inclusive, and of the port of Cienfuegos, on the south coast of Cuba, was declared to have been instituted; and

Whereas, it has become desirable to extend the blockade to other Spanish ports:

Cuba.
Extension of blockade.

Now therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, do hereby declare and proclaim that, in addition to the blockade of the ports specified in my Proclamation of April 22, 1898, the United States of America has instituted and will maintain an effective blockade of all the ports on the south coast of Cuba, from Cape Frances to Cape Cruz, inclusive, and also of the port of San Juan, in the island of Porto Rico.

Neutral vessels.

Neutral vessels lying in any of the ports to which the blockade is by the present Proclamation extended, will be allowed thirty days to issue therefrom, with cargo.

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

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-seventh day of June, A. D., 1898, and of the Independence of the United States [SEAL.] the one hundred and twenty-second.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY

By the President:

J. B. MOORE,
Acting Secretary of State.

[No. 14.]

June 29, 1898.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble, vol. 26, p. 1109.

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";

Ante, p. 34.

And whereas, it is further provided by the Act of Congress, approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled, "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight,

and for other purposes", that "The President is hereby authorized at any time to modify any Executive order that has been or may hereafter be made establishing any forest reserve, and by such modification may reduce the area or change the boundary lines of such reserve, or may vacate altogether any order creating such reserve";

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;

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested by the aforesaid Acts of Congress, do hereby make known and proclaim that the boundary lines of the Forest Reservation in the State of California, known as "the Pine Mountain and Zaca Lake Forest Reserve", created by proclamation of March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, are hereby so changed and enlarged as to include 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:

California. Pine Mountain and Zaca Lake Forest Reserve enlarged.

Ante, p. 1767.

Beginning at the north-west corner of fractional Township twelve (12) North, Range thirty (30) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, California; thence southerly along the range line to the south-west corner of said fractional township; thence westerly along the township line to the north-west corner of Section three (3), Township eleven (11) North, Range thirty-one (31) West; thence southerly along the section line to the south-west corner of Section twenty-two (22), said township; thence westerly along the section line to the north-west corner of Section thirty (30), said township; thence southerly along the range line between Ranges thirty-one (31) and thirty-two (32) West, to the northern boundary of the rancho Sisquoc; thence in a general south-easterly direction along the boundaries of the ranchos Sisquoc, La Laguna, Cañada de los Pinos or College Rancho, Tequepis, San Marcos and Los Prietos y Najalayegua, to the range line between Ranges twenty-four (24) and twenty-five (25) West; thence southerly along said range line to the south-east corner of Township five (5) North, Range twenty-five (25) West; thence easterly along the township line between Townships four (4) and five (5) North, to the western boundary of the rancho Temascal; thence along the western, northern and eastern boundary of said rancho to its intersection with the northern boundary of the Rancho San Francisco; thence along the northern and eastern boundary of said rancho to its south-east corner and continuing southerly to the northern boundary of the Ex Mission de San Fernando Grant; thence along the northern boundary of said grant to its intersection with the range line between Ranges fourteen (14) and fifteen (15) West; thence northerly along said range line to the north-east corner of Section twenty-four (24), Township four (4) North, Range fifteen (15) West; thence easterly along the section line to the south-east corner of Section thirteen (13), Township four (4) North, Range thirteen (13) West; thence northerly along the range line to the south-west corner of Township (5) North, Range twelve (12) West; thence easterly along the township line to the south-east corner of said township; thence northerly along the range line to the north-east corner of Section twelve (12) of said township; thence westerly along the section line to the north-west corner of Section seven (7), said township; thence northerly along the range line to the First (1st) Standard Parallel North; thence westerly along the First (1st) Standard Parallel North to the south-east corner of Township six (6) North, Range thirteen (13) West; thence northerly along the range line to the north-east corner of Section thirteen (13), said township; thence westerly along the section line to the north-west corner of Section thirteen (13), Township six (6) North, Range fourteen (14) 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-west corner of Section four (4), said township; thence northerly along the section

Boundaries.

line to the north-east corner of Section five (5), Township seven (7) North, Range fourteen (14) West; thence westerly along the township line to the north-west corner of fractional Section one (1), Township seven (7) North, Range seventeen (17) West; thence northerly along the section line to the intersection with the southern boundary of the rancho La Liebre; thence north-westerly along the boundaries of the ranchos La Liebre and Los Alamos y Agua Caliente to the township line between Townships eight (8) and nine (9) North; thence westerly along said township line to the south-east corner of Township nine (9) North, Range twenty-two (22) West; thence northerly along the township line to the north-east corner of said township; thence westerly along the township line to the intersection with the southern boundary of the rancho Cuyama; thence westerly and north-westerly along the southern boundaries of the ranchos Cuyama to the Eighth (8th) Standard Parallel South; thence westerly along said parallel to the north-west corner of fractional Township twelve (12) North, Range thirty (30) West, the place of beginning.

Prior valid entries,
irrigation lands, etc.,
excepted.

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;

Compliance with
law by settler.

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

Reserved from set-
tlement.

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

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

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

WILLIAM MCKINLEY

By the President:

J. B. MOORE,

Acting Secretary of State.

[No. 15.]

July 19, 1898.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas satisfactory proof has been given to me that no tonnage or light-house dues or any equivalent tax or taxes whatever are imposed upon vessels of the United States in the port of Copenhagen, in the Kingdom of Denmark;

Suspension of ton-
nage dues on vessels
from Copenhagen.
Vol. 24, p. 81.
Vol. 25, p. 80.

Now, therefore, I, WILLIAM MCKINLEY, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by Section eleven of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to abolish certain fees for official services to American vessels, and to amend the laws relating to shipping commissioners, seamen and owners of vessels, and for other purposes," approved June nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and in virtue of the further Act amendatory thereof, entitled

"An Act to amend the laws relating to navigation and for other purposes," approved April four, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, do hereby declare and proclaim that from and after the date of this, my Proclamation, shall be suspended the collection of the whole of the tonnage duty which is imposed by said section eleven of the Act approved June nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, upon vessels entered in the ports of the United States directly from the port of Copenhagen, in the Kingdom of Denmark.

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

Exceptions from suspension.

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

Duration.

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 19th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-third.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY

By the President:

WILLIAM R. DAY

Secretary of State.

[No. 16.]

A PROCLAMATION.

July 27, 1898.

Whereas, in the opening of the Cherokee Outlet, pursuant to section ten, of the Act of Congress, approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety three, the lands known as the Eastern, Middle and Western Saline Reserves, were excepted from settlement in view of three leases made by the Cherokee Nation prior to March third, eighteen hundred and ninety three, under authority of the Act of Congress, approved August seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-two;

Preamble.
Vol. 27, p. 642.

And whereas, it appears that said leases were never approved as provided by law;

Vol. 22, p. 349.

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested by section ten of said Act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, do hereby declare and make known that all the lands in said saline reserves, as described in a Proclamation dated August nineteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, are hereby restored to the public domain and will be disposed of under the laws of the United States relating to public lands in said Cherokee Outlet, subject to the policy of the Government in disposing of saline lands.

Cherokee Outlet.

Restoration to public domain of certain saline reserves.
Vol. 28, p. 1227.

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

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

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

By the President:

WILLIAM R. DAY,
Secretary of State.

[No. 17.]

August 12, 1898.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

War with Spain.
Preamble.
Ante p. 1742.

Whereas, by a protocol concluded and signed August 12th, 1898, by William R. Day, Secretary of State of the United States, and His Excellency Jules Cambon, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of France at Washington, respectively representing for this purpose the Government of the United States and the Government of Spain, the United States and Spain have formally agreed upon the terms on which negotiations for the establishment of peace between the two countries shall be undertaken; and

Whereas, it is in said protocol agreed that upon its conclusion and signature hostilities between the two countries shall be suspended, and that notice to that effect shall be given as soon as possible by each Government to the commanders of its military and naval forces:

Suspension of hostilities.

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, do, in accordance with the stipulations of the protocol, declare and proclaim on the part of the United States a suspension of hostilities, and do hereby command that orders be immediately given through the proper channels to the commanders of the military and naval forces of the United States to abstain from all acts inconsistent with this proclamation.

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

Done at the City of Washington, this 12th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and of the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and twenty-third.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

By the President:

WILLIAM R. DAY
Secretary of State.

[No. 18.]

August 17, 1898.

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 Territory of Arizona, 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 public reservations;

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, 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 Public Reservations all those certain tracts, pieces or parcels of land lying and being situate in the Territory of Arizona and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The even numbered sections in Townships twenty-five (25), twenty-four (24) and twenty-three (23) North, Ranges three (3) to nine (9) East, both inclusive; Townships twenty-two (22) and twenty-one (21) North, Ranges one (1) to nine (9) East, both inclusive; Townships twenty (20) and nineteen (19) North, Ranges (1) to ten (10) East, both inclusive; Townships eighteen (18) and seventeen (17) North, Ranges four (4) to eleven (11) East, both inclusive; Township sixteen (16) North, Ranges five (5) to eleven (11) East, both inclusive; Sections two (2), four (4), six (6), eight (8), ten (10), twelve (12), fourteen (14), sixteen (16) and eighteen (18), Township fifteen (15) North, Range six (6) East; Sections two (2), four (4), six (6), eight (8), ten (10), Twelve (12), fourteen (14), sixteen (16), eighteen (18), twenty (20), twenty-two (22) and twenty-four (24), Township fifteen (15) North, Range seven (7) East; Sections two (2), four (4), six (6), eight (8), ten (10), twelve (12), fourteen (14), sixteen (16), eighteen (18), twenty (20), twenty-two (22) and twenty-four (24), Township fifteen (15) North, Range eight (8) East; Sections two (2), four (4), six (6), eight (8), ten (10), twelve (12), fourteen (14), sixteen (16) and eighteen (18), Township fifteen North, Range nine (9) East; Sections two (2), four (4) and six (6), Township fifteen (15) North, Range ten (10) East; and Sections two (2), four (4) and six (6), Township fifteen (15) North, Range eleven (11) East.

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 tracts 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 seventeenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-third.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY

By the President:

J. B. MOORE,

Acting Secretary of State.

Forest reservation,
Arizona.

Boundaries.

Prior valid entries
excepted.

Reserved from set-
tlement.

[SEAL.]

[No. 19.]

August 17, 1898.

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 Territory of Arizona, 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,
Arizona.

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, 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 Territory of Arizona and within the boundaries particularly described as follows, to wit:

Boundaries.

Beginning at a point on the boundary line between Arizona and New Mexico where it is intersected by the north line of Township seven (7) North, Range thirty-one (31) East, Gila and Salt River Meridian, Arizona; thence westerly along the township line to the south-east corner of Township eight (8) North, Range twenty-seven (27) East; thence northerly to the north-east corner of said township; thence westerly along the Second (2nd) Standard Parallel North to the south-east corner of Township nine (9) North, Range twenty-six (26) East; thence northerly to the north-east corner of said township; thence westerly along the township line to the south-east corner of Township ten (10) North, Range twenty-two (22) East; thence northerly to the north-east corner of said township; thence westerly along the township line to the south-east corner of Township eleven (11) North, Range nineteen (19) East; thence northerly along the range line to its point of intersection with the forty miles limit of the grant to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company; thence westerly following the forty miles limit of said grant to its intersection with the range line between Ranges (5) and six (6) East, in Township fifteen (15) North; thence southerly to the south-west corner of said township; thence easterly along the township line to the north-west corner of Township fourteen (14) North, Range seven (7) East; thence southerly along the range line to the south-west corner of Township thirteen (13) North, Range seven (7) East; thence easterly along the Third (3rd) Standard Parallel North to the north-west corner of Township twelve (12) North, Range eight (8) East; thence southerly to the south-west corner of said township; thence easterly along the township line to the north-west corner of Township eleven (11) North, Range twelve (12) East; thence southerly to the south-west corner of said township; thence easterly to the north-west corner of the White Mountain Indian Reservation; thence in a general easterly, south-easterly and southerly direction along the northern and eastern boundaries of said reservation to its intersection with the Gila and Salt River Base Line; thence easterly along said Base Line to its intersection with the boundary line between Arizona and New Mexico; thence northerly along said boundary line to the point where it intersects the north line of Township seven (7) North, Range thirty-one (31) 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 seventeenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-third.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY

By the President:

J. B. MOORE,

Acting Secretary of State.

[No. 20.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

September 19, 1898.

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, it is further provided by the Act of Congress, approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled, "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes", that "The President is hereby authorized at any time to modify any Executive order that has been or may hereafter be made establishing any forest reserve, and by such modification may reduce the area or change the boundary lines of such reserve, or may vacate altogether any order creating such reserve";

Ante, p. 34.

And whereas, the public lands in the States of South Dakota and 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, William McKinley, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested by the aforesaid Acts of Congress, do hereby make known and proclaim that the boundary lines of the Forest Reservation in the State of South Dakota, known as "The Black Hills Forest Reserve", created by proclamation of February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, are hereby so changed and enlarged as to include all those certain tracts, pieces or

Forest Reservation, South Dakota and Wyoming.

Vol. 29, p. 902.

parcels of land lying and being situate in the States of South Dakota and Wyoming, and within the boundaries particularly described as follows, to wit:

Boundaries.

Beginning at the south-east corner of Township five (5) South, Range five (5) East, Black Hills Meridian, South Dakota; thence northerly to the north-east corner of said township; thence easterly to the south-east corner of Section thirty-three (33), Township four (4) South, Range six (6) East; thence northerly to the south-east corner of Section nine (9), said township; thence easterly to the south-east corner of Section twelve (12), said township; thence northerly along the range line to the north-east corner of Section thirteen (13), Township one (1) North, Range six (6) East; thence westerly to the north-west corner of said section; thence northerly to the north-east corner of Section two (2), said township; thence westerly to the north-west corner of said section; thence northerly to the north-east corner of Section twenty-two (22), Township two (2) North, Range six (6) East; thence westerly to the south-east corner of Section seventeen (17), said township; thence northerly to the north-east corner of said section; thence westerly to the north-west corner of said section; thence northerly to the south-east corner of Section thirty (30), Township three (3) North, Range six (6) East; thence easterly to the south-east corner of Section twenty-seven (27), said township; thence northerly to the north-east corner of Section twenty-two (22), said township; thence westerly to the north-west corner of said section; thence northerly to the north-east corner of Section sixteen (16), said township; thence westerly to the north-west corner of said section; thence northerly to the north-east corner of Section eight (8), said township; thence westerly to the north-west corner of said section; thence northerly to the north-east corner of Section nineteen (19), Township four (4) North, Range six (6) East; thence westerly to the north-west corner of said section; thence northerly to the north-east corner of Section twelve (12), Township four (4) North, Range five (5) East; thence westerly to the north-west corner of said section; thence northerly to the north-east corner of Section thirty-five (35), Township five (5) North, Range five (5) East; thence westerly to the north-west corner of said section; thence northerly to the north-east corner of Section twenty-seven (27), said township; thence westerly to the north-west corner of said section; thence northerly to the north-east corner of Section twenty-one (21) said township; thence westerly to the south-east corner of Section thirteen (13), Township five (5) North, Range four (4) East; thence northerly to the north-east corner of said section; thence westerly to the north-west corner of said section; thence northerly to the north-east corner of Section two (2), said township; thence westerly to north-west corner of Section four (4), said township; thence southerly to the south-west corner of said section; thence westerly to the south-east corner of Section two (2), Township five (5) North, Range three (3) East; thence northerly to the north-east corner of said section; thence westerly to the south-east corner of Section thirty-five (35), Township six (6) North, Range two (2) East; thence northerly to the north-east corner of Section twenty-six (26), said township; thence westerly to the south-east corner of Section twenty-four (24), Township six (6) North, Range one (1) East; thence northerly to the north-east corner of said section; thence westerly along the section line to its intersection with the boundary line between the States of South Dakota and Wyoming; thence southerly along said State boundary line to its intersection with the section line between Sections twenty-eight (28) and thirty-three (33), Township fifty-two (52) North, Range sixty (60) West, Sixth (6th) Principal Meridian, Wyoming; thence westerly to the north-west corner of Section thirty-six (36), Township fifty-two (52) North, Range sixty-one (61) West; thence southerly along the section line to its intersection with the Twelfth (12th) Standard Parallel North; thence easterly along said parallel to its intersection with the boundary line between the States of Wyoming and South Dakota; thence southerly along said State boundary line to its intersection with the section line between

Sections eighteen (18) and nineteen (19), Township three (3) South, Range one (1) East, Black Hills Meridian, South Dakota; thence easterly to the north-west corner of Section twenty-two (22), said township; thence southerly to the south-west corner of Section thirty-four (34), said township; thence easterly to the south-east corner of said township; thence southerly to the south-west corner of Section thirty (30), Township four (4) South, Range two (2) East; thence easterly to the south-east corner of Section twenty-seven (27), said township; thence southerly to the south-west corner of Section eleven (11), Township five (5) South, Range two (2) East; thence easterly to the north-west corner of Section eighteen (18), Township five (5) South, Range four (4) East; thence southerly to the south-west corner of said township; thence easterly to the south-east corner of Township five (5) South, Range five (5) East, the place of beginning; excepting and excluding from reservation all those certain tracts, pieces or parcels of land lying and being situate within the boundaries particularly described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at the north-east corner of Section twenty-four (24), Township five (5) North, Range three (3) East, Black Hills Meridian; thence westerly to the north-west corner of Section nineteen (19), said township; thence southerly to the north-west corner of Section thirty-one (31), said township; thence westerly to the north-west corner of Section thirty-six (36), Township five (5) North, Range two (2) East; thence southerly to the south-west corner of Section thirteen (13), Township four (4) North, Range two (2) East; thence easterly to the south-east corner of Section fifteen (15), Township four (4) North, Range three (3) East; thence northerly to the south-west corner of Section two (2), said township; thence easterly to the south-east corner of said section; thence northerly to the north-east corner of said section; thence easterly to the south-east corner of Township five (5) North, Range three (3) East; thence northerly to the north-east corner of Section twenty-four (24), said township, 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.

Prior valid entries
excepted.

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 set-
tlement.

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

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

WILLIAM MCKINLEY

By the President:

ALVEY A. ADEE

Acting Secretary of State.

[No. 21.]

October 28, 1898.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

'The approaching November brings to mind the custom of our ancestors, hallowed by time and rooted in our most sacred traditions, of giving thanks to Almighty God for all the blessings He has vouchsafed to us during the year.

Few years in our history have afforded such cause for thanksgiving as this. We have been blessed by abundant harvests, our trade and commerce have wonderfully increased, our public credit has been improved and strengthened, all sections of our common country have been brought together and knitted into closer bonds of national purpose and unity.

The skies have been for a time darkened by the cloud of war; but as we were compelled to take up the sword in the cause of humanity we are permitted to rejoice that the conflict has been of brief duration and the losses we have had to mourn, though grievous and important, have been so few, considering the great results accomplished, as to inspire us with gratitude and praise to the Lord of Hosts. We may laud and magnify His Holy Name that the cessation of hostilities came so soon as to spare both sides the countless sorrows and disasters that attend protracted war.

November 24, 1898,
set apart as a day of
national thanksgiving.

I do therefore invite all my fellow-citizens, as well those who may be at sea or sojourning in foreign lands as those at home, to set apart and observe Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of November, as a day of national thanksgiving, to come together in their several places of worship, for a service of praise and thanks to Almighty God for all the blessings of the year; for the mildness of the seasons and the fruitfulness of the soil, for the continued prosperity of the people, for the devotion and valor of our countrymen, for the glory of our victory and the hope of a righteous peace, and to pray that the Divine guidance which has brought us heretofore to safety and honor may be graciously continued in the years to come.

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

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-eighth day of October in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-
[SEAL.] eight and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-third.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY

By the President:

JOHN HAY

Secretary of State.

[No. 22.]

November 2, 1898.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.
Ante, p. 750.

Whereas, by joint resolution "to provide for annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States," approved July 7, 1898, the cession by the government of the Republic of Hawaii to the United States of America, of all rights of sovereignty of whatsoever kind in and over the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies, and the transfer to the United States of the absolute fee and ownership of all public, government or crown lands, public buildings, or edifices, ports, harbors,

military equipment, and all other public property of every kind and description belonging to the government of the Hawaiian Islands, was duly accepted, ratified, and confirmed, and the said Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies annexed as a part of the territory of the United States and made subject to the sovereign dominion thereof, and all and singular the property and rights hereinbefore mentioned vested in the United States of America; and

Whereas, it was further provided in said resolution that the existing laws of the United States relative to public lands shall not apply to such lands in the Hawaiian Islands, but the Congress of the United States shall enact special laws for their management and disposition; and

Whereas, it is deemed necessary in the public interests that certain lots and plats of land in the City of Honolulu be immediately reserved for naval purposes;

Now, therefore, I, WILLIAM MCKINLEY, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority in me vested, do hereby declare; proclaim, and make known that the following-described lots or plats of land be and the same are hereby reserved for naval purposes until such time as the Congress of the United States shall otherwise direct, to wit:

Hawaiian Islands.
Reservation of land
for naval purposes,
Honolulu.

1st. The water front lying between the Bishop Estate and the line of Richards Street including the site of prospective wharves, slips, and their approaches.

2nd. The blocks of land embracing lots No. 86 to 91, 100 to 131, including Mililani Street to the intersection of Halekauwali Street; and the Government water lots lying between the Bishop Estate and Punchbowl and Allen Streets.

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

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

WILLIAM MCKINLEY

By the President:

JOHN HAY

Secretary of State.

[No. 23.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

February 10, 1899.

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, WILLIAM MCKINLEY, 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

Forest reservation,
Utah.

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:

Boundaries.

Beginning at the north-east corner of Section twenty-four (24), Township twenty-four (24) South, Range two (2) East, Salt Lake Base and Meridian, Utah; thence southerly along the range line to the north-east corner of Section thirteen (13), Township twenty-five (25) South, Range two (2) East; thence easterly along the section line to the north-east corner of Section eighteen (18), Township twenty-five (25) South, Range three (3) East; thence southerly along the section line to the Fifth (5th) Standard Parallel South; thence westerly along said parallel to the north-east corner of Township twenty-six (26) South, Range two (2) East; thence southerly along the range line to the south-east corner of said township; thence westerly along the township line to the south-west corner of Section thirty-five (35), Township twenty-six (26) South, Range one (1) East; thence northerly along the section line to the Fifth (5th) Standard Parallel South; thence easterly along said parallel to the south-west corner of Township twenty-five (25) South, Range two (2) East; thence northerly along the range line to the north-west corner of Section nineteen (19), Township twenty-four (24) South, Range two (2) East; thence easterly along the section line to the north-east corner of Section twenty-four (24), said township, 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; *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 or settlement was made.

Proviso.
—qualification.

Reserved from settlement.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all persons not to 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 tenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-nine, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-third.

By the President:

JOHN HAY

Secretary of State.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY

[No. 24.]

February 10, 1899.

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 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 public reservations;

Forest reservation,
Montana.

Now, therefore, I, WILLIAM MCKINLEY, 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 are hereby reserved from entry or settlement and set apart as Public Reservations all those certain tracts, pieces or parcels of land lying and being situate in the State of Montana and particularly described as follows, to wit:

Sections fourteen (14), twenty-four (24), twenty-six (26) and thirty-six (36), Township three (3) South, Range five (5) East; Sections two (2), twelve (12), fourteen (14), twenty-four (24), twenty-six (26) and thirty-six (36), Township four (4) South, Range five (5) East; Sections two (2), twelve (12), fourteen (14) and twenty-four (24), Township five (5) South, Range five (5) East; Sections fourteen (14), sixteen (16), eighteen (18), twenty (20), twenty-two (22), twenty-four (24), twenty-six (26), twenty-eight (28), thirty (30), thirty-two (32), thirty-four (34) and thirty-six (36), Township three (3) South, Range six (6) East; Sections two (2), four (4), six (6), eight (8), ten (10), twelve (12), fourteen (14), sixteen (16), eighteen (18), twenty (20), twenty-two (22), twenty-four (24), twenty-six (26), twenty-eight (28), thirty (30), thirty-two (32), thirty-four (34) and thirty-six (36), Township four (4) South, Range six (6) East; Sections two (2), four (4), six (6), eight (8), ten (10), twelve (12), fourteen (14), sixteen (16), eighteen (18), twenty (20), twenty-two (22) and twenty-four (24), Township five (5) South, Range six (6) East; Sections eighteen (18) and thirty (30), Township three (3) South, Range seven (7) East; Sections six (6), eighteen (18), and thirty (30), Township four (4) South, Range seven (7) East; and Sections six (6) and eighteen (18), Township five (5) South, Range seven (7) East, Principal Meridian, Montana.

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; *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 or settlement was made.

Prior valid entries
excepted.

Proviso.
—qualification.

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

Reserved from set-
tlement.

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

Done at the City of Washington this tenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-nine, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-third.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY

By the President:

JOHN HAY

Secretary of State.

[SEAL.]

[No. 25.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas by a Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated the second day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, upon proof then appearing satisfactory that no tonnage or light-house dues or other equivalent tax or taxes were imposed upon American vessels entering the ports of the Island of Tobago, one of the British West India Islands, and that vessels belonging to the United States of America and their cargoes were not required in the ports of the said Island of Tobago to pay any fee or due of any kind or nature, or any import due higher than was payable by vessels from ports or places in the said Island of Tobago, or their cargoes, in the United States, the President did therefore declare and proclaim, from and after the date of his said proclamation of December second, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, the suspension of the collection of the whole of the duty of three cents per ton, not to exceed fifteen cents per ton per annum, imposed upon vessels entered in the ports of the United States from any of the ports of the Island of Tobago 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. 27, p. 995.

Vol. 24, p. 81.

And Whereas the President did further declare and proclaim in his proclamation of December second, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, 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 Island of Tobago 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 ports of the Island of Tobago higher and other than those imposed upon vessels from ports in the Island of Tobago, or their cargoes, entered in ports of the United States, so that said proclamation of December second, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, 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;

Tobago, British West Indies.

Now, Therefore, I, William McKinley, 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 the said proclamation of December second, eighteen hundred and ninety-one suspending the collection of the whole of the duty of three cents per ton, not to exceed fifteen 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 Island of Tobago; this revocation of said proclamation to take effect on and after the date of this my proclamation.

Revocation of suspension of port dues.

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 thirteenth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-third.

By the President:

JOHN HAY

Secretary of State.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY

[No. 26.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by a proclamation of the President of the United States, dated April seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-five upon proof then appearing satisfactory that upon vessels of the United States arriving at the Island of Trinidad, British West Indies, no due was imposed by the ton as tonnage or as light money and that no other equivalent tax on vessels of the United States was imposed at said Island by the British Government, the President did declare and proclaim from and after the date of his said proclamation of April seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, the suspension of the collection of the tonnage duties of three cents per ton, not to exceed fifteen cents per ton per annum, imposed upon vessels entered in ports of the United States from any of the ports of the Island of Trinidad by section 14 of the act of Congress approved June twenty-six, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, entitled "An act to remove certain burdens on the American merchant marine and encourage the American foreign carrying trade and for other purposes";

Preamble.

Vol. 23, p. 844.

Vol. 23, p. 57.

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 ports of the Island of Trinidad higher and other than those imposed upon vessels from ports in the Island of Trinidad or their cargoes entered in ports of the United States, so that said proclamation of April seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, in its operation and effect contravenes the meaning and intent of section 14 of the act of Congress approved June twenty-six, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, as amended 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.

Now, Therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the aforesaid section 14 of the act of Congress approved June twenty-six, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, as amended by the aforesaid section 11 of the act approved June nineteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, do hereby revoke the said proclamation of April seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, suspending the collection of the whole of the duty of three cents per ton, not to exceed fifteen cents per ton per annum (which is imposed by the aforesaid sections of said acts), upon vessels entered in the ports of the United States from any of the ports of the Island of Trinidad; this revocation of said proclamation to take effect on and after the date of this my proclamation.

Trinidad, British West Indies.

Revocation of suspension of tonnage dues.

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 thirteenth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-third.

[SEAL.]

WILLIAM MCKINLEY

By the President:

JOHN HAY

Secretary of State.

