

[No. 13.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

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

November 8, 1890.

Preamble.

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

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

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

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

BENJ. HARRISON.

By the President:

JAMES G. BLAINE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 14.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

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

November, 18, 1890.

Preamble.

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

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

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

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

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

Act in regard to collisions at sea to take effect December 15, 1890.

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

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

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

BENJ HARRISON

By the President:

JAMES G. BLAINE
Secretary of State.

[No. 15.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

December 24, 1890.

Preamble.

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World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Ill.

To open May 1, 1893, and close last Thursday in October, 1893.

Invitation to foreign nations.

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

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