

point where the same intersects the west line of the lands set apart as a reservation for the Pawnee Indians by act of Congress approved April tenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, being the range line between ranges four and five east of the Indian Meridian; thence south on said line to a point where the same intersects the middle of the main channel of the Cimarron River; thence, up said river, along the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point where the same intersects the range line between range one east and range one west, (being the Indian Meridian), which line forms the western boundary of the reservations set apart respectively for the Iowa and Kickapoo Indians, by Executive Orders, dated, respectively, August fifteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-three; thence, south along said range line or meridian to a point where the same intersects the right bank of the North Fork of the Canadian River; thence, up said river, along the right bank thereof, to a point where the same is intersected by the west line of the reservation occupied by the Citizen Band of Potawatomes, and the Absentee Shawnee Indians, set apart under the provisions of the treaty of February twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, between the United States and the Potawatome tribe of Indians, and referred to in the act of Congress approved May twenty-three, eighteen hundred and seventy-two; thence south along the said west line of the aforesaid reservation to a point where the same intersects the middle of the main channel of the Canadian River; thence, up the said river, along the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point opposite to the place of beginning; and thence north to the place of beginning, (saving and excepting one acre of land in square form in the northwest corner of section nine, in township sixteen north, range two west, of the Indian Meridian in Indian Territory, and also one acre of land in the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of section fifteen township sixteen north, range seven west, of the Indian Meridian in the Indian Territory; which last described two acres are hereby reserved for Government use and control), will, at and after the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, of the twenty-second day of April, next, and not before, be open for settlement, under the terms of, and subject to, all the conditions, limitations and restrictions contained in said Act of Congress, approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and the laws of the United States applicable thereto.

And it is hereby expressly declared and made known, that no other parts or portions of the lands embraced within the Indian Territory than those herein specifically described, and declared to be open to settlement at the time above named and fixed, are to be considered as open to settlement under this proclamation or the act of March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, aforesaid; and *Nothing* is hereby again expressly given, that no person entering upon and occupying said lands before said hour of twelve o'clock, noon, of the twenty-second day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, heretofore fixed, will ever be permitted to enter any of said lands or acquire any rights thereto; and that the provisions of the Act of Congress to the above effect.

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

Done at the City of Washington this Twenty-third day of March, eighth nine, and of the Independence of the United States [SEAL.] eighty nine, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirteenth.

By the President:  
JAMES G. BLAINE,  
Secretary of State.

By the President:  
BENJ. HARRISON.

Open April 22, 1889.  
No other lands in Indian Territory open.  
Nothing against entering before April 22, 1889.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

[No. 3.]

A PROCLAMATION.

April 4, 1889

A hundred years have passed since the Government which our forefathers founded was formally organized. At noon on the thirtieth day of April, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, in the city of New York, and in the presence of an assemblage of the heroic men whose patriotic devotion had led the Colonies to victory and independence, George Washington took the oath as Chief Magistrate of the new-born Republic. In all the churches of the city, by prayer for God's blessing on the Government and its first President, the centennial of this illustrious event in our history has been declared a general holiday by act of Congress, to the end that the people of the whole country may join in commemorative exercises appropriate to the day.

In order that the joy of the occasion may be associated with a deep thankfulness in the minds of the people for all our blessings in the past, and a devout supplication to God for their gracious continuance in the future, the representatives of the religious creeds, both Christian and Hebrew, have memorialized the Government to designate an hour for prayer and thanksgiving on that day.

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States of America, in response to this pious and reasonable request, do recommend that on Tuesday, April 30th, at the hour of nine o'clock in the morning, the people of the entire country repair to their respective places of Divine worship, to implore the favor of God that the blessings of liberty, prosperity and peace may abide with us as a people, and that His hand may lead us in the paths of righteousness and good deeds.

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

Done in the City of Washington this 4th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and eighty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirteenth.

By the President:  
JAMES G. BLAINE,  
Secretary of State.

By the President:  
BENJ. HARRISON.

Continental of In-  
auguration of the first  
President, April 30,  
1889, to be a public  
holiday.

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BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

[No. 4.]

A PROCLAMATION.

November 1, 1889

A highly favored People, mindful of their dependence on the bounty of Divine Providence, should seek fitting occasion to testify gratitude and ascribe praise to Him who is the author of their many blessings. It behooves us then to look back with thankful hearts over the past year and bless God for His infinite mercy in vouchsafing to our land enduring peace, to our people freedom from pestilence and famine, to our husbandmen abundant harvests, and to them that labor a recompense of their toil.

By the President:  
JAMES G. BLAINE,  
Secretary of State.

By the President:  
BENJ. HARRISON.

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-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirteenth.

By the President:  
 JAMES G. BLAINE,  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 2.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Whereas, pursuant to Section eight, of the act of Congress, approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, entitled "An Act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and for other purposes," certain articles of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and for other purposes," certain articles of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and for other purposes, and also granted and released to the United States all and every claim, estate, right of interest of any and every description in and to any and all land and territory whatever, except so much of the former domain of said Muscogee (or Creek) Nation as lies east of said line of division surveyed and established as aforesaid, and then used and occupied as the home of said Nation, and which articles of cession and agreement were duly accepted, ratified and confirmed by said Muscogee (or Creek) Nation of Indians by act of its council, approved on the thirty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and by the United States by act of Congress, approved March first, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and

March 23, 1889.  
 Proclamation  
 Vol. 23, p. 884.

Vol. 23, p. 1004.

Whereas, said release and conveyance, bearing date the sixteenth day of March, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, has been duly and fully executed, approved and delivered, and, Whereas, Section thirteen of the Act last aforesaid, relating to said lands, provides as follows:

"Sec. 13. That the lands acquired by the United States under said agreement shall be a part of the public domain, to be disposed of only as herein provided, and sections sixteen and thirty-six of each township, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, are hereby reserved for the use and benefit of the public schools, to be established within the limits of said lands under such conditions and regulations as may be hereafter enacted by Congress."

"That the lands acquired by conveyance from the Seminole Indians hereunder, except the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections shall be disposed of to actual settlers under the homestead laws only, except as herein otherwise provided (except that section two thousand three hundred and one of the Revised Statutes shall not apply); and provided further, That any person who having attempted to, but for any cause, failed to secure a title in fee to a homestead under existing law, or who made entry under what is known as the homestead provision of the homestead law, shall be qualified to make a homestead entry upon said lands: And provided further, That the rights of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors in the late civil war as defined and described in sections twenty-three hundred and four and twenty-three hundred and five of the Revised Statutes shall not be abridged: And provided further, That each person be permitted to enter more than one-quarter section thereof, but until said lands are opened for settlement by proclamation of the President, no person shall be permitted to enter upon and occupy the same, and no person violating this provision shall ever be permitted to enter any of said lands or acquire any right thereto."

"The Secretary of the Interior may, after said proclamation and not before, permit entry of said lands for town-sites, under sections twenty-three hundred and eighty-seven and twenty-three hundred and eighty-eight of the Revised Statutes, but no such entry shall embrace more than one-half section of land."

"That all the foregoing provisions with reference to lands to be acquired from the Seminole Indians, including the provisions pertaining to forfeiture shall apply to and regulate the disposal of the lands acquired from the Muscogee or Creek Indians by articles of cession and agreement made and concluded at the city of Washington, on the nineteenth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and eighty-nine."

Now therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, do hereby certify that the lands described in the foregoing provisions of the Act last aforesaid, approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, do hereby vest in me by virtue of the power in me vested by said Act of Congress, approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, that so much of the lands, as aforesaid, acquired from or conveyed by the Muscogee (or Creek) Nation of Indians, and from or by the Seminole Nation of Indians, respectively, as is contained within the following described boundaries, viz:

Boundaries

Creek lands declared open to settlement

Beginning at a point where the degree of longitude ninety-eight west from Greenwich, as surveyed in the years eighteen hundred and fifty-eight and eighty-one, intersects the Canadian River; thence, north along and with the said degree to a point where the same intersects the Cimarron River; thence, up said river, along the right bank thereof, to a point where the same is intersected by the south line of what is known as the Cherokee lands lying west of the Arkansas River or as the "Cherokee Outlet," said line being the north line of the lands ceded by the Muscogee (or Creek) Nation of Indians to the United States by the treaty of June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; thence, east along said line to a