

[No. 17.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, pursuant to section 3 of the Act of Congress approved October 1, 1890, entitled "An Act to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports, and for other purposes," the Secretary of State of the United States of America communicated to the Government of Nicaragua the action of the Congress of the United States of America, with a view to secure reciprocal trade, in declaring the articles enumerated in said section 3 to be exempt from duty upon their importation into the United States of America:

And whereas the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Nicaragua at Washington has communicated to the Secretary of State the fact that, in reciprocity for the admission into the United States of America free of all duty of the articles enumerated in section 3 of said Act, the Government of Nicaragua will, by due legal enactment, admit free of all duty from and after April 15, 1892, into all the ports of entry of Nicaragua, the articles or merchandise named in the following schedule, provided that the same be the product of the United States:

March 12, 1892.

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Commercial arrangement with Nicaragua.

SCHEDULE

Schedule.

of articles which the Republic of Nicaragua will admit free of all kind of duty.

Articles admitted into Nicaragua free of duty.

1. Animals, live.
2. Barley, Indian corn, wheat, oats, rye and rice.
3. Seeds of all kinds for agriculture and horticulture.
4. Live plants of all kinds.
5. Corn-meal.
6. Starch.
7. Beans, potatoes and all other vegetables, fresh or dried.
8. Fruits, fresh or dried.
9. Hay, bran and straw for forage.
10. Cotton-seed oil and all other products of said seed.
11. Tar, resin and turpentine.
12. Asphalt, crude or manufactured in blocks.
13. Quicksilver for mining purposes.
14. Coal, mineral or animal.
15. Fertilizers for land.
16. Lime and cement
17. Wood and lumber, in the rough, or prepared for building purposes.
18. Houses of wood or iron.
19. Marble, in the rough or dressed, for fountains, grave-stones and building purposes.
20. Tools and implements for agricultural and horticultural purposes.
21. Wagons, carts and hand-carts.
22. Iron and steel, in rails for railroads and other similar uses, and structural iron and steel for bridges and building purposes.
23. Wire, for fences, with or without barbs, clamps, posts, clips and other accessories, of wire not less than three lines in diameter.
24. Machinery of all kinds for agricultural purposes, arts and trades, and parts of such machinery.
25. Motors of steam or animal power.
26. Forgers, water pumps of metal, pump hose, sledge hammers, drills for mining purposes, iron piping with its keys and faucets, crucibles for melting metals, iron water tanks and lightning rods.

27. Roofs of galvanized iron, gutters, ridging, clamps and screws for the same.

28. Printing materials.

29. Books, pamphlets and other printed matter, and ruled paper for printed music, printing paper in sheets not less than 29 by 20 inches.

30. Geographical maps or charts, and celestial and terrestrial spheres or globes.

31. Surgical and mathematical instruments.

32. Stones and fire bricks for smelting furnaces.

33. Vessels and boats of all kinds, fitted together or in parts.

34. Gold and silver in bullion, bars or coin.

Usual packages or coverings.

It is understood that the packages or coverings in which the articles named in the foregoing schedule are imported shall be free of duty if they are usual and proper for the purpose.

And that the Government of Nicaragua has further stipulated that the laws and regulations, adopted to protect its revenue and prevent fraud in the declarations and proof that the articles named in the foregoing schedule are the product of the United States of America, shall impose no undue restrictions on the importer nor additional charges on the articles imported.

And whereas the Secretary of State has, by my direction, given assurance to the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Nicaragua at Washington that this action of the Government of Nicaragua in granting freedom of duties to the products of the United States of America on their importation into Nicaragua, is accepted as a due reciprocity for the action of Congress as set forth in Section 3 of said Act:

Reciprocal modification of Nicaraguan tariff laws.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States of America, have caused the above stated modifications of the tariff laws of Nicaragua 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.

Done at the City of Washington, this 12th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixteenth.

BENJ HARRISON

By the President:

WILLIAM F WHARTON

Acting Secretary of State.

[No. 18.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

March 15, 1892.

Preamble.
Vol. 26, p. 612.

Whereas in Section 3 of an Act passed by the Congress of the United States entitled "An Act to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports, and for other purposes" approved October 1, 1890, it was provided as follows:

"That with a view to secure reciprocal trade with countries producing the following articles, and for this purpose, on and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, whenever, and so often as the President shall be satisfied that the Government of any country producing and exporting sugars, molasses, coffee, tea, and hides, raw and uncured, or any of such articles, imposes duties or other exactions upon the agricultural or other products of the United States, which in view of the free introduction of such sugar, molasses, coffee,