

[No. 41.]

December 27, 1892.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

## A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.  
Vol. 28, p. 612.  
Ante. p. 996.

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 Salvador 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 Minister for Foreign Affairs for the Republic of Salvador has communicated to the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Salvador that the Congress of Salvador has by due legal enactment authorized the executive power to conclude a definitive commercial arrangement with the United States to supersede the existing provisional arrangement;

Commercial arrange-  
ment with Salvador.

And whereas, 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 Salvador will admit free of all duty from and after December 31, 1892, into all the established ports of entry of Salvador the articles or merchandise named in the following schedule, provided that the same is the manufacture or product of the United States.

Articles admitted  
into Salvador free of  
duty.

PRODUCTS AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED STATES TO BE ADMITTED INTO SALVADOR FREE OF CUSTOMS DUTIES, AND OF ALL CHARGES, WHETHER NATIONAL OR PROVINCIAL.

1. Cotton seed oil.
2. Live animals.
3. Tar, vegetable and mineral.
4. Wire, barbed, and staples for fences.
5. Apparatus for distilling liquors.
6. Plows, cultivators, hoes, axes, machetes, shovels and rakes.
7. Quicksilver.
8. Barrels, casks and tanks of iron for water.
9. Mineral ores.
10. Boats, lighters, tackle, anchors, chains, girtlines, sails and all other articles for vessels, to be used in the ports, lakes and rivers of the Republic.
11. Coal, mineral.
12. Roman cement and hydraulic lime.
13. Kettles for making salt.
14. Wooden staves, barrel heads and hoops.
15. Houses of wood and iron, complete and in parts.
16. Beans, potatoes and onions.
17. Fruits, fresh.
18. Guano and other fertilizers, natural and artificial.
19. Guys for mining purposes.
20. Hay and straw for forage.
21. Furnaces and instruments for assaying metals.
22. Scientific instruments.
23. Lodestones.
24. Bricks, fire bricks, and crucibles for melting.
25. Hops.
26. Printed books, pamphlets and newspapers, bound or unbound, maps, photographs, printed music and paper for music.
27. Corn, rice, barley and rye.

28. Marble, dressed, for furniture, statues, fountains, gravestones and building purposes.

29. Machinery of all kinds, including sewing machines; and separate or extra parts for the same.

30. Materials of all kinds for the construction and operation of railroads.

31. Materials of all kinds for the construction and operation of telegraphic and telephonic lines.

32. Materials of all kinds for lighting by electricity and gas.

33. Materials of all kinds for the construction of wharves in ports, lakes or rivers.

34. Wood of all kinds for building, in trunks or pieces, beams, rafters, planks, boards, shingles and flooring.

35. Moulds for making sugar.

36. Models of machinery and buildings.

37. Printing materials, including presses, ink, and all other accessories.

38. Samples of merchandise the duties on which do not exceed \$1.00.

39. Gold and silver in bars, dust or coin.

40. Preparations of flour in biscuits, crackers not sweetened, macaroni, vermicelli, and tallarin.

41. Plates of iron for building purposes.

42. Kettles for making sugar.

43. Sulphate of quinine.

44. Tubes of iron and all other accessories for water supply.

45. Wagons, carts and carriages of all kinds, and separate parts for the same.

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. Usual packages or coverings.

And whereas the Government of Salvador 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 or manufacture of the United States of America, shall impose no additional charges on the importer nor undue restrictions on the articles imported;

And whereas the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Salvador has informed the Government of Salvador that its action in granting freedom of duties to the products and manufactures of the United States of America on their importation into Salvador is accepted as a due reciprocity for the action of Congress as set forth in Section 3 of said act;

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 Salvador to be made public for the information of the citizens of the United States of America. Reciprocal modification of Salvador tariff laws.

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 27th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and seventeenth.

BENJ HARRISON

By the President  
JOHN W. FOSTER,  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 42.]

January 4, 1893.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

## A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.  
Vol. 22, p. 30.

Whereas, Congress, by a statute approved March 22, 1882, and by statutes in furtherance and amendment thereof, defined the crimes of bigamy, polygamy and unlawful cohabitation in the Territories and other places within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States and prescribed a penalty for such crimes; and

Whereas, on or about the 6th day of October, 1890, the Church of the Latter Day Saints, commonly known as the Mormon Church, through its President, issued a manifesto proclaiming the purpose of said Church no longer to sanction the practice of polygamous marriages, and calling upon all members and adherents of said church to obey the laws of the United States in reference to said subject matter; and

Whereas, it is represented that since the date of said declaration the members and adherents of said Church have generally obeyed said laws and have abstained from plural marriages and polygamous cohabitation; and

Whereas, by a petition dated December 19, 1891, the officials of said Church, pledging the membership thereof to a faithful obedience to the laws against plural marriage and unlawful cohabitation, have applied to me to grant amnesty for past offences against said laws, which request a very large number of influential non-Mormons, residing in the Territories, have also strongly urged; and

Whereas, the Utah Commission, in their report bearing date September 15, 1892, recommend that said petition be granted and said amnesty proclaimed, under proper conditions as to the future observance of the law, with a view to the encouragement of those now disposed to become law-abiding citizens; and

Whereas, during the past two years such amnesty has been granted to individual applicants in a very large number of cases, conditioned upon the faithful observance of the laws of the United States against unlawful cohabitation; and there are now pending many more such applications;

Pardon to polygamous Mormons abstaining from unlawful cohabitation since November 1, 1890.

Now, therefore, I, BENJAMIN HARRISON, President of the United States, by virtue of the powers in me vested, do hereby declare and grant a full amnesty and pardon to all persons liable to the penalties of said Act by reason of unlawful cohabitation under the color of polygamous or plural marriage, who have since November 1, 1890, abstained from such unlawful cohabitation; but upon the express condition that they shall in the future faithfully obey the laws of the United States hereinbefore named, and not otherwise. Those who shall fail to avail themselves of the clemency hereby offered will be vigorously prosecuted.

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

Done at the City of Washington this fourth day of January in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-  
[SEAL.] three, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and seventeenth.

BENJ HARRISON

By the President:  
JOHN W. FOSTER,  
*Secretary of State.*