

northerly along the range line between Ranges two (2) and three (3) East, to the north-east corner of Township three (3) North, Range two (2) East; thence westerly along the township line between Townships three (3) and four (4) North, to the north-west corner of Township three (3) North, Range (5) West, 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 twenty-fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and [SEAL.] ninety-three, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and seventeenth.

BENJ HARRISON

By the President:

WILLIAM F WHARTON
Acting Secretary of State.

[No. 49.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

February 25, 1893.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas public interests require that the Senate should be convened at twelve o'clock on the fourth day of March next, to receive such communications as may be made by the Executive:

Preamble.

Now, therefore, I, BENJAMIN HARRISON, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene at the Capitol in the City of Washington, on the fourth day of March next, at twelve o'clock noon, of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby required to take notice.

Convening extra session of the Senate March 4, 1893.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States at Washington, this twenty-fifth day of February in the year of Our [SEAL.] Lord one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and seventeenth.

BENJ HARRISON

By the President:

WILLIAM F WHARTON
Acting Secretary of State.

[No. 50.]

April 8, 1893.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

The following provisions of the laws of the United States are hereby published for the information of all concerned.

R. S., sec. 1956, p. 343.

Fur-bearing animals,
Alaska.

Section 1956, Revised Statutes, Chapter 3, Title XXIII, enacts that: "No person shall kill any otter, mink, marten, sable, or fur-seal, or other fur-bearing animal within the limits of Alaska Territory, or in the waters thereof; and every person guilty thereof shall, for each offense, be fined not less than two hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both; and all vessels, their tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, found engaged in violation of this section shall be forfeited; but the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to authorize the killing of any such mink, marten, sable, or other fur-bearing animal, except fur-seals, under such regulations as he may prescribe; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary to prevent the killing of any fur-seal, and to provide for the execution of the provisions of this section until it is otherwise provided by law; nor shall he grant any special privileges under this section."

Vol. 25, 1009.

Laws prohibiting
killing of fur-bearing
animals in Alaska de-
clared to include wa-
ters of Bering Sea in
dominion of United
States.

Section 3 of the act entitled "An Act to provide for the protection of the salmon fisheries of Alaska," approved March 2, 1889, provides that:

"SEC 3. That section nineteen hundred and fifty-six of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby declared to include and apply to all the dominion of the United States in the waters of Behring Sea; and it shall be the duty of the President, at a timely season in each year, to issue his proclamation and cause the same to be published for one month in at least one newspaper if any such there be published at each United States port of entry on the Pacific coast, warning all persons against entering said waters for the purpose of violating the provisions of said section; and he shall also cause one or more vessels of the United States to diligently cruise said waters and arrest all persons, and seize all vessels found to be, or to have been, engaged in any violation of the laws of the United States therein."

Convention
Great Britain. with
Ante. p. 952.

Articles I, II, and III of a Convention between the United States of America and Great Britain for the renewal of the existing *modus vivendi* in Behring's Sea, concluded April 18, 1892, are published for the same purpose.

"ARTICLE I.

Seal-killing in Ber-
ing Sea by British sub-
jects forbidden.

"Her Majesty's Government will prohibit, during the pendency of the Arbitration, seal killing in that part of Behring Sea lying eastward of the line of demarcation described in Article No. I of the Treaty of 1867 between the United States and Russia, and will promptly use its best efforts to ensure the observance of this prohibition by British subjects and vessels.

"ARTICLE II.

Seal-killing in Ber-
ing Sea by United
States citizens forbid-
den.

"The United States Government will prohibit seal-killing for the same period in the same part of Behring's Sea, and on the shores and islands thereof, the property of the United States (in excess of seven thousand five hundred to be taken on the islands for the subsistence of the natives), and will promptly use its best efforts to ensure the observance of this prohibition by United States citizens and vessels.