

PUBLIC ACTS OF THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

Passed at the second session, which was begun and held at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the sixth day of December, 1886, and was adjourned without day on Thursday, the third day of March, 1887.

GROVER CLEVELAND, President; JOHN SHERMAN, President of the Senate *pro tempore*, who acted as such until Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of February, when JOHN J. INGALLS was elected President of the Senate *pro tempore*, in place of JOHN SHERMAN, resigned; JOHN G. CARLISLE, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHAP. 2.—An act for the relief of graduates of the United States Military Academy, and to fix their pay. Dec. 20, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every cadet who has heretofore graduated or may hereafter graduate at the West Point Military Academy, and who has been or may hereafter be commissioned a second lieutenant in the Army of the United States, under the laws appointing such graduates to the Army, shall be allowed full pay as second lieutenant from the date of his graduation to the date of his acceptance of and qualification under his commission and during his graduation leave, in accordance with the uniform practice which has prevailed since the establishment of the Military Academy.

Military Acad-
emy graduates.

To receive pay
as second lieuten-
ants from gradua-
tion.

Approved, December 20, 1886.

CHAP. 3.—An act for the retirement of certain officers of the Navy of the United States. Dec. 20, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Vice-Admiral Stephen C. Rowan and Rear-Admiral John L. Worden may, after forty years' service, be retired from active service by the President, upon their own application, with the highest pay of the grade to which they belong.

Vice-Admiral
Stephen C. Rowan
and Rear-Admiral
John L. Worden.
May be retired.

Approved, December 20, 1886.

CHAP. 4.—An act to relinquish the interest of the United States in certain lands to the city and county of San Francisco and their grantees. Dec. 20, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right, title, and ownership of the city and county of San Francisco, in the State of California, to the body of land hereinafter described are hereby confirmed, and all the right and title of the United States to said land are hereby granted and relinquished to said city and county, and to those persons, and their successors in interest, to whom portions of said land have been heretofore granted and conveyed by or on behalf of said city and county,

San Francisco,
Cal.

Right of the Uni-
ted States in cer-
tain land relin-
quished to.

Description.

to the extent of their interest in said land. Said land hereby granted is described as follows: Situated within the corporate limits of said city and county; bounded on the north by the southern boundary-line of the land granted by the United States to said city and county by patent dated June twentieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four; on the west by the Pacific Ocean; on the south by the line surveyed by Deputy United States Surveyor James T. Stratton, in eighteen hundred and sixty-seven and eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, as the southern line of the land granted to said city and county by act of Congress approved March eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; and also bounded on the south by the northern boundary of the Rancho Laguna de la Merced, granted by the United States to J. de Haro and others, September tenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, wherever said northern boundary of said rancho is north of said line surveyed by said Stratton; on the east by the western boundary of the Rancho San Miguel, granted by the United States to J. de J. Noe, March thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.

Patent to issue.

SEC. 2. That upon the approval of this act the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall issue a patent for said land to said city and county, and said patent shall inure to said city and county, and the grantees of the same, and their said successors in interest, as a confirmation of said city and county's grants of said land.

Conflicting laws inapplicable.

SEC. 3. That all laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby declared inapplicable to the lands hereby granted and relinquished.

Approved, December 20, 1886.

Dec. 20, 1886.

CHAP. 5.—An act for the relief of certain soldiers of the Twelfth Michigan Volunteer Infantry dishonorably discharged under special orders ninety-two, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, dated March first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Twelfth Michigan Volunteers.
Honorable discharges to be issued to certain members of.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to revoke and cancel special orders numbered ninety-two, dated Washington March first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, ordering the dishonorable discharge of the soldiers therein named; and to cause to be issued to Sergeants John M. Russey, Company A, and William Becker and Michael Casey, Company B; Corporal Seth Gregory, Company B; Sergeants Collins Phelps and George S. Foster, Company E; and Alfred Doolittle, Company H, and Hull M. Cross and Lewis M. Rope, Company K, and each of them, all of the Twelfth Regiment Michigan Volunteers, and in case of the death of any of them, then to their heirs, respectively, honorable discharges as of the dates and places at which their companies were respectively mustered out of the service; and such discharges shall each have the same force and effect as if issued at the times and places of the muster-out of the said companies, respectively, and as if said special orders numbered ninety-two had never been issued or executed.

Approved, December 20, 1886.

Dec. 21, 1886.

CHAP. 7.—An act for the relief of William P. Chambliss.

Wm. P. Chambliss.
May be reinstated as major on retired list.
Provisos.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to reinstate William P. Chambliss, late a major of the Fourth Regiment United States Cavalry, and place his name on the list of retired officers of the United States Army with the rank of major: *Provided, however,* That he shall receive no pay, compensation, or allow-

ance of any kind under the provisions of this act for the time intervening between the first day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, the date of his resignation, and the date of the approval of this act: *Provided further*, That the retirement herein provided for shall be in addition to the number now authorized by law and in lieu of all pensions.

Not to receive back pay.

Retired list increased.

Approved, December 21, 1886.

CHAP. 8.—An act making an appropriation to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for public printing and binding for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and for other purposes.

Dec. 22, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the objects hereinafter expressed for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, namely:

Deficiency appropriations for printing, etc.

PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING.

For the public printing, for the public binding, and for paper for the public printing, including the cost of printing the debates and proceedings of Congress in the Congressional Record, and for lithographing, mapping, and engraving for both Houses of Congress, the Supreme Court of the United States, the supreme court of the District of Columbia, the Court of Claims, the Library of Congress, the Executive Office, and the Departments, including salaries or compensation of all necessary clerks and employees, for labor (by the day, piece, or contract), and for all the necessary materials which may be needed in the prosecution of the work, eighty-five thousand dollars; to be expended for the foregoing purposes ratably and in the proportion provided in the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the current fiscal year.

Printing and binding.

Laws 1st sess. 49th Cong., p. 255.

DISTINCTIVE PAPER FOR UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

For paper, including transportation, salaries of register, two counters, five watchmen, one laborer, and expenses of officer detailed from the Treasury as superintendent, seventeen thousand dollars.

Distinctive paper for securities.

RECOINAGE OF SILVER COINS.

For recoinage of silver coins in the Treasury, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, five thousand dollars.

Recoinage of silver coins.

Approved, December 22, 1886.

CHAP. 9.—An act amending sections forty-seven hundred and fifty-six and forty-seven hundred and fifty-seven of the Revised Statutes, relating to pensions to certain disabled persons who have served in the Navy or Marine Corps.

Dec. 23, 1886.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section forty-seven hundred and fifty-six and section forty-seven hundred and fifty-seven of the Revised Statutes of the United States be, and the same are hereby, amended by inserting the words "or as an appointed petty officer, or both," after the words "as an enlisted person" in the former section, and after the words "as an enlisted man" in the latter section.

Petty officers, Navy. To receive service pension. R. S., secs. 4756, 4757, p. 925, amended.

Approved, December 23, 1886.

Jan. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 11.—An act providing for the erection of a public building at Springfield, Massachusetts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to purchase a site for, and cause to be erected thereon, a suitable building, with fire-proof vaults therein, for the accommodation of the United States post-office, internal-revenue office, and other Government offices, at the city of Springfield, Massachusetts. The plans, specifications, and full estimates for said building shall be previously made and approved according to law, and shall not exceed for the site and building complete the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; nor shall any site be purchased until estimates for the erection of a building, which will furnish sufficient accommodations for the transaction of the public business and which shall not exceed in cost the balance of the sum herein limited after the site shall have been purchased and paid for, shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and no purchase of site nor plan for said building shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury involving an expenditure exceeding the said sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for site and building: *Provided,* That the site shall leave the building unexposed to danger from fire in adjacent buildings by an open space of not less than forty feet, including streets and alleys; and no money appropriated for this purpose shall be available until a valid title to the site for said building shall be vested in the United States, nor until the State of Massachusetts shall have ceded to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the same, during the time the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof, for all purposes except the administration of the criminal laws of said State and the service of civil process therein.

Approved, January 3, 1887.

Jan. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 12.—An act to amend section four thousand four hundred and fourteen of the Revised Statutes, relating to inspectors of hulls and boilers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section forty-four hundred and fourteen of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended by inserting, after the word "Savannah", in the second line of the sixth paragraph of said section, the words "Duluth, Minnesota".

Approved, January 3, 1887.

Jan. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 13.—An act to amend the act entitled "An act to modify the postal money-order system, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first section of the act entitled "An act to modify the postal money-order system, and for other purposes," be amended so as to read as follows:

"That for the transmission of small sums under five dollars through the mails the Postmaster-General may authorize postmasters at money-order offices, or at such other offices as he may designate, to issue money-orders, without corresponding advices, on an engraved form to be prescribed and furnished by him; and a money-order issued on such new form shall be designated and known as a "postal note," and a fee of three cents shall be charged for the issue thereof. Every postmaster who shall issue a postal note under the authority of the Postmaster-General shall make the same payable to bearer, when duly received, at

Notes payable at any money-order office.

Postmaster-General may designate other than money-order offices to issue postal notes.

Postal notes.
Vol. 22, p. 526.

Duluth, Minn.
Inspectors of hulls and boilers to be appointed at.
R. S., sec. 4414, p. 855, amended.

any money-order office; and after a postal note has once been paid, to whomsoever it has been paid, the United States shall not be liable for any further claim for the amount thereof; but a postal note shall become invalid and not payable upon the expiration of three calendar months from the last day of the month during which the same was issued; and the holder, to obtain the amount of an invalid postal-note must forward it to the Superintendent of the Money-Order System, at Washington, District of Columbia, together with an application, in such manner and form as the Postmaster-General may prescribe, for a duplicate thereof, payable to such holder; and an additional fee of three cents shall be charged and exacted for the issue of the duplicate: *Provided*, That all provisions of law applicable to the issue of postal notes at money-order offices, and to postmasters, clerks and other employees therein, shall be equally applicable to offices authorized to issue postal notes under this act."

Proviso.

Provisions of law relative to postal notes extended to all offices of issue.

SEC. 2. That section fifty-four hundred and sixty-three of the Revised Statutes be amended so as to read as follows, to wit:

R. S., sec. 5463, p. 1059, amended.

"SEC. 5463. Any person who shall, with intent to defraud, falsely make, forge, counterfeit, engrave, or print, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, counterfeited, engraved, or printed, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging, counterfeiting, engraving, or printing, any order in imitation of, or purporting to be, a money-order or postal-note issued by or under the direction of the Post-Office Department of the United States, or of any foreign country, and payable in the United States, or any material signature or indorsement thereon; or any material signature upon any receipt or certificate of identification thereon; any person who shall falsely alter, or cause or procure to be falsely altered, or willingly aid or assist in falsely altering any such money-order or postal-note; any person who shall, with intent to defraud, pass, utter, or publish, or attempt to pass, utter, or publish, as true, any such false, forged, counterfeited, or altered money-order or postal note, knowing the same, or any signature or indorsement thereon, to be false, forged, counterfeited or altered, shall be punishable by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment at hard labor for not less than two years and not more than five years."

Penalty for forging, etc., postal money-orders, extended to postal notes and to money-orders, etc., of foreign countries.

Approved, January 3, 1887.

CHAP. 14.—An act to extend the free-delivery system of the Post-Office Department, and for other purposes.

Jan. 3. 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That letter-carriers shall be employed for the free delivery of mail-matter, as frequently as the public business may require, at every incorporated city, village, or borough containing a population of fifty thousand within its corporate limits, and may be so employed at every place containing a population of not less than ten thousand, within its corporate limits, according to the last general census, taken by authority of State or United States law, or at any post-office which produced a gross revenue, for the preceding fiscal year, of not less than ten thousand dollars: *Provided*, This act shall not affect the existence of the free delivery in places where it is now established: *And provided further*, That in offices where the free delivery shall be established under the provisions of this act, such free delivery shall not be abolished by reason of decrease below ten thousand in population or ten thousand dollars in gross postal revenue, except in the discretion of the Postmaster-General.

Free delivery, postal service.

Extended to cities, etc., of 10,000 inhabitants, and offices receiving \$10,000.

Provisos.

Not to affect present service.

Service not to be abolished except in discretion of Postmaster-General.

SEC. 2. That there may be in all cities which contain a population of seventy-five thousand or more three classes of letter-carriers, as follows: Carriers of the first class, whose salaries shall be one thousand dollars per annum; of the second class, whose salaries shall be eight hundred

Carriers.

Classification of, in cities of 75,000 population.

dollars per annum; and of the third class, whose salaries shall be six hundred dollars per annum.

In cities less than 75,000 population.

SEC. 3. That in places containing a population of less than seventy-five thousand there may be two classes of letter carriers, as follows: Carriers of the second class, whose salaries shall be eight hundred and fifty dollars per annum, and of the third class, whose salaries shall be six hundred dollars per annum.

Laws inconsistent repealed.

SEC. 4. That all laws inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

R. S., sec. 3866, p. 755; Vol. 18, p. 231; Vol. 20, p. 317; Vol. 23, p. 185.

Approved, January 3, 1887.

Jan. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 15.—An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Saint Louis River at the most accessible point between the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Saint Paul and Duluth Railroad Company authorized to bridge St. Louis River between Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Saint Paul and Duluth Railroad Company, a corporation organized and existing in the State of Minnesota, be, and is hereby, authorized to construct and maintain a bridge, and approaches thereto, over the Saint Louis River, between the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin, at the most feasible point in the State of Minnesota in section seventeen, town forty-nine north, of range fourteen west, to a point opposite in the State of Wisconsin in section seventeen, town forty-nine north, of range fourteen west. Said bridge shall be constructed to provide for the passage of railway trains, and, at the option of the corporation by which it may be built, may be used for the passage of wagons and vehicles of all kinds, for the transit of animals, and for foot-passengers, for such reasonable rates of toll as may be approved from time to time by the Secretary of War.

Railroad, wagon, and foot bridge.

Free navigation not to be impaired.

SEC. 2. That any bridge built under this act shall be constructed and built without material interference with the security and convenience of navigation of said river beyond what is necessary to carry into effect the rights and privileges hereby granted; and in order to secure a compliance with these conditions the corporation, previous to commencing the construction of the bridge, or of the accessory works designed to secure the best practical channel-way for navigation and confine the flow of the water to a permanent channel at said point, shall submit to the Secretary of War a plan of the bridge and accessory works provided for in this act, together with a detailed map of the river at the proposed site of the bridge and for a distance of a mile above and below the site, together with all other information touching said bridge and river and accessory works as may be deemed requisite by the Secretary of War to determine whether the said bridge, when built, will conform to the prescribed conditions of this act.

Plans, etc., to be approved by Secretary of War.

Draw.

SEC. 3. That any bridge built under this act shall be constructed as a pivot draw-bridge, with a draw over the main channel of the river at an accessible and the best navigable point, and with spans of not less than one hundred and ten feet in length in the clear on each side of the central or pivot pier of the draw: *Provided*, That said draw shall be opened promptly upon reasonable signal for the passing of boats, vessels, and other water-craft: *Provided, however*, That no bridge shall be built under the provisions of this act except there also be built, at the time of the erection of the piers, proper sheer-booms or other proper protections to safely guide boats, vessels, rafts, and other water-craft through said draw-spans, and at the expense of the company or corporation erecting said bridge; and said company or corporation shall maintain, at its own expense, from sunset to sunrise, such lights or other signals on said bridge as the Secretary of War shall prescribe.

Provisos.

Opening draw.

Aids to navigation.

Lights.

Approval of Secretary of War.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed, upon receiving any such plan and map and other information, and upon being satisfied that a bridge built on such plan and with such accessory

works and at such locality will conform to the prescribed conditions of this act, to notify the company that he approves the same; and upon receiving such notification the said company may proceed to the erection of said bridge, conforming strictly to the approved plan and location; but until the Secretary of War approve the plan and location of said bridge and accessory works, and notify the company of the same, the bridge shall not be built; and should any change be made in the plan of the bridge or accessory works during the progress of the work thereon, such change shall be subject likewise to the approval of the Secretary of War, not, however, to be in any wise inconsistent with the provisions or conditions of this act.

SEC. 5. That any bridge and accessory works, when built and constructed under this act and according to the terms and limitations thereof, shall be a lawful structure; and said bridge shall be recognized and known as a post-route, upon which also no greater charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for the transportation over the railroads or public highways leading to said bridge; and said bridge shall enjoy the rights and privileges of the other post-routes in the United States; and Congress reserves the right at any time to regulate by appropriate legislation the charges for freight and passengers over said bridge; and the United States shall have the right of way for postal-telegraph and telephone lines, free of charge, across said bridge.

SEC. 6. That all railroad companies desiring the use of said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges relative to the passage of railroad trains or cars over the same, and over the approaches thereto, upon payment of a reasonable compensation for such use; and in case the owner or owners of said bridge and the several railroad companies, or any one of them, desiring such use, shall fail to agree upon the sum or sums to be paid, and upon rules and conditions to which each shall conform in using said bridge, all matters at issue between them shall be decided by the Secretary of War upon a hearing of the allegations and proofs of the parties.

SEC. 7. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to require the company or persons owning said bridge to cause such aids to the passage of said bridge authorized by the provisions of this act to be constructed, placed, and maintained, at their own cost and expense, in the forms of booms, dikes, piers, or other suitable and proper structures for confining the flow of water to a permanent channel, and for the guiding of rafts, steam-boats, and other water-craft safely through the draw and raft-spans, as shall be specified in his order in that behalf; and on the failure of the company or persons aforesaid to make and establish such additional structures within a reasonable time, the said Secretary shall proceed to cause the same to be built or made at the expense of the United States, and shall refer the matter without delay to the Attorney-General of the United States, whose duty it shall be to institute, in the name of the United States proceedings in any circuit court of the United States for the circuit in which such bridge, or any part thereof, is located, for the recovery of the cost thereof; and all moneys accruing from such proceedings shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 8. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved; and the right to require any changes in said structure at the expense of the owners thereof, whenever Congress shall decide that the public interests require it, is also expressly reserved.

Approved, January 3, 1887.

To be lawful structure and post-route.

Charges.

Postal telegraph.

Other companies to have right of way.

Disagreement as to terms to be decided by Secretary of War.

Company to provide aids to navigation.

Attorney - General to bring suit in case of failure.

Right to amend, etc., reserved.

Jan. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 16.—For the relief of Myron E. Dunlap.

Preamble.

Whereas, Myron E. Dunlap, late first lieutenant of Company E. Fourteenth Regiment New York Heavy Artillery, was cashiered from the service for tendering his resignation; and

Whereas, said dismissal was based upon insufficient grounds: Therefore,

Myron E. Dunlap.
Granted honorable discharge.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the said First Lieutenant Myron E. Dunlap, late of Company E. Fourteenth Regiment New York Heavy Artillery, be, and he is hereby, honorably discharged from the military service of the United States, as if he had been regularly mustered out of the military service of the United States on the twenty-third day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-four; and the Secretary of War is hereby directed to enter upon the proper records of the War Department the corrections made by this act of the military record of said officer: *Provided,* That this act shall never be construed so as to grant any pay or allowance to the beneficiary under the same.

Proviso.
Not to grant pay, etc.

Approved, January 3, 1887.

Jan. 17, 1887.

CHAP. 21.—An act referring to the Court of Claims for adjudication the claims of John H. Kinkead, Samuel Sussman, and Charles O. Wood.

Preamble

Whereas John H. Kinkead, of Nevada, and Samuel Sussman, of California, did, on the twenty-eighth day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, purchase a certain building situate on lot known as number one on the official plat of the town of Sitka, in the Territory of Alaska, from the Russian-American Company, the owner of said building; and

Whereas said building had been declared by the protocol of the transfer of Russian America to the United States to be private property; and

Whereas thereafter the collector of customs of the United States did take from said Kinkead and Sussman a lease of a portion of said building, and entered thereupon; and

Whereas afterward General Jefferson C. Davis did seize the whole of said building, on the ground that the same was the property of the United States, notwithstanding the commissioners appointed to ascertain private property had certified the same to be private property; and

Whereas afterward said Kinkead and Sussman did present their petition to the United States Court of Claims claiming rent for the said building; and

Whereas said court did, on the eleventh day of June, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, dismiss said claim, for want of jurisdiction only; and

Whereas Charles O. Wood, of Ohio, did in like manner purchase a certain other building, situate on lot known as number twenty-four, from said Russian-American Company, and did in like manner present his petition to the Court of Claims for rent of the same, the same having been in like manner seized for the use of the United States, notwithstanding the same had been certified to be private property; and

Whereas said Court of Claims did in like manner dismiss the claim of said Wood, for want of jurisdiction only: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That jurisdiction be, and is hereby, conferred on the Court of Claims to hear the claims of John H. Kinkead, and Samuel Sussman and Charles O. Wood, for the rent and value of certain buildings in the town of Sitka, in the Territory of Alaska, alleged by them to have been acquired by virtue of purchase from the Russian American Company, upon the evidence already filed in said court and such additional legal evidence as may be hereafter presented on either side; and if said court shall find that said parties acquired a valid title to said buildings respectively alleged to have been purchased by them, said court shall award to said parties a fair and

John H. Kinkead, Samuel Sussman, and Charles O. Wood.

Claims of, referred to Court of Claims.

reasonable rent for the use of the said buildings for the time (if any) the same have been occupied by the United States, and also a suitable indemnity for said buildings themselves; and the receipt of such rent and indemnity shall thereafter bar any further claim by said parties for the use of said buildings or for the value thereof; and before receiving the same, all of said parties shall execute a release to the United States for all right, title and interest whatsoever in and to the said property; and any defense, set-off, or counter claim may be pleaded by the United States as defendants, as in cases within the general jurisdiction of the court, and either party shall have the same right of appeal as in such cases.

Approved, January 17, 1887.

CHAP. 22.—An act for the relief of the Greensburgh Limestone Company and others.

Jan. 17, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Greensburgh Limestone Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of Indiana, William W. Lowe, Daniel W. Levett, and Oliver M. Thompson, partners doing business under the firm-name of W. W. Lowe and Company, and John L. Scanlon, being the parties of the second part named in a certain contract in behalf of the United States made by Samuel Hannaford, such contract being one for the delivery of certain stone as therein described for the erection of a custom-house and post-office at Cincinnati, Ohio, and bearing date the twenty-first day of August, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, or the survivors of such parties, are hereby authorized and empowered to bring in the Court of Claims a suit against the Government of the United States, upon the said contract, for the damages by them sustained, in regard to the premises in said contract provided for, by reason of their being required, in the execution of such contract, by the superintendent and others in charge of the construction of the said building, to deliver stone, as is alleged, of sizes and character different from those called for in the said contract, or different from those which they were entitled to deliver thereunder. And the said court is hereby authorized and directed to take jurisdiction in said case, and to render a judgment therein for whatever sum, if anything, shall be shown by the evidence to have been the increased cost, damage, and expense to which the said claimants were subjected by reason of their being required, as aforesaid, to deliver stone different from that provided for in said contract, if the court shall hold that such requirement was not authorized thereby: *Provided,* That such recovery shall in no case be in excess of what shall appear from the said evidence to have been saved to the Government in avoiding loss or waste of stone, in the expense of cutting and fitting the said stone for the structure or structures for which they were designed, as provided in said contract, and in handling and setting such stone in said structure or structures; the claimants in no case to recover for anything that they shall not show to have been done by them not required by the contract, nor for anything that they shall not show to have been saved to the United States in the cost of the building by reason of the departure therefrom. And in the said action each party to the same shall be entitled to give in evidence all competent and relevant testimony already heretofore taken and filed in said court in a certain action, numbered eleven thousand nine hundred and seventy-two, heretofore prosecuted on said contract, and also all other competent and relevant testimony which either party may offer in the case. And each party to the said cause shall be entitled to take an appeal from the judgment of the Court of Claims to the Supreme Court of the United States, as in other cases.

Greensburgh Limestone Company, W. W. Lowe & Co., and John L. Scanlon.

Authorized to bring suit in Court of Claims for alleged damages.

Provido.
Recovery not to exceed saving to Government.

Approved, January 17, 1887.

Jan. 17, 1887.

CHAP. 23.—An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sell and convey the United States custom-house and post-office property at Eastport, in the State of Maine, lately destroyed by fire, the proceeds thereof to be invested in the purchase of a new site for and to provide for the erection of a new public building at that place.

Eastport, Me.
Custom-house
and post-office
property to be sold.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to sell at public auction, in the town of Eastport, Maine, to the highest bidder, after thirty days' notice in all of the newspapers published in the town of Eastport, the land and premises known as the United States custom-house and post-office, on Washington and Water streets in said town of Eastport, Maine, the time and place of said sale in said town to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury at a date not later than sixty days after the passage of this act, with power to reject any or all bids, and to readvertise the said property in like manner as often as may be necessary to secure the value thereof, and the cost to be paid from the proceeds of sale of said property.

Proceeds to be
used for purchase
of new site and
erection of build-
ing.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall invest the purchase-money of the said property received by him, so far as the same may go, in the purchase or acquisition by condemnation of a site, and cause to be erected thereon a suitable and commodious fire-proof building, with fire-proof vaults, for the use and accommodation of the post-office, custom-house, and other Government offices, at the town of Eastport, in the State of Maine. The cost of said building, including site, approaches and heating apparatus, when completed upon plans and specifications to be previously made and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall not exceed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars; and the site purchased shall leave the building unexposed to danger from fire by an open space of at least forty feet, including streets and alleys: *Provided,* That no part of said sum shall be expended until the valid title to the said site shall be vested in the United States, nor until the State of Maine shall cede to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the same, during the time the United States shall be or remain the owners thereof, for all purposes except the administration of the criminal laws of said State and the service of any civil process therein.

Cost, etc.

Proviso.
Title.

Appropriation.

SEC. 3. That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be used and expended for the purposes provided in this act.

Approved, January 17, 1887.

Jan. 17, 1887.

CHAP. 24.—An act for the relief of Albion S. Keith.

Preamble.

Whereas, Albion S. Keith, late a naval cadet in the United States Navy, having successfully passed his final examination for graduation and being found mentally, morally, and professionally qualified for promotion to the rank of ensign, has been, however, found physically disqualified for promotion by reason of a disease contracted from exposure in the line of duty at sea, which entirely disables him, and because of which he was honorably discharged: Therefore,

Albion S. Keith.
May be appointed
on the naval re-
tired-list.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint the said Albion S. Keith an ensign in the United States Navy on the retired-list.

Approved, January 17, 1887.

CHAP. 25.—An act to amend the law relating to the bonds of executors in the District of Columbia.

Jan. 17, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever hereafter a testator shall, by last will and testament, request that his executor or executors be not required to give bond for the performance of his or their duty as such executor or executors, then and in such case the bond required of such executor or executors shall be in such penalty as the court may consider sufficient to secure the payment of the debts due by said testator; and said bond shall be conditioned accordingly, and shall be in no other or greater penalty: *Provided, however,* That the penalty of this bond shall not exceed double the value of the estate; and when less than this sum, may be increased, or an additional bond be required, whenever it shall be made to appear to the court that the bond as given is insufficient to secure the payment of the debts of the testator: *And provided further,* That whenever any creditor or distributee or legatee entitled to take under the said will shall make it appear to the court that any executor who has given such bond only as is herein provided for is wasting the assets of the estate, or that the assets in the hands of such executor are in danger of being lost, wasted, or misappropriated, then and in such case the court shall have power to remove said executor or require him to give additional bond, with security in penalty sufficient to secure the interests of all the creditors and distributees or legatees entitled to take as aforesaid, and conditioned accordingly; and on his failure to give bond or bonds as aforesaid, as required by the court, within a time named by such court, his letters testamentary shall be revoked forthwith.

Bond of executors.

How regulated.

Provisos.
Not to exceed double value of estate.

Court may require additional bond, or remove executor in case of waste.
[R. S., D. C., p. 114.]

SEC. 2. That any will hereafter executed devising real estate in the District of Columbia from which it shall appear that it was the intention of the testator to devise property acquired after the execution of the will, shall be deemed, taken and held to operate as a valid devise of all such property.

After-acquired real estate may be devised by will.

Approved, January 17, 1887.

CHAP. 26.—An act to grant the Maricopa and Phoenix Railway Company of Arizona the right of way through the Gila River Indian Reservation.

Jan. 17, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Maricopa and Phoenix Railway Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Arizona, be, and the said corporation is hereby, authorized, invested, and empowered with the right to locate, construct, own, equip, operate, use, and maintain a railway and telegraph and telephone line through the Indian reservation situated in the Territory of Arizona known as the Gila River Reservation, occupied by the Pima and Maricopa Indians, beginning at a point on the southerly line of said reservation where the track of the Maricopa and Phoenix Railway (said track being from a point at or near the track of the Southern Pacific Railroad at or near Maricopa Station to the city of Phoenix via Tempe) would strike said line, running thence in a northeasterly direction by the most practicable route to the northerly line of said reservation, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turnouts, and sidings as said company may deem it to their interest to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds hereby granted.

Maricopa and Phoenix Railway Company authorized to build railway, etc., line through Gila River Indian Reservation.

Location.

SEC. 2. That a right of way one hundred feet in width through said Indian reservation is hereby granted to the said Maricopa and Phoenix Railway Company, and a strip of land two hundred feet in width, with a length of three thousand feet, in addition to said right of way, is granted for stations for every ten miles of road, no portion of which shall be sold or leased by the company, with the right to use such ad-

Right of way.

ditional ground where there are heavy cuts or fills as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the road-bed, not exceeding one hundred feet in width on each side of said right of way, or as much thereof as may be included in said cut or fill: *Provided*, That no more than said addition of land shall be taken for any one station: *Provided further*, That no part of the lands granted shall be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railroad and telegraph and telephone lines; and when any portion thereof shall cease to be so used such portions shall revert to the tribe or tribes of Indians from which the same shall have been taken, or, in case they shall have ceased to occupy the same, to the United States: *And provided further*, That before any such lands shall be taken for the purposes aforesaid the consent of the Indians thereto shall be obtained in a manner satisfactory to the President of the United States.

Provisos.

Stations.

Land to be used only for railway, etc., purposes.

Consent of Indians to be obtained.

Damages.

SEC. 3. That before said railway shall be constructed through any lands held by individual occupants according to the laws, customs, and usages of any of the Indian tribes through which it may be constructed, full compensation shall be made to such occupants for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of such railway, the amount of such compensation to be ascertained and determined in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, and to be subject to his final approval.

Maps to be filed with Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 4. That said company shall cause maps showing the route of its located line through and station grounds upon said Indian reservation to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and that said location shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior before any grading or construction on any section or part of said located line shall be begun: *Provided*, That said railway shall be located and constructed with a due regard for the rights of the Indians, and especially so as not to interfere with their irrigating ditches.

Proviso.

Rights of Indians to be regarded.

Employees to reside on right of way.

SEC. 5. That the officers, servants, and employees of said company necessary to the construction and management of said road shall be allowed to reside while so engaged upon said right of way upon the lands herein granted, but subject to the provisions of the Indian intercourse laws, and such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the said intercourse laws.

Survey may begin immediately.

SEC. 6. That said railway company shall have the right to survey and locate its railway immediately after the passage of this act.

To be completed within two years.

SEC. 7. That said railway company shall build its entire line through said reservation within two years after the passage of this act, or this grant shall be forfeited as to that portion not built; and that said railway company shall fence, and keep fenced, all such portions of its road as may run through any improved lands of the Indians, and also shall construct and maintain continually all road and highway crossings and necessary bridges over said railway wherever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railway's right of way, or may be by the proper authorities laid out across the same.

Fences, bridges, etc.

Indians prohibited from riding.

SEC. 8. That said railway company shall prohibit the riding by Indians belonging to said reservation upon any of its trains, unless specially provided with passes signed by the Indian agent, or by some one duly authorized to act in his behalf.

Bond to be executed and filed conditioned for payment of damages.

SEC. 9. That said railway company shall execute a bond to the United States, to be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, for the use and benefit of the Pima and Maricopa tribes of Indians, conditioned for the due payment of any and all damages which may accrue by reason of the killing or maiming of any Indian belonging to said tribes, or either of them, or of their live stock, in the construction or operation of said railway, or by reason of fires originating thereby; the damages in all cases, in the event of failure by the railway company to effect an amicable settlement with the

parties in interest, to be recovered in any court of the Territory of Arizona having jurisdiction of the amount claimed, upon suit or action instituted by the proper United States attorney in the name of the United States: *Provided*, That all moneys so recovered by the United States attorney under the provisions of this section shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States, to be placed to the credit of the particular Indian or Indians entitled to the same, and to be paid to him or them, or otherwise expended for his or their benefit, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Litigation.

Proviso.
Moneys recovered to be paid out under direction of Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 10. That the said Maricopa and Phoenix Railway Company shall accept this right of way upon the expressed condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking towards the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian tribes any further grant of land or its occupancy than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

Condition of acceptance.

Proviso.
Violation to work forfeiture.

SEC. 11. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act.

Right to amend, etc., reserved.

SEC. 12. That this act shall be in force from its passage.

To take effect immediately.

Approved, January 17, 1887.

CHAP. 40.—An act for the erection of a public building at Camden, New Jersey.

Jan. 26, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to purchase a site for, and cause to be erected thereon, a suitable building, with fire-proof vaults therein, for the accommodation of the post-office, custom-house, and internal-revenue and other Government offices, at the city of Camden, New Jersey. The plans, specifications, and full estimates of said building shall be previously made and approved according to law, and shall not exceed for the site and building complete the sum of one hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the site shall leave the building unexposed to danger from fire in adjacent buildings by an open space of not less than forty feet, including streets and alleys; and no money appropriated for this purpose shall be available until a valid title to the site for said building shall be vested in the United States, nor until the State of New Jersey shall have ceded to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the same, during the time the United States shall be or remain the owners thereof, for all purposes except the administration of the criminal laws of said State and the service of civil process therein; nor shall any site be purchased until estimates for the erection of a building which will furnish sufficient accommodations for the transaction of the public business, and which shall not exceed in cost the balance of the sum herein limited after the site shall have been purchased and paid for, shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury; and no purchase of site, nor plan for said building, shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury involving an expenditure exceeding the said sum of one hundred thousand dollars for site and building.

Camden, N. J. Public building. Site.

Plans, etc.

Proviso.
Open space.

Title.

Estimates.

Limit.

Approved, January 26, 1887.

Jan. 26, 1887.

CHAP. 41.—An act relating to sales for taxes in the District of Columbia.

Real estate, Dis-
trict of Columbia.
Purhasers of, at
tax sales to have
valid title after
two years.
Deed to issue.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter sales of real estate, after advertisement as required by law, by the collector of taxes for the District of Columbia, for taxes or assessments that have been or may be levied by the Commissioners of said District, or by other lawful authority, shall entitle the purchaser, his heirs or assigns, if the property be not redeemed within two years from the date of such sale, to a deed from the Commissioners of the District, which deed shall vest in the grantee a good and valid title, and shall be presumptive evidence in all controversies in relation thereto that the property so conveyed was subject to the taxes for which the property was sold, that such taxes were not paid, and that the property was not redeemed before the execution of the deed, and that the manner of levy, notice, sale, and all the other prerequisites of law were complied with necessary and proper to make such deed and title valid.

Approved, January 26, 1887.

Jan. 26, 1887.

CHAP. 42.—An act for the relief of Francis Denmead.

Francis Den-
mead.
Title of United
States to lands in
District of Colum-
bia released to.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the United States of America hereby quitclaims and releases to Francis Denmead, his heirs and assigns, any title or interest which the United States have, by reason of any escheat or supposed escheat, in and to the following-described real estate situate, being, and lying in the city of Washington and District of Columbia, known and designated on the public plat or plan of said city as lots numbered one, two, eighteen, nineteen, and twenty, in square numbered nine hundred and twenty-four

Approved, January 26, 1887.

Jan. 26, 1887.

CHAP. 43.—An act to exempt from taxation all property held by the trustees of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, and for other purposes.

Corcoran Art
Gallery.
Property held as
endowment fund
for, in Washington
to be released from
taxes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all property held as endowment fund by the trustees of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, for the purpose of revenue to support said institution, shall be, and the same is hereby, declared exempt from all taxation and assessments by the municipal authorities or by the United States so long as the same shall be so held; and all taxes and assessments made or imposed upon any of the property of said trustees subsequent to the tenth day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, whether real, personal, or mixed, be, and the same are hereby, released: *Provided,* That real estate heretofore purchased by said trustees in the management of the endowment fund shall be exempt from taxation only while so held, and not to exceed five years from the passage of this act.

Approved, January 26, 1887.

Jan. 26, 1887.

CHAP. 44.—An act to exempt the property of the Young Men's Christian Association of Washington, District of Columbia, from taxation.

Young Men's
Christian Associ-
ation, Washington.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the property known as lot three, square two hundred and twenty-two, being house numbered fourteen hundred and nine New York avenue, in Washington City, District

of Columbia, occupied by the Young Men's Christian Association of Washington, be, and the same is hereby, exempt from all taxation so long as the same is so occupied and used; and the taxes which have accrued and become due on and after July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, be, and the same are hereby, released, subject to the provisions of section eight of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, providing for exemptions of church and school property from taxation.

Property of, exempt from taxation.

Vol. 19, p. 399.

Approved, January 26, 1887.

CHAP. 45.—An act for the further protection of property from fire, and safety of lives, in the District of Columbia.

Jan. 26, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the owner or owners, in fee or for life, of every building constructed and used, or intended to be used, as a hotel, factory, manufactory, theater, tenement-house, seminary, college, academy, hospital, asylum, hall, or place of amusement, and of the trustee or trustees of every estate, association, society, college, academy, school, hospital, or asylum owning or using any building fifty feet high or upwards, used for any of the purposes herein above mentioned, to provide and caused to be erected and affixed to said building iron fire-escapes and combined stand-pipes and ladders, or either of said appliances as may be approved and adopted by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Protection of property from fire, and safety of lives, District of Columbia.

Hotels, etc., over 50 feet high to provide fire-escapes and stand-pipes.

SEC. 2. That in all hotels, factories, manufactories, workshops, schools, seminaries, colleges, hospitals, asylums, halls, or places of amusement, or other places mentioned in this act, the hallways and stairways shall be properly lighted when occupied at night; and at the head and foot of each flight of stairs, and at the intersection of all hallways with main corridors, shall be kept during the night a red light; and one or more proper alarms or gongs, capable of being heard throughout the building, shall always remain easy of access and ready for use in each of said buildings, to give notice to the inmates in case of fire; and there shall be kept posted in a conspicuous place in every sleeping-room a notice descriptive of such means of escape; and the building inspector and chief engineer of the fire department shall have the right to designate the location of the said fire-escapes and stand-pipes in conformity with this act, and shall grant certificates of approval to every person, firm, corporation, trustee, and board of school trustees complying with the requirements of this act, which certificates shall relieve the party or parties from the liabilities of fines or damages imposed by this act.

Hallways and stairways to be lighted.

Alarms.

Notices.

SEC. 3. That every person, corporation, trustee, or board of school directors neglecting or refusing to comply with the requirements of the first section of this act, upon receiving thirty days' notice of the same, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, to be collected as fines are now by law collected; and the building inspector and chief engineer shall cause to be erected upon said building said appliances as in their judgment may be necessary, and the same shall be charged and held as a lien against said property and collected the same as other improvements made by the District authorities; and in case of fire occurring in any such building not provided with said appliances as may be required by the building inspector and chief engineer of the fire department, and in accordance with the requirements of the first section of this act, the person, persons, trustee, trustees, corporation, or school directors who or which neglected to provide such building with said appliances as aforesaid shall be liable in an action for damages in case of death or personal injury being caused in consequence of such fire breaking out

Penalty for not complying.

Liability for neglect.

in said building; and such action may be maintained by any person or persons now authorized by law to sue, as in other cases for injuries caused by neglect of duty.

SEC. 4. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved. January 26, 1887.

Jan. 26, 1887.

CHAP. 46.—An act to regulate insurance in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no company hereafter organized or incorporated within the District of Columbia shall transact the business of insurance in any of its branches unless the whole capital of such company be not less than one hundred thousand dollars, actually and in good faith paid up in full, in cash, excepting life-insurance companies which issue to their members policies or certificates agreeing to pay benefits or sums of money which are to be realized by assessments levied upon the members; no other capital than such assessments shall be required of them. The Commissioners of said District, or any two of them, shall ascertain and determine such facts, upon evidence satisfactory to them to be filed in their office, and thereupon shall issue to such companies authority to transact business.

SEC. 2. That every insurance company doing business in said District must transmit to the Commissioners of the District a statement of its condition and business for the year ending on the preceding thirty-first day of December, which statement shall be rendered on the first day of January following or within sixty days thereafter, except that foreign companies shall transmit their statements of business, other than that done in the United States, prior to the following first day of July, which statements must be in form and state the particulars required by the blanks prescribed by the Commissioners; and the Commissioners, or any two of them, may require at any time statements from any company doing business within the District, or from any of its officers or agents, on such points as they may deem necessary and proper to elicit a full exhibit of its business and standing, all of which statements herein required must be verified by the signatures and oaths of the president or vice-president, or the secretary or actuary. No company having neglected to file a statement required of it within the time and manner prescribed shall do any business, after notification by the Commissioners, or any two of them, while such neglect continues; and any company or association neglecting to make and transmit any statement required shall forfeit one hundred dollars for each day's neglect.

SEC. 3. That every fire-insurance company, to entitle itself to the written authority by this act required to transact business in the District, shall have assets equal to its liabilities, including a reinsurance reserve liability equal to fifty per centum of premiums received upon one year-risk, and an amount proportioned to the unexpired time upon all other fire risks. Every company doing an inland or marine business shall have assets equal to its liabilities, including a reinsurance reserve liability equal to the total premiums charged upon all unexpired inland or marine risks. Every life-insurance company, excepting those organized upon the plan of assessments on their members, shall have assets equal to its liabilities, including a reserve liability computed upon the basis of the American experience table of mortality, at four and one-half per centum interest. Before issuing any written authority to any company to transact business in the District, the Commissioners, or a majority of them, shall satisfy themselves that such company has complied with the law; and at any time thereafter they shall revoke such authority when satisfied that such company has fallen below such requirements.

Insurance companies, District of Columbia.
Capital required.

Assessment companies

Annual statements to be made.

Special statements.

Companies not filing statements prohibited from doing business.
Money penalty.

Assets.
Fire insurance companies.

Inland and marine insurance companies.

Life insurance companies.

SEC. 4. That no insurance company organized or incorporated under the laws of any of the United States of America, or of any foreign state or country, shall transact the business of insurance in any of its branches within the District of Columbia until such company shall have duly constituted some proper person domiciled in the District their agent and attorney-in-fact for the purpose of receiving for them summonses, writs, and processes issuing out of any court having any jurisdiction in said District, and until the evidence of such appointment of such agent and attorney-in-fact, authenticated in a manner satisfactory to the Commissioners of the District, or any two of them, shall be filed in the office of such Commissioners.

Foreign insurance companies not to transact business until an attorney in fact be appointed.

SEC. 5. That any insurance company, or any officer or agent of any insurance company, effecting any contract of insurance in behalf of such company when the written authority required by this act shall not have been given by said Commissioners, or after such authority has been revoked, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars for every offense, to be recovered by due process in the courts of the District.

Penalty for transacting business without authority.

SEC. 6. That each insurance company doing business in the District of Columbia shall attach to each policy issued by such company a copy of the application made by the insured, so that the whole contract may appear in said application and policy.

Application to be attached to policy.

SEC. 7. That this act shall take effect and be in full force after ninety days from its passage.

To take effect in 90 days.

Approved, January 26, 1887.

CHAP. 47.—An act to amend the third section of an act entitled “An act to provide for the sale of the Sac and Fox and Iowa Indian Reservations, in the States of Nebraska and Kansas, and for other purposes,” approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five.

Jan. 26, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section three of the act entitled “An act to provide for the sale of the Sac and Fox and Iowa Reservations, in the States of Nebraska and Kansas, and for other purposes,” approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

Sale of Sac and Fox and Iowa Indian reservations.

Vol. 23, p. 352, amended.

“**SEC. 3.** That if any member of said Sac and Fox or Iowa tribe of Indians, properly enrolled at the Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency, shall elect to remain upon the reservation of his respective tribe, he shall be allowed to select an allotment of land in quantity as follows: If he be the head of a family, one hundred and sixty acres; if a single person over eighteen years of age, or orphan child under eighteen years of age, eighty acres; and if a minor child under eighteen years of age, forty acres; heads of families selecting the land for themselves and minor children, and the United States Indian agent for orphan children. The lands so selected shall be held from sale as provided for herein, and shall be accepted at their fair valuation, to be ascertained by the Secretary of the Interior, in part satisfaction of his interest in and to said reservation, and of the moneys or fund realized from the sale thereof: *Provided,* That his right to share in the other funds and credits of the tribe shall not be impaired thereby; and the Secretary of the Interior shall cause a patent to issue to each of the allottees, under the provisions of this act, and the act to which this act is an amendment, for the lands selected by or for such allottee, which patent shall be of the legal effect, and declare that the United States does and will hold the land thus patented for the period of twenty-five years, in trust for the sole use and benefit of the allottee, or, in case of his decease, of his heirs according to the laws of the State in which said land is situated, and that at the expiration of said period the United States will convey the same by patent to said Indian, or his heirs as

Enrolled Indians allowed to select allotment of land.

Head of family.
Single person.
Minor child.

Lands selected to be held from sale.

Proviso.
Distributive share not impaired.
Patent to issue.

Lands to be held in trust for 25 years.

Fee then conveyed free of incumbrances.

Exempt from taxation.

aforesaid, in fee, discharged of said trust and free of all charge or incumbrance whatsoever; and if any conveyance shall be made of the lands thus allotted, or any contract made touching the same, before the expiration of the time above mentioned, such conveyance or contract shall be absolutely null and void; and such lands, during such time, shall not be subject to taxation, alienation, or forced sale, under execution or otherwise."

Approved, January 26, 1887.

Jan. 26, 1887.

CHAP. 48.—An act to repeal parts of an act relating to tax on the business of real-estate agents in the District of Columbia, approved June twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

Tax on real estate agents.
Repeal of former tax and bond.
(Laws D. C., 1 Leg. Assem., pp. 91 and 99; 2 Leg. Assem., p. 63.)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of clause thirty-eight of section twenty-one of the act of the legislative assembly of the District of Columbia entitled "An act imposing a license on trades, business, and professions practiced or carried on in the District of Columbia," approved August twenty-third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, requiring real-estate agents to pay twenty-five dollars annually, and in addition a monthly tax of one-fourth per centum on gross receipts, as amended by the act amendatory thereof, approved June twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, as requires real-estate agents in said District to pay a tax of one per centum on their commissions in lieu of said monthly tax of one-fourth per centum on gross receipts, and so much of section fifteen of said act approved August twenty-third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, as requires said real-estate agents to give bond to said District, and all other laws and acts, or parts thereof, inconsistent herewith, be, and the same are hereby, repealed; and from and after the passage of this act real-estate agents in the District of Columbia shall pay a license-fee of fifty dollars per annum, to be collected as other licenses are collected in said District.

License-fee imposed.

Approved, January 26, 1887.

Jan. 26, 1887.

CHAP. 49.—An act to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to make police regulations for the government of said District.

Police regulations, District of Columbia.

Commissioners authorized to make regulations concerning:

Pawnbrokers, junk dealers, and second-hand clothes dealers.

Inflammable substances.

Street venders.

Carriage stands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to make, modify, and enforce usual and reasonable police regulations in and for said District as follows:

First. For causing full inspection to be made, at any reasonable times, of the places where the business of pawnbroking, junk-dealing, or second-hand clothing business may be carried on.

Second. To regulate the storage of highly inflammable substances in the thickly populated portions of the District.

Third. To locate the places where licensed venders on streets and public places shall stand, and change them as often as the public interests require, and to make all the necessary regulations governing their conduct upon the streets in relation to such business.

Fourth. To make needful regulations for the orderly disposition of carriages or other vehicles assembled on streets or public places, and to require vehicles upon such streets and avenues as they deem necessary to pass along on the right side thereof.

- Fifth. To establish and regulate the charges to be made by owners of hacks and hackney carriages of any kind whatsoever. Hack charges.
- Sixth. To prohibit conducting droves of animals upon such streets and avenues as they may deem needful to public safety and good order. Droves of animals.
- Seventh. To regulate the keeping and running at large of dogs and fowls. Dogs and fowls.
- Eighth. To prohibit the deposit upon the streets or sidewalks of fruit, or any part thereof, or other substance or articles that might litter the same, or cause injury to or impede pedestrians. Deposits on streets and sidewalks.
- Ninth. To regulate or prohibit loud noises with horns, gongs, or other instruments, or loud cries, upon the streets or public places, and to prohibit the use of any fireworks or explosives within such portions of the District as they may think necessary to public safety. Noises and fireworks.
- Tenth. To regulate the movements of vehicles on the public streets and avenues for the preservation of order and protection of life and limb. Passage of vehicles.
- Eleventh. To prescribe reasonable penalties for the violation of any of the regulations in this act mentioned; and said penalties may be enforced in any court of the District of Columbia having jurisdiction of minor offenses, and in the same manner that such minor offenses are now by law prosecuted and punished. Penalties for violations.
- SEC. 2. That the regulations herein provided for shall, when adopted, be printed in one or more of the daily newspapers published in the District of Columbia; and no penalty prescribed for the violation of said regulations shall be enforced until thirty days after such publication. Regulations to be printed.

Approved, January 26, 1887.

CHAP. 50.—An act to provide for an American register for the steamer *Nuevo Moctezuma*, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Jan. 26, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of Navigation is hereby authorized and directed to cause the foreign-built steamer *Nuevo Moctezuma*, formerly *Madrid*, owned at the port of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, by L. and R. Wister and Company, American citizens, and rebuilt by them at Philadelphia, to be registered as a vessel of the United States. American register to foreign steamer *Nuevo Moctezuma*.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to authorize and direct the inspection of said steam-vessel, steam-boiler, steam-pipes, and the appurtenances of said boiler, and cause to be granted the proper and usual certificate issued to steam-vessels of the merchant marine, without reference to the fact that said steam-boiler, steam-pipes, and appurtenances were not constructed pursuant to the laws of the United States, and were not constructed of iron stamped pursuant to said laws; and the tests to be applied on the inspection of said boiler, steam-pipes, and appurtenances will be the same in all respects as to strength and safety as are required in the inspection of boilers constructed in the United States for marine purposes, save that the fact that said boiler, steam-pipes, and appurtenances not being constructed pursuant to the requirements of the laws of the United States, and are of unstamped iron, shall not be an obstacle to the granting of the usual certificate if said boiler, steam-pipes, and appurtenances are found to be of sufficient strength and safety. Inspection

Approved, January 26, 1887.

Jan. 29, 1887.

CHAP. 67.—An act providing for the erection of a public building at Los Angeles, California.Los Angeles, Cal.
Public-building.
Site.

Plans, etc.

Proviso.

Open space.

Title.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to procure a site for, and cause to be erected thereon, a suitable building, with fire-proof vaults therein, for the accommodation of the United States district and circuit courts, post-office and internal revenue and other Government offices, at the city of Los Angeles, California. The plans, specifications, and full estimates for said building shall be previously made and approved according to law, and shall not exceed for the site and building complete the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *Provided,* That the site shall leave the building unexposed to danger from fire in adjacent buildings, by an open space of not less than forty feet, including streets and alleys; and no money appropriated for this purpose shall be available until a valid title to the site for said building shall be vested in the United States, nor until the State of California shall have ceded to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the same, during the time the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof, for all purposes except the administration of the criminal laws of said State and the service of civil process therein.

Approved, January 29, 1887.

Jan. 29, 1887.

CHAP. 68.—An act for the erection of a public building at Worcester, Massachusetts.Worcester, Mass.
Public-building.
Site.

Plans, etc.

Proviso.

Open space.

Title.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to purchase a site for, and cause to be erected thereon, a suitable building, with fire-proof vaults therein, for the accommodation of the post-office and other Government offices, at the city of Worcester, Massachusetts. The plans, specifications, and full estimates of said building shall be previously made and approved according to law, and shall not exceed for the site and building complete the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *Provided,* That the site shall leave the building unexposed to danger from fire in adjacent buildings by an open space of not less than forty feet, including streets and alleys; and no money appropriated for this purpose shall be available until a valid title to the site for said building shall be vested in the United States, nor until the State of Massachusetts shall have ceded to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the same, during the time the United States shall be or remain the owners thereof, for all purposes except the administration of the criminal laws of said State and the service of civil process therein.

Approved, January 29, 1887.

Jan. 29, 1887.

CHAP. 69.—An act for the completion of a public building at Fort Scott, Kansas.Fort Scott, Kans.
Public building.
Appropriation to
complete.

Vol. 23, p. 482.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the additional sum of forty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the completion of a suitable building, with fire-proof vaults therein, for the accommodation of the post-office, United States courts, and other Government offices, at the city of Fort Scott, State of Kansas, to be expended by the Secretary of the Treasury, subject to the requirements of an act for that purpose approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five. The

limit of cost prescribed in said act is hereby extended as aforesaid. And no plan shall be approved which will involve an expenditure for site and building complete, including approaches, greater than the limit herein fixed Limit of cost increased.

Approved, January 29, 1887.

CHAP. 70.—An act granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war, and for other purposes. Jan. 29, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension-roll the names of the surviving officers and enlisted men, including marines, militia, and volunteers, of the military and naval services of the United States, who being duly enlisted, actually served sixty days with the Army or Navy of the United States in Mexico, or on the coasts or frontier thereof, or *en route* thereto, in the war with that nation, or were actually engaged in a battle in said war, and were honorably discharged, and to such other officers and soldiers and sailors as may have been personally named in any resolution of Congress for any specific service in said war, and the surviving widow of such officers and enlisted men: *Provided*, That such widows have not remarried: *Provided*, That every such officer, enlisted man, or widow who is or may become sixty-two years of age, or who is or may become subject to any disability or dependency equivalent to some cause prescribed or recognized by the pension laws of the United States as a sufficient reason for the allowance of a pension, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act; but it shall not be held to include any person not within the rule of age or disability or dependence herein defined, or who incurred such disability while in any manner voluntarily engaged in or aiding or abetting the late rebellion against the authority of the United States.

Mexican war pensions. Persons included.

Provisos. Widows.

Disabilities.

Persons excluded.

Rate.

Proviso. Effect on existing pensions.

SEC. 2. That pensions under section one of this act shall be at the rate of eight dollars per month, and payable only from and after the passage of this act, for and during the natural lives of the persons entitled thereto, or during the continuance of the disability for which the same shall be granted: *Provided*, That section one of this act shall not apply to any person who is receiving a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month or more, nor to any person receiving a pension of less than eight dollars per month, except for the difference between the pension now received (if less than eight dollars per month) and eight dollars per month.

Secretary of the Interior to prescribe rules, etc.

SEC. 3. That before the name of any person shall be placed on the pension-roll under this act, proof shall be made, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, of the right of the applicant to a pension; and any person who shall falsely and corruptly take any oath required under this act shall be deemed guilty of perjury; and the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be stricken from the pension-roll the name of any person whenever it shall be made to appear by proof satisfactory to him that such name was put upon such roll through false and fraudulent representations, and that such person is not entitled to a pension under this act. The loss of the certificate of discharge shall not deprive any person of the benefits of this act, but other record evidence of enlistment and service and of an honorable discharge may be deemed sufficient: *Provided*, That when any person has been granted a land-warrant, under any act of Congress, for and on account of service in the said war with Mexico, such grant shall be *prima facie* evidence of his service and honorable discharge; but such evidence shall not be conclusive, and may be rebutted by evidence that such land-warrant was improperly granted.

Proviso. Land-warrant to be *prima facie* evidence of service.

Pension laws made applicable.

SEC. 4. That the pension laws now in force which are not inconsistent or in conflict with this act are hereby made a part of this act, so far as they may be applicable thereto.

R. S., sec. 4716, p. 919, not to apply.

SEC. 5. That section forty-seven hundred and sixteen of the Revised Statutes is hereby repealed so far as the same relates to this act or to pensioners under this act.

Persons under political disabilities not included.

SEC. 6. That the provisions of this act shall not apply to any person while under the political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States.

Approved, January 29, 1887.

Jan. 29, 1887.

CHAP. 71.—An act to release unto the city of San Antonio, Texas, for its use as a public thorough-fare, certain portions of the military reservation near said city.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, authorized to open up and to release unto the city of San Antonio, Texas, for public use as a thoroughfare, that portion of the military reservation adjoining said city which, at the time said reservation became the property of the United States, was known upon the map of said city as Pine street: *Provided,* That for a distance of six hundred and fifty-six feet north of Grayson street, the east side of said street proposed to be opened shall be on a north and south line, parallel to and sixteen feet six and one quarter inches west of the old east side of Pine street: *And provided further,* That the said right of way be granted upon the express understanding and condition that the Government reserves its right to the continued use of its target range, under such regulations as may be necessary to provide all proper precautions against injury to passing persons and vehicles.

Approved, January 29, 1887.

San Antonio, Tex.

Right of way through military reservation granted to.

Provisions. Location.

Target range.

Jan. 29, 1887.

CHAP. 72.—An act to provide a school of instruction for cavalry and light artillery, and for the construction and completion of quarters, barracks, and stables at certain posts for the use of the Army of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to establish upon the military reservation at Fort Riley a permanent school of instruction for drill and practice for the cavalry and light artillery service of the Army of the United States, and which shall be the depot to which all recruits for such service shall be sent; and for the purpose of construction of such quarters, barracks, and stables as may be required to carry into effect the purposes of this act the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated

Fort Riley. School of cavalry and light artillery instruction established at.

Appropriation.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming. Quarters and barracks. Fort Robinson, Nebraska. Quarters and barracks. Appropriation to complete.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to complete the quarters and barracks at Fort D. A. Russell in the Territory of Wyoming at an expense not exceeding thirty thousand dollars, and to complete the quarters and barracks at Fort Robinson in the State of Nebraska for a garrison of ten companies at a cost not to exceed fifty-five thousand dollars, and there is hereby appropriated for the purposes mentioned in this section out of any monies in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of eighty-five thousand (\$85,000) dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Approved, January 29, 1887.

CHAP. 90.—An act to fix the day for the meeting of the electors of President and Vice-President, and to provide for and regulate the counting of the votes for President and Vice-President, and the decision of questions arising thereon.

Feb. 3, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the electors of each State shall meet and give their votes on the second Monday in January next following their appointment, at such place in each State as the legislature of such State shall direct.

Counting electoral vote.
Meeting of electors.
R. S., sec. 135, p. 22, amended.
Determination of contest by State law to be conclusive as to appointment of electors.

SEC. 2. That if any State shall have provided, by laws enacted prior to the day fixed for the appointment of the electors, for its final determination of any controversy or contest concerning the appointment of all or any of the electors of such State, by judicial or other methods or procedures, and such determination shall have been made at least six days before the time fixed for the meeting of the electors, such determination made pursuant to such law so existing on said day, and made at least six days prior to the said time of meeting of the electors, shall be conclusive, and shall govern in the counting of the electoral votes as provided in the Constitution, and as hereinafter regulated, so far as the ascertainment of the electors appointed by such State is concerned.

Certification of electors by State executive.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the executive of each State, as soon as practicable after the conclusion of the appointment of electors in such State, by the final ascertainment under and in pursuance of the laws of such State providing for such ascertainment, to communicate, under the seal of the State, to the Secretary of State of the United States, a certificate of such ascertainment of the electors appointed, setting forth the names of such electors and the canvass or other ascertainment under the laws of such State of the number of votes given or cast for each person for whose appointment any and all votes have been given or cast; and it shall also thereupon be the duty of the executive of each State to deliver to the electors of such State, on or before the day on which they are required by the preceding section to meet, the same certificate, in triplicate, under the seal of the State; and such certificate shall be inclosed and transmitted by the electors at the same time and in the same manner as is provided by law for transmitting by such electors to the seat of Government the lists of all persons voted for as President and of all persons voted for as Vice-President; and section one hundred and thirty-six of the Revised Statutes is hereby repealed; and if there shall have been any final determination in a State of a controversy or contest as provided for in section two of this act, it shall be the duty of the executive of such State, as soon as practicable after such determination, to communicate, under the seal of the State, to the Secretary of State of the United States, a certificate of such determination, in form and manner as the same shall have been made; and the Secretary of State of the United States, as soon as practicable after the receipt at the State Department of each of the certificates hereinbefore directed to be transmitted to the Secretary of State, shall publish, in such public newspaper as he shall designate, such certificates in full; and at the first meeting of Congress thereafter he shall transmit to the two Houses of Congress copies in full of each and every such certificate so received theretofore at the State Department.

R. S., sec. 140, p. 23.

R. S., sec. 136, p. 22, repealed.

Certificates to be published.

Copies to be sent to Congress.

SEC. 4. That Congress shall be in session on the second Wednesday in February succeeding every meeting of the electors. The Senate and House of Representatives shall meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon on that day, and the President of the Senate shall be their presiding officer. Two tellers shall be previously appointed on the part of the Senate and two on the part of the House of Representatives, to whom shall be handed, as they are opened by the President of the Senate, all the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of the electoral votes, which certificates and papers shall be opened, presented, and acted upon in

Counting electoral votes in Congress.

R. S., sec. 142, p. 23.

Opening and reading certificates of electoral vote.

the alphabetical order of the States, beginning with the letter A; and said tellers, having then read the same in the presence and hearing of the two Houses, shall make a list of the votes as they shall appear from the said certificates; and the votes having been ascertained and counted in the manner and according to the rules in this act provided, the result of the same shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall thereupon announce the state of the vote, which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons, if any, elected President and Vice-President of the United States, and, together with a list of the votes, be entered on the Journals of the two Houses. Upon such reading of any such certificate or paper, the President of the Senate shall call for objections, if any. Every objection shall be made in writing, and shall state clearly and concisely, and without argument, the ground thereof, and shall be signed by at least one Senator and one Member of the House of Representatives before the same shall be received. When all objections so made to any vote or paper from a State shall have been received and read, the Senate shall thereupon withdraw, and such objections shall be submitted to the Senate for its decision; and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall, in like manner, submit such objections to the House of Representatives for its decision; and no electoral vote or votes from any State which shall have been regularly given by electors whose appointment has been lawfully certified to according to section three of this act from which but one return has been received shall be rejected, but the two Houses concurrently may reject the vote or votes when they agree that such vote or votes have not been so regularly given by electors whose appointment has been so certified. If more than one return or paper purporting to be a return from a State shall have been received by the President of the Senate, those votes, and those only, shall be counted which shall have been regularly given by the electors who are shown by the determination mentioned in section two of this act to have been appointed, if the determination in said section provided for shall have been made, or by such successors or substitutes, in case of a vacancy in the board of electors so ascertained, as have been appointed to fill such vacancy in the mode provided by the laws of the State; but in case there shall arise the question which of two or more of such State authorities determining what electors have been appointed, as mentioned in section two of this act, is the lawful tribunal of such State, the votes regularly given of those electors, and those only, of such State shall be counted whose title as electors the two Houses, acting separately, shall concurrently decide is supported by the decision of such State so authorized by its laws; and in such case of more than one return or paper purporting to be a return from a State, if there shall have been no such determination of the question in the State aforesaid, then those votes, and those only, shall be counted which the two Houses shall concurrently decide were cast by lawful electors appointed in accordance with the laws of the State, unless the two Houses, acting separately, shall concurrently decide such votes not to be the lawful votes of the legally appointed electors of such State. But if the two Houses shall disagree in respect of the counting of such votes, then, and in that case, the votes of the electors whose appointment shall have been certified by the Executive of the State, under the seal thereof, shall be counted. When the two Houses have voted, they shall immediately again meet, and the presiding officer shall then announce the decision of the questions submitted. No votes or papers from any other State shall be acted upon until the objections previously made to the votes or papers from any State shall have been finally disposed of.

Announcement of vote. shall thereupon announce the state of the vote, which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons, if any, elected President and Vice-President of the United States, and, together with a list of the votes, be entered on the Journals of the two Houses.

Objection to be in writing. Upon such reading of any such certificate or paper, the President of the Senate shall call for objections, if any. Every objection shall be made in writing, and shall state clearly and concisely, and without argument, the ground thereof, and shall be signed by at least one Senator and one Member of the House of Representatives before the same shall be received.

Decisions on objections. When all objections so made to any vote or paper from a State shall have been received and read, the Senate shall thereupon withdraw, and such objections shall be submitted to the Senate for its decision; and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall, in like manner, submit such objections to the House of Representatives for its decision; and no electoral vote or votes from any State which shall have been regularly given by electors whose appointment has been lawfully certified to according to section three of this act from which but one return has been received shall be rejected, but the two Houses concurrently may reject the vote or votes when they agree that such vote or votes have not been so regularly given by electors whose appointment has been so certified.

Single returns. If more than one return or paper purporting to be a return from a State shall have been received by the President of the Senate, those votes, and those only, shall be counted which shall have been regularly given by the electors who are shown by the determination mentioned in section two of this act to have been appointed, if the determination in said section provided for shall have been made, or by such successors or substitutes, in case of a vacancy in the board of electors so ascertained, as have been appointed to fill such vacancy in the mode provided by the laws of the State; but in case there shall arise the question which of two or more of such State authorities determining what electors have been appointed, as mentioned in section two of this act, is the lawful tribunal of such State, the votes regularly given of those electors, and those only, of such State shall be counted whose title as electors the two Houses, acting separately, shall concurrently decide is supported by the decision of such State so authorized by its laws; and in such case of more than one return or paper purporting to be a return from a State, if there shall have been no such determination of the question in the State aforesaid, then those votes, and those only, shall be counted which the two Houses shall concurrently decide were cast by lawful electors appointed in accordance with the laws of the State, unless the two Houses, acting separately, shall concurrently decide such votes not to be the lawful votes of the legally appointed electors of such State. But if the two Houses shall disagree in respect of the counting of such votes, then, and in that case, the votes of the electors whose appointment shall have been certified by the Executive of the State, under the seal thereof, shall be counted. When the two Houses have voted, they shall immediately again meet, and the presiding officer shall then announce the decision of the questions submitted. No votes or papers from any other State shall be acted upon until the objections previously made to the votes or papers from any State shall have been finally disposed of.

Conflicting returns. If more than one return or paper purporting to be a return from a State shall have been received by the President of the Senate, those votes, and those only, shall be counted which shall have been regularly given by the electors who are shown by the determination mentioned in section two of this act to have been appointed, if the determination in said section provided for shall have been made, or by such successors or substitutes, in case of a vacancy in the board of electors so ascertained, as have been appointed to fill such vacancy in the mode provided by the laws of the State; but in case there shall arise the question which of two or more of such State authorities determining what electors have been appointed, as mentioned in section two of this act, is the lawful tribunal of such State, the votes regularly given of those electors, and those only, of such State shall be counted whose title as electors the two Houses, acting separately, shall concurrently decide is supported by the decision of such State so authorized by its laws; and in such case of more than one return or paper purporting to be a return from a State, if there shall have been no such determination of the question in the State aforesaid, then those votes, and those only, shall be counted which the two Houses shall concurrently decide were cast by lawful electors appointed in accordance with the laws of the State, unless the two Houses, acting separately, shall concurrently decide such votes not to be the lawful votes of the legally appointed electors of such State. But if the two Houses shall disagree in respect of the counting of such votes, then, and in that case, the votes of the electors whose appointment shall have been certified by the Executive of the State, under the seal thereof, shall be counted. When the two Houses have voted, they shall immediately again meet, and the presiding officer shall then announce the decision of the questions submitted. No votes or papers from any other State shall be acted upon until the objections previously made to the votes or papers from any State shall have been finally disposed of.

Announcement of decision. When the two Houses have voted, they shall immediately again meet, and the presiding officer shall then announce the decision of the questions submitted. No votes or papers from any other State shall be acted upon until the objections previously made to the votes or papers from any State shall have been finally disposed of.

President of Senate to preserve order. No debate allowed.

SEC. 5. That while the two Houses shall be in meeting as provided in this act the President of the Senate shall have power to preserve order; and no debate shall be allowed and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either House on a motion to withdraw.

SEC. 6. That when the two Houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes, and not more than once; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each House to put the main question without further debate.

Limit to consideration.

SEC. 7. That at such joint meeting of the two Houses seats shall be provided as follows: For the President of the Senate, the Speaker's chair; for the Speaker, immediately upon his left; the Senators, in the body of the Hall upon the right of the presiding officer; for the Representatives, in the body of the Hall not provided for the Senators; for the tellers, Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the Clerk's desk; for the other officers of the two Houses, in front of the Clerk's desk and upon each side of the Speaker's platform. Such joint meeting shall not be dissolved until the count of electoral votes shall be completed and the result declared; and no recess shall be taken unless a question shall have arisen in regard to counting any such votes, or otherwise under this act, in which case it shall be competent for either House, acting separately, in the manner hereinbefore provided, to direct a recess of such House not beyond the next calendar day, Sunday excepted, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon. But if the counting of the electoral votes and the declaration of the result shall not have been completed before the fifth calendar day next after such first meeting of the two Houses, no further or other recess shall be taken by either House.

Arrangements for joint meeting.

Not to dissolve until result declared.

Approved, February 3, 1887.

CHAP. 91.—An act authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Mississippi River at Saint Louis, Missouri.

Feb. 3, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent of Congress is hereby given to the Saint Louis Merchants' Bridge Company of Saint Louis, Missouri, a corporation created by the laws of the State of Illinois, or its assigns or successors, or any legally incorporated railroad company or companies which may be associated with it therein, to build a bridge as hereinafter described, and maintain the same, across the Mississippi River at some suitable point between the present Saint Louis bridge known as the Eads Bridge, Saint Clair County, Illinois, and the mouth of the Missouri River: *Provided,* That no bridge shall be constructed across the Mississippi River within two miles above or two miles below the bridge heretofore constructed and known as the Eads bridge. Said bridge shall be constructed to provide for the passage of railway trains, and, at the option of the persons by whom it may be built, may be used for the passage of wagons and vehicles, for the transit of animals, and for foot-passengers.

Saint Louis Merchants' Bridge Company authorized to bridge the Mississippi River.

Proviso.
Location.

Railway, foot, and wagon bridge.

SEC. 2. That any bridge built under this act and subject to its limitations shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post-route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for the transportation over the railroad or public highways leading to the said bridge; and it shall enjoy the rights and privileges of other post-roads in the United States.

To be lawful structure and post-route.

SEC. 3. That if the bridge shall be made with unbroken and continuous spans, it shall have at least two channel-spans of not less than five hundred feet clear width each, and one span of three hundred feet clear width of channel-way: *Provided,* That said bridge may have two spans of not less than seven hundred and fifty feet each clear width of channel

Construction.

Proviso.
Spans.

way, if thought best, instead of three spans as aforesaid, the said channel-ways to be measured at right angles to the current at any and all stages of water; and said span or spans shall not be of less elevation in any case than fifty feet above high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, to the bottom chords of the bridge, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river, and there shall not be less than fifty feet at high-water mark from the surface of the water to the bottom chords of said bridge.

Piers.

SEC. 4. That the piers of all high channel-spans shall be built parallel with the current of the river at that stage of water which is most important for navigation; and riprapping or other protection for imperfect foundations which will materially lessen the water-way shall not be employed in the channel-ways of the high spans, and piers which will produce cross-currents or bars dangerous to navigation shall not be constructed; and if, after construction, any piers or protection-walls are found to produce the above-mentioned effects, the nuisance shall be abated or corrected by or at the expense of the persons owning said bridge.

Aids to navigation.

SEC. 5. That in case the approaches to channel-spans, or raft-passages in said bridge be found dangerous or difficult of access by any important class of river traffic, the Secretary of War shall order the construction of such sheer-booms, guide-piers, or other similar device as will obviate the difficulty, which sheer-boom, guide-pier, or other device shall be paid for by the persons owning or operating said bridge.

Lights, etc.

SEC. 6. That the persons owning, controlling, or operating the bridge authorized by this act shall maintain, at their own expense, from sunset to sunrise, throughout the year, and during heavy fogs, such lights or other signals as the Light-House Board shall prescribe, and shall, during the season of navigation, have posted in a conspicuous place on or near the bridge the clear head-room under the channel-span on that day, the figures expressing this height to be not less than two feet high, and to be readily visible from any point in the channel of the river for a stretch of three thousand feet above and one thousand feet below the bridge.

Free navigation not to be impaired.

SEC. 7. That no bridge shall be erected or maintained under the authority of this act which shall at any time substantially or materially obstruct the free navigation of said river; and if any bridge erected under such authority shall, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, obstruct such navigation, he is hereby authorized to cause such change or alteration of such bridge to be made as will effectually obviate such obstruction; and all such alterations shall be made and all such obstructions be removed at the expense of the persons owning or controlling said bridge; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said river, caused or alleged to be caused by said bridge, the case may be brought in the circuit courts of the United States of Missouri or Illinois in whose jurisdiction any portion of said bridge may be located.

Litigation.

Right of way to railroads.

SEC. 8. That all railroad companies desiring the use of said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges relative to the passage of railway trains over the same, and over the approaches thereto, upon payment of a reasonable compensation for such use; and in case the owner or owners of said bridge and the several railroad companies, or any one of them, desiring such use shall fail to agree upon the sum or sums to be paid, and upon the rules and conditions to which each shall conform in using said bridge, all matters at issue between them shall be decided by the Secretary of War upon a hearing of the allegations and proofs of the parties.

Secretary of War to decide disagreements.

Plans, etc., to be approved by Secretary of War.

SEC. 9. That any bridge authorized to be constructed under this act shall be built and located under and subject to such regulations for the security of navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and the said company or corporation shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design and drawings

of the bridge, and a map of the location, giving, for the space of one mile above and one mile below the proposed location of the bridge, the topography of the banks of the river, the shore-lines at high and low water, the direction and strength of the current at low, medium, and high-water stages, and the soundings, accurately showing the bed of the stream, the location of any other bridge or bridges, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject; and until the said plan and location of the bridge are approved by the Secretary of War the bridge shall not be built; and should any changes be made in the plan of said bridge during the progress of construction, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

SEC. 10. That in case the construction of the bridge authorized in this act be not commenced within two years and completed within seven years from the date of its approval, then this act shall be null and void.

To be finished in two years.

SEC. 11. That whereas a principal reason for giving authority to build the bridge herein contemplated is to secure reasonable rates and tolls for corporations and individuals for passing over the same, the Saint Louis Merchants' Bridge Company, or its successors or assigns, shall not agree or consent to the consolidation of this bridge with any other bridge across the Mississippi River, or to the pooling of the earnings of this bridge company with the earnings of any other bridge company on said river, nor shall any person who is or may be a stockholder or director or manager of any other bridge over said river be a stockholder or director or manager of the bridge herein provided for: *Provided*, That if this provision of this act shall at any time be violated in any of these particulars, such violation shall, without legal proceeding, at once forfeit the privilege hereby granted, and said bridge shall become the property of the United States, and the Secretary of War shall take possession of the same in the name and for the use of the United States.

Pooling of earnings forbidden.

Proviso.
Violation to forfeit franchise.

SEC. 12. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved. *And it is further provided* that no bridge shall be constructed across the Mississippi River within two miles above or two miles below the bridge herein authorized.

Right to amend, etc., reserved.
Proviso.

Approved, February 3, 1887.

CHAP. 92.—An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the muster and pay of certain officers and enlisted men of the volunteer forces," approved June third, eighteen hundred and eighty-four.

Feb. 3, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section one of "An act to provide for the muster and pay of certain officers and enlisted men of the volunteer forces," approved June third, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, be, and is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

Date of commission to certain volunteer officers.

"That the joint resolution approved July eleventh, eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled 'Joint resolution amendatory of joint resolution for the relief of certain officers of the Army,' approved July twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, is hereby so amended and shall be so construed that in all cases arising under the same any person who was duly appointed and commissioned, whether his commission was actually received by him or not, shall be considered as commissioned to the grade therein named from the date from which he was to take rank under and by the terms of his said commission, and shall be entitled to all pay and emoluments as if actually mustered at that date: *Provided*, That at the date from which he was to take rank by the terms of his commission there was a vacancy to which he could be so commissioned and that he was actually performing the duties of the grade to which he was so commissioned, or, if not so performing such

Vol. 23, p. 34.
Vol. 16, p. 335.
Vol. 14, p. 363.

To receive pay, etc., from date of commission.

Proviso.
If vacancy existed, or duties were performed.

Prisoners of war or disabled officers. Application. Pay received to be deducted.

duties, then from such time after the date of his commission as he may have actually entered upon such duties: *And provided further*, That any person held as a prisoner of war, or who may have been absent by reason of wounds or in hospital by reason of disability received in the service in the line of duty, at the date of his commission, if a vacancy existed for him in the grade to which so commissioned, shall be entitled to the same pay and emoluments as if actually performing the duties of the grade to which he was commissioned and actually mustered at such date: *And provided further*, That this act and the resolution hereby amended shall be construed to apply only in those cases where the commission bears date prior to June twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, or after that date when their commands were not below the minimum number required by existing laws and regulations: *And provided further*, That the pay and allowances actually received shall be deducted from the sums to be paid under this act.

Approved, February 3, 1887.

Feb. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 93.—An act for the relief of Elon A. Marsh and Minard Lefever.

Preamble.

Whereas, heretofore, to wit, on the twenty-eighth day of December, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty, in due form of procedure and in all legal respects, letters patent numbered two hundred and thirty-six thousand and fifty-two of the United States of America were duly granted and issued to Elon A. Marsh and his assignee, Minard Lefever, of Battle Creek, in the county of Calhoun and State of Michigan, one of the United States, for a new and useful improvement in steam-engine valve-gear, save that the said letters patent were not, by accident or mistake, at the said time of issuing, to wit, on the twenty-eighth day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty, signed, as by law required, by the Secretary of the Interior; and Whereas the said-named letters patent were afterward, to wit, on the twenty-fourth day of February, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-two, but not before, duly signed by the then Acting Secretary of the Interior: Therefore,

Elon A. Marsh and Minard Lefever. Patent for steam-engine valve-gear to issue as from Dec. 28, 1880.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the letters patent named in the preamble of this act are hereby and by this act made legal, valid, complete, and operative, in law and equity, from the twenty-eighth day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty, to the same extent and for the same term that the same would have been legal, valid, complete, and operative if the signature of the Secretary of the Interior had, at the time of the supposed issue of said letters patent on the day aforesaid, been placed thereon, and the omission of said signature thereon had not occurred. *Provided, however*, That the provisions of this act shall not be held or construed to apply to or affect any suits now pending, nor any cause of action arising prior to its passage.

Approved, February 3, 1887.

Feb. 4, 1887.

CHAP. 103.—An act to provide for the erection of a public building at Wilmington, North Carolina.

Wilmington, N. C. Public building. Site.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to purchase a site for, and cause to be erected thereon, a suitable building, with a fire-proof vault extending to each story, for the accommodation of the post-office, custom-house, United States court-rooms, and other Government offices, at the city of Wilmington, in the State of North Carolina. The site, and building

thereon, when completed upon plans and specifications to be previously made and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall not exceed the cost of two hundred thousand dollars; nor shall any site be purchased until estimates for the erection of a building which shall furnish sufficient accommodations for the transaction of the public business, and which shall not exceed in cost the balance of the sum herein limited after the site shall have been purchased and paid for, shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury; and no purchase of site, nor plan for said building, shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury involving an expenditure exceeding the said sum of two hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no money to be appropriated for this purpose shall be available until a valid title to the site for said building shall be vested in the United States, nor until the State of North Carolina shall cede to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the same during the time the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof, for all purposes except the administration of the criminal laws of said State and the service of civil process therein: *Provided*, That the site on which the said building shall be erected shall be so selected as to leave an open space around the same of not less than forty feet in width, including streets and alleys.

Plans.

Estimates.

Provisos.

Title.

Open space.

Approved, February 4, 1887.

CHAP. 104.—An act to regulate commerce.

Feb. 4, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of this act shall apply to any common carrier or carriers engaged in the transportation of passengers or property wholly by railroad, or partly by railroad and partly by water when both are used, under a common control, management, or arrangement, for a continuous carriage or shipment, from one State or Territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, to any other State or Territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, or from any place in the United States to an adjacent foreign country, or from any place in the United States through a foreign country to any other place in the United States, and also to the transportation in like manner of property shipped from any place in the United States to a foreign country and carried from such place to a port of transshipment, or shipped from a foreign country to any place in the United States and carried to such place from a port of entry either in the United States or an adjacent foreign country: *Provided, however*, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to the transportation of passengers or property, or to the receiving, delivering, storage, or handling of property, wholly within one State, and not shipped to or from a foreign country from or to any State or Territory as aforesaid.

Interstate commerce regulations.
Application.

Proviso.

Not applicable to traffic wholly within one State.

The term "railroad" as used in this act shall include all bridges and ferries used or operated in connection with any railroad, and also all the road in use by any corporation operating a railroad, whether owned or operated under a contract, agreement, or lease; and the term "transportation" shall include all instrumentalities of shipment or carriage.

"Railroad."
"Transportation."
Definition of.

All charges made for any service rendered or to be rendered in the transportation of passengers or property as aforesaid, or in connection therewith, or for the receiving, delivering, storage, or handling of such property, shall be reasonable and just; and every unjust and unreasonable charge for such service is prohibited and declared to be unlawful.

Charges to be reasonable.

SEC. 2. That if any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall, directly or indirectly, by any special rate, rebate, drawback, or other device, charge, demand, collect, or receive from any person or persons a greater or less compensation for any service rendered, or to be rendered, in the transportation of passengers or property, subject to the provisions of this act, than it charges, demands, collects, or receives

Special rates, rebates, etc., prohibited.

from any other person or persons for doing for him or them a like and contemporaneous service in the transportation of a like kind of traffic under substantially similar circumstances and conditions, such common carrier shall be deemed guilty of unjust discrimination, which is hereby prohibited and declared to be unlawful.

Undue preferences to persons, localities, and traffic prohibited.

SEC. 3. That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to make or give any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to any particular person, company, firm, corporation, or locality, or any particular description of traffic, in any respect whatsoever, or to subject any particular person, company, firm, corporation, or locality, or any particular description of traffic, to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage in any respect whatsoever.

Equal facilities to be afforded connecting lines.

Every common carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall, according to their respective powers, afford all reasonable, proper, and equal facilities for the interchange of traffic between their respective lines, and for the receiving, forwarding, and delivering of passengers and property to and from their several lines and those connecting therewith, and shall not discriminate in their rates and charges between such connecting lines; but this shall not be construed as requiring any such common carrier to give the use of its tracks or terminal facilities to another carrier engaged in like business.

Terminal facilities.

Shorter distance charges not to be more than for longer, under similar circumstances.

SEC. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to charge or receive any greater compensation in the aggregate for the transportation of passengers or of like kind of property, under substantially similar circumstances and conditions, for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line, in the same direction, the shorter being included within the longer distance; but this shall not be construed as authorizing any common carrier within the terms of this act to charge and receive as great compensation for a shorter as for a longer distance: *Provided, however,* That upon application to the Commission appointed under the provisions of this act, such common carrier may, in special cases, after investigation by the Commission, be authorized to charge less for longer than for shorter distances for the transportation of passengers or property; and the Commission may from time to time prescribe the extent to which such designated common carrier may be relieved from the operation of this section of this act.

Proviso.

Commissioners may authorize exception.

Pooling of freights or earnings prohibited.

SEC. 5. That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to enter into any contract, agreement, or combination with any other common carrier or carriers for the pooling of freights of different and competing railroads, or to divide between them the aggregate or net proceeds of the earnings of such railroads, or any portion thereof; and in any case of an agreement for the pooling of freights as aforesaid, each day of its continuance shall be deemed a separate offense.

Common carriers to print and post schedules.

SEC. 6. That every common carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall print and keep for public inspection schedules showing the rates and fares and charges for the transportation of passengers and property which any such common carrier has established and which are in force at the time upon its railroad, as defined by the first section of this act. The schedules printed as aforesaid by any such common carrier shall plainly state the places upon its railroad between which property and passengers will be carried, and shall contain the classification of freight in force upon such railroad, and shall also state separately the terminal charges and any rules or regulations which in any wise change, affect, or determine any part or the aggregate of such aforesaid rates and fares and charges. Such schedules shall be plainly printed in large type, of at least the size of ordinary pica, and copies for the use of the public shall be kept in every depot or station upon any such railroad, in such places and in such form that they can be conveniently inspected.

Any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act receiving freight in the United States to be carried through a foreign country to any place in the United States shall also in like manner print and keep for public inspection, at every depot where such freight is received for shipment, schedules showing the through rates established and charged by such common carrier to all points in the United States beyond the foreign country to which it accepts freight for shipment; and any freight shipped from the United States through a foreign country into the United States, the through rate on which shall not have been made public as required by this act, shall, before it is admitted into the United States from said foreign country, be subject to customs duties as if said freight were of foreign production; and any law in conflict with this section is hereby repealed.

Schedules of freight through foreign countries.

Goods subject to customs duties, if schedules not posted.

No advance shall be made in the rates, fares, and charges which have been established and published as aforesaid by any common carrier in compliance with the requirements of this section, except after ten days' public notice, which shall plainly state the changes proposed to be made in the schedule then in force, and the time when the increased rates, fares, or charges will go into effect; and the proposed changes shall be shown by printing new schedules, or shall be plainly indicated upon the schedules in force at the time and kept for public inspection. Reductions in such published rates, fares, or charges may be made without previous public notice; but whenever any such reduction is made, notice of the same shall immediately be publicly posted and the changes made shall immediately be made public by printing new schedules, or shall immediately be plainly indicated upon the schedules at the time in force and kept for public inspection.

Advances not to be made until after 10 days' notice.

Reductions may be made without notice.

And when any such common carrier shall have established and published its rates, fares, and charges in compliance with the provisions of this section, it shall be unlawful for such common carrier to charge, demand, collect, or receive from any person or persons a greater or less compensation for the transportation of passengers or property, or for any services in connection therewith, than is specified in such published schedule of rates, fares, and charges as may at the time be in force.

Deviation from schedule rates prohibited.

Every common carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall file with the Commission hereinafter provided for copies of its schedules of rates, fares, and charges which have been established and published in compliance with the requirements of this section, and shall promptly notify said Commission of all changes made in the same. Every such common carrier shall also file with said Commission copies of all contracts, agreements, or arrangements with other common carriers in relation to any traffic affected by the provisions of this act to which it may be a party. And in cases where passengers and freight pass over continuous lines or routes operated by more than one common carrier, and the several common carriers operating such lines or routes establish joint tariffs of rates or fares or charges for such continuous lines or routes, copies of such joint tariffs shall also, in like manner, be filed with said Commission. Such joint rates, fares, and charges on such continuous lines so filed as aforesaid shall be made public by such common carriers when directed by said Commission, in so far as may, in the judgment of the Commission, be deemed practicable; and said Commission shall from time to time prescribe the measure of publicity which shall be given to such rates, fares, and charges, or to such part of them as it may deem it practicable for such common carriers to publish, and the places in which they shall be published; but no common carrier party to any such joint tariff shall be liable for the failure of any other common carrier party thereto to observe and adhere to the rates, fares, or charges thus made and published.

Copies of schedules, etc., to be filed with Commission.

If any such common carrier shall neglect or refuse to file or publish its schedules or tariffs of rates, fares, and charges as provided in this section, or any part of the same, such common carrier shall, in addition to other penalties herein prescribed, be subject to a writ of mandamus,

Proceedings on failure to file or publish schedules, etc.

Writ of mandamus to issue.

Failure to comply punishable as contempt.

Injunction to issue.

Combinations to prevent continuous carriage of freight to destination prohibited.

Liability for violations of this act.

Persons damaged may make complaint to Commission, or sue personally.

Penalty for violation.

to be issued by any circuit court of the United States in the judicial district wherein the principal office of said common carrier is situated or wherein such offense may be committed, and if such common carrier be a foreign corporation, in the judicial circuit wherein such common carrier accepts traffic and has an agent to perform such service, to compel compliance with the aforesaid provisions of this section; and such writ shall issue in the name of the people of the United States, at the relation of the Commissioners appointed under the provisions of this act; and failure to comply with its requirements shall be punishable as and for a contempt; and the said Commissioners, as complainants, may also apply, in any such circuit court of the United States, for a writ of injunction against such common carrier, to restrain such common carrier from receiving or transporting property among the several States and Territories of the United States, or between the United States and adjacent foreign countries, or between ports of transshipment and of entry and the several States and Territories of the United States, as mentioned in the first section of this act, until such common carrier shall have complied with the aforesaid provisions of this section of this act.

SEC. 7. That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to enter into any combination, contract, or agreement, expressed or implied, to prevent, by change of time schedule, carriage in different cars, or by other means or devices, the carriage of freights from being continuous from the place of shipment to the place of destination; and no break of bulk, stoppage, or interruption made by such common carrier shall prevent the carriage of freights from being and being treated as one continuous carriage from the place of shipment to the place of destination, unless such break, stoppage, or interruption was made in good faith for some necessary purpose, and without any intent to avoid or unnecessarily interrupt such continuous carriage or to evade any of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 8. That in case any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall do, cause to be done, or permit to be done any act, matter, or thing in this act prohibited or declared to be unlawful, or shall omit to do any act, matter, or thing in this act required to be done, such common carrier shall be liable to the person or persons injured thereby for the full amount of damages sustained in consequence of any such violation of the provisions of this act, together with a reasonable counsel or attorney's fee, to be fixed by the court in every case of recovery, which attorney's fee shall be taxed and collected as part of the costs in the case.

SEC. 9. That any person or persons claiming to be damaged by any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act may either make complaint to the Commission as hereinafter provided for, or may bring suit in his or their own behalf for the recovery of the damages for which such common carrier may be liable under the provisions of this act, in any district or circuit court of the United States of competent jurisdiction; but such person or persons shall not have the right to pursue both of said remedies, and must in each case elect which one of the two methods of procedure herein provided for he or they will adopt. In any such action brought for the recovery of damages the court before which the same shall be pending may compel any director, officer, receiver, trustee, or agent of the corporation or company defendant in such suit to attend, appear, and testify in such case, and may compel the production of the books and papers of such corporation or company party to any such suit; the claim that any such testimony or evidence may tend to criminate the person giving such evidence shall not excuse such witness from testifying, but such evidence or testimony shall not be used against such person on the trial of any criminal proceeding.

SEC. 10. That any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, or, whenever such common carrier is a corporation, any director or officer thereof, or any receiver, trustee, lessee, agent, or person acting

for or employed by such corporation, who, alone or with any other corporation, company, person, or party, shall willfully do or cause to be done, or shall willingly suffer or permit to be done, any act, matter, or thing in this act prohibited or declared to be unlawful, or who shall aid or abet therein, or shall willfully omit or fail to do any act, matter, or thing in this act required to be done, or shall cause or willingly suffer or permit any act, matter, or thing so directed or required by this act to be done not to be so done, or shall aid or abet any such omission or failure, or shall be guilty of any infraction of this act, or shall aid or abet therein, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof in any district court of the United States within the jurisdiction of which such offense was committed, be subject to a fine of not to exceed five thousand dollars for each offense.

SEC. 11. That a Commission is hereby created and established to be known as the Inter-State Commerce Commission, which shall be composed of five Commissioners, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Commissioners first appointed under this act shall continue in office for the term of two, three, four, five, and six years, respectively, from the first day of January, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, the term of each to be designated by the President; but their successors shall be appointed for terms of six years, except that any person chosen to fill a vacancy shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of the Commissioner whom he shall succeed. Any Commissioner may be removed by the President for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office. Not more than three of the Commissioners shall be appointed from the same political party. No person in the employ of or holding any official relation to any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, or owning stock or bonds thereof, or who is in any manner pecuniarily interested therein, shall enter upon the duties of or hold such office. Said Commissioners shall not engage in any other business, vocation, or employment. No vacancy in the Commission shall impair the right of the remaining Commissioners to exercise all the powers of the Commission.

Inter-State Commerce Commission created.

Appointment.

Term of service.

Removal.

No person pecuniarily interested in inter-State common carriers eligible.

SEC. 12. That the Commission hereby created shall have authority to inquire into the management of the business of all common carriers subject to the provisions of this act, and shall keep itself informed as to the manner and method in which the same is conducted, and shall have the right to obtain from such common carriers full and complete information necessary to enable the Commission to perform the duties and carry out the objects for which it was created; and for the purposes of this act the Commission shall have power to require the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of all books, papers, tariffs, contracts, agreements, and documents relating to any matter under investigation, and to that end may invoke the aid of any court of the United States in requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books, papers, and documents under the provisions of this section.

Scope of Commission.

Power to send for persons and papers, etc.

And any of the circuit courts of the United States within the jurisdiction of which such inquiry is carried on may, in case of contumacy or refusal to obey a subpoena issued to any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, or other person, issue an order requiring such common carrier or other person to appear before said Commission (and produce books and papers if so ordered) and give evidence touching the matter in question; and any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by such court as a contempt thereof. The claim that any such testimony or evidence may tend to criminate the person giving such evidence shall not excuse such witness from testifying; but such evidence or testimony shall not be used against such person on the trial of any criminal proceeding.

Circuit courts to issue subpoenas.

SEC. 13. That any person, firm, corporation, or association, or any mercantile, agricultural, or manufacturing society, or any body politic

Petitions to Commission as to violations of this law.

or municipal organization complaining of anything done or omitted to be done by any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act in contravention of the provisions thereof, may apply to said Commission by petition, which shall briefly state the facts; whereupon a statement of the charges thus made shall be forwarded by the Commission to such common carrier, who shall be called upon to satisfy the complaint or to answer the same in writing within a reasonable time, to be specified by the Commission. If such common carrier, within the time specified, shall make reparation for the injury alleged to have been done, said carrier shall be relieved of liability to the complainant only for the particular violation of law thus complained of. If such carrier shall not satisfy the complaint within the time specified, or there shall appear to be any reasonable ground for investigating said complaint, it shall be the duty of the Commission to investigate the matters complained of in such manner and by such means as it shall deem proper.

Charges to be forwarded to common carrier.

Investigation if complaint is not satisfied.

Investigation of complaints by railroad commissions of States.

Lack of direct damage not to dismiss complaint.

Written reports of investigations to be made.

To be recorded, and furnished to complainer and common carrier.

Notice to common carrier of violation.

Record to be made if violation has ceased or reparation made.

Proceedings in circuit courts for violations of this act or refusal to obey order of Commission.

Said Commission shall in like manner investigate any complaint forwarded by the railroad commissioner or railroad commission of any State or Territory, at the request of such commissioner or commission, and may institute any inquiry on its own motion in the same manner and to the same effect as though complaint had been made.

No complaint shall at any time be dismissed because of the absence of direct damage to the complainant.

SEC. 14. That whenever an investigation shall be made by said Commission, it shall be its duty to make a report in writing in respect thereto, which shall include the findings of fact upon which the conclusions of the Commission are based, together with its recommendation as to what reparation, if any, should be made by the common carrier to any party or parties who may be found to have been injured; and such findings so made shall thereafter, in all judicial proceedings, be deemed prima facie evidence as to each and every fact found.

All reports of investigations made by the Commission shall be entered of record, and a copy thereof shall be furnished to the party who may have complained, and to any common carrier that may have been complained of.

SEC. 15. That if in any case in which an investigation shall be made by said Commission it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Commission, either by the testimony of witnesses or other evidence, that anything has been done or omitted to be done in violation of the provisions of this act, or of any law cognizable by said Commission, by any common carrier, or that any injury or damage has been sustained by the party or parties complaining, or by other parties aggrieved in consequence of any such violation, it shall be the duty of the Commission to forthwith cause a copy of its report in respect thereto to be delivered to such common carrier, together with a notice to said common carrier to cease and desist from such violation, or to make reparation for the injury so found to have been done, or both, within a reasonable time, to be specified by the Commission; and if, within the time specified, it shall be made to appear to the Commission that such common carrier has ceased from such violation of law, and has made reparation for the injury found to have been done, in compliance with the report and notice of the Commission, or to the satisfaction of the party complaining, a statement to that effect shall be entered of record by the Commission, and the said common carrier shall thereupon be relieved from further liability or penalty for such particular violation of law.

SEC. 16. That whenever any common carrier, as defined in and subject to the provisions of this act, shall violate or refuse or neglect to obey any lawful order or requirement of the Commission in this act named, it shall be the duty of the Commission, and lawful for any company or person interested in such order or requirement, to apply, in a summary way, by petition, to the circuit court of the United States sitting in equity in the judicial district in which the common carrier complained of has its principal office, or in which the violation or disobedience

of such order or requirement shall happen, alleging such violation or disobedience, as the case may be; and the said court shall have power to hear and determine the matter, on such short notice to the common carrier complained of as the court shall deem reasonable; and such notice may be served on such common carrier, his or its officers, agents, or servants, in such manner as the court shall direct; and said court shall proceed to hear and determine the matter speedily as a court of equity, and without the formal pleadings and proceedings applicable to ordinary suits in equity, but in such manner as to do justice in the premises; and to this end such court shall have power, if it think fit, to direct and prosecute, in such mode and by such persons as it may appoint, all such inquiries as the court may think needful to enable it to form a just judgment in the matter of such petition; and on such hearing the report of said Commission shall be *prima facie* evidence of the matters therein stated; and if it be made to appear to such court, on such hearing or on report of any such person or persons, that the lawful order or requirement of said Commission drawn in question has been violated or disobeyed, it shall be lawful for such court to issue a writ of injunction or other proper process, mandatory or otherwise, to restrain such common carrier from further continuing such violation or disobedience of such order or requirement of said Commission, and enjoining obedience to the same; and in case of any disobedience of any such writ of injunction or other proper process, mandatory or otherwise, it shall be lawful for such court to issue writs of attachment, or any other process of said court incident or applicable to writs of injunction or other proper process, mandatory or otherwise, against such common carrier, and if a corporation, against one or more of the directors, officers, or agents of the same, or against any owner, lessee, trustee, receiver, or other person failing to obey such writ of injunction or other proper process, mandatory or otherwise; and said court may, if it shall think fit, make an order directing such common carrier or other person so disobeying such writ of injunction or other proper process, mandatory or otherwise, to pay such sum of money not exceeding for each carrier or person in default the sum of five hundred dollars for every day after a day to be named in the order that such carrier or other person shall fail to obey such injunction or other proper process, mandatory or otherwise; and such moneys shall be payable as the court shall direct, either to the party complaining, or into court to abide the ultimate decision of the court, or into the Treasury; and payment thereof may, without prejudice to any other mode of recovering the same, be enforced by attachment or order in the nature of a writ of execution, in like manner as if the same had been recovered by a final decree in personam in such court. When the subject in dispute shall be of the value of two thousand dollars or more, either party to such proceeding before said court may appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, under the same regulations now provided by law in respect of security for such appeal; but such appeal shall not operate to stay or supersede the order of the court or the execution of any writ or process thereon; and such court may, in every such matter, order the payment of such costs and counsel fees as shall be deemed reasonable. Whenever any such petition shall be filed or presented by the Commission it shall be the duty of the district attorney, under the direction of the Attorney-General of the United States, to prosecute the same; and the costs and expenses of such prosecution shall be paid out of the appropriation for the expenses of the courts of the United States. For the purposes of this act, excepting its penal provisions, the circuit courts of the United States shall be deemed to be always in session.

Court to hear on short notice.

Pleadings.

Report of Commission *prima facie* as to facts.

Court to issue injunction, etc.

Writ of attachment on disobeying process.

Money penalty.

Appeals to Supreme Court.

District attorney to prosecute.

Costs.

Circuit courts to be always in session.

Conduct of proceedings of Commission.

SEC. 17. That the Commission may conduct its proceedings in such manner as will best conduce to the proper dispatch of business and to the ends of justice. A majority of the Commission shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but no Commissioner shall participate in any hearing or proceeding in which he has any pecuniary

interest. Said Commission may, from time to time, make or amend such general rules or orders as may be requisite for the order and regulation of proceedings before it, including forms of notices and the service thereof, which shall conform, as nearly as may be, to those in use in the courts of the United States. Any party may appear before said Commission and be heard, in person or by attorney. Every vote and official act of the Commission shall be entered of record, and its proceedings shall be public upon the request of either party interested. Said Commission shall have an official seal, which shall be judicially noticed. Either of the members of the Commission may administer oaths and affirmations.

Votes and acts
to be recorded.

Salary of Com-
missioners, secre-
tary, and other
employees.

SEC. 18. That each Commissioner shall receive an annual salary of seven thousand five hundred dollars, payable in the same manner as the salaries of judges of the courts of the United States. The Commission shall appoint a secretary, who shall receive an annual salary of three thousand five hundred dollars, payable in like manner. The Commission shall have authority to employ and fix the compensation of such other employees as it may find necessary to the proper performance of its duties, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Offices and sup-
plies.
Witnesses.

The Commission shall be furnished by the Secretary of the Interior with suitable offices and all necessary office supplies. Witnesses summoned before the Commission shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are paid witnesses in the courts of the United States.

Expenses.

All of the expenses of the Commission, including all necessary expenses for transportation incurred by the Commissioners, or by their employees under their orders, in making any investigation in any other places than in the city of Washington, shall be allowed and paid, on the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor approved by the chairman of the Commission and the Secretary of the Interior.

Sessions.

SEC. 19. That the principal office of the Commission shall be in the city of Washington, where its general sessions shall be held; but whenever the convenience of the public or of the parties may be promoted or delay or expense prevented thereby, the Commission may hold special sessions in any part of the United States. It may, by one or more of the Commissioners, prosecute any inquiry necessary to its duties, in any part of the United States, into any matter or question of fact pertaining to the business of any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act.

Annual reports to
Commission from
common carriers.

SEC. 20. That the Commission is hereby authorized to require annual reports from all common carriers subject to the provisions of this act, to fix the time and prescribe the manner in which such reports shall be made, and to require from such carriers specific answers to all questions upon which the Commission may need information. Such annual reports shall show in detail the amount of capital stock issued, the amounts paid therefor, and the manner of payment for the same; the dividends paid, the surplus fund, if any, and the number of stockholders; the funded and floating debts and the interest paid thereon; the cost and value of the carrier's property, franchises, and equipment; the number of employees and the salaries paid each class; the amounts expended for improvements each year, how expended, and the character of such improvements; the earnings and receipts from each branch of business and from all sources; the operating and other expenses; the balances of profit and loss; and a complete exhibit of the financial operations of the carrier each year, including an annual balance-sheet. Such reports shall also contain such information in relation to rates or regulations concerning fares or freights, or agreements, arrangements, or contracts with other common carriers, as the Commission may require; and the said Commission may, within its discretion, for the purpose of enabling it the better to carry out the purposes of this act, prescribe (if in the opinion of the Commission it is practicable to prescribe such uniformity and methods of keeping accounts) a period of time within

Details.

May prescribe
uniform system of
accounts.

which all common carriers subject to the provisions of this act shall have, as near as may be, a uniform system of accounts, and the manner in which such accounts shall be kept.

SEC. 21. That the Commission shall, on or before the first day of December in each year, make a report to the Secretary of the Interior, which shall be by him transmitted to Congress, and copies of which shall be distributed as are the other reports issued from the Interior Department. This report shall contain such information and data collected by the Commission as may be considered of value in the determination of questions connected with the regulation of commerce, together with such recommendations as to additional legislation relating thereto as the Commission may deem necessary.

Annual report of Commission.

SEC. 22. That nothing in this act shall apply to the carriage, storage, or handling of property free or at reduced rates for the United States, State, or municipal governments, or for charitable purposes, or to or from fairs and expositions for exhibition thereat, or the issuance of mileage, excursion, or commutation passenger tickets; nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit any common carrier from giving reduced rates to ministers of religion; nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent railroads from giving free carriage to their own officers and employees, or to prevent the principal officers of any railroad company or companies from exchanging passes or tickets with other railroad companies for their officers and employees; and nothing in this act contained shall in any way abridge or alter the remedies now existing at common law or by statute, but the provisions of this act are in addition to such remedies: *Provided*, That no pending litigation shall in any way be affected by this act.

Exceptions to provisions of this act.

Proviso.
Pending litigation not affected.
Appropriation.

SEC. 23. That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the use and purposes of this act for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, and the intervening time anterior thereto.

SEC. 24. That the provisions of sections eleven and eighteen of this act, relating to the appointment and organization of the Commission herein provided for, shall take effect immediately, and the remaining provisions of this act shall take effect sixty days after its passage.

Commission to be appointed and organized at once.
Law to take effect in 60 days.

Approved, February 4, 1887.

CHAP. 105.—An act to amend the law relating to patents, trade-marks, and copyright.

Feb. 4, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter, during the term of letters patent for a design, it shall be unlawful for any person other than the owner of said letters patent, without the license of such owner, to apply the design secured by such letters patent, or any colorable imitation thereof, to any article of manufacture for the purpose of sale, or to sell or expose for sale any article of manufacture to which such design or colorable imitation shall, without the license of the owner, have been applied, knowing that the same has been so applied. Any person violating the provisions, or either of them, of this section, shall be liable in the amount of two hundred and fifty dollars; and in case the total profit made by him from the manufacture or sale, as aforesaid, of the article or articles to which the design, or colorable imitation thereof, has been applied, exceeds the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, he shall be further liable for the excess of such profit over and above the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars; and the full amount of such liability may be recovered by the owner of the letters patent, to his own use, in any circuit court of the United States having jurisdiction of the parties, either by action at law or upon a bill in equity for an injunction to restrain such infringement.

Unauthorized use of patented design unlawful.

R. S., sec. 4933, p. 954.

Penalty.

Suits.

Remedy by existing law not impaired.

SEC. 2. That nothing in this act contained shall prevent, lessen, impeach, or avoid any remedy at law or in equity which any owner of letters patent for a design, aggrieved by the infringement of the same, might have had if this act had not been passed; but such owner shall not twice recover the profit made from the infringement.

Approved, February 4, 1887.

Feb. 8, 1887.

CHAP. 119.—An act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and the Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes.

President authorized to allot land in severalty to Indians on reservations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases where any tribe or band of Indians has been, or shall hereafter be, located upon any reservation created for their use, either by treaty stipulation or by virtue of an act of Congress or executive order setting apart the same for their use, the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized, whenever in his opinion any reservation or any part thereof of such Indians is advantageous for agricultural and grazing purposes, to cause said reservation, or any part thereof, to be surveyed, or resurveyed if necessary, and to allot the lands in said reservation in severalty to any Indian located thereon in quantities as follows:

Distribution.

To each head of a family, one-quarter of a section;

To each single person over eighteen years of age, one-eighth of a section;

To each orphan child under eighteen years of age, one-eighth of a section; and

To each other single person under eighteen years now living, or who may be born prior to the date of the order of the President directing an allotment of the lands embraced in any reservation, one-sixteenth of a section: *Provided*, That in case there is not sufficient land in any of said reservations to allot lands to each individual of the classes above named in quantities as above provided, the lands embraced in such reservation or reservations shall be allotted to each individual of each of said classes pro rata in accordance with the provisions of this act: *And provided further*, That where the treaty or act of Congress setting apart such reservation provides for the allotment of lands in severalty in quantities in excess of those herein provided, the President, in making allotments upon such reservation, shall allot the lands to each individual Indian belonging thereon in quantity as specified in such treaty or act: *And provided further*, That when the lands allotted are only valuable for grazing purposes, an additional allotment of such grazing lands, in quantities as above provided, shall be made to each individual.

Provisos.

Allotment pro rata if lands insufficient.

Allotment by treaty or act not reduced.

Additional allotment of lands fit for grazing only.

Selection of allotments.

Improvements.

Proviso.

On failure to select in four years, Secretary of the Interior may direct selection.

SEC. 2. That all allotments set apart under the provisions of this act shall be selected by the Indians, heads of families selecting for their minor children, and the agents shall select for each orphan child, and in such manner as to embrace the improvements of the Indians making the selection. Where the improvements of two or more Indians have been made on the same legal subdivision of land, unless they shall otherwise agree, a provisional line may be run dividing said lands between them, and the amount to which each is entitled shall be equalized in the assignment of the remainder of the land to which they are entitled under this act: *Provided*, That if any one entitled to an allotment shall fail to make a selection within four years after the President shall direct that allotments may be made on a particular reservation, the Secretary of the Interior may direct the agent of such tribe or band, if such there be, and if there be no agent, then a special agent appointed for that purpose, to make a selection for such Indian, which election shall be allotted as in cases where selections are made by the Indians, and patents shall issue in like manner.

SEC. 3. That the allotments provided for in this act shall be made by special agents appointed by the President for such purpose, and the agents in charge of the respective reservations on which the allotments are directed to be made, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may from time to time prescribe, and shall be certified by such agents to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in duplicate, one copy to be retained in the Indian Office and the other to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his action, and to be deposited in the General Land Office.

Allotments to be made by special agents and Indian agents.

Certificates.

SEC. 4. That where any Indian not residing upon a reservation, or whose tribe no reservation has been provided by treaty, act of Congress, or executive order, shall make settlement upon any surveyed or unsurveyed lands of the United States not otherwise appropriated, he or she shall be entitled, upon application to the local land-office for the district in which the lands are located, to have the same allotted to him or her, and to his or her children, in quantities and manner as provided in this act for Indians residing upon reservations; and when such settlement is made upon unsurveyed lands, the grant to such Indians shall be adjusted upon the survey of the lands so as to conform thereto; and patents shall be issued to them for such lands in the manner and with the restrictions as herein provided. And the fees to which the officers of such local land-office would have been entitled had such lands been entered under the general laws for the disposition of the public lands shall be paid to them, from any moneys in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, upon a statement of an account in their behalf for such fees by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and a certification of such account to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Secretary of the Interior.

Indians not on reservations, etc., may make selection of public lands.

Fees to be paid from the Treasury.

SEC. 5. That upon the approval of the allotments provided for in this act by the Secretary of the Interior, he shall cause patents to issue therefor in the name of the allottees, which patents shall be of the legal effect, and declare that the United States does and will hold the land thus allotted, for the period of twenty-five years, in trust for the sole use and benefit of the Indian to whom such allotment shall have been made, or, in case of his decease, of his heirs according to the laws of the State or Territory where such land is located, and that at the expiration of said period the United States will convey the same by patent to said Indian, or his heirs as aforesaid, in fee, discharged of said trust and free of all charge or incumbrance whatsoever: *Provided*, That the President of the United States may in any case in his discretion extend the period. And if any conveyance shall be made of the lands set apart and allotted as herein provided, or any contract made touching the same, before the expiration of the time above mentioned, such conveyance or contract shall be absolutely null and void: *Provided*, That the law of descent and partition in force in the State or Territory where such lands are situate shall apply thereto after patents therefor have been executed and delivered, except as herein otherwise provided; and the laws of the State of Kansas regulating the descent and partition of real estate shall, so far as practicable, apply to all lands in the Indian Territory which may be allotted in severalty under the provisions of this act: *And provided further*, That at any time after lands have been allotted to all the Indians of any tribe as herein provided, or sooner if in the opinion of the President it shall be for the best interests of said tribe, it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with such Indian tribe for the purchase and release by said tribe, in conformity with the treaty or statute under which such reservation is held, of such portions of its reservation not allotted as such tribe shall, from time to time, consent to sell, on such terms and conditions as shall be considered just and equitable between the United States and said tribe of Indians, which purchase shall not be complete until ratified by Congress, and the form and manner of executing such release shall also be

Patent to issue.

To be held in trust.

Conveyance in fee after 25 years.

Provisos.

Period may be extended.

Laws of descent and partition.

Negotiations for purchase of lands not allotted.

Lands so bought to be held for actual settlers if arable.

Patent to issue only to person taking as homestead.

Purchase money to be held in trust for Indians.

Religious organizations.

Indians selecting lands to be preferred for police, etc.

Citizenship to be accorded to allottees and Indians adopting civilized life.

Secretary of the Interior to prescribe rules for use of waters for irrigation.

prescribed by Congress: *Provided however*, That all lands adapted to agriculture, with or without irrigation so sold or released to the United States by any Indian tribe shall be held by the United States for the sole purpose of securing homes to actual settlers and shall be disposed of by the United States to actual and bona fide settlers only in tracts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres to any one person, on such terms as Congress shall prescribe, subject to grants which Congress may make in aid of education: *And provided further*, That no patents shall issue therefor except to the person so taking the same as and for a homestead, or his heirs, and after the expiration of five years occupancy thereof as such homestead; and any conveyance of said lands so taken as a homestead, or any contract touching the same, or lien thereon, created prior to the date of such patent, shall be null and void. And the sums agreed to be paid by the United States as purchase money for any portion of any such reservation shall be held in the Treasury of the United States for the sole use of the tribe or tribes of Indians; to whom such reservations belonged; and the same, with interest thereon at three per cent per annum, shall be at all times subject to appropriation by Congress for the education and civilization of such tribe or tribes of Indians or the members thereof. The patents aforesaid shall be recorded in the General Land Office, and afterward delivered, free of charge, to the allottee entitled thereto. And if any religious society or other organization is now occupying any of the public lands to which this act is applicable, for religious or educational work among the Indians, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to confirm such occupation to such society or organization, in quantity not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres in any one tract, so long as the same shall be so occupied, on such terms as he shall deem just; but nothing herein contained shall change or alter any claim of such society for religious or educational purposes heretofore granted by law. And hereafter in the employment of Indian police, or any other employes in the public service among any of the Indian tribes or bands affected by this act, and where Indians can perform the duties required, those Indians who have availed themselves of the provisions of this act and become citizens of the United States shall be preferred.

SEC. 6. That upon the completion of said allotments and the patenting of the lands to said allottees, each and every member of the respective bands or tribes of Indians to whom allotments have been made shall have the benefit of and be subject to the laws, both civil and criminal, of the State or Territory in which they may reside; and no Territory shall pass or enforce any law denying any such Indian within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law. And every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States to whom allotments shall have been made under the provisions of this act, or under any law or treaty, and every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States who has voluntarily taken up, within said limits, his residence separate and apart from any tribe of Indians therein, and has adopted the habits of civilized life, is hereby declared to be a citizen of the United States, and is entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of such citizens, whether said Indian has been or not, by birth or otherwise, a member of any tribe of Indians within the territorial limits of the United States without in any manner impairing or otherwise affecting the right of any such Indian to tribal or other property.

SEC. 7. That in cases where the use of water for irrigation is necessary to render the lands within any Indian reservation available for agricultural purposes, the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary to secure a just and equal distribution thereof among the Indians residing upon any such reservations; and no other appropriation or grant of water by any riparian proprietor shall be authorized or permitted to the damage of any other riparian proprietor.

SEC. 8. That the provision of this act shall not extend to the territory occupied by the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles, and Osage, Miamies and Peorias, and Sacs and Foxes, in the Indian Territory, nor to any of the reservations of the Seneca Nation of New York Indians in the State of New York, nor to that strip of territory in the State of Nebraska adjoining the Sioux Nation on the south added by executive order.

Lands excepted.

SEC. 9. That for the purpose of making the surveys and resurveys mentioned in section two of this act, there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to be repaid proportionately out of the proceeds of the sales of such land as may be acquired from the Indians under the provisions of this act.

Appropriation for surveys.

SEC. 10. That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to affect the right and power of Congress to grant the right of way through any lands granted to an Indian, or a tribe of Indians, for railroads or other highways, or telegraph lines, for the public use, or to condemn such lands to public uses, upon making just compensation.

Rights of way not affected.

SEC. 11. That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent the removal of the Southern Ute Indians from their present reservation in Southwestern Colorado to a new reservation by and with the consent of a majority of the adult male members of said tribe.

Southern Utes may be removed to new reservation.

Approved, February 8, 1887.

CHAP. 120.—An act to declare a forfeiture of lands granted to the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad Company, to confirm title to certain lands, and for other purposes.

Feb. 8, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the lands granted to the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad Company by the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Texas Pacific Railroad Company and to aid in the construction of its road, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, are hereby declared to be forfeited to the United States of America in all that part of said grant which is situate on the east side of the Mississippi River, and also in all that part of said grant on the west of the Mississippi River which is opposite to and coterminous with the part of the New Orleans Pacific Railroad Company which was completed on the fifth day of January, eighteen hundred and eighty-one; and said lands are restored to the public domain of the United States.

Certain lands granted to New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg R. Co. forfeited. Vol. 16, p. 579.

SEC. 2. That the title of the United States and of the original grantee to the lands granted by said act of Congress of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, to said grantee, the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad Company, not herein declared forfeited, is relinquished, granted, conveyed, and confirmed to the New Orleans Pacific Railroad Company, as the assignee of the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad Company, said lands to be located in accordance with the map filed by said New Orleans Pacific Railway Company in the Department of the Interior October twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-one and November seventeenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, which indicate the definite location of said road: *Provided*, That all said lands occupied by actual settlers at the date of the definite location of said road and still remaining in their possession or in possession of their heirs or assigns shall be held and deemed excepted from said grant and shall be subject to entry under the public land laws of the United States.

Certain lands confirmed to New Orleans Pacific R. Co., assignee of New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg R. Co.

Proviso. Lands of actual settlers at the time excepted.

SEC. 3. That the relinquishment of the lands and the confirmation of the grant provided for in the second sections of this act are made and shall take effect whenever the Secretary of the Interior is notified that

When grant to be in effect.

said New Orleans Pacific Railroad Company, through the action of a majority of its stockholders, has accepted the provisions of this act, and is satisfied that said company has accepted and agreed to discharge all the duties and obligations imposed upon the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad Company by the act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, entitled "An act to incorporate the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, and to aid in the construction of its road, and for other purposes."

Vol. 16, p. 573.

Secretary of Interior to make rules to enable actual occupants to secure titles.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, in issuing patents for the lands conveyed herein, to establish such rules and regulations as to enable all persons who on the first day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, were in the actual occupancy of any of the lands to which the New Orleans Pacific Railroad Company is entitled under the provisions of this act, and who are of the description of persons entitled to make homestead or pre-emption entry on public lands under the general laws of the United States, to secure titles to the lands so held by them, not to exceed in quantity one quarter-section and not less than one-sixteenth of a section, on the payment to said company, in lawful money of the United States, at the rate of two dollars per acre, for the lands so occupied, at one-third cash, and balance in such equal annual installments as the Secretary of the Interior shall by regulations prescribe; it being the intention of this section to protect the settlers upon said lands, and to give binding force and effect to the Blanchard-Robinson agreement made with the New Orleans Pacific Company on the fourth day of January, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior.

Regulations to be prescribed by Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of the Interior shall make all needful rules and regulations for carrying this act into effect, and shall have the authority to direct, if he shall think proper, and shall so declare in such regulations, that payments may be made for the lands held and occupied under the fourth section of this act in not exceeding four equal annual installments from the date of sale, with interest thereon not to exceed six per centum per annum.

Patents confirmed.

SEC. 6. That the patents for the lands conveyed herein that have already been issued to said company be, and the same are hereby, confirmed; but the Secretary of the Interior is hereby fully authorized and instructed to apply the provisions of the second, third, fourth, and fifth sections of this act to any of said lands that have been so patented, and to protect any and all settlers on said lands in all their rights under the said sections of this act.

Approved, February 8, 1887.

Feb. 9, 1887.

CHAP. 123.—An act to amend an act in relation to the immediate transportation of dutiable goods, and for other purposes, approved June tenth, eighteen hundred and eighty.

Bridgeport, Conn. Privileges of immediate transportation of dutiable goods extended to. Vol. 21, p. 174.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section seven of the general statutes of the United States, chapter one hundred and ninety, approved June tenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, being "An act to amend the statutes in relation to immediate transportation of dutiable goods, and for other purposes" (Statutes at Large, volume twenty-one, page one hundred and seventy-four), be, and the same is hereby, amended by inserting in line four of said section seven, after the word "Middletown", the word "Bridgeport;" so that the privileges of immediate transportation of dutiable goods extended by said act to certain cities therein named shall be also extended to said Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Approved, February 9, 1887.

CHAP. 124.—An act for the completion of a public building at Santa Fé, New Mexico.

Feb. 9, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to complete the public building already partly erected at the city of Santa Fé, in the Territory of New Mexico, for the use and accommodation of the United States district court, surveyor-general, collector of internal revenue, and for other Government uses at the said city of Santa Fé, at a cost not exceeding the sum of fifty-two thousand one hundred and forty-eight dollars; and no plan for the completion of the said building, nor contract or expenditure in connection therewith, shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury involving any further expenditure than the sum hereinabove fixed as the limit of cost for the completion of the said building.

Santa Fé, N. Mex. Public building. Completion of, authorized.

Limit.

Approved, February 9, 1887.

CHAP. 125.—An act for the erection of a public building at Jefferson, Texas.

Feb. 9, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to purchase or otherwise provide a site and cause to be erected thereon a substantial and commodious building, with fire-proof vaults, for the use and accommodation of the United States district and circuit courts, and for accommodation of the post-office, revenue, and other Government offices, and for other Government uses, at Jefferson in the State of Texas. The site and building thereon, when completed upon plans and specifications to be previously made and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall not exceed in cost the sum of fifty-thousand dollars; nor shall any site be purchased until estimates for the erection of a building which will furnish sufficient accommodations for the transaction of the public business, and which shall not exceed in cost the balance of the sum herein limited after the site shall have been purchased and paid for, shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury; and no purchase of site, nor plan for said building, shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury involving an expenditure exceeding the said sum of fifty thousand dollars for site and building; and the site purchased shall leave the building unexposed to danger from fire by an open space of at least forty feet, including streets and alleys: *Provided* That no part of said sum shall be expended until a valid title to the said site shall be vested in the United States, nor until the State of Texas shall cede to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the same, during the time the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof, for all purposes except the administration of the criminal laws of said State, and the service of civil process therein.

Jefferson, Tex. Public building. Site.

Plans, etc.

Estimates.

Limit.

Open space. *Proviso.* Title.

Approved, February 9, 1887.

CHAP. 126.—An act for the erection of a public building at Charleston, South Carolina.

Feb. 9, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to purchase or otherwise provide a site and cause to be erected thereon a substantial and commodious building, with fire-proof vaults, for the use and accommodation of the post-office and the circuit and district courts of

Charleston, S. C. Public building. Site.

the United States, and for other Government uses, at the city of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina. The site of the said building shall not exceed in cost the sum of one hundred thousand dollars; and the building thereon, when completed upon plans and specifications to be previously made and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall not exceed in cost the sum of two hundred thousand dollars; and no purchase of site, nor plan for said building, shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury involving an expenditure exceeding the said sums of one hundred thousand dollars for the site and two hundred thousand dollars for the building; and the site purchased shall leave the building unexposed to danger from fire by an open space of at least forty feet, including streets and alleys: *Provided*, That no part of said sum shall be expended until a valid title to the said site shall be vested in the United States, nor until the State of South Carolina shall cede to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the same, during the time the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof, for all purposes except the administration of the criminal laws of said State and the service of civil process therein.

Cost.
Plans.

Open space.
Proviso.
Title.

Post-office property to be sold.

SEC. 2. That as soon as the said building shall have been erected and occupied for the uses of the Government the Secretary of the Treasury shall advertise for sale, and shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the site and building now used and occupied as a post-office in the city of Charleston, and damaged by the recent earthquake shock in that city; and the proceeds of such sale shall be covered into the Treasury.

Appropriation.

SEC. 3. That the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, February 9, 1887.

Feb. 9, 1887.

CHAP. 127.—An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, and for other purposes.

Army appropriations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Army for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight.

Pay.

FOR PAY OF OFFICERS OF THE LINE.

Line officers.

For pay of officers of the line, two million eight hundred and sixty-eight thousand dollars.

Additional.

Additional pay for twenty-three aides-de-camp, one military secretary, and officers of foot-regiments when mounted by proper authority, additional to and payable with their current monthly pay, in all eight thousand dollars.

Longevity.

For pay of officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, in all eight hundred and twelve thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars.

FOR PAY OF ENLISTED MEN.

Enlisted men.

For pay proper of the enlisted men of all grades, four million two hundred and eighty-seven thousand five hundred and eight dollars.

Service pay.

For service pay of enlisted men by reason of length of service, in addition to their monthly pay and payable therewith, three hundred and eighty-one thousand three hundred and sixty dollars.

For general-service clerks and messengers, to the number and at the rate now fixed by law, one hundred and sixty-one thousand nine hundred dollars. General-service clerks and messengers.

FOR PAY OF THE GENERAL STAFF. General staff.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT: For pay of the officers in the Adjutant-General's Department, as now authorized and provided by law, forty-nine thousand five hundred dollars; for additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, sixteen thousand dollars; in all, sixty-five thousand five hundred dollars. Adjutant-General's Department; longevity.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT: For pay of the officers in the Inspector-General's Department, as now authorized and provided by law, twenty-three thousand five hundred dollars; for additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, six thousand dollars; in all, twenty-nine thousand five hundred dollars. Inspector-General's Department; longevity.

THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS: For pay of the officers in the Corps of Engineers, as now authorized and provided by law, two hundred and thirty-nine thousand five hundred dollars; for additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, seventy-three thousand seven hundred and forty dollars; in all, three hundred and thirteen thousand two hundred and forty dollars. Corps of Engineer; longevity.

PAY OF STAFF OFFICERS. Staff officers.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT: For pay of the officers in the Ordnance Department, as now authorized and provided by law, one hundred and thirty-one thousand five hundred dollars; for additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, forty-two thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars; in all, one hundred and seventy-four thousand four hundred and sixty dollars. Ordnance Department; longevity.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT: For pay of the officers in the Quartermaster's Department, as now authorized and provided by law, one hundred and forty-six thousand five hundred dollars; for additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, forty-nine thousand six hundred dollars; in all, one hundred and ninety-six thousand one hundred dollars. Quartermaster's Department; longevity.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT: For the pay of the officers in the Subsistence Department, as now authorized and provided by law, seventy-nine thousand five hundred dollars; for additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, twenty-one thousand six hundred dollars; in all, one hundred and one thousand one hundred dollars. Subsistence Department; longevity.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT: For the pay of the officers in the Medical Department, as now authorized and provided by law, four hundred and twenty-six thousand seven hundred dollars; for additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, one hundred and eight thousand eight hundred dollars; in all, five hundred and thirty-five thousand five hundred dollars. Medical Department; longevity.

PAY DEPARTMENT: For the pay of the officers in the Pay Department, as now authorized and provided by law, one hundred and twenty-six thousand five hundred dollars; for additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, thirty-seven thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; in all, one hundred and sixty-four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars. Pay Department; longevity.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT: For the pay of the officers in the Judge-Advocate-General's Department, as now authorized and provided by law, twenty-seven thousand dollars; for additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, seven thousand dollars; in all, thirty-four thousand dollars. Judge-Advocate-General's Department; longevity.

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Officers on the retired list; longevity. For pay of officers on the retired-list, and for officers who may be placed thereon during the current year, nine hundred and eighteen thousand five hundred and forty-four dollars and sixty-five cents; for additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, two hundred and seventy-one thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine dollars and ten cents; in all, one million one hundred and ninety thousand three hundred and thirteen dollars and seventy-five cents.

RETIRED ENLISTED MEN.

Enlisted men on retired list. For pay of the enlisted men of the Army on the retired-list, fifty-six thousand two hundred and forty-one dollars.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Contract-surgeons, etc. For pay of not exceeding sixty-five contract-surgeons, not exceeding one hundred and sixty hospital-matrons, and not exceeding fourteen veterinary surgeons, in all one hundred and two thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars and ninety-four cents.

Paymasters' clerks, etc. For pay of not exceeding forty-six paymaster's clerks, at one thousand four hundred dollars each, not exceeding thirty paymasters' messengers, and traveling expenses of paymasters' clerks, in all, eighty-three thousand eight hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the maximum sum to be allowed paymasters' clerks when traveling on duty shall be four cents per mile, and, in addition thereto, when transportation cannot be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department, the cost of same actually paid by them, exclusive of sleeping or parlor car fare and transfers.

Proviso. Maximum traveling allowance. For expenses of courts-martial and courts of inquiry, and compensation of witnesses attending the same, ten thousand dollars.

Courts-martial, etc. For additional pay to officer in charge of public buildings, and so forth, in Washington, District of Columbia, five hundred dollars.

Charge of public buildings, Washington. For commutation of quarters to commissioned officers on duty without troops, at places where there are no public quarters, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Allowances, etc., enlisted men. For allowances for travel, retained pay, clothing not drawn, and for interest on deposits, payable to enlisted men on discharge, in all eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Mileage to officers. For mileage to officers traveling on duty without troops, when authorized by law, not to exceed eighty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That in disbursing this amount the maximum sum to be allowed and paid to an officer shall be four cents per mile, distance to be computed over the shortest usually traveled routes, and, in addition thereto, upon the officer's certificate that it was not practicable to obtain transportation from the Quartermaster's Department, the cost of the transportation actually paid by the officer over said route or routes, exclusive of sleeping or parlor car fare and transfers: *And provided further*, That when any officer so traveling shall travel in whole or in part on any railroad on which the troops and supplies of the United States are entitled to be transported free of charge, he shall be allowed for himself only four cents per mile as a subsistence fund for every mile necessarily traveled over any such last-named railroad; making in all for pay of the Army twelve million six hundred and sixty-one thousand nine hundred and eighteen dollars and sixty-nine cents.

Proviso. Maximum allowance. Total appropriation for pay. All the money hereinbefore appropriated shall be disbursed and accounted for by the Pay Department as pay of the Army, and for that purpose shall constitute one fund.

SUBSISTENCE OF THE ARMY.

Subsistence supplies. For the purchase of subsistence supplies; for issue as rations to troops, civil employees when entitled thereto, contract-surgeons, hospital

matrons, military convicts at posts, prisoners of war (including Indians held by the Army as prisoners, but for whose subsistence appropriation is not otherwise made), estimated for the fiscal year on the basis of nine million nine hundred and sixty-eight thousand four hundred and fifty rations; for sales to officers and enlisted men of the Army; for authorized extra issue of candles and salt and vinegar; for public animals; for issues to Indians visiting military posts and to Indians employed with the Army, without pay, as guides and scouts; for payments for cooked rations for recruiting parties or recruits; for hot coffee, baked beans, and canned beef for troops traveling when it is impracticable to cook their rations; for scales, weights, measures, utensils, tools, stationery, blank books and forms, printing, advertising, commercial newspapers, use of telephones, office furniture; for temporary buildings, cellars, and other means of protecting subsistence supplies (when not provided by the Quartermaster's Department); for bake-ovens at posts and in the field, and repairs thereof; for extra pay to enlisted men employed on extra duty in the Subsistence Department for periods of not less than ten days, at rates fixed by law; for compensation of civilians employed in the Subsistence Department; and for other necessary expenses incident to the purchase, care, preservation, issue, sale, and accounting for subsistence supplies for the Army; for the payment of the regulation allowances for commutation in lieu of rations to enlisted men on furlough, to ordnance-sergeants on duty at ungarrisoned posts, to enlisted men stationed at places where rations in kind cannot be economically issued, to enlisted men traveling on detached duty when it is impracticable to carry rations of any kind, to enlisted men selected to contest for places or prizes in the department, division, and Army rifle competitions, while traveling to and from places of contest, in all one million seven hundred and forty-five thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War; and not more than one hundred and ten thousand dollars thereof shall be applied to the payment of civilian employees of the Subsistence Department.

Amount.

Civilian employees.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Quartermasters' Department.

Regular supplies.

Regular supplies: For the regular supplies of the Quartermaster's Department, consisting of stoves and heating apparatus, and repair and maintenance of the same, for heating barracks and quarters; of ranges and stoves for cooking; of fuel and lights for enlisted men, guards, hospitals, storehouses, and offices, and for sales to officers; of forage in kind for the horses, mules, and oxen of the Quartermaster's Department at the several posts and stations and with the armies in the field, including its care and protection; for the horses of the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of artillery, and such companies of infantry and scouts as may be mounted, and for the authorized number of officers' horses, including bedding for the animals; of straw for soldiers bedding; and of stationery, including blank-books for the Quartermaster's Department, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the Pay and Quartermaster's Departments, and for printing division and department orders and reports, two million six hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended on printing unless the same shall be done by contract, after due notice and competition, except in such case as the emergency will not admit of the giving notice for competition.

Proviso.
Printing.

Incidental expenses: For postage; cost of telegrams on official business received and sent by officers of the Army; extra pay to soldiers employed under the direction of the Quartermaster's Department in the erection of barracks, quarters, and storehouses, in the construction of roads, and other constant labor, for periods of not less than ten days, and as clerks for post quartermaster's at military posts; for expense of expresses to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field, of escorts to paymasters and other disbursing officers, and to trains, where

Incidental expenses.

- Vol. 5, p. 257.
- Proviso. military escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the interment of officers killed in action, or who die when on duty in the field, or at military posts and on the frontiers, or when traveling under orders, and of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; authorized office furniture; hire of laborers in the Quartermaster's Department, including the hire of interpreters, spies, or guides for the Army; compensation of clerks and other employees to the officers of the Quartermaster's Department; compensation of forage and wagon masters authorized by the act of July fifth, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; for the apprehension, securing, and delivering of deserters, and the expenses incident to their pursuit; and for the following expenditures required for the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of light artillery, and such companies of infantry and scouts as may be mounted, and for the trains, to wit: Hire of veterinary surgeons, medicine for horses and mules, picketropes, blacksmith's tools and materials, horseshoes and blacksmith's tools for the cavalry service, and for the shoeing of horses and mules, and such additional expenditures as are necessary and authorized by law in the movement and operations of the Army, and not expressly assigned to any other department, six hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars of the appropriation for incidental expenses, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be set aside for the payment of enlisted men on extra duty at constant labor of not less than ten days; but no such payment shall be made at any greater rate per day than is fixed by law for the class of persons employed and the work done.
- Extra-duty pay. For purchase of horses for the cavalry and artillery, and for the Indian scouts, and for such infantry as may be mounted, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the number of horses purchased under this appropriation, added to the number on hand, shall not at any time exceed the number of enlisted men and Indian scouts in the mounted service; and that no part of this appropriation shall be paid out for horses not purchased by contract, after competition duly invited by the Quartermaster's Department, and an inspection by such Department, all under the direction and authority of the Secretary of War.
- Purchase of horses. *Proviso.* *Limitation.* Army transportation: For transportation of the Army, including baggage of the troops, when moving either by land or water; of clothing, camp and garrison equipage from the depots of Philadelphia and Jeffersonville to the several posts and Army depots, and from those depots to the troops in the field; of horse equipments and of subsistence stores from the places of purchase and from the places of delivery, under contract, to such places as the circumstances of the service may require them to be sent; of ordnance, ordnance stores, and small-arms from the foundries and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and Army depots; freights, wharfage, tolls, and ferriages; the purchase and hire of draught and pack animals, and harness, and the purchase and repair of wagons, carts, and drays, and of ships and other sea-going vessels and boats required for the transportation of supplies and for garrison purposes; for drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters; extra-duty pay of enlisted men driving teams, repairing means of transportation, and employed as train-masters and in opening roads and building wharves; transportation of the funds of the Pay and other disbursing Departments; the expenses of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific; for procuring water at such posts as from their situation require it to be brought from a distance; and for the disposal of sewage and drainage, and for clearing roads, and for removing obstructions from roads, harbors, and rivers to the extent which may be required for the actual operation of troops in the field, in all two million eight hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended in the purchase for the Army of draught animals until the number on hand shall be reduced to five thousand,
- Transportation. *Proviso.* *Limit of draught animals.*

and thereafter shall only be expended for the purchase of a number sufficient to keep the supply to not exceeding five thousand.

Arrears of Army transportation on certain land-grant railroads: For the payment of Army transportation lawfully due such land-grant railroads as have not received aid in Government bonds, to be adjusted by the proper accounting officers in accordance with the decisions of the Supreme Court in cases decided under such land-grant acts, but in no case shall more than fifty per centum of the full amount of the service be paid, fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That such compensation shall be computed upon the basis of the tariff rates for like transportation performed for the public at large, and shall be accepted as in full for all demands for such services.

Arrears of transportation on certain land-grant railroads.

Proviso.
Rates.

Barracks and quarters: For barracks and quarters for troops, store-houses for the safe-keeping of military stores, for offices, and for the hire of buildings and of grounds for summer cantonments and for temporary buildings at frontier stations, for the construction of temporary buildings and stables, and for repairing public buildings at established posts, six hundred and twenty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no expenditures exceeding five hundred dollars shall be made upon any building or military post, or grounds about the same, without the approval of the Secretary of War for the same, upon detailed estimates by the Quartermaster's Department; and the erection, construction, and repair of all buildings and other public structures in the Quartermaster's Department shall, as far as may be practicable, be made by contract, after due legal advertisement: *And provided further*, That no more than one million three hundred thousand dollars of the sums appropriated by this act shall be paid out for the services of civilian employees in the Quartermaster's Department, including those heretofore paid out of the funds appropriated for regular supplies, incidental expenses, barracks and quarters, Army transportation, clothing, and camp and garrison equipage; and that no employee paid therefrom shall receive as salary more than one hundred and fifty dollars per month, unless the same shall be specially fixed by law; and no part of any of the moneys so appropriated shall be paid for commutation of fuel and for quarters to officers or enlisted men.

Barracks and quarters.

Provisos.
Expenditures exceeding \$500.

Work to be by contract.
Civilian employees.

Maximum salary.

For shelter and shooting-galleries and ranges, and repairs thereof, ten thousand dollars.

Shooting ranges, etc.

Construction and repairs of hospitals: For construction and repairs of hospitals, including the extra-duty pay of enlisted men employed on the same, one hundred thousand dollars.

Construction and repairs of hospitals.

Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Arkansas: For one hydraulic passenger elevator for central hospital building, two thousand dollars; and for finishing in hard-oil the inside wood-work of all buildings, painting verandas, and for painting exterior brick-work of all buildings, five thousand five hundred dollars; in all, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.

For construction and repair of quarters for hospital-stewards, including the extra-duty pay of enlisted men employed on the same, nine thousand six hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the posts at which such quarters shall be constructed shall be designated by the Secretary of War, and the quarters shall be built by contract, after legal advertisement, whenever the same is practicable; but the cost of construction of quarters at any one post shall in no case exceed eight hundred dollars.

Quarters for hospital-stewards.

Proviso.

Posts to be designated by Secretary of War, etc.

Clothing, camp and garrison equipage: For cloth, woollens, material, and for the manufacture of clothing for the Army; for issue and for sale at cost-price, according to the Army Regulations; for altering and fitting clothing, and washing and cleaning when necessary; for equipage, and for expenses of packing and handling, and similar necessaries, one million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That out of the money hereby appropriated for clothing and equipage of the Army there shall not be expended at the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth a sum in excess of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Clothing, camp and garrison equipage.

Proviso.

Limit of expense at Military Prison.

Medical Department.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Supplies, etc.

Medical and Hospital Department: For the purchase of medical and hospital supplies, expenses of medical purveying depots, pay of employees, medical care and treatment of officers and enlisted men of the Army on duty at posts and stations for which no other provision is made, for the proper care and treatment of cases in the Army suffering from contagious or epidemic diseases, advertising, and other miscellaneous expenses, including disinfectants for general post sanitation and the supply of the Army and Navy Hospital, at Hot Springs, Arkansas, in all two hundred thousand dollars; and not over thirty-six thousand dollars of the money appropriated by this paragraph shall be applied to the payment of civilian employees of the Medical Department.

Civilian employees.

Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.

Army and Navy Hospital, at Hot Springs, Arkansas: For service at the Army and Navy Hospital, at Hot Springs, Arkansas, ten thousand dollars.

Army Medical Museum.

Medical Museum and Library: For Army Medical Museum, preservation of specimens, and the preparation or purchase of new specimens, five thousand dollars; for the library of the Surgeon-General's office, ten thousand dollars; in all, fifteen thousand dollars.

Library.

Engineer Department.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

Incidental expenses.

Engineer depot at Willet's Point, New York: Incidental expenses of the depot, fuel, chemicals, stationery, extra-duty pay for soldiers employed in wheelwright's work, engine-driving, draughting, printing, photographing, and lithographing engineer documents, repairs of public buildings, and unforeseen expenses, three thousand dollars;

Materials for instructing engineer troops.

For purchase of materials for the instruction of engineer troops at Willet's Point in their special duties of sappers, miners, and pontoneers, one thousand dollars;

Repairs of instruments, etc.

For repairs of instruments for general use of the Corps of Engineers, and for the purchase of small instruments to fill requisitions, two thousand dollars;

Library.

Library of the Engineer School of Application: Purchase of professional works of recent date treating of military and civil engineering, five hundred dollars; in all, six thousand five hundred dollars.

Ordnance Department.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Current expenses.

Ordnance service: For current expenses of the ordnance service required to defray the current expenses at the arsenals; of receiving stores and issuing arms and other ordnance supplies; of police and office duties; of rents, tools, fuel, and lights; of stationery and office furniture; of tools and instruments for use; incidental expenses of the ordnance service, and those attending practical trials and tests of small-arms, and ordnance supplies, including payment for mechanical labor in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, eighty thousand dollars.

Ammunition for small-arms, etc.

For manufacture of metallic ammunition for small-arms and ammunition for reloading cartridges, and tools for the same, including the cost of targets and material for target-practice, one hundred thousand dollars.

Repairing ordnance and ordnance stores.

For repairing ordnance and ordnance stores in the hands of troops, and for issue at the arsenals and depots, five thousand dollars.

Ordnance stores.

For purchase and manufacture of ordnance stores to fill requisitions of troops, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Equipments.

For infantry, cavalry, and artillery equipments, including horse equipments for cavalry and artillery, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Manufacture of arms.

For manufacture of arms at the National Armory, four hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That not more than sixty thousand dollars of the money appropriated for the Ordnance Department in all its branches shall be applied to the payment of civilian clerks in said Department.

Proviso.

Civilian clerks.

RECRUITING SERVICE.

Recruiting Service.

For expenses of recruiting and transportation of recruits from rendezvous to depot, one hundred thousand dollars.

Expenses.

SIGNAL SERVICE.

Signal Service.

For expenses of the Signal Service of the Army, as follows: Purchase, equipment, and repair of field electric telegraphs; signal equipments and stores; binocular glasses, telescopes, heliostats, and other necessary instruments, including absolutely necessary meteorological instruments for use on target-ranges; telephone apparatus and maintenance of same, in all three thousand dollars.

Expenses.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Contingent expenses.

For contingent expenses of the office of the Lieutenant-General, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Lieutenant-General's Office.

For contingent expenses of the Adjutant-General's Department at the headquarters of military divisions and departments, two thousand dollars.

Adjutant-General's Department.

For all contingent expenses of the Army not provided for by other estimates, and embracing all branches of the military service, to be expended under the immediate orders of the Secretary of War, fifteen thousand dollars.

Not elsewhere provided for.

Approved, February 9, 1887.

CHAP. 128.—An act to authorize Frank W. Hunt to erect and maintain a ferry across the Missouri River at the military reservation of Fort Buford, Dakota Territory.

Feb. 11, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Frank W. Hunt, his heirs or assigns, be, and they are hereby, authorized to erect and maintain a ferry either by wire, cable, or steam, across the Missouri River, at the military reservation of Fort Buford, Dakota Territory, for a period of ten years.

Frank W. Hunt authorized to maintain a ferry across Missouri River, at Fort Buford, Dakota.

SEC. 2. That the rates of toll across said ferry shall be fixed or established from year to year by the Secretary of War.

Tolls.

SEC. 3. That while this charter is in existence no toll or charge shall be made for crossing the United States mail over said ferry; that the point of crossing the Missouri River to establish this ferry shall be determined upon under the authority of the Secretary of War.

Mails.

SEC. 4. This act may be amended or repealed at any time.

Approved, February 11, 1887.

CHAP. 129.—An act to amend section sixteen hundred and sixty-one of the Revised Statutes, making an annual appropriation to provide arms and equipments for the militia.

Feb. 12, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section sixteen hundred and sixty-one of the Revised Statutes be, and the same is hereby, amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

Arms for militia. R. S., sec. 1661, p. 290, amended.

“SECTION 1. That the sum of four hundred thousand dollars is hereby annually appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of providing arms, ordnance stores, quartermaster's stores, and camp equipage for issue to the militia.

Annual appropriation.

Apportionment.

"SEC. 2. That said appropriation shall be apportioned among the several States and Territories under the direction of the Secretary of War, according to the number of Senators and Representatives to which each State respectively is entitled in the Congress of the United States, and to the Territories and District of Columbia such proportion and under such regulations as the President may prescribe: *Provided, however,* That no State shall be entitled to the benefits of the appropriation apportioned to it unless the number of its regularly enlisted, organized, and uniformed active militia shall be at least one hundred men for each Senator and Representative to which such State is entitled in the Congress of the United States. And the amount of said appropriation which is thus determined not to be available shall be covered back into the Treasury.

Proviso.

States having uniformed militia only, entitled.

Secretary of War to direct purchase of arms, etc.

"SEC. 3. That the purchase or manufacture of arms, ordnance stores, quartermaster's stores, and camp equipage for the militia under the provisions of this act shall be made under the direction of the Secretary of War, as such arms, ordnance and quartermaster's stores and camp equipage are now manufactured or otherwise provided for the use of the Regular Army, and they shall be receipted for and shall remain the property of the United States, and be annually accounted for by the governors of the States and Territories, for which purpose the Secretary of War shall prescribe and supply the necessary blanks and make such regulations as he may deem necessary to protect the interest of the United States.

Unserviceable arms, etc.

"SEC. 4. That all arms, equipments, ordnance stores, or tents which may become unserviceable or unsuitable shall be examined by a board of officers of the militia, and its report shall be forwarded by the governor of the State or Territory direct to the Secretary of War, who shall direct what disposition, by sale or otherwise, shall be made of them; and, if sold, the proceeds of such sale shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States."

Received by the President, February 1, 1887.

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE. - The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

Feb. 15, 1887.

CHAP. 130.—An act granting to the Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company the right of way through the Indian reservations in Northern Montana and Northwestern Dakota.

Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company granted right of way through Fort Berthold and Black-foot Indian Reservations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of way is hereby granted, as hereinafter set forth, to the Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Minnesota, for the extension of its railroad through the lands in Northwestern Dakota set apart for the use of the Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan Indians by executive order dated July thirteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, commonly known as the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation, and through the lands in Northern Montana, set apart for the use of the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Black-foot, and other Indians by act of Congress approved April fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and commonly known as the Black-foot Indian Reservation.

Location.

SEC. 2. That the line of said railroad shall extend from Minot, the present terminus of said Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway, across said Fort Berthold Reservation, north of the township-line between townships numbered one hundred and fifty-three and one

hundred and fifty-four north; thence along the Missouri River by the most convenient and practicable route to the valley of the Milk River; thence along the valley of the Milk River to Fort Assiniboine; thence southwesterly to the Great Falls of the Missouri River.

SEC. 3. That the right of way hereby granted to said company shall be seventy-five feet in width on each side of the central line of said railroad as aforesaid; and said company shall also have the right to take from said lands adjacent to the line of said road material, stone, earth, and timber necessary for the construction of said railroad; also ground adjacent to such right of way for station-buildings, depots, machine-shops, sidetracks, turnouts, and water-stations, not to exceed in amount three hundred feet in width and three thousand feet in length for each station, to the extent of one station for each ten miles of its road.

Dimension.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to fix the amount of compensation to be paid the Indians for such right of way, and provide the time and manner for the payment thereof, and also to ascertain and fix the amount of compensation to be made individual members of the tribe for damages sustained by them by reason of the construction of said road; but no right of any kind shall vest in said railway company in or to any part of the right of way herein provided for until plats thereof, made upon actual survey for the definite location of such railroad, and including the points for station-buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turnouts, and water-stations, shall be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and until the compensation aforesaid has been fixed and paid; and the surveys construction and operation of such railroad shall be conducted with due regard for the rights of the Indians, and in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may make to carry out this provision.

Ascertainment and payment of damages.

SEC. 5. That the right of way across lands occupied or reserved for military purposes along the line of said railroad is hereby granted to said company the same as across said Indian reservations; *Provided, however,* That the survey and location of said railroad across such lands shall be first approved by the Secretary of War.

Right of way across military reservations.

SEC. 6. That said company shall not assign or transfer or mortgage this right of way for any purpose whatever until said road shall be completed: *Provided,* That the company may mortgage said franchise, together with the rolling stock, for money to construct and complete said road: *And provided further,* That the right granted herein shall be lost and forfeited by said company unless the road is constructed and in running order within two years from the passage of this act.

Not assignable before completion. *Provisos.*

Forfeited if road is not built in two years.

Approved, February 15, 1887.

CHAP. 131.—An act for the purchase of suitable grounds in the city of Owensborough, in the State of Kentucky, and the erection thereon of a public building for the post-office, United States collector's office, United States commissioner's office, and for the use of other United States officers in said city, and appropriating money for said purposes.

Feb. 16, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury, be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to purchase suitable grounds in the city of Owensborough, in the State of Kentucky, and cause to be erected thereon a suitable public building, with a fire-proof vault extending to each story, for the post-office, United States collector's office, United States commissioner's office, and for the use of other United States officers in said city. The cost of the site, and building thereon, when completed upon plans and specifications to be previously made and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall not exceed fifty thousand dollars: *Provided,* That no money appropriated

Owensborough, Ky. Public building-Site.

Cost.

Proviso.

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|----------------|--|
| Title. | for this purpose shall be available until a valid title to the grounds for said building shall be vested in the United States, nor until the State of Kentucky shall cede to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the same, during the time the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof, for all purposes except the administration of the criminal laws of said State and the service of any civil processes therein; nor shall |
| Estimates. | any site be purchased until estimates for the erection of a building which will furnish sufficient accommodations for the transaction of the public business, and which shall not exceed in cost the balance of the sum herein limited after the site shall have been purchased and paid for, shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury; and no purchase of site, nor plan for said building, shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury involving an expenditure exceeding the said sum of fifty thousand dollars for site and building; and the site purchased shall leave the building unexposed to danger from fire by an open space of at least forty feet, including streets and alleys. |
| Open space. | |
| Appropriation. | SEC. 2. That the sum of fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be used and expended in the purchase of said grounds and the erection of said building. |
| | Approved, February 16, 1887. |

Feb. 17, 1887.

CHAP. 132.—An act authorizing the Secretary of War to adjust and settle the account for arms, ammunition, and accouterments between the Territory of Montana and the United States.

Montana to be credited amount due on ordnance account.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to adjust and balance the account for arms, ammunition, and accouterments between the Territory of Montana and the Government of the United States, by crediting said Territory with the balance now standing against it on said account.

Approved, February 17, 1887.

Feb. 17, 1887.

CHAP. 133.—An act to grant the right of way through the Fort Bliss Military Reservation to the Rio Grande and El Paso Railroad Company.

Right of way through Fort Bliss, Tex., Reservation to Rio Grande and El Paso Railroad Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby granted to the Rio Grande and El Paso Railroad Company right of way one hundred feet wide, on such route as the Secretary of War may designate, through the Fort Bliss Military Reservation, Texas. If said railway shall not be built across said reservation within three years next after the passage of this act, this grant shall absolutely cease and determine.

Approved, February 17, 1887.

Feb. 17, 1887.

CHAP. 134.—An act for the relief of Robert Strachan.

Robert Strachan. Claim against District of Columbia referred to Court of Claims.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That jurisdiction be, and the same is hereby, conferred upon the United States Court of Claims to hear, try, and determine, according to the rules and practice now in force in said court, any claim for damage which Robert Strachan may have against the District of Columbia by reason of the said District of Columbia, or its agents, servants, or employees having turned the water

upon the premises of the said Strachan and into his dwelling-house, and by means of an embankment having been erected and continued thereon for a long time, in said District of Columbia.

SEC. 2. That the judgment rendered in said action, if any shall be rendered for the claimant, shall be paid in the same manner as judgments are paid in said court as now provided by law; and one-half of the amount of said judgment shall be charged against the revenues of the District of Columbia. Judgment.

SEC. 3. That the Government hereby waives all rights under the statute of limitations as to his claim. Limitation waived.

Approved, February 17, 1887.

CHAP. 135.—An act making an appropriation for the establishment and erection of a military post near the city of Denver, in the State of Colorado. Feb. 17, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War, be and he is hereby authorized and directed to establish a military post near the city of Denver in the State of Colorado, at some suitable site to be selected by the Lieutenant-General of the Army, and approved by him: *Provided,* That a good and sufficient title, to be approved by the Attorney-General of the United States be first made to the United States free of cost of not less than six hundred and forty acres of land in a compact body including the site so selected. Denver, Colo.
Military post to be established near.

Proviso.
Title.

SEC. 2. There is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War in the commencement of the work of constructing the necessary buildings, quarters, barracks and stables for the post to be established under the provisions of this act: *Provided,* That no part of such money shall be expended until the State of Colorado shall have ceded to the United States jurisdiction over the tract of land which may be selected under the provision of this act. Appropriation.

Proviso.

Approved, February 17, 1887.

CHAP. 136.—An act for the construction of a military telegraph line from Sanford, Florida, to Point Jupiter, Florida, and the establishment of a signal station. Feb. 17, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of seventeen thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury unappropriated, for the construction of a military telegraph line on the eastern coast of the State of Florida from a point at or near Point Jupiter, Florida, to Sanford, Florida, or to the nearest point of railroad communication, and for the establishment of a station for the taking of meteorological observations and the display of storm-signals at Point Jupiter; the said line and station to be constructed, maintained, and operated under the direction and control of the Secretary of War, in connection with the establishment of signal and display stations for the observation and report of storms for the benefit of commerce and agriculture. Military telegraph to be built between Point Jupiter and Sanford, Fla.

Signal station.

Approved, February 17, 1887.

Feb. 17, 1887.

CHAP. 137.—An act to authorize terms of the circuit court of the United States for the eastern judicial district of North Carolina at the city of Wilmington, in said district.

Circuit court,
eastern district
North Carolina.

Terms of.
R. S., sec. 658, p.
122.
R. S., sec. 572, p.
100.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That terms of the circuit court of the United States for the eastern judicial district of the State of North Carolina shall be held at the city of Wilmington, in said district, at the times now fixed by law for holding the terms of the district court of the United States at said place.

SEC. 2. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, February 17, 1887.

Feb. 17, 1887.

CHAP. 138.—An act directing the Secretary of War to amend the record of Harrison Dewey.

Harrison Dewey.
Granted honora-
ble muster-out.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be directed to amend the record of the War Department in the case of Harrison Dewey, late second lieutenant of Company E, Second Regiment Vermont Volunteers, so as to grant him an honorable muster-out from said service as of the date of his dismissal as now shown by said record.

Approved, February 17, 1887.

Feb. 17, 1887.

CHAP. 139.—An act to amend section five hundred and thirty-three of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Arkansas, east-
ern judicial dis-
trict.

R. S., sec. 533, p.
90, amended.

Two divisions
established.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section five hundred and thirty-three of the Revised Statutes be amended as follows, namely: Add, after the words "the eastern district includes the residue of said State" the following:

"Said eastern district shall be, and is hereby, divided into two divisions, to be known as the eastern and western divisions of the eastern district of Arkansas. The eastern division shall consist of the following counties, to wit: Mississippi, Crittenden, Lee, Phillips, Clay, Craighead, Poinsett, Greene, Cross, Saint Francis and Monroe, and the western division of the remaining counties in said district; but no additional marshal shall be appointed in said district."

Terms.

Jurisdiction.

"The court for the eastern division shall be held at Helena, and for the western division at Little Rock, as now provided for by law; and each of said courts shall have exclusive jurisdiction over all matters cognizable in said courts and arising in the counties comprising the division to the same extent, to all intents and purposes as if said divisions were separate districts."

Present actions
not affected.

SEC. 2. That all crimes and offenses heretofore committed within either of said districts, shall be prosecuted, tried, and determined in the same manner and with the same effect as if this act had not been passed.

Approved, February 17, 1887.

CHAP. 156.—An act to amend an act entitled “An act for the erection of a public building at Chattanooga, Tennessee,” approved February twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five.

Feb. 21, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled “An act for the erection of a public building at Chattanooga, Tennessee,” approved February twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, be, and the same is hereby, so amended as to provide that the cost of said building, including site and building complete, shall not exceed the sum of two hundred thousand dollars: *Provided,* That the site shall not be purchased until estimates for the erection of a building which will furnish sufficient accommodations for the transaction of the public business, and which shall not exceed in cost the balance of the sum herein limited after the site shall have been purchased and paid for, shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury; and no purchase of site, nor plan for said building, shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury involving an expenditure exceeding the sum of two hundred thousand dollars for site and building.

Chattanooga, Tenn.
Public building.
Vol. 23, p. 320.
Limit of cost increased.
Proviso.

Cost.

Approved, February 21, 1887.

CHAP. 157.—An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Tradewater River by the Ohio Valley Railway Company.

Feb. 21, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Ohio Valley Railway Company, organized under act of the general assembly of the commonwealth of Kentucky, be, and is hereby, authorized to construct and maintain a bridge, and approaches thereto, over the Tradewater River, in the State of Kentucky, at such point as said company may deem suitable for the passage of its said road over said river. Said bridge shall be constructed to provide for the passage of railway trains, and, at the option of the corporation by which it may be built, may be used for the passage of wagons and vehicles of all kinds, for the transit of animals, and for foot passengers.

Ohio Valley Railway Company authorized to bridge Tradewater River, Ky.

Railway, foot and wagon bridge.

SEC. 2. That any bridge built under this act and subject to its limitations shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post-route, and it shall enjoy the rights and privileges of other post-routes in the United States.

To be a lawful structure and post-route.

SEC. 3. That all railroad companies desiring the use of said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges relative to the passage of railway trains over the same, and over the approaches thereto, upon the payment of a reasonable compensation for such use; and in case the owner or owners of said bridge and the several railroad companies, or any of them, desiring such use, shall fail to agree upon the sum or sums to be paid, and upon rules and conditions to which each shall conform in using said bridge, all matters at issue between them shall be decided by the Secretary of War upon a hearing of the allegations and proofs of the parties.

Other companies to have use.

SEC. 4. That any bridge authorized to be constructed under this act shall be built and located under and subject to such regulations for the security of navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and to secure that object the said company or corporation shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design and drawing of the bridge and a map of the location thereof; and until the said plan and location of the bridge are approved by the Secretary of War the bridge shall not be built; and should any change be made in the plan of said bridge during the progress of construction, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

Secretary of War to decide disagreements.

Plans, etc., to be approved by Secretary of War.

SEC. 5. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, February 21, 1887.

Feb. 21, 1887.

CHAP. 158.—An act to authorize the construction of a high wagon and foot-passenger bridge over the Mississippi River between the city of East Dubuque, in the State of Illinois, and the city of Dubuque, in the State of Iowa.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in lieu of the pontoon-bridge authorized by the act of Congress to be constructed over the Mississippi River between the city of East Dubuque, in the State of Illinois, and the city of Dubuque, in the State of Iowa, by the East Dubuque Bridge company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Illinois for that purpose, and amendatory of said act, the Dubuque Pontoon Bridge Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Iowa for a like purpose, and now holding the franchise of said East Dubuque Bridge Company in relation to such bridge, may construct and maintain over said river, at the most suitable point between those cities, a high wagon-bridge, for the passage of wagons and vehicles of all kinds, for the transit of animals, and for foot-passengers, for such reasonable rates of toll as said cities may prescribe *Provided,* That the Secretary of War, to whom the plans and specifications for said contemplated high wagon-bridge have been submitted for inspection, shall be of opinion that such high wagon-bridge will be no substantial obstruction to the navigation of said river.

Dubuque Pontoon Bridge Company authorized to construct a high bridge over Mississippi River.

Vol. 18, p. 522.

Wagon and foot bridge.

Proviso.

Not to impede navigation.

Approved, February 21, 1887.

Feb. 23, 1887.

CHAP. 208.—An act to authorize the city of Newport, Rhode Island, to use the site of Fort Greene as a public park.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to allow the city of Newport, State of Rhode Island, to use the land belonging to the United States upon which is situated Fort Greene, in said city, as a public park, and under such conditions as the Secretary of War may prescribe: *Provided,* That such use of said property shall cease and be terminated whenever the Secretary of War shall elect and give notice of such election to the public authorities of said city; and upon such termination the United States may enter and reoccupy the same as upon a lease terminated; but no right or claim to damage by reason of such termination and reoccupation, nor for any cause growing out of any improvement made or other thing done by the said city under the right conferred by this act, shall accrue to said city or to any person against the United States, or any agent or officer thereof.

Newport, R. I. Use of Fort Greene as a park granted to.

Proviso.

Termination.

Approved, February 23, 1887.

Feb. 23, 1887.

CHAP. 209.—An act to grant certain Seal Rocks to the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, in trust for the people of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That all the right and title of the United States in and to the rocky islets known as the Seal Rocks, and all rights to seals resorting there, situated off Point Lobos, in the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, are hereby granted, subject to the provisions named, in trust to said city and county, upon the following conditions and for the following uses, to wit: Said city and county shall hold said Seal Rocks inalienable for all time, in trust for the people of the United States, and shall commit to the commissioners of Golden Gate Park the custody and care of said Seal Rocks, and shall keep said rocks free from encroachment by man, and shall preserve from molestation the seals and other animals now accustomed

San Francisco, Cal.

Seal Rocks granted to, in trust as a preserve.

to resort there, to the end that said Seal Rocks will continue to be a public preserve and resort for seals: *Provided*, That the United States may at all times control and limit or diminish the number of the seals resorting to said rocks so as to protect the fisheries and fishing industries: *And provided further*, That whenever any of said rocks, or the space occupied by said rocks, shall be required by the United States for the erection or maintenance of any public work, or for any other purpose, then as to the rocks or space so required the provisions of this act shall terminate, and the United States shall be reinvested with the full title, control, and possession thereof. Said city and county shall signify its acceptance of this trust, and thereupon the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall file in his office a plat showing the locus of said Seal Rocks, and said plat shall be the evidence of the extent and position of the premises hereby granted.

Provisos.
Control of number.
To revert when required.

Acceptance.

SEC. 2. That all acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby declared inapplicable to the premises hereby granted.

Approved, February 23, 1887.

CHAP. 210.—An act to provide for the execution of the provisions of article two of the treaty concluded between the United States of America and the Emperor of China on the seventeenth day of November, eighteen hundred and eighty, and proclaimed by the President of the United States on the fifth day of October, eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

Feb. 23, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the importation of opium into any of the ports of the United States by any subject of the Emperor of China is hereby prohibited. Every person guilty of a violation of the preceding provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars nor less than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment for a period of not more than six months nor less than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Opium.
Importation by Chinese forbidden.
Punishment.
Vol. 22, p. 823.

SEC. 2. That every package containing opium, either in whole or in part, imported into the United States by any subject of the Emperor of China, shall be deemed forfeited to the United States; and proceedings for the declaration and consequences of such forfeiture may be instituted in the courts of the United States as in other cases of the violation of the laws relating to other illegal importations.

Forfeiture.

SEC. 3. That no citizen of the United States shall import opium into any of the open ports of China, nor transport the same from one open port to any other open port, or buy or sell opium in any of such open ports of China, nor shall any vessel owned by citizens of the United States, or any vessel, whether foreign or otherwise, employed by any citizen of the United States, or owned by any citizen of the United States, either in whole or in part, and employed by persons not citizens of the United States, take or carry opium into any of such open ports of China, or transport the same from one open port to any other open port, or be engaged in any traffic therein between or in such open ports or any of them. Citizens of the United States offending against the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars nor less than fifty dollars, or by both such punishments, in the discretion of the court. The consular courts of the United States in China, concurrently with any district court of the United States in the district in which any offender may be found, shall have jurisdiction to hear, try, and determine all cases arising under the foregoing provisions of this section, subject to the general regulations provided by law. Every package of opium or package containing opium, either in whole or in part, brought, taken, or transported, trafficked, or dealt in contrary to the provisions of this section, shall be

United States citizens forbidden to traffic in opium in China.

Punishment.

Jurisdiction.

Forfeiture.

forfeited to the United States, for the benefit of the Emperor of China; and such forfeiture, and the declaration and consequences thereof, shall be made, had, determined, and executed by the proper authorities of the United States exercising judicial powers within the Empire of China.

Approved, February 23, 1887.

Feb. 23, 1887.

CHAP. 211.—An act authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the Somerville Grand Army of the Republic, of Somerville, Massachusetts, four condemned gun-carriages, to be used for monumental purposes.

Gun - carriages
donated to Somerville
Grand Army
of the Republic.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed, if the same can be done without prejudice to the public service, to deliver to the Somerville Grand Army of the Republic, of Somerville, Massachusetts, four condemned gun-carriages, being the same carriages from which the guns now in possession of said Grand Army Post, were taken.

Approved, February 23, 1887.

Feb. 23, 1887.

CHAP. 212.—An act to authorize the construction of a bridge over Bayou Barnard, in the State of Mississippi.

Supervisors of
Harrison County,
Miss., authorized
to bridge Bayou
Barnard.

Proviso.
Draw.

Plans, etc., to be
approved by Sec-
retary of War.

Lights.

Free navigation.

To be completed
in three years.

To be a lawful
structure and post-
route.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the board of supervisors of Harrison county, in the State of Mississippi, to construct a bridge across Bayou Barnard, at a point in or near the town of Handsborough, in said county, for the transit, without tolls, of persons, animals, and vehicles of all kinds: *Provided,* That the said bridge shall have a draw of not less than thirty feet, and as much more as may be necessary for the passage of steam or sail boats or other water-crafts navigating said bayou; and said authorities shall have some person in charge of said draw, so that at all times the same may be opened for the passage of boats without unnecessary delay: *And provided further,* That before any bridge shall be built under this act the plans therefor, width of spans, and the location of said bridge shall be submitted to and approved by the Secretary of War.

SEC. 2. That the said Board of Supervisors shall maintain, at their own expense, from sunset to sunrise, throughout the year, and during heavy fogs, such lights on the bridge as may be required by the Light-House Board for the security of navigation.

SEC. 3. That the right to alter or amend this act so as to prevent or remove all material obstructions to the navigation of said river is hereby expressly reserved, and all changes or alterations so required shall be made at the expense of the parties owning or controlling said bridge.

SEC. 4. That if the construction of the bridge authorized herein be not commenced and completed within three years from the approval of this act this act shall be null and void.

SEC. 5. That any bridge built under this act and according to its limitations shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post-route.

Approved, February 23, 1887.

CHAP. 213.—An act to prohibit any officer, agent, or servant of the Government of the United States of America to hire or contract out the labor of prisoners incarcerated for violating the laws of the Government of the United States of America.

Feb. 23, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall not be lawful for any officer, agent, or servant of the Government of the United States to contract with any person or corporation, or permit any warden, agent, or official of any State prison, penitentiary, jail, or house of correction where criminals of the United States may be incarcerated to hire or contract out the labor of said criminals, or any part of them, who may hereafter be confined in any prison, jail, or other place of incarceration for violation of any laws of the Government of the United States of America.

Hiring out of convicts by prison officials forbidden.

SEC. 2. That any person who shall offend against the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned for a term not less than one year nor more than three years, at the discretion of the court, or shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars for each offense.

Penalty.

SEC. 3. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed; and this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Laws inconsistent repealed.

Approved, February 23, 1887.

CHAP. 214.—An act for the relief of Saint Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church in the District of Columbia.

Feb. 23, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act a certain piece of land situated in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, known as lots nine and eleven, in square seven hundred and eighty-eight of the plan of that city, and occupied by the church known as Saint Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, and all the buildings, grounds, and property appurtenant thereto and used in connection therewith in the District of Columbia, shall be exempt from any and all taxes or assessments, national, municipal, or county; and all taxes together with the interest and penalties, now due and unpaid upon said property, shall be, and they are hereby, remitted.

Saint Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C.

Remission of taxes on real estate.

Approved, February 23, 1887.

CHAP. 215.—An act to amend section five of the act entitled "An act to amend the statutes in relation to immediate transportation of dutiable goods, and for other purposes", approved June tenth, eighteen hundred and eighty.

Feb. 23, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section five of the act entitled "An act to amend the statutes in relation to immediate transportation of dutiable goods, and for other purposes", approved June tenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, be, and the same is hereby, amended so that it shall read as follows, namely:

Immediate transportation act, amended.
Vol. 21, p. 174.

SEC. 5. "That merchandise transported under the provisions of this act shall be conveyed in cars, vessels, or vehicles securely fastened with locks or seals, under the exclusive control of the officers of the customs; and merchandise may also be transported under the provisions of this act by express companies on passenger-trains, in safes, 'pouches', and trunks, which shall be of such size, character, and description and secured in such manner as shall be from time to time prescribed by the

Transportation of sealed merchandise.

Express companies.

Secretary; and in cases where merchandise shall be imported in boxes or packages too large to be included within the safes, trunks, or 'pouches' as prescribed, such merchandise may be transported under the provisions of this act by such express companies, 'corded and sealed', in such manner as shall from time to time be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and 'passengers' baggage and effects arriving at any of the ports specified in section one of this act, which shall appear by the manifest of the importing vessel, or other satisfactory evidence, to be destined to any of the ports specified in the seventh section, may also be transported by express companies under the provisions of this act to any of the ports specified in the seventh section thereof, in such manner and under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and merchandise such as pig-iron, spiegle-iron, scrap-iron, iron-ore, railroad-iron, and similar articles commonly transported upon platform or flat cars may be transported under the provisions of this act upon such platform or flat cars; and the weight of such merchandise so transported shall be ascertained in all cases before shipment, and ordinary railroad seals may be used for such purposes; and inspectors shall be stationed at proper points along the designated routes, or upon any car, vessel, vehicle, or train, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, and at the expense of the companies, respectively. Such merchandise shall not be unladen or transshipped between the ports of first arrival and final destination, unless authorized by the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury in cases which may arise from a difference in the gauge of railroads, or 'where the route is bonded for both land and water carriage', or from accidents, or from legal intervention, or when, by reason of the length of the route, the cars, after due inspection by customs officers, shall be considered unsafe or unsuitable to proceed further, or from low water, ice, or other unavoidable obstruction to navigation; and in no case shall there be permitted any breaking of the original packages of such merchandise."

Approved, February 23, 1887.

Feb. 23, 1887.

CHAP. 216.—An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Eastern Branch of the Potomac River at the foot of Pennsylvania avenue east.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be constructed across the Eastern Branch of the Potomac River, at the foot of Pennsylvania avenue, in the District of Columbia, a substantial wooden, iron, or masonry bridge, with necessary approaches; and the sum of one hundred and ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the construction of said bridge and approaches, the same to be maintained as a free bridge for travel: *Provided,* That the said Secretary of War shall construct a bridge upon such plan as shall cost no more than the amount herein appropriated: *Provided further,* That no part of this appropriation shall be paid out of the Treasury until contracts shall have been entered into with responsible parties, with good and sufficient securities, to be approved by the Secretary of War, for the construction and completion of said bridge, including the approaches, at a cost not to exceed one hundred and ten thousand dollars: *And provided also,* That the sum which may be expended under this act shall be treated and regarded as part of the general expenses of the District of Columbia, and the United States shall be credited with the amount which it may pay under this act for the erection of said bridge upon its fifty per centum of the expenses of the District of Columbia, as provided in the act of June eleventh, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, entitled "An act providing

Secretary of War directed to bridge Eastern Branch of the Potomac, D. C.

Appropriation.

Provisos.

Limit.

Contract.

Included in District expenses.

Vol. 20, p. 104.

a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia": *Provided further*, That the Secretary of War shall, as soon as possible, cause a survey of the river to be made to determine the length, width, and height of said bridge, and thereupon advertise for plans and prices for the construction of said bridge, such advertisements to be inserted in one or more daily newspapers published in Washington, District of Columbia; New York; Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Michigan; Philadelphia Pennsylvania; Chicago Illinois; and Richmond, Virginia, for the space of one week: *And provided further*, That the sum of five thousand dollars shall be available at once for such investigation and surveys and such contingencies as the Secretary of War shall deem necessary.

Approved, February 23, 1887.

Survey.

Advertisements.

Part immediately available.

CHAP. 217.—An act to incorporate the trustees of the Young Woman's Christian Home in Washington, District of Columbia.

Feb. 23, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Mary G. Wilkinson, Benjamin H. Warder, Octavius Knight, Thomas P. Morgan, Eliza N. Blair, Emma E. Dorsey, Nathaniel Wilson, Francis H. Smith, A. J. Falls, R. D. Mussey, E. D. Powell, Caroline M. Lawrence, Frances E. Childs, H. A. Hall, Elphonzo Youngs, Addison M. Smith, and their associates and successors, be, and they are hereby, constituted a body politic and corporate in law by the name and style of the "Trustees of Young Woman's Christian Home"; and by that name may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, have perpetual succession, and shall and may take, hold, manage, and dispose of, at all times, real and personal estate, and shall and may do and perform all other acts and things necessary or appropriate for the execution of the purposes, charities, and trusts for which the said corporation is created, and which are set forth in the second section of this act; and said corporation shall have power to adopt and make such constitution, by-laws, and regulations as may be appropriate and necessary for carrying out the purposes of the said incorporation, including provisions for the election of trustees and other officers and agents of the corporation, the filling of vacancies occurring in such offices and agencies, the taking holding, and management of the property of the corporation, and the sale and conveyance thereof, when necessary, for the purposes of such corporation, and the transaction of all other business appropriate and necessary to the purposes of such incorporation, with power to adopt and use a common seal for such corporation, and the same to alter at pleasure.

District of Columbia.
Trustees of Young Woman's Christian Home, incorporated.

SEC. 2. That the object purposes, and powers of said corporation shall be, and the same are hereby, limited to providing temporary home for young women coming to and being in the District of Columbia, who shall, from any cause, be in want of and willing to accept temporary home, care, and assistance in the said District; and for the purposes aforesaid the said corporation shall have power to take, hold, use, and enjoy all such real and personal property, endowments, and contributions, whether by devise, gift, otherwise, as may be appropriate for the establishment, maintenance, and success of the said institution; and also to acquire, take, hold, use, occupy, manage, and own, either in fee-simple or by lease or otherwise, such real estate in the said District, not exceeding in its appraised value the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, to be used, held, occupied, and enjoyed for the purposes of such home, and for the residence and use of the proper and necessary officers, employees, and agents of such corporation: *Provided*, That the property, whether real or personal, owned by the said corporation, and used exclusively for the charitable purposes of the said organization, shall be exempt from taxation.

Objects.

Proviso.
Property exempt from taxation.

Approved, February 23, 1887.

Feb. 23, 1887.

CHAP. 218.—An act to amend an act entitled an "Act to amend the Statutes in relation to the immediate transportation of dutiable goods, and for other purposes", approved June tenth eighteen hundred and eighty.

Immediate transportation act amended.

Vol. 21, p. 173

Merchandise liable to specific duties may be shipped without appraisement from port of entry upon application.

Provisos.

Ad valorem duties.

Application to be prior to landing.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the act entitled "An act to amend the statutes in relation to the immediate transportation of dutiable goods, and for other purposes," approved June tenth eighteen hundred and eighty, be, and the same are hereby, so amended as to allow merchandise liable to specific rates of duty only to be entered for immediate transportation without appraisement to any of the ports mentioned in the seventh section of said act, although the same may not appear by the invoice, bill of lading, or manifest of the importing vessel to be consigned to or destined for either of said ports, when the consignee at the port of first arrival shall make written application therefor to the collector, giving the name of the person at the port or destination to whom he desires the merchandise to be consigned; and whenever such application and entry shall be made, the original invoice presented by the consignee at the port of first arrival shall be forwarded, with a copy of the transportation entry, to the collector at the port of destination; and a copy of such invoice shall be retained on file at the port of first arrival. The original invoice so forwarded shall be treated as the only invoice of the merchandise upon which entry shall be made at the port of destination, and the person making such entry shall be held responsible for the statements contained therein in the same manner as if the merchandise had been originally consigned to him: *Provided, however,* That the privileges herein conferred shall not extend to any merchandise the duties upon which, or any portion thereof, depend upon the value of such merchandise: *And provided further,* That such privilege shall be granted only in cases where no part of the merchandise shall have been landed prior to entry for immediate transportation as aforesaid.

Approved, February 23, 1887.

Feb. 23, 1887.

CHAP. 219.—An act directing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to execute a deed of quitclaim and release to a certain alley in Washington to Cornelia P. Randolph and others.

Washington, D.

C. Title of United States to alley, in square 105, released.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to execute to Cornelia P. Randolph, Mary M. Turner, Harriett J. Pickett, and Elizabeth G. Calvert a deed releasing and quitclaiming to said parties all right, title, and interest of the United States and of the District of Columbia in and to all that portion of the alley in square one hundred and five, in the city of Washington, as said alley is laid down in the plat or plan of said city, which was formerly the outlet for the main alley to I street north.

Approved, February 23, 1887.

Feb. 23, 1887.

CHAP. 220.—An act to amend an act to prohibit the importation and immigration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States, its Territories, and the District of Columbia.

Act prohibiting importation of laborers under contract amended.

Vol. 23, p. 333.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act to prohibit the importation and immigration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States, its Territories, and the District of Columbia, approved February twenty-sixth, eighteen

hundred and eighty-five, and to provide for the enforcement thereof, be amended by adding the following :

"SEC. 6. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby charged with the duty of executing the provisions of this act, and for that purpose he shall have power to enter into contracts with such State Commission, board, or officers as may be designated for that purpose by the Governor of any State to take charge of the local affairs of immigration in the ports within said State, under the rules and regulations to be prescribed by said Secretary ; and it shall be the duty of such State Commission, board, or officers so designated to examine into the condition of passengers arriving at the ports within such State in any ship or vessel, and for that purpose all or any of such commissioners or officers, or such other person or persons as they shall appoint, shall be authorized to go on board of and through any such ship or vessel ; and if in such examination there shall be found among such passengers any person included in the prohibition in this act, they shall report the same in writing to the collector of such port, and such persons shall not be permitted to land.

Contracts with State officers to take charge of immigration.

Examination of ships.

Prohibited persons not to be landed.

"SEC. 7. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall establish such regulations and rules, and issue from time to time such instructions, not inconsistent with law, as he shall deem best calculated for carrying out the provisions of this act ; and he shall prescribe all forms of bouds, entries, and other papers to be used under and in the enforcement of the various provisions of this act.

Rules, etc., to be prescribed by Secretary of the Treasury.

"SEC. 8. That all persons included in the prohibition in this act, upon arrival, shall be sent back to the nations to which they belong and from whence they came. The Secretary of the Treasury may designate the State board of charities of any State in which such board shall exist by law, or any commission in any State, or any person or persons in any State, whose duty it shall be to execute the provisions of this section and shall be entitled to reasonable compensation therefor to be fixed by regulation prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe regulations for the return of the aforesaid persons to the countries from whence they came, and shall furnish instructions to the board, commission, or persons charged with the execution of the provisions of this section as to the time of procedure in respect thereto, and may change such instructions from time to time. The expense of such return of the aforesaid persons not permitted to land shall be borne by the owners of the vessels in which they came. And any vessel refusing to pay such expenses shall not thereafter be permitted to land at or clear from any port of the United States. And such expenses shall be a lien on said vessel. That the necessary expense in the execution of this act for the present fiscal year, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Return of prohibited persons.

Compensation.

Expenses of return.

Appropriation.

"SEC. 9. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Conflicting laws repealed.

"SEC. 10. That this act shall take effect at the expiration of thirty days after its passage."

Approved, February 23, 1887.

CHAP. 221.—An act to amend section three thousand and fifty-eight of the Revised Statutes.

Feb. 23, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section three thousand and fifty-eight of the Revised Statutes be amended to read as follows :

Ownership of imported merchandise.

R. S., sec. 3058, p. 588, amended.

Consignee deemed the owner.

Holder of bill of lading deemed consignee.

"SEC. 3058. All merchandise imported into the United States shall, for the purpose of this title, be deemed and held to be the property of the person to whom the merchandise may be consigned ; but the holder of any bill of lading consigned to order and properly indorsed shall be

deemed the consignee thereof; and in case of the abandonment of any merchandise to the underwriters, the latter may be recognized as the consignee; and under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, merchandise saved from a vessel wrecked or abandoned at sea, or on or along the coasts of the United States, and promptly brought into a port of the United States by or in possession of the salvors of the same, can, for the purpose of its title, be regarded as the property of such salvors, and the valuation thereof and payment of duties thereon can be made accordingly and with due reference to the condition of the said merchandise as thus saved and the necessities of the case: *Provided, however*, That such bringing in by salvors shall be in good faith and without intent to evade the just payment of duty: *And provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prejudice in any other respect the rights of property, or of or through abandonment or allowance of the owner, or any other person interested in said merchandise⁷.

Approved, February 23, 1887.

Feb. 23, 1887.

CHAP. 222.—An act to provide for grading and paving the approaches to the national cemetery near Danville, Virginia.

Danville, Va.
Appropriation to
pave approaches to
national cemetery.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of grading and paving Lee street, Danville, Virginia, along the entire front of the national cemetery, to its intersection with Jefferson street, and the said Jefferson street to its intersection with Paxton street, and the said Paxton street to its intersection with Holbrook street, in said city; said sum of money to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purposes aforesaid.

City to keep ap-
proaches in repair.

SEC. 2. That before any money shall be expended under the provisions of this act, the city council of Danville, Virginia, shall pass and enter of record an ordinance pledging said city to keep in good condition and repair the approaches to said national cemetery improved by the Government under the provisions of this act.

Approved, February 23, 1887.

Feb. 24, 1887.

CHAP. 249.—An act authorizing the construction of a public building for a post-office in the city of Houston, Texas.

Houston, Tex.
Public building.
Site.

Plans, etc.

Ccst.
Proviso.

Open space.

Title.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to acquire by purchase or condemnation a site for, and cause to be erected thereon, a suitable building, with fire-proof vaults therein, for the accommodation of the post-office and other Government offices, at the city of Houston, in the State of Texas. The plans, specifications, and full estimates for said building shall be previously made and approved according to law, and shall not exceed for the site and building complete the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the site shall leave the building unexposed to danger from fire in adjacent buildings by an open space of not less than forty feet, including streets and alleys; and no money appropriated for this purpose shall be available until a valid title to the site for said building shall be vested in the United States, nor until the State of Texas shall have ceded to the United States exclusive juris-

diction over the same, during the time the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof, for all purposes except the administration of the criminal laws of said State and the service of civil process therein; nor shall any site be purchased until estimates for the erection of a building which will furnish sufficient accommodations for the transaction of the public business, and which shall not exceed in cost the balance of the sum herein limited after the site shall have been purchased and paid for, shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Approved, February 24, 1887.

Estimates.

CHAP. 250.—An act for the erection of a public building at Huntsville, Alabama.

Feb. 24, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to purchase a site for and cause to be erected a suitable building, with proper fire-proof vaults therein, for the accommodation of the courts of the United States, post-office, land-office, internal-revenue offices, and other Government offices, at the city of Huntsville, Alabama. The site, and building thereon, when completed upon plans and specifications to be previously made and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall not exceed the cost of one hundred thousand dollars; nor shall any site be purchased until estimates for the erection of a building which will furnish sufficient accommodations for the transaction of the public business, and which shall not exceed in cost the balance of the sum herein limited after the site shall have been purchased and paid for, shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury; and no purchase of site, nor plan for said building, shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury involving an expenditure exceeding the said sum of one hundred thousand dollars for site and building: *Provided*, That no money to be appropriated for this purpose shall be available until a valid title to the site of said building shall be vested in the United States, to be approved by the Attorney-General, and until the State of Alabama shall have ceded to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the same, during the time the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof, for all purposes except the administration of the criminal laws of said State and the service of any civil processes therein. And the sum of fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, to be used and expended in the purchase of said site and toward the construction of said building: *Provided*, That the site shall leave the building unexposed to danger from fire in adjacent buildings by an open space of not less than forty feet, including streets and alleys around the same.

Huntsville, Ala.
Public building.
Site.

Plans, etc.
Cost.
Estimates.

Proviso.
Title.

Appropriation.

Proviso.
Open space.

Approved, February 24, 1887.

CHAP. 251.—An act for the erection of a public building at Augusta, Georgia.

Feb. 24, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to purchase a site for, and cause to be erected thereon, a suitable building, with fire-proof vaults therein, for the accommodation of the United States courts, post-office, internal-revenue service, and other Government offices, at the city of Augusta, in the State of Georgia. The plans, specifications, and full estimates for said building shall be previously made and approved

Augusta, Ga.
Public building.
Site.

Plans, etc.

Cost.
Estimates.

according to law, and shall not exceed for the site and building complete the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; nor shall any site be purchased until estimates for the erection of a building which will furnish sufficient accommodations for the transaction of the public business, and which shall not exceed in cost the balance of the sum herein limited after the site shall have been purchased and paid for, shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury; and no purchase of site, nor plan for said building, shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury involving an expenditure exceeding the said sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for site and building: *Provided*, That the site shall leave the building unexposed to danger from fire in adjacent buildings by an open space of not less than forty feet, including streets and alleys; and no money appropriated for this purpose shall be available until a valid title to the site for said building shall be vested in the United States, nor until the State of Georgia shall have ceded to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the same, during the time the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof, for all purposes except the administration of the criminal laws of said State and the service of civil process therein.

Proviso.
Open space.

Title.

Approved, February 24, 1887.

Feb. 24, 1887.

CHAP. 252.—An act to change the limit of appropriation for the public building at Denver, Colorado.

Denver, Colo.
Public building.
Limit of cost increased.
Vol. 22, p. 61.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act for the erection of a public building at Denver, Colorado", approved May eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, be amended by making the limit for said building five hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, and that sum is hereby fixed as the limit of cost thereof.

SEC. 2. That the Supervising Architect and the officers of the United States Government having charge of the erection of public buildings are authorized and required to be governed by the limitation hereby prescribed in making plans and contracts for the erection of said building.

Approved, February 24, 1887.

Feb. 24, 1887.

CHAP. 253.—An act to indemnify certain subjects of the Chinese Empire for losses sustained by the violence of a mob at Rock Springs, in the Territory of Wyoming, in September, eighteen hundred and eighty-five.

Appropriation to indemnify Chinese for losses at Rock Springs, Wyo.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one hundred and forty-seven thousand seven hundred and forty-eight dollars and seventy-four cents be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid to the Chinese Government, in consideration of the losses unhappily sustained by certain Chinese subjects by mob violence at Rock Springs, in the Territory of Wyoming, September second, eighteen hundred and eighty-five; the said sum being intended for distribution among the sufferers and their legal representatives, in the discretion of the Chinese Government.

Approved, February 24, 1887.

CHAP. 254.—An act to authorize the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

Feb. 24, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Texas, be, and the same is hereby, invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, owning, equipping, operating, using, and maintaining a railway and telegraph and telephone line through the Indian Territory, beginning at a point to be selected by said railway company on south boundary of said Territory between the west line of Wichita county, Texas and the one hundredth meridian, and running thence by the most practicable route through the Indian Territory to a point on the southern boundary of Kansas, west of the west line of Comanche county, Kansas, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turnouts, branches, sidings, and extensions as said company may deem it to their interest to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds herein provided for.

Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company authorized to build railway, telegraph, and telephone line through Indian Territory.
Location.

SEC. 2. That said corporation is authorized to take and use for all purposes of a railway, and for no other purpose, a right of way one hundred feet in width through said Indian Territory, and to take and use a strip of land two hundred feet in width, with a length of three thousand feet, in addition to right of way, for stations, for every ten miles of road, with the right to use such additional ground where there are heavy cuts or fills as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the road-bed, not exceeding one hundred feet in width on each side of said right of way, or as much thereof as may be included in said cut or fill: *Provided*, That no more than said addition of land shall be taken for any one station: *Provided further*, That no part of the lands herein authorized to be taken shall be leased or sold by the company, and they shall not be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railroad, telegraph, and telephone lines; and when any portion thereof shall cease to be so used, such portion shall revert to the nation or tribe of Indians from which the same shall have been taken.

Right of way.
Dimension.
Stations.

Proviso.
Lands not to be leased or sold.

SEC. 3. That before said railway shall be constructed through any lands held by individual occupants according to the laws, customs, and usages of any of the Indian nations or tribes through which it may be constructed, full compensation shall be made to such occupants for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of such railway. In case of failure to make amicable settlement with any occupant, such compensation shall be determined by the appraisement of three disinterested referees, to be appointed one (who shall act as chairman) by the President, one by the chief of the nation to which said occupant belongs, and one by said railroad company, who, before entering upon the duties of their appointment, shall take and subscribe, before a district judge, clerk of a district court, or United States commissioner, an oath that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of their appointment, which oath, duly certified, shall be returned with their award to and filed with the Secretary of the Interior within sixty days from the completion thereof; and a majority of said referees shall be competent to act in case of the absence of a member, after due notice. And upon the failure of either party to make such appointment within thirty days after the appointment made by the President, the vacancy shall be filled by the district judge of the court held at Wichita, Kansas, or the district court for the northern district of Texas, upon the application of the other party. The chairman of said board shall appoint the time and place for all hearings, within the nation to which such occupant belongs. Each of said referees shall receive for his services the sum of four dollars per day for each day they are engaged in the trial of any case submitted to them under this act, with mileage at five cents per mile. Witnesses shall receive the usual

Damages.

Appraisalment.

Appointment of referees.

Substitution on failure to appoint.

Compensation.

Fees of witnesses.

Costs to be paid by company. fees allowed by the courts of said nations. Costs, including compensation of the referees, shall be made a part of the award, and be paid by such railroad company. In case the referees cannot agree, then any two of them are authorized to make the award. Either party being dissatisfied with the finding of the referees shall have the right, within ninety days after the making of the award and notice of the same, to appeal by original petition to the district court held at Wichita, Kansas, or the district court for the northern district of Texas, which court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the subject-matter of said petition, according to the laws of the State in which the same shall be heard provided for determining the damage when property is taken for railroad purposes. If upon the hearing of said appeal the judgment of the court shall be for a larger sum than the award of the referees, the costs of said appeal shall be adjudged against the railroad company. If the judgment of the court shall be for the same sum as the award of the referees, then the costs shall be adjudged against the appellant. If the judgment of the court shall be for a smaller sum than the award of the referees, then the costs shall be adjudged against the party claiming damages. When proceedings have been commenced in court, the railway company shall pay double the amount of the award into court to abide the judgment thereof, and then have the right to enter upon the property sought to be condemned and proceed with the construction of the railroad.

Appeal.

Costs on appeal.

Company may commence on deposit of double the award.

Freight rates. **SEC. 4.** That said railroad company shall not charge the inhabitants of said Territory a greater rate of freight than the rate authorized by the laws of the State of Texas for services or transportation of the same kind: *Provided*, That passenger rates on said railway shall not exceed three cents per mile. Congress hereby reserves the right to regulate the charges for freight and passengers on said railway, and messages on said telegraph and telephone lines, until a State government or governments shall exist in said Territory within the limits of which said railway, or a part thereof, shall be located; and then such State government or governments shall be authorized to fix and regulate the cost of transportation of persons and freights within their respective limits by said railway; but Congress expressly reserves the right to fix and regulate at all times the cost of such transportation by said railway or said company whenever such transportation shall extend from one State into another, or shall extend into more than one State: *Provided, however*, That the rate of such transportation of passengers, local or interstate, shall not exceed the rate above expressed: *And provided further*, That said railway company shall carry the mail at such prices as Congress may by law provide; and until such rate is fixed by law the Postmaster-General may fix the rate of compensation.

Provisos.
Passenger rates; limit.
Right to regulate charges reserved.

Maximum.

Mails.

Additional payment to tribes

Provisos.
General council may appeal to Secretary of Interior as to allowances.

Award.

SEC. 5. That said railway company shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the particular nations or tribes through whose lands said line may be located, the sum of fifty dollars, in addition to compensation provided for in this act for property taken and damages done to individual occupants by the construction of the railway, for each mile of railway that it may construct in said Territory, said payments to be made in installments of five hundred dollars as each ten miles of road is graded: *Provided*, That if the general council of either of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located shall, within four months after the filing of maps of definite location as set forth in section six of this act, dissent from the allowances provided for in this section, and shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Interior, then all compensation to be paid to such dissenting nation or tribe under the provisions of this act shall be determined as provided in section three for the determination of the compensation to be paid to the individual occupant of lands, with the right of appeal to the courts upon the same terms, conditions, and requirements as therein provided: *Provided further*, That the amount awarded or adjudged to be paid by said railway company for said dissenting nation or tribe shall

be in lieu of the compensation that said nation or tribe would be entitled to receive under the foregoing provision. Said company shall also pay, so long as said Territory is owned and occupied by the Indians, to the Secretary of the Interior, the sum of fifteen dollars per annum for each mile of railway it shall construct in the said Territory. The money paid to the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of this act shall be apportioned by him, in accordance with the laws and treaties now in force among the different nations and tribes, according to the number of miles of railway that may be constructed by said railway company through their lands: *Provided*, That Congress shall have the right, so long as said lands are occupied and possessed by said nations and tribes, to impose such additional taxes upon said railroad as it may deem just and proper for their benefit; and any Territory or State hereafter formed through which said railway shall have been established may exercise the like power as to such part of said railway as may lie within its limits. Said railway company shall have the right to survey and locate its railway immediately after the passage of this act.

Annual rental.

Right to tax reserved.

SEC. 6. That said company shall cause maps showing the route of its located line through said Territory to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and also to be filed in the office of the principal chief of each of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located; and after the filing of said maps no claim for a subsequent settlement and improvement upon the right of way shown by said maps shall be valid as against said company: *Provided*, That when a map showing any portion of said railway company's located line is filed as herein provided for, said company shall commence grading said located line within six months thereafter, or such location shall be void; and said location shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior in sections of twenty-five miles before construction of any such section shall be begun.

Maps to be filed with Secretary of Interior and chiefs.

Proviso.

Grading to begin within six months.

SEC. 7. That the officers, servants, and employees of said company necessary to the construction and management of said road shall be allowed to reside, while so engaged, upon such right of way, but subject to the provisions of the Indian intercourse laws, and such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with said intercourse laws.

Employees allowed to reside on right of way.

SEC. 8. That the United States circuit and district courts for the northern district of Texas and the western district of Arkansas, and such other courts as may be authorized by Congress, shall have, without reference to the amount in controversy, concurrent jurisdiction over all controversies arising between said Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company and the nations and tribes through whose territory said railway shall be constructed. Said courts shall have like jurisdiction, without reference to the amount in controversy, over all controversies arising between the inhabitants of said nations or tribes and said railway company; and the civil jurisdiction of said courts is hereby extended within the limits of said Indian Territory, without distinction as to citizenship of the parties, so far as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

Jurisdiction of courts in litigation.

SEC. 9. That said railway company shall build at least fifty miles of its railway in said Territory within three years after the passage of this act, or the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to that portion not built; that said railroad company shall construct and maintain continually all road and highway crossings and necessary bridges over said railway wherever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railway's right of way, or may be by the proper authorities laid out across the same.

At least 50 miles to be built in three years or rights forfeited.

Crossings.

SEC. 10. That the said Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company shall accept this right of way upon the express condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking towards the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not

Condition of acceptance.

Proviso.

Violation to work forfeiture.

attempt to secure from the Indian nations any further grant of land, or its occupancy, than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

Record of mortgages.

SEC. 11. That all mortgages executed by said railway company conveying any portion of its railroad, with its franchises, that may be constructed in said Indian Territory, shall be recorded in the Department of the Interior, and the record thereof shall be evidence and notice of their execution, and shall convey all rights and property of said company as therein expressed.

Right to amend, etc., reserved.

Not assignable prior to construction and completion.

SEC. 12. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act; and the right of way herein and hereby granted shall not be assigned or transferred in any form whatever prior to the construction and completion of the road, except mortgages or other liens that may be given or secured thereon to aid in the construction thereof.

Approved, February 24, 1887.

Feb. 25, 1887.

CHAP. 257.—An act granting the right of way to the Annapolis and Baltimore Short Line Railroad Company across the Government farm connected with the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland.

Right of way through Naval Academy grounds, Annapolis, Md., to Annapolis and Baltimore Short Line R. R. Co.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of way through the northwest corner of the lands belonging to the United States Government lying and being in Anne Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, known as the Government farm, be, and hereby is, granted to the Annapolis and Baltimore Short Line Railroad Company, for the construction of a railroad between the cities of Annapolis and Baltimore, to be located to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy; and the said right of way hereby granted shall be to the extent of sixty-six feet in width, with such additional width as may be required for slopes at cuttings and embankments, said line to be located northwest of the hospital buildings, and at least fifty feet from the out-buildings thereof.

To lapse if not used in two years.

SEC. 2. That the right of way and other privileges granted herein under the provisions contained in this act shall become inoperative and null and void unless the said company shall, within the term of two years from the first day of June, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, have so far advanced the construction of said road as to satisfy the Navy Department that said company is lawfully and successfully established, and that said road will be completed as proposed within a reasonable time, and also unless the said railroad company shall cause to be erected and maintained suitable bridges where roads are crossed and fences erected and maintained on either side of said railroad.

Approved, February 25, 1887.

Feb. 25, 1887.

CHAP. 258.—An act to increase the appropriation for the erection of a public building at Troy, New York.

Troy, N. Y. Public building. Vol. 23, p. 304. Limit of cost increased.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the amount heretofore fixed as the limit of cost for the erection of a public building by the United States Government at Troy, New York, be, and the same is hereby, increased to three hundred thousand dollars, and that sum is hereby fixed as the limit of cost for the erection of said building and for the payment for the site thereof; and said additional sum is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be used and expended for the purposes provided in this act.

Appropriation.

SEC. 2. That the officers of the United States Government having charge of the erection of public buildings are required to be governed by the limitation hereby prescribed in making plans and contracts for the erection of said building.

Approved, February 25, 1887.

CHAP. 259.—An act to increase the appropriation for the public building at Brooklyn, New York.

Feb. 25, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the amount heretofore fixed as the limit of cost for the erection of a public building by the United States Government at Brooklyn, New York, be, and the same is hereby, increased to one million five hundred thousand dollars, and that sum is hereby fixed as the limit of cost for the erection of said building, exclusive of cost of site heretofore purchased.

Brooklyn, N. Y.
Public building.
Vol. 22, p. 61.
Limit of cost increased.

SEC. 2. That the officers of the United States Government having charge of the erection of public buildings are authorized and required to be governed by the limitation hereby prescribed in making contracts for the erection of said building.

SEC. 3. That the sum of one million two hundred and seventy-eight thousand five hundred and ninety-four dollars and twelve cents be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be used and expended for the purposes provided in this act.

Appropriation.

Approved, February 25, 1887.

CHAP. 269.—An act to provide for holding terms of the circuit and district courts of the United States for the eastern district of Michigan at Bay City, in said district.

Feb. 28, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That two or more terms of the circuit court and district court of the United States for the eastern district of Michigan shall be held annually at Bay City, in said district, at such times as shall be appointed by such courts therefor.

Michigan, eastern judicial district.
Terms.

SEC. 2. That the clerks of the said circuit and district courts, and the marshal and attorney of said eastern district, shall severally perform the duties appertaining to his office, respectively, for said courts when sitting at Bay City, pursuant to the terms of this act. All the records, files, and papers relating to proceedings had by or before either of said courts when sitting at Bay City, as aforesaid, shall be kept and retained in the office of the clerk of such court at Detroit, in said district, except when actually in use by or before such court, and except when otherwise ordered by such court or a judge thereof. Each of said courts is authorized and required to make all such rules and regulations relative to the summoning of grand and petit jurors to attend upon the sessions of such court at Bay City, and relative to matters of practice therein, that may from time to time be deemed necessary.

Clerks, etc., to perform duties at Bay City.

SEC. 3. That the marshal of said district, under the direction of the district judge thereof, is hereby authorized and required to rent and suitably furnish rooms at Bay City for the holding of said courts, and for the use of the jurors and officers thereof.

Rooms at Bay City.

Approved, February 28, 1887.

Feb. 28, 1887.

CHAP. 270.—An act to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to permit the temporary occupation of streets by a railway for the purpose of transporting material to fill about the base of the Washington Monument.

Commissioners
D. C. to permit lay-
ing of track to be
used in filling base
of Washington
Monument.

Laws 1st session
49th Congress, p.
245.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized to issue permit for the laying of a temporary railway track in such streets or avenues as in their judgment shall best subserve the purpose and interfere least with the public use of the same, to such persons as shall be awarded the contract to fill about the base of the Washington Monument, in pursuance of the advertisement of the officer in charge of the construction and under the provisions of the act of August fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, making appropriation for that work.

Approved, February 28, 1887.

Feb. 28, 1887.

CHAP. 271.—An act to amend the act dividing the State of Missouri into two judicial districts, and to divide the eastern and western districts thereof into divisions, establish district and circuit courts of the United States therein, and provide for the times and places for holding such courts, and for other purposes.

Missouri.
Eastern judicial
district.
R. S., sec. 540, p.
91.
Vol. 20, pp. 35,
263.

Western judicial
district.

Division of east-
ern district.

Eastern division.

Courts.

Northern divi-
sion.

Courts.

Division of west-
ern district.

Western divi-
sion.

Courts.

Saint Joseph di-
vision.

Courts.

Southern divi-
sion.

Courts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the city of Saint Louis and the following-named counties in the State of Missouri shall constitute the eastern judicial district of Missouri, to wit: Saint Louis, Franklin, Gasconade, Jefferson, Crawford, Washington, Saint Francois, Saint Genevieve, Dent, Iron, Madison, Perry, Bollinger, Cape Girardeau, Shannon, Reynolds, Wayne, Scott, Carter, Oregon, Ripley, Butler, Stoddard, New Madrid, Mississippi, Dunklin, Pemiscot, Montgomery, Lincoln, Warren, Saint Charles, Macon, Adair, Andrain, Clarke, Knox, Lewis, Marion, Monroe, Pike, Ralls, Schuyler, Scotland, Shelly and Randolph. And all the other counties in the State of Missouri shall constitute the western judicial district of Missouri.

SEC. 2. That the eastern judicial district of Missouri is hereby divided into two divisions, which shall be known respectively as the northern and eastern divisions of said eastern district. The city of Saint Louis and the counties of Saint Louis, Franklin, Gasconade, Jefferson, Crawford, Washington, Saint Francois, Sainte Genevieve, Dent, Iron, Madison, Perry, Bollinger, Cape Girardeau, Shannon, Reynolds, Wayne, Scott, Carter, Oregon, Ripley, Butler, Stoddard, New Madrid, Mississippi, Dunklin, Pemiscot, Montgomery, Lincoln, Warren, and Saint Charles shall constitute the eastern division of said district, the courts for which are now established and held and shall be continued at the city of Saint Louis. The remaining counties within the eastern district shall constitute the northern division of said district, and the courts therefor shall be held at the city of Hannibal. The western judicial district of Missouri shall be divided into four divisions to be known as the Saint Joseph, the western, the central, and the southern divisions. The counties of Clay, Ray, Carroll, Chariton, Sullivan, Jackson, La Fayette, Saline, Cass, Johnson, Bates, Henry, Vernon, Putnam, Caldwell, Livingston, Grundy, Mercer, Linn, Barton, Jasper, and Saint Clair shall constitute the western division, the courts circuit and district for which shall be continued at the city of Kansas. The counties of Atchison, Nodaway, Holt, Andrew, Buchanan, Platte, Clinton, Harrison, Daviess, De Kalb, Gentry, and Worth shall constitute the Saint Joseph division and the courts therefor shall be held at the city of Saint Joseph. The counties of Cedar, Polk, Dallas, Laclede, Pulaski, Dade, Greene, Webster, Wright, Texas, Lawrence, Christian, Douglas, Howell, Newton, Barry, McDonald, Stone, Taney, and Ozark shall constitute the southern division of said western district, the courts for which shall be held at the city of Springfield. The remaining counties within

the said western district shall constitute the central division of said district, and the courts circuit and district therefor shall be continued and held at Jefferson City.

Central division.
Courts.

SEC. 3. That there shall be and there are hereby established a district and circuit court of the United States in each of the several divisions of the said eastern and western districts herein created, except the southern division of the western district in which a district court shall be and is hereby created. That in each division there shall be held two terms of the district and circuit courts in each and every year except said southern division of the western district in which there shall be held two terms of the district court in each and every year. The times of holding said terms of court in the city of Saint Louis, the city of Kansas and the city of Jefferson shall be held at the times now established by law, and in the other divisions herein named the times of holding said terms of court shall be at the city of Hannibal on the first Mondays in May and November; at the city of St Joseph on the first Mondays in April and October; at the city of Springfield on the first Mondays in February and August. That the counties of Cedar, Polk, Greene, Dade, Lawrence, Newton, McDonald, Barry and Stone of the southern division of the western district aforesaid, be and they are hereby attached to the western division of the western district for circuit court purposes as to all civil causes and proceedings and that all other counties in said southern division of the western district be, and they are hereby, attached to the central division of the western district for circuit court purposes as to all civil causes and proceedings. The district judges for the eastern and western districts of Missouri, each in the divisions of his proper district, and the circuit judge of the United States for the eighth judicial circuit, are hereby required to hold the courts aforesaid. Juries shall be summoned for the courts hereby created as now provided by law for the summoning of juries in the said districts. And whenever the circuit and district courts in either of said districts or divisions shall be held at the same time and place, jurors shall not be summoned for each of said courts, but for both said courts, and they shall act accordingly as grand and petit jurors for both said courts.

Courts establish-
ed.

Terms.

R. S., secs. 572,
p. 100; 658, p. 121.

Jurisdiction
of circuit courts,
western division,
western district.

Juries.

SEC. 4. That hereafter all suits to be brought in the courts of the United States in Missouri, not of a local nature, shall be brought in the division having jurisdiction over the county where the defendants, or either of them reside; but if there be more than one defendant, and a part of them reside in different divisions or districts of said State, the plaintiff may sue in either division of either district where one of such defendants resides, and send duplicate writs to the other division or district directed to the marshal of said district, on which said writs shall be indorsed, by the plaintiff or his attorney, that the same is a duplicate of the original writ sued out of the court of the proper division and district. Any cause may, by the written consent of both parties or their attorneys of record, be transferred to the court of either division or district, without regard to the residence of the defendants, and whether such cause be now pending or be instituted hereafter. All civil causes now pending in any of the courts in said eastern or western district, or any division thereof, against parties residing in some other division hereby created, may remain and be finally disposed of in the court in which they are now pending, respectively, unless the defendants therein shall desire to have the same transferred to the appropriate court of the division in which they reside, in which last event such transfer shall be applied for to the court of the division in which the cause is pending; and when a cause shall be ordered to be transferred, as above provided, to a court in any other division, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court from which the transfer is made to carefully transmit to the clerk of the court to which the transfer is made the entire file of papers of the cause, and all documents and deposits in his court pertaining thereto, together with a certified transcript of the

Jurisdiction.

Transfers.

Pending causes.

Transmitting pa-
pers, transcripts,
etc.

record of all orders; interlocutory decrees, or other entries in the cause; and he shall also certify under seal of the court, that the papers sent are all which are on file in said court belonging to the cause, for the performance of which duties said clerk so transmitting and certifying shall receive the same fees as now allowed by law for similar services, to be taxed in the bill of costs and regularly collected with the other costs of the cause; and such transcript, when so certified and received, shall thence forth constitute a part of the record of the cause in the court to which the transfer shall be made.

Clerks.

SEC. 5. That there shall be appointed a clerk for each of said courts at Hannibal, Saint Joseph, City of Kansas and Springfield, and each clerk shall be a resident of the division in which the court of which he is clerk is held; he shall keep an office, and the records, files and documents pertaining to the court of his division, and he shall discharge all the duties and receive the fees required or allowed by law. And the marshals and the district attorneys for the said eastern and western judicial district shall be the marshal and attorney, respectively, for the divisions for their respective district, and shall be allowed the same fees and be subject to the same duties and liabilities as may be provided by law; that process issuing out of the courts of either division of said districts shall be directed to the marshal of the district in which the division is located, and may be executed by him or his deputies upon the party or parties against whom issued wherever found within his district; and the marshal of each district shall keep an office and at least one general deputy residing at the place of holding courts in each division, excepting the division in which he may himself reside.

Marshals and district attorneys.

Process.

Transfers may be made in vacation or term-time.

SEC. 6. That all civil causes and proceedings in law, equity, or bankruptcy now pending in any district or circuit court of the United States in the State of Missouri, where all the defendants (or plaintiffs, where the jurisdiction is derived from the residence of the plaintiffs) shall reside in either of the divisions in which courts are hereby established, may in the discretion of the court be transferred to the court of the division in which the defendants (or plaintiffs, where the jurisdiction is derived from their residence) reside, and the transfer may be made in vacation or in term-time. If made in vacation, an affidavit of all the parties defendant that they are resident in said division shall be filed, and ten days notice of the purpose and time of hearing of said motion shall be given the opposite party or his attorney of record; but if made in term-time, then on motion and affidavit only. And the said circuit and district courts for said divisions shall have the same powers and jurisdiction, with the same right to parties to prosecute appeals and writs of error thereupon, as now pertain to the district and circuit courts for said eastern and western judicial districts. All crimes and offenses heretofore committed within either of said districts shall be prosecuted, tried and determined in the same manner and with the same effect as if this act had not been passed.

Crimes.

Courts at Saint Joseph.

SEC. 7. That before the judge shall hold the terms of courts at Saint Joseph he shall have satisfactory evidence that the county court of Buchanan county has provided and set apart for the use of said courts a court-room, clerk's office, marshal's office, and attorney's office, free of expense to the United States for rent therefor, to be used and occupied until the completion of the public building belonging to the United States Government now in process of construction at said city of Saint Joseph, at which time the courts shall be held and said offices established in said public building; and before the judge shall hold the terms of courts at Hannibal he shall have satisfactory evidence that the county court of Marion county has provided and set apart for the use of said courts a court-room, clerk's office, marshal's office, and attorney's office, free of expense to the United States for rent therefor, to be used and occupied until the completion of the public building belonging to the United States Government now in process of construction at said

Courts at Hannibal.

city of Hannibal at which time the courts shall be held and said offices established in said public building; and before the court or judge shall hold the terms of said court at Springfield he shall have satisfactory evidence that the county court of Greene county has provided and set apart for the use of said court a court-room, clerk's office, marshal's office, and attorney's office, free of expense to the United States for rent therefor.

Court at Springfield.

Approved, February 28, 1887.

CHAP. 272.—An act to regulate steam engineering in the District of Columbia.

Feb. 28, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be unlawful for any person to act as steam engineer in the District of Columbia who shall not have been regularly licensed to do so by the Commissioners thereof.

District of Columbia.
Steam engineers to be licensed.

Am. 3-4-125
no. 62

SEC. 2. That all persons applying for such license shall be examined by a board of examiners composed as follows: The boiler-inspector for the District of Columbia and two practical engineers to be appointed by the District Commissioners. Said examination shall be conducted in all respects under such rules and regulations as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall from time to time provide; and all steam-boilers and engines shall be subjected to such tests as the said Commissioners may prescribe.

Board of examiners.

Rules.

engines and

SEC. 3. That applicants for license as steam engineers must be twenty-one years of age and of temperate habits; must make application in writing, to which application must be attached a certificate as to character and moral habits signed by at least three citizens of the District of Columbia, themselves of moral standing.

Qualifications.

SEC. 4. That the fee for a license as steam engineer shall be three dollars.

Fee.

SEC. 5. That any person employed as a licensed steam engineer in the District of Columbia who is found under the influence of intoxicating liquor while on duty, shall, for the first offense, have his license revoked for six months; for the second offense, twelve months; and for the third offense, shall have his license revoked and be debarred from following the occupation of licensed steam engineer in the District of Columbia for the period of five years.

Punishment for intoxication.

SEC. 6. That any owner or lessee of steam boiler or engine, or the secretary of any corporation, who shall knowingly employ a steam-engineer as such who has not been regularly licensed to act as such, shall on conviction thereof by the police court of the District of Columbia, be fined fifty dollars, and in default of payment of such fine shall be confined for a period of one month in the workhouse of the District of Columbia: Provided, That boilers used for steam-heating, where the water returns to the boiler without the use of a pump and injector or inspirator, and which are worked automatically, shall be exempt from the provisions of this section.

Penalty for employing non-licensed engineers.

Proviso by gravity
Heating boilers.

SEC. 7. That the foregoing section shall not apply to engineers who have been licensed by the United States Government or the laws of any State having reciprocity with the U.S.

State or United States license.

SEC. 8. That this act shall take effect sixty days after the approval thereof.

Approved, February 28, 1887.

Feb. 28, 1887.

CHAP. 273.—To provide for holding terms of United States courts at Texarkana, Arkansas, and for other purposes.

Arkansas, eastern judicial district. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That terms of the circuit and district courts of the United States for the eastern judicial district for the State of Arkansas shall be held twice in each year at the city of Texarkana, in said eastern judicial district, commencing on the second Mondays in January and July, to be known as the Texarkana division of said district.

Texarkana division. **SEC. 2.** That all process, civil and criminal, against persons residing in the counties of Columbia, Howard, Hempstead, La Fayette, Little River, Miller, Nevada, Ouachita, Pike, and Sevier, shall be made returnable to said courts, respectively, at said city of Texarkana: *Provided,* That all crimes and offenses heretofore committed within the division created by this act shall be prosecuted, tried and determined in the same manner and with the same effect as if this act had not been passed.

Deputy clerk at Texarkana. **SEC. 3.** That the clerk of the courts for said district shall appoint a deputy for the said division, who shall keep an office open at all times in the city of Texarkana, and shall there keep the records, files, and documents pertaining to the courts authorized by this act.

Approved, February 28, 1887.

Feb. 28, 1887.

CHAP. 274.—An act to provide for an additional associate justice of the supreme court of the Territory of New Mexico.

New Mexico. Supreme court. R. S., sec. 1864, p. 330. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That hereafter the supreme court of the Territory of New Mexico shall consist of a chief justice and three associate justices, any three of whom shall constitute a quorum.

Additional justice. **SEC. 2.** That it shall be the duty of the President to appoint one additional associate justice of said supreme court in manner now provided by law, who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Territory divided into four districts. **SEC. 3.** That the said Territory shall be divided into four judicial districts, and a district court shall be held in each district by one of the justices of the supreme court, at such time and place as may be prescribed by law. Each judge, after assignment, shall reside in the district to which he is assigned.

Supreme court to make division. **SEC. 4.** That the present chief justice and his associates are hereby vested with power and authority, and they are hereby directed, to divide said Territory into four judicial districts, and make such assignments of the judges provided for in the first section of this act as shall in their judgment be meet and proper.

Jurisdiction. **SEC. 5.** That the said district court shall have jurisdiction, and the same is hereby vested, to hear, try, and determine all matters and causes that the courts of the other districts of the Territory now possess; and for such purposes two terms of said court shall be held annually, at such places within said district as may be designated by the chief justice and his associates, or a majority of them; and grand and petit jurors shall be summoned thereon in the manner now required by law.

Jurors. **SEC. 6.** That all offenses committed before the passage of this act shall be prosecuted, tried, and determined in the same manner and with the same effect (except as to the number of judges) as if this act had not passed.

Offenses. Approved, February 28, 1887.

CHAP. 275.—An act to make Tampa, Florida, a port of entry.

Feb. 28, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the port of Tampa, Hillsborough County, Florida, be, and the same is hereby, made a port of entry.

Tampa, Fla.
Made a port of entry.

Approved, February 28, 1887.

CHAP. 276.—An act to correct the record of Captain Edmond G. Fechét.

Feb. 28, 1887.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to correct the record of Captain Edmond G. Fechét, of the Eighth Regiment of Cavalry, United States Army, and fix his relative rank as provided in section twelve hundred and nineteen of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the President be, and he hereby is, authorized to commission the said Edmond G. Fechét a captain in the Eighth Regiment of Cavalry aforesaid, to date from the twenty-third day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy, that being the date his present commission as captain would have been dated had not an error been made in the first arrangement of the lieutenants of said regiment: *Provided, That the issuing of such commission shall not entitle said Fechét to any extra pay or compensation.**

Edmond G. Fechét.
Record corrected.

R. S., sec. 1219,
p. 215.

Proviso.
Not to give extra pay.

Approved, February 28, 1887.

CHAP. 277.—An act granting to the Kanawha and Ohio Railroad Company the right to lay its track through United States lock and dam property in the Great Kanawha Valley, State of West Virginia.

Feb. 28, 1887.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Kanawha and Ohio Railroad Company is hereby authorized to maintain and use its track through the United States property at lock and dam number six on the north side of the Great Kanawha River, in Kanawha County, West Virginia, and to use for a right of way through said property a section of land fifty-four feet wide and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point in the lower line of the United States lot one hundred and sixty-three feet from the corner-stone marking the lower or western end of the line to said lot along the public road, running thence north sixty-six degrees east six hundred feet through the said lot to a point in the upper line thereof; thence with said upper line south twenty-four degrees thirty minutes east, crossing the center line of the said railroad at twenty-seven feet, in all fifty-four feet; thence south sixty-six degrees west six hundred feet through the said lot to a point in the lower line thereof; thence with the lower line of said lot north twenty-four degrees thirty minutes west, crossing the center line of the said railroad at twenty-seven feet, in all, fifty-four feet, to the place of beginning, containing about three-fourths of an acre. And the privilege is also hereby granted to said company of hereafter laying, maintaining, and using a track through the United States property on the north bank of said river at lock and dam number four, and at lock and dam number three, and at lock and dam number two, in said county, subject however, to the antecedent written consent and approval of the Secretary of War as to location, construction, and width of right of way: *Provided, That said Kanawha and Ohio Railroad Company, its successors and assigns, shall if the Secretary of War in his discretion require it, pay a reasonable yearly rental for said property, the amount thereof to be ascertained and prescribed by the Secretary**

Right of way to
Kanawha and
Ohio Railroad
Company through
Government property
on the Great
Kanawha River,
W. Va.
Location.

Provisos.

Rental.

Crossings.

of War: *Provided, however,* That the said company shall construct and maintain, at its own cost, all such wagon-crossings, cattle-guards, and fences over and along the line of its road through the said Government property, at all of the four lock and dam sites mentioned in this act, as may be required by the Secretary of War: *Provided further,* That the said company shall take up and remove its track or tracks from the said property, or any part thereof, at either or all of the four sites mentioned, whenever thereto directed by the Secretary of War; and such removal shall not be made the foundation for any claim for damages against the United States: *And provided further,* That the right to repeal, alter, or amend this act is reserved to Congress.

Approved, February 28, 1887.

Removal of tracks
when required.

Feb. 28, 1887.

CHAP. 278.—An act to define the boundaries of the collection districts of Miami and Sandusky, in the State of Ohio.

Miami and Sandusky collection districts, Ohio.

R. S., sec. 2603, p. 514, amended.
Boundaries.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section twenty-six hundred and three of the Revised Statutes is hereby so amended that the district of Miami, in the State of Ohio, shall comprise all the waters and shores of Lake Erie within the jurisdiction of the United States from the western bank of the Portage River to the western bank of the Miami River, in which Toledo shall be the port of entry; and so that the district of Sandusky shall comprise all the waters and shores of Lake Erie within the jurisdiction of the United States from the eastern bank of the Vermillion River to and including the western bank of the Portage River, and all the islands at the head of Lake Erie, lying east of a line drawn north from the west bank of the Portage River at its mouth, in which Sandusky shall be the port of entry. Vessels shall be allowed to ply between the port of Toledo, in the Miami district, and any of the said islands, in the same manner and subject to the same conditions only as if said islands were in the district of Miami.

Approved, February 28, 1887.

Feb. 28, 1887.

CHAP. 279.—An act to provide for holding terms of United States courts at Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Mississippi, southern judicial district.

Western division created.

Term at Vicksburg.

Jurisdiction.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the counties of Washington, Sharkey, Issaquena, and Warren shall constitute a part of the southern judicial district of Mississippi, and shall be known as the western division of said district; and circuit and district courts for the transaction of business pertaining to the persons and property in said western division shall be held at the city of Vicksburg on the first Mondays of January and July in each year, and shall be held for four weeks, or so long as business may require.

SEC. 2. That the said courts to be held at Vicksburg as provided in section one of this act shall be possessed of and shall exercise all the powers and jurisdiction now possessed or exercised, or which may hereafter be granted to or exercised, by the circuit and district courts in said district now held at Jackson; and all laws regulating and defining how suits against persons or property located or found in judicial districts shall be brought shall be applicable to and govern the bringing of suits in said division; and all laws touching the removal of causes from State courts to United States courts shall apply to said court hereby established; but all crimes and offenses heretofore committed within said southern district shall be prosecuted, tried and determined in the same manner and with the same effect as if this act had not been passed.

Crimes.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the clerks of the courts now held at Jackson, on demand of either party to any suit now pending in either of said courts, and properly belonging to the court at Vicksburg, to make out and certify a copy of the record and proceedings in such suit, and to transmit the same to the deputy clerk of the proper court at Vicksburg, who shall enter said cause on his docket, and the same shall be proceeded with as if it had been originally brought in said court. The fees for such transcript shall be paid by the party applying for the same.

Transfer of records.

SEC. 4. That the marshal and clerks of said southern district of Mississippi shall appoint deputies, who shall reside at Vicksburg and act as marshal and clerk of said courts in place of their principals.

Deputy marshals, etc.

SEC. 5. That the United States shall not be at any expense in providing for a building or room for the holding of the terms of said court.

Court rooms.

Approved, February 28, 1887.

CHAP. 280.—An act to authorize the construction of a graveled road to the Richmond National Cemetery, near Richmond, Virginia

Feb. 28, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of constructing a graveled road from the terminus of Broad street at Chimborazo Park, near Richmond, Virginia, to the Richmond National Cemetery; said money to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, or so much thereof as may be necessary for said purpose.

Richmond, Va. Appropriation for road to national cemetery.

SEC. 2. That before any money shall be expended as aforesaid the title to the right of way shall be granted to the United States free of cost.

Right of way.

Approved, February 28, 1887.

CHAP. 281.—An act to enable foreign executors and administrators to sue in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

Feb. 28, 1887.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful for any person or persons to whom letters testamentary or of administration have been or hereafter may be granted by the proper authority, in any of the United States or the Territories thereof, to maintain any suit or action and to prosecute and recover any claim in the District of Columbia, in the same manner as if the letters testamentary or of administration had been granted to such person or persons by the proper authority in the said District; and the letters testamentary or of administration, or a copy thereof, certified under the seal of the authority granting the same, shall be sufficient evidence to prove the granting thereof, and that the person or persons, as the case may be, hath or have administration: *Provided, nevertheless, That the supreme court of the District of Columbia shall have the power, and such power is hereby given to the said court, upon petition of any one interested, to require from such person or persons the security now required by law in like case from a resident administrator or executor.**

District of Columbia. Foreign executors and administrators enabled to sue.

Proviso. Security.

SEC. 2. That all exceptions in favor of parties beyond the District of Columbia which may by existing laws be replied or relied on in any action or proceeding brought in the said District are hereby repealed and abrogated: *Provided, That this section shall not affect the right of parties in actions now pending.*

Exceptions in favor of outside parties repealed.

Present actions not affected.

Approved, February 28, 1887.

Feb. 28, 1887.

CHAP. 282.—An act to authorize the Secretary of War to credit the Territory of Dakota with certain sums for ordnance and ordnance stores issued to said Territory, and for other purposes.

Preamble.

Whereas, it appears from the records of the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department that the Territory of Dakota stands charged with the sum of twenty-seven thousand six hundred and fifty dollars for ordnance and ordnance stores issued to said Territory during the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act to provide arms and ammunition for the defense of the inhabitants of Dakota Territory", all of said ordnance and ordnance stores having been drawn by the Territory of Dakota and used for the purpose of aiding the General Government in the protection of the borders of said Territory against Indian invasions and depredations; and

Vol. 14, p. 26.

Whereas said ordnance was issued to the inhabitants of said Territory as in said act directed, and all of the same has been lost and rendered useless in the service: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to cause the Territory of Dakota to be credited on its ordnance account with the sum of twenty-seven thousand six hundred and fifty dollars, upon the delivery to the United States, at such place as the Secretary of War may direct, of all such arms and other ordnance stores remaining in the custody of said Territory of the issues thereof under said act.

Approved, February 28, 1887.

Dakota to be credited amount due on ordnance account.

Feb. 28, 1887.

CHAP. 283.—An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Tennessee River at or near Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company authorized to bridge Tennessee River at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Railway, wagon, and foot bridge.

Tolls.

To be a lawful structure and post-route.

Postal telegraph.

Free navigation.

Proviso.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, organized under the laws of the State of Tennessee, be, and is hereby, authorized to construct and maintain a bridge, and approaches thereto, over the Tennessee River at or near Chattanooga, in the county of Hamilton, in said State. Said bridge shall be constructed to provide for the passage of railway trains, and, at the option of the corporation by which it may be built, may be used for the passage of wagons and vehicles of all kinds, for the transit of animals and for foot-passengers, for reasonable rates or tolls, to be fixed by said company; and the Secretary of War shall have the right, from time to time, to revise, prescribe, and determine such rates or tolls.

SEC. 2. That any bridge built under this act and subject to its limitations shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post-route, and it shall enjoy the rights and privileges of other post-roads in the United States. That the bridge authorized to be constructed under this act shall be a lawful structure and shall be recognized and known as a post-route, and the same is hereby declared to be a post-route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, troops, and munitions of war of the United States, or for through railway passengers or freight passing over said bridge, than the rate per mile for their transmission over the railroads leading to said bridge; and the United States shall have the right of way across said bridge and its approaches for postal-telegraph purposes. That the said bridge shall be so constructed, either by draw, span, or otherwise, that a free and unobstructed passage may be secured to all water-craft navigating said river at the point aforesaid: *Provided,* That if said bridge authorized to be constructed under this act shall be con-

structed as a draw-bridge, the draw shall be opened promptly upon reasonable signals for the passage of boats or vessels; and said corporation shall maintain, at its own expense, from sunset to sunrise, such lights or other signals on said bridge as the Secretary of War shall prescribe.

Draw.
Lights.
Other companies may use.
Compensation.

SEC. 3. That all railroad companies desiring the use of said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges relative to the passage of railway trains over the same, and over the approaches thereto, upon the payment of a reasonable compensation for such use; and in case the owner or owners of said bridge and the several railroad companies, or any one of them, desiring such use, shall fail to agree upon the sum or sums to be paid, and upon rules and conditions to which each shall conform in using said bridge, all matters at issue between them shall be decided by the Secretary of War upon a hearing of the allegations and proofs of the parties.

Secretary of War to decide terms.
Plans, etc., to be approved by Secretary of War.

SEC. 4. That any bridge authorized to be constructed under this act shall be built and located under and subject to such regulations for the security of navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and to secure that object the said company or corporation shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design and drawings of the bridge, and a map of the location, giving, for the space of one mile above and one mile below the proposed location, the topography of the banks of the river, the shore-lines at high and low water, the direction and strength of the currents at all stages, and the soundings, accurately showing the bed of the stream, the location of any other bridge or bridges, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject; and until the said plan and location of the bridge are approved by the Secretary of War the bridge shall not be built; and should any change be made in the plan of said bridge during the progress of construction, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

SEC. 5. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act, so as to prevent or remove all material and substantial obstructions to the navigation of said river by the construction of the said bridge is hereby expressly reserved; and any alterations or changes that may be required by Congress in the bridge constructed under this act shall be made by the corporation owning or controlling the same, at its own expense. Furthermore, if the construction of said bridge shall not be commenced within two and completed within four years after the passage of this act, all privileges conferred hereby and this act shall become null and void.

Right to amend, etc., reserved.

Approved, February 28, 1887.

CHAP. 284.—An act granting the right of way to the Prescott and Arizona Central Railway Company across the Whipple Barracks Military Reservation, in Arizona.

Feb. 29, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Prescott and Arizona Central Railway Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the Territory of Arizona, are hereby granted the right of way, one hundred feet in width, for their said railroad across and through the Whipple Barracks Military Reservation, located in said Territory of Arizona, not to interfere with any buildings or improvements on said reservation, and the location of the line of said right of way to be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

Right of way to Prescott and Arizona Central Railway Company across Whipple Barracks Reservation, Ariz.

Approved, February 28, 1887.

Feb. 28, 1887.

CHAP. 285.—An act to authorize the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad to build its road across the Fort Meade Military Reservation.

Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R. R. Co. to have right of way across Fort Meade Reservation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Fremont, Elkhorn, and Missouri Valley Railroad Company, a corporation in the State of Nebraska, be, and is hereby, granted a right of way, not to exceed one hundred feet in width, across the Fort Meade Military Reservation, upon such line as may be approved by the Secretary of War.

Approved, February 28, 1887.

Feb. 28, 1887.

CHAP. 286.—An act for the construction of a building for stable and carpenter shop for the accommodation of the offices of the House of Representatives.

Appropriation for stable, etc., House of Representatives.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of six thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be immediately available, to be expended under the Architect of the Capitol, for the construction of a brick stable, carpenter shop, and wagon-sheds necessary, and fence inclosing the same, for the post-office and other offices of the House of Representatives, to be erected on the lot on the east side of Third street between Maryland avenue and B street southwest, in the city of Washington, now occupied by and the property of the United States.

Approved, February 28, 1887.

Feb. 28, 1887.

CHAP. 287.—An act to effect a rearrangement of grades of office in the Adjutant-General's Department of the Army.

Adjutant-General's Department, Army.
Grade of officers rearranged.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Adjutant-General's Department of the Army shall consist of one Adjutant-General, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of brigadier-general; four assistant adjutants-general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of colonel; six assistant adjutants-general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of lieutenant-colonel; and six assistant adjutants-general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of major: *Provided*, That the vacancies in the grade of colonel and lieutenant-colonel created by this act shall be filled by the promotion by seniority of the officers now in the Adjutant-General's Department.*

Approved, February 28, 1887.

Feb. 28, 1887.

CHAP. 288.—An act relating to the importing and landing of mackerel caught during the spawning season.

Importing or landing mackerel between 1st of March and 1st of June forbidden.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the period of five years from and after the first day of March, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, no mackerel, other than what is known as Spanish mackerel, caught between the first day of March and the first day of June, inclusive, of each year, shall be imported into the United States or landed upon its shores: *Provided however*, That nothing in this act shall be held to apply to mackerel caught with hook and line from boats, and landed in said boats, or in traps and weirs connected with the shore.*

Proviso.

SEC. 2. That section forty-three hundred and twenty-one of the Revised Statutes is amended, for the period of five years aforesaid, so as to read before the last sentence as follows: "This license does not grant the right to fish for mackerel, other than for what is known as Spanish mackerel, between the first day of March and the first day of June, inclusive, of this year." Or in lieu of the foregoing there shall be inserted so much of said period of time as may remain unexpired under this act.

Fishing licenses to include prohibition.
R. S., sec. 4321, p. 836, amended.

SEC. 3. That the penalty for the violation or attempted violation of this act shall be forfeiture of license on the part of the vessel engaged in said violation, if a vessel of this country, and the forfeiture to the United States, according to law, of the mackerel imported or landed, or sought to be imported or landed.

Penalty.

SEC. 4. That all laws in conflict with this law are hereby repealed.

Approved, February 28, 1887.

CHAP. 311.—An act to organize the Hospital Corps of the Army of the United States, to define its duty and fix its pay. March 1, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Hospital Corps of the United States Army shall consist of hospital stewards, acting hospital stewards, and privates; and all necessary hospital services in garrison, camp, or field (including ambulance service) shall be performed by the members thereof, who shall be regularly enlisted in the military service; said Corps shall be permanently attached to the Medical Department, and shall not be included in the effective strength of the Army nor counted as a part of the enlisted force provided by law.

Hospital Corps of the Army. Established.

Attached to Medical Department.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of War is empowered to appoint as many hospital stewards as, in his judgment, the service may require; but not more than one hospital steward shall be stationed at any post or place without special authority of the Secretary of War.

Hospital stewards to be appointed.

SEC. 3. That the pay of hospital stewards shall be forty-five dollars per month, with the increase on account of length of service as is now or may hereafter be allowed by law to other enlisted men. They shall have rank with ordnance-sergeants and be entitled to all the allowances appertaining to that grade.

Pay.

Rank.

SEC. 4. That no person shall be appointed a hospital steward unless he shall have passed a satisfactory examination before a board of one or more medical officers as to his qualifications for the position, and demonstrated his fitness therefor by service of not less than twelve months as acting hospital steward; and no person shall be designated for such examination except by written authority of the Surgeon-General.

Examination.

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of War is empowered to enlist, or cause to be enlisted, as many privates of the Hospital Corps as the service may require, and to limit or fix the number, and make such regulations for their government as may be necessary; and any enlisted man in the Army shall be eligible for transfer to the Hospital Corps as a private. They shall perform duty as wardmasters, cooks, nurses, and attendants in hospitals, and as stretcher-bearers, litter-bearers, and ambulance attendants in the field, and such other duties as may by proper authority be required of them.

Enlistment of privates.

Duties.

SEC. 6. That the pay of privates of the Hospital Corps shall be thirteen dollars per month, with the increase on account of length of service as is now or may hereafter be allowed by law to other enlisted men; they shall be entitled to the same allowances as a corporal of the arm of service with which on duty.

Pay.

Rank.

SEC. 7. That privates of the Hospital Corps may be detailed as acting hospital stewards by the Secretary of War, upon the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, whenever the necessities of the service require it;

Details as acting hospital stewards.

and while so detailed their pay shall be twenty-five dollars per month, with increase as above stated. Acting hospital stewards, when educated in the duties of the position, may be eligible for examination for appointment as hospital stewards as above provided.

SEC. 8. That all acts and parts of acts in so far as they contravene the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 1, 1887.

March 1, 1887.

CHAP. 312.—An act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight.

Military Academy appropriations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight:

Pay of professors, instructors, etc.

For pay of eight professors, twenty-five thousand five hundred and eighty-one dollars and ninety-three cents.

For one commandant of cadets, in addition to pay of captain in the line, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For pay of one instructor of practical military engineering, in addition to pay as first lieutenant, nine hundred dollars.

For pay of one instructor of ordnance and science of gunnery, in addition to pay as first lieutenant, nine hundred dollars.

For pay of eight assistant professors, in addition to pay as first lieutenants, four thousand dollars.

For pay of three senior instructors of cavalry, artillery, and infantry tactics, in addition to pay as second lieutenants, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For pay of four assistant instructors of cavalry, artillery, and infantry tactics, in addition to pay as second lieutenants, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For pay of adjutant, in addition to pay as second lieutenant, four hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the sum paid to said officer shall not exceed one thousand eight hundred dollars per annum.

For pay of treasurer, quartermaster, and commissary of cadets, in addition to pay as captain of infantry, seven hundred dollars.

For pay of one master of the sword, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Cadets.

For pay of cadets, one hundred and sixty thousand dollars; and no cadet shall receive more than at the rate of five hundred and forty dollars a year.

Band.

For pay of the teacher of music, one thousand and eighty dollars.

For pay of the Military Academy band, nine thousand two hundred and forty dollars; which shall be in full for the pay of the said band for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Additional pay.

For additional pay of professors and officers (on increased rank) for length of service, ten thousand six hundred and ninety dollars.

Current expenses.

For current expenses as follows:

For repairs and improvements, timber, planks, boards, joists, wall-strips, laths, shingles, slate, tin, sheet-lead, zinc, nails, screws, locks, hinges, glass, paints, turpentine, oils, varnish, brushes, stone, brick, flag, lime, cement, plaster, hair, sewer and drain pipe, blasting-powder, fuse, iron, steel, tools, mantels, and other similar materials, and for pay of overseer and master builder and citizen mechanics and labor employed upon repairs and improvements that cannot be done by enlisted men, ten thousand dollars.

For fuel and apparatus, namely: Coal, wood, charcoal, stoves, grates, heaters, furnaces, ranges, and fixtures, fire-brick, clay, sand, repairs of steam-heating apparatus, grates, stoves, heaters, ranges, and furnaces, mica, fifteen thousand dollars. Fuel, lights, etc.

For gas-pipes, fixtures, lamp-posts, gasometers, and retorts, and annual repairs of the same, nine hundred dollars.

For fuel for cadets' mess-hall, shops, and laundry, three thousand dollars.

For postage and telegrams, three hundred dollars. Postage.

For stationery, blank-books, paper, envelopes, quills, steel pens, rubbers, erasers, pencils, mucilage, wax, wafers, folders, fasteners, rules, files, ink, inkstands, pen-holders, tape, blotting-pads, and rubber bands, six hundred dollars. Stationery.

For transportation of materials, discharged cadets, and ferriages, one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. Transportation.

For printing: For type, materials for office, diplomas for graduates, annual registers, blanks, and monthly reports to parents of cadets, one thousand dollars. Printing.

For clerk to the disbursing officer and quartermaster, one thousand five hundred dollars. Clerks.

For clerk to adjutant, in charge of cadet records, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For clerk to treasurer, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For department of natural and experimental philosophy: For additions to apparatus to illustrate the principles of mechanics, acoustics, optics, and astronomy, one thousand dollars; books of reference, text-books, stationery, materials, and repairs, four hundred dollars; for pay of mechanic assistant, one thousand dollars; repairs to the observatory building and clocks, four hundred and fifty dollars; in all, two thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars. Department of natural and experimental philosophy.

For department of modern languages: For stationery, text-books, books of reference for the use of instructors, and for printing examination papers, two hundred dollars; in all, two hundred dollars. Department of modern languages.

For department of instruction in mathematics, namely: For repairs and materials for preservation of models and instruments, twenty-five dollars; text-books, books of reference, binding and stationery for instructors, seventy-five dollars; in all, one hundred dollars. Department of mathematics.

For department of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology: For chemicals, chemical apparatus, glass and porcelain ware, paper, wire, sheet-metal, ores, photographic apparatus and materials, five hundred dollars; rough specimens, fossils, files, alcohol, lamps, blow-pipes, pencils, and paper for practical instruction in mineralogy and geology, and for gradual increase and improvement of the cabinet, four hundred dollars; repairs and additions to electric, magnetic, pneumatic, and thermic apparatus, and apparatus illustrating optical properties of substances, seven hundred and fifty dollars; pay of mechanic employed in chemical and geological section-rooms and in lecture-rooms, one thousand dollars; models, maps, and diagrams, books of reference, text-books, and stationery for the use of instructors, one hundred and eighty dollars; contingencies, one hundred dollars; in all, two thousand nine hundred and thirty dollars. Department of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology.

For department of history, geography, and ethics: For text-books, books of reference, and stationery for use of instructors, and repairs, one hundred and fifty dollars. Department of history, geography, and ethics.

For department of artillery, cavalry, and infantry tactics, namely: For tan-bark for riding-hall, three hundred dollars; repairing camp-stools and camp-furniture, one hundred dollars; furniture for offices and reception-room, one hundred dollars; stationery for use of instructor and assistants, one hundred and fifty dollars; books and maps, seventy-five dollars; supply of fixtures for gymnasium, and repairs, two hundred and fifty dollars; foils, fencing-gloves, jackets, gaiters, and repairs, two Department of artillery, etc., tactics.

hundred and fifty dollars; in all, one thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Department of law. For department of law: For stationery, text-books, and books of reference for use of instructors, and for repairing and rebinding same, and shelving, two hundred and fifty dollars.

Department of civil and military engineering. For department of civil and military engineering: For models, maps, purchase and repairs of instruments, text-books, books of reference, and stationery for the use of instructors, and contingencies, five hundred dollars; extra pay of enlisted man employed as draughtsman, one hundred dollars; in all, six hundred dollars.

Department of ordnance and gunnery. For department of ordnance and gunnery: For addition to models; drawing apparatus illustrating course of instruction; repairs of electro-ballistic machines, galvanic batteries, and models; for addition to firing-houses and practical instruction-room; for books of reference, text-books, and stationery for the use of instructors, three hundred dollars.

Department of practical military engineering. For department of practical military engineering: For purchase and repair of instruments, transportation, purchase of tools, implements, and materials, and for extra-duty pay of engineer soldiers, as follows, namely: Astronomical and meteorological instruments and lights for use in instructing cadets in practical astronomy; reconnoitering instruments for use in their practical instruction in making reconnaissances; photographic apparatus and material for field photography; drawing instruments and material for plotting reconnaissances; surveying instruments; instruments and material for signaling and field telegraphy; transportation of field parties; tools and material for the preservation and repair of one wooden ponton and one canvas ponton bridge train; sapping and mining tools and material; profiling material; rope; cordage; end materials for rafts and for spar and trestle bridges; intrenching tools; tools and material for the repair of Fort Clinton and the batteries at the Academy, and extra-duty pay of engineer soldiers employed upon the same; extra-duty pay of two engineer soldiers, at fifty cents per day each, when performing special skilled mechanical labor in the department of practical military engineering; for models, books of reference, and stationery, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Department of drawing. For department of drawing: For books of reference, periodicals on art and technology, one hundred dollars; models for topographical, mechanical, and free-hand drawing, one hundred dollars; repairs to desks, models, racks, stools, stretchers, and tables, one hundred dollars; drawing material for use of instructors, card-board, tacks, brushes, sponges, glue, alcohol, transfer-paper, hectograph, cloth for screens, colored diagrams, cloth, stationery, and contingent expenses, two hundred dollars; in all, five hundred dollars.

Board of Visitors. For expenses of the Board of Visitors, including mileage, three thousand dollars.

Miscellaneous expenses. For miscellaneous and incidental expenses: For gas-coal, oil, candles, lanterns, matches, chimneys, and wicking for lighting the Academy, chapel, library, cadet barracks, mess-hall, shops, hospital, offices, stables and riding-hall, sidewalks, camp, and wharves, three thousand five hundred dollars; water-pipes, plumbing, and repairs, one thousand five hundred dollars; cleaning public buildings (not quarters), six hundred dollars; brooms, brushes, pails, tubs, soap, and cloths, two hundred dollars; chalk, crayons, sponges, slate, rubbers, and cord for recitation-

Compensation. rooms, three hundred dollars; compensation of chapel organist, two hundred dollars; compensation of librarian, one hundred and twenty dollars; pay of engineer of heating and ventilating apparatus for the academic building, the cadet barracks, and office building, cadet hospital, chapel, and philosophical building, including the library, one thousand two hundred dollars; pay of assistant engineer of same, one thousand dollars; pay of five firemen, two thousand seven hundred dollars; in all, eleven thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

Library. For pay of librarian's assistant, one thousand dollars.

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| For increase and expense of library, namely : For periodicals, stationery, binding new books, and scientific, historical, biographical, and general literature, one thousand five hundred dollars. | Library. |
| For additional tables and chairs, furniture, and contingent repairs to library rooms; two hundred dollars. | Furniture. |
| For furniture for cadet hospital, and repairs of the same, one hundred dollars. | |
| For contingencies for superintendent of the Academy, one thousand dollars. | Contingencies, superintendent. |
| For renewing furniture (desks and benches) in section-rooms, and repairing the same, five hundred dollars. | Repairs. |
| For contingent fund, to be expended under the direction of the academic board; for instruments, books, repairs to apparatus, and other incidental expenses not otherwise provided for, one thousand dollars. | Contingencies, academic board. |

PUBLIC WORKS.

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| For buildings and grounds: For repairing roads and paths, including roads and bridges on reservation, five hundred dollars. | Buildings and grounds. |
| For continuing construction of breast-high wall in dangerous places, five hundred dollars. | Repairs. |
| For erection of sixteen sets of quarters for enlisted men and their families, to be built of brick and in sets of four each, each set to contain four rooms, and to be immediately available, fourteen thousand dollars. | Wall. |
| For remodeling and rebuilding the academic building, putting an additional story thereon, and rendering it fire-proof and suitable for section-rooms for instruction of cadets, seventy thousand dollars, to be immediately available, and to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, upon plans and detailed specifications to be approved by the academic board | Quarters. |
| For the erection of a gymnasium for cadets, and for repairs and alterations to present gymnasium building, thirty-five thousand dollars, to be immediately available. | Academic building. |
| For erection of new shops for mechanics employed in the quartermaster's department, to be immediately available, eleven thousand five hundred dollars. | Gymnasium. |
| For repairs to north wharf, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars. | Shops. |
| For water-works: Renewal of material in filter-beds; improving ventilation of filter-house and water-house; hose for use in cleaning filter-beds and water-house and for use in fire-service at same; tools, implements, and materials for use of the two keepers and for repairs of siphon-house, filter-house, and of four and one half miles of supply-pipes; for shed for tools, and storage of fuel for keeper at Round Pond, and for tool-house at filter; for gauges at Round Pond and Delafield Pond, and stairs for access to same, five hundred and twenty dollars. | Repairs to wharf |
| Approved, March 1, 1887. | Water-works. |

CHAP. 313.—An act making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, and for other purposes. Mar. 1, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of pensions for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, and for other purposes, namely :

For Army and Navy pensions as follows : For invalids, widows, minor children, and dependent relatives, and survivors and widows of the war

Pensions appropriations.
Army and Navy pensions.

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| <i>Provisos.</i> | of eighteen hundred and twelve, seventy-five million dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That the appropriations aforesaid for Navy pensions shall be paid from the income of the Navy pension fund, so far as the same may be sufficient for that purpose: <i>And provided further</i> , That the amount expended under each of the above items shall be accounted for separately. |
| Navy. | |
| To be separately accounted for. | |
| Examining surgeons, fees, etc. | For fees and expenses of examining surgeons, for services rendered within the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, one million dollars. And each member of each examining board shall, as now authorized by law, receive the sum of two dollars for the examination of each applicant whenever five or a less number shall be examined on any one day, and one dollar for the examination of each additional applicant on such day: <i>Provided</i> , That if twenty or more applicants appear on one day, no fewer than twenty shall, if practicable, be examined on said day, and that if fewer examinations be then made, twenty or more having appeared, then there shall be paid for the first examinations made on the next examination day the fee of one dollar only until twenty examinations shall have been made. |
| Boards. | |
| <i>Proviso.</i> | |
| Agents. | For the salaries of eighteen agents for the payment of pensions, at four thousand dollars each, seventy-two thousand dollars. |
| Clerk-hire. | For clerk-hire, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. |
| Fuel. | For fuel, seven hundred and fifty dollars. |
| Lights. | For lights, seven hundred and fifty dollars. |
| Stationery, etc. | For stationery and other necessary expenses, to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, nine thousand dollars. |
| Rent. | For rents, twenty thousand dollars. And the Secretary of the Treasury, where possible, shall cause suitable rooms to be set apart in the public buildings under his control in cities where pension agencies are located, which shall be acceptable to the Secretary of the Interior, for the use and occupancy of the said agencies respectively. |
| Rooms in public buildings. | |

Approved, March 1, 1887.

Mar. 2, 1887.

CHAP. 314.—An act to establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with the colleges established in the several States under the provisions of an act approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and of the acts supplementary thereto.

Agricultural experiment stations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to aid in acquiring and diffusing among the people of the United States useful and practical information on subjects connected with agriculture, and to promote scientific investigation and experiment respecting the principles and applications of agricultural science, there shall be established, under direction of the college or colleges or agricultural department of colleges in each State or Territory established, or which may hereafter be established, in accordance with the provisions of an act approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," or any of the supplements to said act, a department to be known and designated as an "agricultural experiment station:" *Provided*, That in any State or Territory in which two such colleges have been or may be so established the appropriation hereinafter made to such State or Territory shall be equally divided between such colleges, unless the legislature of such State or Territory shall otherwise direct.

Vol. 12, p. 503.

Proviso.

Division of appropriation.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the object and duty of said experiment stations to conduct original researches or verify experiments on the physiology of plants and animals; the diseases to which they are severally subject, with the remedies for the same; the chemical composition of useful plants at their different stages of growth; the comparative advantages of rotative cropping as pursued under a varying series of crops; the capacity of new plants or trees for acclimation; the analysis of soils and water; the chemical composition of manures, natural or

* Scope of researches.

artificial, with experiments designed to test their comparative effects on crops of different kinds; the adaptation and value of grasses and forage plants; the composition and digestibility of the different kinds of food for domestic animals; the scientific and economic questions involved in the production of butter and cheese; and such other researches or experiments bearing directly on the agricultural industry of the United States as may in each case be deemed advisable, having due regard to the varying conditions and needs of the respective States or Territories.

SEC. 3. That in order to secure, as far as practicable, uniformity of methods and results in the work of said stations, it shall be the duty of the United States Commissioner of Agriculture to furnish forms, as far as practicable, for the tabulation of results of investigation or experiments; to indicate, from time to time, such lines of inquiry as to him shall seem most important; and, in general, to furnish such advice and assistance as will best promote the purposes of this act. It shall be the duty of each of said stations, annually, on or before the first day of February, to make to the governor of the State or Territory in which it is located a full and detailed report of its operations, including a statement of receipts and expenditures, a copy of which report shall be sent to each of said stations, to the said Commissioner of Agriculture, and to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

Commissioner of Agriculture to advise, etc.

Reports.

SEC. 4. That bulletins or reports of progress shall be published at said stations at least once in three months, one copy of which shall be sent to each newspaper in the States or Territories in which they are respectively located, and to such individuals actually engaged in farming as may request the same, and as far as the means of the station will permit. Such bulletins or reports and the annual reports of said stations shall be transmitted in the mails of the United States free of charge for postage, under such regulations as the Postmaster-General may from time to time prescribe.

Bulletins.

To be post free.

SEC. 5. That for the purpose of paying the necessary expenses of conducting investigations and experiments and printing and distributing the results as hereinbefore prescribed, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars per annum is hereby appropriated to each State, to be specially provided for by Congress in the appropriations from year to year, and to each Territory entitled under the provisions of section eight of this act, out of any money in the Treasury proceeding from the sales of public lands, to be paid in equal quarterly payments, on the first day of January, April, July, and October in each year, to the treasurer or other officer duly appointed by the governing boards of said colleges to receive the same, the first payment to be made on the first day of October, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven: *Provided, however,* That out of the first annual appropriation so received by any station an amount not exceeding one-fifth may be expended in the erection, enlargement, or repair of a building or buildings necessary for carrying on the work of such station; and thereafter an amount not exceeding five per centum of such annual appropriation may be so expended.

Appropriations to be made from sales of public lands.

Proviso.

Buildings.

SEC. 6. That whenever it shall appear to the Secretary of the Treasury from the annual statement of receipts and expenditures of any of said stations that a portion of the preceding annual appropriation remains unexpended, such amount shall be deducted from the next succeeding annual appropriation to such station, in order that the amount of money appropriated to any station shall not exceed the amount actually and necessarily required for its maintenance and support.

Only amount necessary to be apportioned.

SEC. 7. That nothing in this act shall be construed to impair or modify the legal relation existing between any of the said colleges and the government of the States or Territories in which they are respectively located.

Legal status not affected.

SEC. 8. That in States having colleges entitled under this section to the benefits of this act and having also agricultural experiment stations established by law separate from said colleges, such States shall be authorized to apply such benefits to experiments at stations so established

Application to States having experiment stations.

by such States; and in case any State shall have established under the provisions of said act of July second aforesaid, an agricultural department or experimental station, in connection with any university, college or institution not distinctively an agricultural college or school, and such State shall have established or shall hereafter establish a separate agricultural college or school, which shall have connected therewith an experimental farm or station, the legislature of such State may apply in whole or in part the appropriation by this act made, to such separate agricultural college, or school, and no legislature shall by contract express or implied disable itself from so doing.

Legislative assent necessary.

SEC. 9. That the grants of moneys authorized by this act are made subject to the legislative assent of the several States and Territories to the purposes of said grants: *Provided*, That payment of such instalments of the appropriation herein made as shall become due to any State before the adjournment of the regular session of its legislature meeting next after the passage of this act shall be made upon the assent of the governor thereof duly certified to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Right to suspend, etc., reserved.

SEC. 10. Nothing in this act shall be held or construed as binding the United States to continue any payments from the Treasury to any or all the States or institutions mentioned in this act, but Congress may at any time amend suspend or repeal any or all the provisions of this act.

Approved, March 2, 1887.

Mar. 2, 1887.

CHAP. 315.—An act to amend section five hundred and thirty-six of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to the division of the State of Illinois into judicial districts, and to provide for holding terms of court of the northern district at the city of Peoria.

Illinois northern judicial district.
R. S., sec. 536,
p. 90.

Two divisions.
Southern division.

Courts at Peoria.

Terms.
Chicago.
Peoria.

Jurisdiction.

Clerks' offices.

Chief deputies.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the counties of McDonough, Fulton, and Tazewell be detached from the southern district of Illinois and be included in the northern district of Illinois.

SEC. 2. That the northern district of Illinois shall be divided into two divisions, to be known as the northern and southern divisions. The counties of Peoria, Stark, Henry, Rock Island, Mercer, Henderson, Warren, Knox, McDonough, Fulton, Putnam, Marshall, Woodford, Tazewell, Livingston, and Iroquois shall constitute the southern division of said northern district of Illinois, the courts for which shall be held at the city of Peoria.

SEC. 3. That the terms of the circuit and district courts in and for said northern district of Illinois shall be held at the city of Chicago, as now provided by law, and at the city of Peoria, in the southern division of said district, on the third Mondays of April and October of each year.

SEC. 4. That all civil suits not of a local nature, and criminal prosecutions, must be brought in the division of the said northern district of Illinois where the defendant or defendants reside or the offence is committed; but if there are two or more defendants in civil suits residing in the different divisions or districts, the action may be brought in either in which either of the defendants may reside. When the defendant is a non-resident of the district, action may be brought in either division of said district wherein the defendant may be found.

SEC. 5. That the clerks of the circuit and district courts of the northern district of Illinois shall be respectively the clerks of the courts of both divisions of the said district; that each of said clerks, or his deputies, shall keep an office open at all times at each of the places of holding said court, and shall there keep the records, files, and documents pertaining to the court of that division; and said clerk shall be entitled to the same fees now allowed him by law. In addition to his powers to appoint deputies, as now prescribed by law, each of said clerks shall be required to appoint a chief deputy for the court of that division in

which he himself may not reside, who shall have all the powers of the clerk in his absence.

SEC. 6. That the marshal and clerk for said northern district of Illinois shall respectively appoint at least one deputy residing in the said southern division, unless he shall reside there himself, and also maintain an office at that place of holding court.

Deputy marshal, and clerk.

SEC. 7. That all causes and proceedings in law, equity, admiralty, or bankruptcy now pending in the circuit or district court of the northern district of Illinois, where all the defendants (or the plaintiffs, when the jurisdiction is derived from the residence of the plaintiff or complainants within the district shall reside in the southern division of said district, shall be transferred to the court of such division, said transfer to be made in vacation or in term-time; if made in vacation, only on the affidavit that all the said parties plaintiff or defendant, as the case may be, are residents of said southern division, and ten days' notice of the purpose and time of the hearing of said motion; but if made in term-time, then on motion and affidavit only.

Transfers of pending causes.

SEC. 8. That all civil causes now pending in the United States circuit or district court for the southern district of Illinois against parties residing in that portion of said district by this act annexed to and incorporated in the said northern district may remain and be finally disposed of, respectively, in the court in which they are now pending, unless the defendants therein shall desire to have the same transferred to the appropriate division of said court in the district in which they reside, as provided by this act; in which last event such transfer shall be applied for and made to the court for the division of the residence of such defendant in said northern district, or to the court of the southern district, as the case may be, in the manner above provided in the seventh section hereof for the transfer of pending causes from the court of the northern division of said northern district to that of the southern division thereof, *mutatis mutandis*.

Transfers from southern district.

SEC. 9. That when a cause shall be transferred as above provided by the seventh and eighth sections hereof, either from the northern division of said northern district to the southern division thereof, or from the southern district of Illinois to the southern division of said northern district, it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Court from which the transfer is made to carefully transmit to the Clerk of the court to which the transfer is made the entire files of papers in the cause, and all documents and deposits in his court pertaining thereto, together with a certified transcript of the record of all orders, interlocutory decrees, or other entries in said cause; and he shall also certify, under the seal of the court, that the papers sent are all which are on file in said court belonging to said cause; for the performance of which duties said clerk so transmitting and certifying shall receive the same fees as are now allowed by law for similar services, to be taxed in the bill of costs and regularly collected with the other costs in the cause; and such transcript, when so certified and received, shall thenceforth constitute a part of the record of the cause in the court to which the transfer shall be made.

Transmittal of records papers, etc.

SEC. 10. That the judge of the United States circuit or district court for said northern district of Illinois may, by order, from time to time, appoint and hold additional special terms of said court in said southern division of said district, for the disposal of the unfinished business thereof, whenever the interest of the public and condition of the docket shall so require.

Special terms in southern division.

SEC. 11. That all crimes and offenses heretofore committed within the said district shall be prosecuted, tried, and determined in the same manner and with the same effect as if this act had not been passed.

Crimes, etc.

Mar. 2, 1887.

CHAP. 316.—An act to provide for the location and erection of a branch home for disabled volunteer soldiers west of the Rocky Mountains.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers are hereby authorized, empowered, and directed to locate, establish, construct, and permanently maintain a branch of said National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers to be by such Board located at such place in the States west of the Rocky Mountains as to said Board shall appear most desirable and advantageous; and that the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the United States Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid to the said Board of Managers, and by them expended in carrying out the provisions of this act.

National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

Branch to be established west of Rocky Mountains.

Appropriation.

Admissions.

SEC. 2. That all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who served in the regular and volunteer forces of the United States, and who are disabled by disease, wounds, or otherwise, and who have no adequate means of support, and by reason of such disability are incapable of earning their living, shall be entitled to be admitted to said home for disabled volunteer soldiers, subject to like regulations as they are now admitted to existing branches of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

R. S., sec. 4832, p. 937.

Building to commence as soon as practicable.

SEC. 3. That as soon thereafter as practicable from the approval of this act, the said Board of Managers shall secure the necessary lands and commence the erection of suitable buildings for the use of said branch.

William Blanding appointed a manager.

SEC. 4. That William Blanding, of San Francisco, California, be, and he is hereby, appointed a manager of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, to serve until the second day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-two; and that hereafter the number of managers of the said Home elected by Congress, shall be ten instead of nine, as at present, one of whom shall be a resident of a State or Territory west of the Rocky Mountains.

Number increased to ten.

R. S., sec., 4826, p. 936.

Approved, March 2, 1887.

Mar. 2, 1887.

CHAP. 317.—An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange property purchased at Abingdon, Virginia, as a site for a public building, for more suitable property, and for other purposes

Abingdon, Va. Public building. Site may be exchanged. Vol. 22, p. 153. *Proviso.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to exchange the property purchased as a site for the public building authorized to be erected at Abingdon, Virginia, by the act approved July eleventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, for other property more suitable for the purpose: *Provided,* That such other suitable property can be obtained without any additional cost to the United States: *Provided further,* That such other or new site so secured shall not be located east of the site now owned by the United States and herein authorized to be exchanged but nothing in this act shall be construed to require an exchange of site.

Appropriation.

SEC. 2. That the further sum of twenty-five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the construction of such building at Abingdon, Virginia, as will furnish such accommodations for the United States courts and the post-office there as the business of each now require.

Approved, March 2, 1887.

CHAP. 318.—An act relating to contested elections.

Mar. 2, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section one hundred and twenty-seven of the Revised Statutes of the United States be so amended as to read as follows:

Contested elections House of Representatives.

R. S., sec. 127, p. 20, amended.

Testimony to be sent to Clerk of House.

“All officers taking testimony to be used in a contested election case, whether by deposition or otherwise, shall, when the taking of the same is completed, and without unnecessary delay, certify and carefully seal and immediately forward the same, by mail or by express, addressed to the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, Washington, District of Columbia; and shall also indorse upon the envelope containing such deposition or testimony the name of the case in which it is taken, together with the name of the party in whose behalf it is taken, and shall subscribe such endorsement.

“The Clerk of the House of Representatives, upon the receipt of such deposition or testimony, shall notify the contestant and the contestee, by registered letter through the mails, to appear before him at the Capitol, in person or by attorney, at a reasonable time to be named, not exceeding twenty days from the mailing of such letter, for the purpose of being present at the opening of the sealed packages of testimony and of agreeing upon the parts thereof to be printed. Upon the day appointed for such meeting the said clerk shall proceed to open all the packages of testimony in the case, in the presence of the parties or their attorneys, and such portions of the testimony as the parties may agree to have printed shall be printed by the Public Printer, under the direction of the said clerk; and in case of disagreement between the parties as to the printing of any portion of the testimony, the said clerk shall determine whether such portion of the testimony shall be printed; and the said clerk shall prepare a suitable index to be printed with the record. And the notice of contest and the answer of the sitting member shall also be printed with the record.

Notice to parties.

Opening of package.

Printing.

“If either party, after having been duly notified, should fail to attend, by himself or by an attorney, the clerk shall proceed to open the packages, and shall cause such portions of the testimony to be printed, as he shall determine.

On failure of parties to attend, clerk to open.

“He shall carefully seal up and preserve the portions of the testimony not printed, as well as the other portions when returned from the Public Printer, and lay the same before the Committee on Elections at the earliest opportunity. As soon as the testimony in any case is printed the clerk shall forward by mail, if desired, two copies thereof to the contestant and the same number to the contestee; and shall notify the contestant to file with the clerk, within thirty days, a brief of the facts and the authorities relied on to establish his case. The clerk shall forward by mail two copies of the contestants' brief to the contestee, with like notice.

Testimony to be laid before Committee on Elections.

Contestant's brief.

“Upon receipt of the contestee's brief the clerk shall forward two copies thereof to the contestant, who may, if he desires, reply to new matter in the contestee's brief within like time. All briefs shall be printed at the expense of the parties respectively, and shall be of like folio as the printed record; and sixty copies thereof shall be filed with the clerk for the use of the committee on Elections.”

Contestee's brief.

Approved, March 2, 1887.

Mar. 2, 1887.

CHAP. 319.—An act to grant the right of way through the Indian Territory to the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railway, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railway Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Kansas, be, and the same is hereby, invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, owning, equipping, operating, using, and maintaining a railway and telegraph and telephone line through the Indian Territory, beginning at a point on the northern line of said Territory at or near the south line of the State of Kansas crossed by the one hundred and first meridian, thence in a south-westerly direction by the most practicable route toward El Paso, New Mexico, and also beginning at a point on the south line of the State of Kansas near the city of Caldwell, in Sumner County, thence running on the most practicable route to or near Fort Reno, and from thence in a southerly direction to the south line of the Indian Territory in the direction of Galveston, Texas, and also in a south-westerly direction to the south line of said Territory in the direction of Cisco, in the State of Texas, with the right to construct, use and maintain such tracks, turn-outs, sidings, and extensions as said company may deem it to their interest to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds hereby granted.

Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railway Company may construct railway, telegraph, and telephone line through Indian Territory.

Location.

Right of way. SEC. 2. That said corporation is authorized to take and use for all purposes of a railway, and for no other purpose, a right of way one hundred feet in width through said Indian Territory, and to take and use a strip of land two hundred feet in width, with a length of three thousand feet, in addition to right of way, for stations, for every ten miles of road, with the right to use such additional ground where there are heavy cuts or fills, as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the road-bed, not exceeding one hundred feet in width on each side of said right of way, or as much thereof as may be included in said cut or fill: *Provided*, That no more than said addition of land shall be taken for any one station: *Provided further*, That no part of the lands herein authorized to be taken shall be leased or sold by the company, and they shall not be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railroad, telegraph, and telephone lines; and when any portion thereof shall cease to be so used, such portion shall revert to the nation or tribe of Indians from which the same shall have been taken.

Width.

Provisos.

Stations.

Lands not to be leased, etc.

Damages. SEC. 3. That before said railway shall be constructed through any lands held by individual occupants according to the laws, customs, and usages of any of the Indian nations or tribes through which it may be constructed, full compensation shall be made to such occupants for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of such railway. In case of failure to make amicable settlement with any occupant, such compensation shall be determined by the appraisement of three disinterested referees, to be appointed one (who shall act as chairman) by the President, one by the chief of the nation to which said occupant belongs, and one by said railroad company, who, before entering upon the duties of their appointment, shall take and subscribe, before a district judge, clerk of a district court, or United States commissioner, an oath that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of their appointment, which oath, duly certified, shall be returned with their award to and filed with the Secretary of the Interior within sixty days from the completion thereof: and a majority of said referees shall be competent to act in case of the absence of a member, after due notice. And upon the failure of either party to make such appointment within thirty days after the appointment made by the President, the vacancy shall be filled by the district judge of the court for the western district of Arkansas or the district of Kansas, upon the application of the other party. The chairman of said board shall appoint the time and place for all hearings, within the nation to which

Referees.

Appointment on failure to act.

such occupant belongs. Each of said referees shall receive for his services the sum of four dollars per day for each day they are engaged in the trial of any case submitted to them under this act, with mileage at five cents per mile. Witnesses shall receive the usual fees allowed by the courts of said nations. Costs, including compensation of the referees, shall be made a part of the award, and be paid by such railroad company. In case the referees cannot agree, then any two of them are authorized to make the award. Either party being dissatisfied with the finding of the referees shall have the right, within ninety days after the making of the award and notice of the same, to appeal by original petition to the district court for the western district of Arkansas or the district of Kansas, which courts shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the subject-matter of said petition, according to the laws of the State in which the same shall be heard provided for determining the damage when property is taken for railroad purposes. If upon the hearing of said appeal the judgment of the court shall be for a larger sum than the award of the referees, the cost of said appeal shall be adjudged against the railroad company. If the judgment of the court shall be for the same sum as the award of the referees, then the costs shall be adjudged against the appellant. If the judgment of the court shall be for a smaller sum than the award of the referees, then the costs shall be adjudged against the party claiming damages. When proceedings have been commenced in court, the railway company shall pay double the amount of the award into court to abide the judgment thereof, and then have the right to enter upon the property sought to be condemned and proceed with the construction of the railroad.

SEC. 4. That said railroad company shall not charge the inhabitants of said Territory a greater rate of freight than the rate authorized by the laws of the State of Kansas for services or transportation of the same kind: *Provided*, That passenger rates on said railway shall not exceed three cents per mile. Congress hereby reserves the right to regulate the charges for freight and passengers on said railway and messages on said telegraph and telephone lines, until a State government or governments shall exist in said Territory within the limits of which said railway, or a part thereof, shall be located; and then such State government or governments shall be authorized to fix and regulate the cost of transportation of persons and freights within their respective limits by said railway; but Congress expressly reserves the right to fix and regulate at all times the cost of such transportation by said railway or said company whenever such transportation shall extend from one State into another, or shall extend into more than one State: *Provided, however*, That the rate of such transportation of passengers, local or inter-State, shall not exceed the rate above expressed: *And provided further*, That said railway company shall carry the mail at such prices as Congress may by law provide; and until such rate is fixed by law the Postmaster-General may fix the rate of compensation.

SEC. 5. That said railway company shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the particular nations or tribes through whose lands said main line and branches may be located, the sum of fifty dollars, in addition to compensation provided for in this act for property taken and damages done to individual occupants by the construction of the railway, for each mile of railway that it may construct in said Territory, said payments to be made in installments of five hundred dollars as each ten miles of road is graded: *Provided*, That if the general council of said nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located shall, within four months after the filing of maps of definite location as set forth in section six of this act, dissent from the allowances provided for in this section, and shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Interior, then all compensation to be paid to such dissenting nation or tribe under the provisions of this act shall be determined as provided in section three for the determination of the compensation to be paid to the individual occupant of lands, with the

Compensation.

Costs.

Appeal.

Costs on appeal.

Work may begin on depositing double award.

Freight charges.

Provisos.
Passenger rates.

Right to regulate reserved.

Maximum rate.

Mails.

Additional compensation to tribes.

Proviso.
Appeal of general council as to allowance.

Award to be in place of compensation.

Annual rental.

right of appeal to the courts upon the same terms, conditions, and requirements as therein provided: *Provided further*, That the amount awarded or adjudged to be paid by said railway company for said dissenting nation or tribe shall be in lieu of the compensation that said nation or tribe would be entitled to receive under the foregoing provision. Said company shall also pay, so long as said Territory is owned and occupied by the Indians, to the Secretary of the Interior, the sum of fifteen dollars per annum for each mile of railway it shall construct in said Territory. The money paid to the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of this act shall be apportioned by him, in accordance with the laws and treaties now in force between the United States and said nations or tribes, according to the number of miles of railway that may be constructed by said railway company through their lands: *Provided*, That Congress shall have the right, so long as said lands are occupied and possessed by said nation or tribe, to impose such additional taxes upon said railroad as it may deem just and proper for their benefit; and any Territory or State hereafter formed through which said railway shall have been established may exercise the like power as to such part of said railway as may lie within its limits. Said railway company shall have the right to survey and locate its railway immediately after the passage of this act.

Right to tax reserved.

Maps to be filed with Secretary of the Interior and chiefs.

SEC. 6. That said company shall cause maps showing the route of its located line through said Territory to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and also to be filed in the office of the principal chief of each of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located; and after the filing of said maps no claim for a subsequent settlement and improvement upon the right of way shown by said maps shall be valid as against said company: *Provided*, That when a map showing any portion of said railway company's located line is filed as herein provided for, said company shall commence grading said located line within six months thereafter, or such location shall be void, and said location shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior in sections of twenty-five miles before construction of any such section shall be begun.

Proviso.

Grading may begin on filing maps.

Employees to reside on right of way.

SEC. 7. That the officers, servants, and employees of said company necessary to the construction and management of said road shall be allowed to reside, while so engaged, upon such right of way, but subject to the provisions of the Indian intercourse laws, and such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with said intercourse laws.

Litigation.

SEC. 8. That the United States circuit and district courts for the western district of Arkansas and the district of Kansas, and such other courts as may be authorized by Congress, shall have, without reference to the amount in controversy, concurrent jurisdiction over all controversies arising between said Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railway Company and the nation and tribe through whose territory said railway shall be constructed. Said courts shall have like jurisdiction, without reference to the amount in controversy, over all controversies arising between the inhabitants of said nation or tribe and said railway company; and the civil jurisdiction of said courts is hereby extended within the limits of said Indian Territory, without distinction as to citizenship of the parties, so far as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

Forfeited unless 50 miles built in three years.

SEC. 9. That said railway company shall build at least fifty miles of its railway in said Territory within three years after the passage of this act, or the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to that portion not built; that said railroad company shall construct and maintain continually all road and highway crossings and necessary bridges over said railway wherever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railway's right of way, or may be by the proper authorities laid out across the same.

SEC. 10. That the said Chicago, Kansas, and Nebraska Railway Company shall accept this right of way upon the express condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking towards the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian nation any further grant of land, or its occupancy, than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

Condition of acceptance.

Proviso.
Violation to forfeit.

SEC. 11. That all mortgages executed by said railway company conveying any portion of its railroad, with its franchises, that may be constructed in said Indian Territory, shall be recorded in the Department of the Interior, and the record thereof shall be evidence and notice of their execution, and shall convey all rights and property of said company as therein expressed.

Record of mortgages.

SEC. 12. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act; and the right of way herein and hereby granted shall not be assigned or transferred in any form whatever prior to the construction and completion of the road, except as to mortgages or other liens that may be given or secured thereon to aid in the construction thereof.

Right to amend, etc., reserved.
Not transferable prior to completion.

Approved, March 2, 1887.

CHAP. 320.—An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, and for other purposes.

Mar. 2, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, namely:

Indian service appropriations.

For pay of sixty agents of Indian affairs at the following-named agencies, at the rates respectively indicated, namely:

Pay of agents at specified agencies.

- At the Warm Springs agency, at one thousand dollars;
- At the Klamath agency, at one thousand one hundred dollars;
- At the Grand Ronde agency, at one thousand dollars;
- At the Siletz agency, at one thousand two hundred dollars;
- At the Umatilla agency, at one thousand two hundred dollars;
- At the Neah Bay agency, at one thousand dollars;
- At the Yakama agency, at two thousand dollars;
- At the Colville agency, at one thousand five hundred dollars;
- At the Nisqually and S'Kokomish agency, at one thousand two hundred dollars;
- At the Quinaielt agency, at one thousand dollars;
- At the Tulalip agency, at one thousand dollars;
- At the Round Valley agency, at one thousand five hundred dollars;
- At the Tule River agency, at one thousand dollars;
- At the Mission agency, at one thousand three hundred dollars;
- At the Nevada agency, at one thousand five hundred dollars;
- At the Western Shoshone agency, at one thousand five hundred dollars;
- At the Nez Perces agency, at one thousand six hundred dollars;
- At the Lemhi agency, at one thousand one hundred dollars;
- At the Fort Hall agency, at one thousand five hundred dollars;
- At the Flathead agency, at one thousand five hundred dollars;
- At the Blackfeet agency, at one thousand eight hundred dollars;

Pay of agents at
specified agencies
—Continued.

At the Crow agency, at two thousand dollars ;
 At the Fort Peck agency, at two thousand dollars ;
 At the Fort Belknap agency, at one thousand dollars ;
 At the Tongue River agency, at one thousand five hundred dollars ;
 At the Yankton agency, at one thousand six hundred dollars ;
 At the Crow Creek and Lower Brule agency, at one thousand eight hundred dollars ;
 At the Standing Rock agency, at one thousand seven hundred dollars ;
 At the Cheyenne River agency, at one thousand five hundred dollars ;
 At the Fort Berthold agency, at one thousand five hundred dollars ;
 At the Sisseton agency, at one thousand five hundred dollars ;
 At the Devil's Lake agency, at one thousand two hundred dollars ;
 At the Pine Ridge agency, at two thousand two hundred dollars ;
 At the Rosebud agency, at two thousand two hundred dollars ;
 At the Shoshone agency, at one thousand five hundred dollars ;
 At the Uintah and Ouray agency (consolidated), at one thousand eight hundred dollars ;
 At the Pueblo agency, at one thousand eight hundred dollars ;
 At the Navajo agency, at two thousand dollars ;
 At the Mescalero agency, at one thousand eight hundred dollars ;
 At the Southern Ute agency, at one thousand four hundred dollars ;
 At the Omaha and Winnebago agency, at one thousand six hundred dollars ;
 At the Santee agency, at one thousand two hundred dollars ;
 At the Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha agency, at one thousand dollars ;
 At the Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland agency, at one thousand five hundred dollars ;
 At the Sac and Fox agency, Indian Territory, at one thousand two hundred dollars ;
 At the Quapaw agency, at one thousand five hundred dollars ; and not more than one thousand two hundred dollars of any moneys appropriated by this act shall be expended for clerical labor at this agency ;
 At the Osage agency, at one thousand six hundred dollars ;
 At the Cheyenne and Arapaho agency, at two thousand two hundred dollars ;
 At the Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita agency, at two thousand dollars ;
 At the Union agency, at one thousand eight hundred dollars ;
 At the White Earth agency, at one thousand six hundred dollars ;
 At the Sac and Fox agency, Iowa, at one thousand dollars ;
 At the Green Bay agency, at one thousand five hundred dollars ;
 At the La Pointe agency, at two thousand dollars ;
 At the Mackinac agency, at one thousand dollars ;
 At the New York agency, at one thousand dollars ;
 At the Colorado River agency, at one thousand five hundred dollars ;
 At the Pima agency, at one thousand eight hundred dollars ;
 At the San Carlos agency, at two thousand dollars ;
 For the Eastern Cherokee Indians, eight hundred dollars ; in all, eighty-nine thousand three hundred dollars ; and all provisions of law fixing compensation for Indian agents in excess of that herein provided are hereby repealed.

Interpreters.

For the payment of necessary interpreters, to be distributed in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty-five thousand dollars ; but no person employed by the United States and paid for any other service shall be paid for interpreting.

Inspectors.

For pay of five Indian inspectors, at three thousand dollars per annum each, fifteen thousand dollars.

Travelling, etc.,
expenses.

For necessary traveling expenses of five Indian inspectors, including incidental expenses of inspection and investigation, eight thousand dollars.

Pay of one Indian school superintendent, three thousand dollars.

School superintendent.
Traveling expenses, etc., superintendent.
Proviso.

Necessary traveling expenses of one Indian school superintendent, including incidental expenses of inspection and investigation, one thousand dollars; *Provided*, That he shall be allowed four dollars per day for traveling expenses when actually on duty in the field, exclusive of cost of transportation and sleeping-car fare.

For buildings and repair of buildings at agencies, and repairs of the same, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Agency buildings and repairs.
Contingent expenses.

For contingencies of the Indian service, including traveling and incidental expenses of Indian agents, and of their offices, and of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and of such person as may be detailed to accompany him, also traveling and incidental expenses of five special agents, at three dollars per day when actually employed on duty in the field, exclusive of transportation and sleeping-car fare, in lieu of all other expenses now authorized by law; for pay of employees not otherwise provided for, and for pay of five special agents, at two thousand dollars per annum each, forty thousand dollars.

Special agents.

For the expenses of the commission of citizens, serving without compensation, appointed by the President under the provisions of the fourth section of the act of April tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, three thousand dollars.

Citizen commission.
Vol. 16, p. 40.

FULFILLING TREATIES WITH INDIAN TRIBES.

APACHES, KIWAS, AND COMANCHES.

For twentieth of thirty installments, as provided to be expended under the tenth article of treaty of October twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, concluded at Medicine Lodge Creek, in Kansas, with the Kiowas and Comanches, and under the third article of treaty of the same date with the Apaches, thirty thousand dollars;

Fulfilling treaties.
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches.
Vol. 15, p. 584.
Vol. 15, p. 590.

For purchase of clothing, as provided in the same treaties, twelve thousand dollars;

For pay of carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer, four thousand five hundred dollars;

For pay of physician and two teachers, two thousand seven hundred dollars; in all, forty-nine thousand two hundred dollars.

CHEYENNES AND ARAPAHOES.

For twentieth of thirty installments, as provided to be expended under the tenth article of treaty of October twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, twenty thousand dollars;

Cheyennes and Arapahoes.
Vol. 15, p. 596.

For purchase of clothing, as per same article, twelve thousand dollars;

For pay of physician and teacher, as per thirteenth article of same treaty, two thousand dollars;

Vol. 15, p. 597.

For pay of carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer, as per same article, four thousand five hundred dollars; in all, thirty-eight thousand five hundred dollars.

CHICKASAWS.

For permanent annuity, in goods, three thousand dollars.

Chickasaws.

Vol. 1, p. 619.

CHIPPEWAS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

For forty-first of forty-six installments to be paid to Chief Hole-in-the-Day, or his heirs, per third article of treaty of August second, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, and fifth article of treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, one thousand dollars;

Chippewas of the Mississippi.
Vol. 9, p. 904.
Vol. 16, p. 720.

Vol. 16, p. 720.

For the support of a school or schools upon said reservation, during the pleasure of the President, in accordance with third article of treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, four thousand dollars; in all, five thousand dollars.

Chippewas, Pillagers, and Lake Winnebago's bands.

CHIPPEWAS, PILLAGERS, AND LAKE WINNEBAGOSHISH BANDS.

Vol. 10, p. 1168.

Vol. 13, p. 694.

For thirty-third of forty installments of annuity, in money, per third article of treaty of February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and third article of treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, ten thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents;

For thirty-third of forty installments of annuity, in goods, per same articles of same treaties, eight thousand dollars;

For thirty-third of forty installments, for purposes of utility, per same articles of same treaties, four thousand dollars; in all, twenty-two thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents.

Choctaws.

CHOCTAWS.

Permanent annuities.

Vol. 7, p. 99.

Vol. 11, p. 614.

For permanent annuity, per second article of treaty of November sixteenth, eighteen hundred and five, and thirteenth article of treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

Vol. 7, p. 212.

Vol. 7, p. 236.

Vol. 11, p. 614.

For permanent annuity, for support of blacksmith, per sixth article of treaty of October eighteenth, eighteen hundred and twenty, ninth article of treaty of January twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and thirteenth article of treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity, for education, per second and thirteenth articles of last two treaties named above, six thousand dollars;

Vol. 7, p. 236.

Vol. 11, p. 614.

For permanent annuity, for iron and steel, per ninth article of treaty of January twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and thirteenth article of treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred and twenty dollars;

Interest.

Vol. 7, p. 236.

Vol. 11, p. 614.

For interest on three hundred and ninety thousand two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and ninety-two cents, at five per centum per annum, for education, support of the government, and other beneficial purposes, under the direction of the general council of the Choctaws, in conformity with the provisions contained in the ninth and thirteenth articles of treaty of January twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, nineteen thousand five hundred and twelve dollars and eighty-nine cents; in all, twenty-nine thousand four hundred and thirty-two dollars and eighty-nine cents.

Columbias and Colvilles.

COLUMBIAS AND COLVILLES.

Vol. 23, p. 79.

Chief Moses.

For annuity for Chief Moses, as per agreement of July seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, ratified by act approved July fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, one thousand dollars;

Chief Tonasket.

For annuity for Chief Tonasket, as per same agreement ratified by act of July fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, one hundred dollars;

Employees.

For employees, as provided in said agreement ratified by act of July fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, six thousand dollars; in all, seven thousand one hundred dollars.

Creeks.

CREEKS.

Permanent annuities.

Vol. 7, p. 36.

Vol. 11, p. 700.

For permanent annuity, in money, per fourth article of treaty of August seventh, seventeen hundred and ninety, and fifth article of treaty of August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity, in money, per second article of treaty of June sixteenth, eighteen hundred and two, and fifth article of treaty of August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three thousand dollars ;

Vol 7, p. 69.
Vol. 11, p. 700.

For permanent annuity, in money, per fourth article of treaty of January twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article of treaty of August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twenty thousand dollars ;

Vol. 7, p. 287.
Vol. 11, p. 700.

For permanent annuity, for blacksmith and assistant, and for shop and tools, per eighth article of treaty of January twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article of treaty of August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, eight hundred and forty dollars ;

For permanent annuity, for iron and steel for shop, per same articles and treaties, two hundred and seventy dollars ;

For permanent annuity, for the pay of a wheelwright, per same articles of same treaties, six hundred dollars ;

For five per centum interest on two hundred thousand dollars, for purposes of education, per sixth article of treaty of August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, ten thousand dollars ;

Interest.
Vol. 11, p. 701.

For interest on six hundred and seventy-five thousand one hundred and sixty-eight dollars, at the rate of five per centum per annum, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, under provisions of third article of treaty of June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, thirty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight dollars and forty cents ; in all, sixty-nine thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight dollars and forty cents.

Vol. 14, p. 787.

CROWS.

Crows.

For sixth of twenty-five installments, as provided in agreement with the Crows dated June twelfth, eighteen hundred and eighty, to be used by the Secretary of the Interior in such manner as the President may direct, thirty thousand dollars ;

Vol. 22, p. 431.

For nineteenth of thirty installments, to supply male persons, six hundred in number, over fourteen years of age, with a suit of good substantial woolen clothing, consisting of a coat, hat, pantaloons, flannel shirt, and woolen socks, as per ninth article of treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, six thousand dollars ;

Vol. 15, p. 651.

For nineteenth of thirty installments, to supply each female, seven hundred in number, over twelve years of age, with a flannel skirt, or the goods necessary to make the same, a pair of woolen hose, twelve yards of calico, and twelve yards of cotton domestic, as per same article, four thousand dollars ;

For nineteenth of thirty installments, to supply three hundred and fifty boys and three hundred and fifty girls, under the ages named, such flannel and cotton goods as may be needed to make each a suit as aforesaid, together with a pair of woolen hose for each, per same article, five thousand dollars ;

For pay of a physician, per tenth article of same treaty, one thousand two hundred dollars ;

Vol. 15, p. 652.

For eighteenth of twenty installments, for pay of teacher and furnishing necessary books and stationery, under seventh article of same treaty, one thousand five hundred dollars ;

Vol. 15, p. 651.

For pay of carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith, under tenth article of same treaty, three thousand three hundred dollars ;

Vol. 15, p. 652.

For pay of second blacksmith, and iron and steel, as per eighth article of same treaty, one thousand five hundred dollars ;

Vol. 15, p. 651.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to furnish such articles of food as from time to time the condition and necessities of the Indians may require, sixty thousand dollars ; in all, one hundred and twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

Iowas.

IOWAS.

Interest.

For interest, in lieu of investment, on fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, balance of one hundred and fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, at five per centum per annum, for education or other beneficial purposes, under the direction of the President, per ninth article of treaty of May seventeenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Vol. 10, p. 1071.

Kansas.

KANSAS.

Interest.

For interest in lieu of investment on two hundred thousand dollars, two hundred and three one thousand three hundred and thirty-seconds of ten thousand dollars, being the pro rata amount due the Kansas tribe of Indians, per second article of treaty of January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, one thousand five hundred and twenty-four dollars and two cents.

Vol. 9, p. 842.

Kickapoos.

KICKAPOOS.

For interest on eighty-eight thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars and sixty-eight cents, at five per centum per annum, for educational and other beneficial purposes, per treaty of May eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, four thousand four hundred and eight dollars and seventy-eight cents.

Vol. 10, p. 1079.

Miamies of Kansas.

MIAMIES OF KANSAS.

Vol. 7, p. 191.
Vol. 10, p. 1095.

For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per fifth article of treaty of October sixth, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and fourth article of treaty of June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, four hundred and eleven dollars and forty-three cents.

Vol. 7, p. 464.

For permanent provision for miller, in lieu of gunsmith, per same articles and treaties, and per fifth article of treaty of October twenty-third, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, two hundred and sixty-two dollars and sixty-two cents;

Interest.

Vol. 10, p. 1094.

For interest on twenty-one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four dollars and eighty-one cents, at five per centum, for educational purposes, per third article of treaty of June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand and ninety-four dollars and twenty-four cents; in all, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight dollars and twenty-nine cents.

Payment out of land fund to relieve distress.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be paid, in his discretion, to the Western Miami Indians of Kansas, in the Indian Territory, out of the land fund to their credit in the United States Treasury, in cash, per capita, or to be expended in such other manner as he may consider best for their interest and welfare, the sum of not to exceed nine thousand four hundred and ninety-five dollars, in order to relieve their pressing wants and necessities, occasioned by the destruction of their crops, and loss of cattle, hogs, and horses by disease, during the summer and fall of the years eighteen hundred and eighty-five and eighteen hundred and eighty-six, to be available for expenditure until June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight.

Miamies of Eel River.

MIAMIES OF EEL RIVER.

Permanent annuities.

Vol. 7, p. 51.

For permanent annuity, in goods or otherwise, per fourth article of treaty of August third, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, five hundred dollars.

Vol. 7, p. 91.

For permanent annuity, in goods or otherwise, per articles of treaty of August twenty-first, eighteen hundred and five, two hundred and fifty dollars;

For permanent annuity, in goods or otherwise, per third and separate articles of treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and nine, three hundred and fifty dollars; in all, one thousand one hundred dollars.

Vol. 7, p. 114.

MOLELS.

Molels.

For pay of teachers and for manual-labor schools, and for all necessary materials therefor, and for the subsistence of the pupils, per second article of treaty of December twenty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

Schools.

Vol. 12, p. 981.

NEZ PERCES.

Nez Perces.

For salaries of two matrons, to take charge of the boarding-schools, and two assistant teachers, one farmer, one carpenter, and two millers, per fifth article of treaty of June ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, six thousand dollars.

Schools.

Vol. 14, p. 650.

NORTHERN CHEYENNES AND ARAPAHOES.

Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes.

For ninth of ten installments, to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior, for each Indian engaged in agriculture, in the purchase of such articles as from time to time the condition and necessities of the Indians may indicate to be proper, as per sixth article of treaty of May tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and for subsistence, as per agreement with the Sioux Indians approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, thirty-five thousand dollars;

Agriculture.

Vol. 15, p. 657.

Vol. 19, p. 254.

For nineteenth of thirty installments, for purchase of clothing, as per sixth article of treaty of May tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, twelve thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the amount in this and the preceding paragraph shall be expended pro rata, as near as may be, for the Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes in Wyoming, and on the Tongue River, in Montana;

Clothing.

Vol. 15, p. 657.

Proviso.

Distribution.

For pay of physician, two teachers, two carpenters, one miller, two farmers, a blacksmith and engineer, per seventh article of same treaty, nine thousand dollars; in all, fifty-six thousand dollars.

Vol. 15, p. 657.

OMAHAS.

Omahas.

For fifth of twelve installments, being last series, in money or otherwise, per fourth article of treaty of March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, ten thousand dollars.

Vol. 10, p. 1044.

OSAGES.

Osages.

For interest on sixty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, at five per centum per annum, being value of fifty-four sections of land set apart by treaty of June second, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, for educational purposes, per Senate resolution of January ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, three thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars.

Interest.

Vol. 7, p. 242.

OTOES AND MISSOURIAS.

Otoes and Missourias.

For fifth of twelve installments, being the last series, in money or otherwise, per fourth article of treaty of March fifteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand dollars.

Vol. 10, p. 1039.

PAWNEES.

Pawnees.

For perpetual annuity, at least one-half of which is to be paid in goods and such articles as may be deemed necessary for them, per second article of treaty of September twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, thirty thousand dollars;

Perpetual annuities.

Vol. 11, p. 729.

- Schools. For support of two manual-labor schools, per third article of same treaty, ten thousand dollars;
- Farmers, etc. For pay of two farmers, two blacksmiths and two apprentices, one miller and apprentice, and two teachers, one shoemaker, and one carpenter, five thousand four hundred dollars;
- Physician. For pay of physician and purchase of medicines, one thousand two hundred dollars;
- Iron, steel, etc. For purchase of iron and steel, and other necessaries for the shops, as per fourth article of treaty of September twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, five hundred dollars; in all, forty-seven thousand one hundred dollars.

Poncas.

PONCAS.

- Vol. 12, p. 997. For fourteenth of fifteen installments, last series, to be paid to them or expended for their benefit, per second article of treaty of March twelfth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, eight thousand dollars;
- Civilizing. For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be used at the discretion of the President, to carry on the work of aiding and instructing the Poncas in the arts of civilization, with a view to their self-support, for clothing, and for pay of employees, five thousand dollars.
- Subsistence. For this amount, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for subsistence of the Poncas, thirteen thousand dollars; in all, twenty-six thousand dollars. *Provided*, That the foregoing sums shall be divided pro rata among all the members of said tribe in the Indian Territory and in Dakota Territory.
- Proviso.*
- Distribution.

Pottawatomies.

POTTAWATOMIES.

- Permanent annuities. For permanent annuity, in silver, per fourth article of treaty of August third, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, three hundred and fifty-seven dollars and eighty cents;
- Vol. 7, p. 51.
- Vol. 7, p. 114. For permanent annuity, in silver, per third article of treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and nine, one hundred and seventy-eight dollars and ninety cents;
- Vol. 7, p. 185. For permanent annuity, in silver, per third article of treaty of October second, eighteen hundred and eighteen, eight hundred and ninety-four dollars and fifty cents;
- Vol. 7, p. 317. For permanent annuity, in money, per second article of treaty of September twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, seven hundred and fifteen dollars and sixty cents;
- Vol. 7, p. 320. For permanent annuity, in specie, per second article of treaty of July twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and twenty nine, and second article of treaty of September twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, five thousand seven hundred and twenty-four dollars and seventy-seven cents;
- Vol. 7, p. 317.
- Money in lieu of tobacco, etc. For permanent provision for payment of money, in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel, per second article of treaty of September twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and tenth articles of treaties of June fifth and seventeenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, one hundred and seven dollars and thirty-four cents;
- Vol. 7, p. 318.
- Vol. 9, p. 855.
- Blacksmiths, etc. For permanent provision for three blacksmiths and assistants, and for iron and steel for shops, per third article of treaty of October sixteenth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, second article of treaty of September twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and second article of treaty of July twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, one thousand and eight dollars and ninety-nine cents;
- Vol. 7, p. 296.
- Vol. 7, p. 318.
- Vol. 7, p. 320.
- Salt. For permanent provision for fifty barrels of salt, per second article of treaty of July twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, one hundred and fifty-six dollars and fifty-four cents;
- Vol. 7, p. 320.
- Interest. For interest on two hundred and thirty thousand and sixty-four dollars and twenty cents, at five per centum, in conformity with provisions

of article seven of treaties of June fifth and seventeenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, eleven thousand five hundred and three dollars and twenty-one cents; in all, twenty-thousand six hundred and forty-seven dollars and sixty-five cents.

Vol. 9, p. 854.

POTTAWATOMIES OF HURON.

Pottawatomies of Huron.

For permanent annuity, in money or otherwise, per second article of treaty of November seventeenth, eighteen hundred and seven, four hundred dollars.

Permanent annuity. Vol. 7, p. 106.

QUAPAWS.

Quapaws.

For education, during the pleasure of the President, per third article of treaty of May thirteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars;

Education. Vol. 7, p. 425.

For blacksmith and assistants, and tools, iron, and steel for blacksmith shop, per same article and treaty, five hundred dollars; in all, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Blacksmith, etc.

SACS AND FOXES OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi.

For permanent annuity, in goods or otherwise, per third article of treaty of November third, eighteen hundred and four, one thousand dollars;

Permanent annuities. Vol. 7, p. 85.

For interest on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article of treaty of October twenty-first, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, ten thousand dollars;

Interest. Vol. 7, p. 541.

For interest on eight hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article of treaty of October eleventh, eighteen hundred and forty-two, forty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars of this amount shall be used for the pay of a physician and for purchase of medicine; in all, fifty-one thousand dollars.

Vol. 7, p. 596.

Proviso.
Physician, etc.

SACS AND FOXES OF THE MISSOURI.

Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri.

For interest on one hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred dollars, at five per centum, under the direction of the President, per second article of treaty of October twenty-first, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars;

Interest. Vol. 7, p. 543.

For support of a school, per fifth article of treaty of March sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, two hundred dollars; in all, eight thousand and seventy dollars.

School. Vol. 12, p. 1173.

SEMINOLES.

Seminoles.

For five per centum interest on two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be paid as annuity, per eighth article of treaty of August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twelve thousand five hundred dollars;

Interest. Vol. 11, p. 702.

For five per centum interest on two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be paid as annuity (they having joined their brethren west), per eighth article of treaty of August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twelve thousand five hundred dollars;

For interest on fifty thousand dollars, at the rate of five per centum per annum, to be paid annually, for the support of schools, as per third article of treaty of March twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, two thousand five hundred dollars;

Vol. 14, p. 757.

For interest on twenty thousand dollars, at the rate of five per centum per annum, to be paid annually, for the support of the Seminole government, as per same article of same treaty, one thousand dollars; in all, twenty-eight thousand five hundred dollars.

Senecas.

SENECAS.

- Permanent annuity. For permanent annuity, in specie, per fourth article of treaty of September twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and seventeen, five hundred dollars;
 Vol. 7, p. 161.
 Vol. 7, p. 179.
- For permanent annuity, in specie, per fourth article of treaty of September seventeenth, eighteen hundred and eighteen, five hundred dollars;
- Blacksmith, etc. For permanent annuity, for blacksmith and miller, per fourth article of treaty of February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, to be annually paid to them as a national fund, to be expended by them for such articles and wants and improvements in agriculture as their chiefs (with the consent of their agent) may designate, as stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of February twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, one thousand six hundred and sixty dollars;
 Vol. 7, p. 349.
- Vol. 15, p. 515.
- Vol. 7, p. 179. For permanent annuity, in specie, per fourth article of treaty of September seventeenth, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and fifth article of treaty of February twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, five hundred dollars;
- Vol. 15, p. 515.
- Blacksmith, etc. For blacksmith and assistant, shops and tools, iron and steel, per fourth article of treaty of July twentieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, and fifth article of treaty of February twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, five hundred and thirty dollars; in all, three thousand six hundred and ninety dollars.
 Vol. 7, p. 352.
 Vol. 15, p. 514.

Senecas of New York.

SENECAS OF NEW YORK.

- Permanent annuity. For permanent annuity, in lieu of interest on stock, per act of February nineteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, six thousand dollars;
 Vol. 4, p. 442.
- Interest. For interest, in lieu of investment, on seventy-five thousand dollars, at five per centum, per act of June twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars;
 Vol. 9, p. 35.
- For interest, at five per centum, on forty-three thousand and fifty dollars, transferred from the Ontario Bank to the United States Treasury, per act of June twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and forty-six, two thousand one hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty cents; in all, eleven thousand nine hundred and two dollars and fifty cents.

Shawnees.

SHAWNEES.

- Permanent annuities. For permanent annuity, for educational purposes, per fourth article of treaty of August third, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, and third article of treaty of May tenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars;
 Vol. 7, p. 51.
 Vol. 10, p. 1056.
- Vol. 7, p. 161.
- Vol. 10, p. 1056. For permanent annuity, in specie, for educational purposes, per fourth article of treaty of September twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and seventeen, and third article of treaty of May tenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars;
- Interest. For interest, at five per centum, on forty thousand dollars, for educational purposes, per third article of last-named treaty, two thousand dollars; in all, five thousand dollars.
 Vol. 10, p. 1056.

Eastern Shawnees.

EASTERN SHAWNEES.

- Permanent annuities. For permanent annuity, in specie, per fourth article of treaty of September seventeenth, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and fifth article of treaty of February twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, five hundred dollars;
 Vol. 7, p. 179.
 Vol. 15, p. 515.
- Blacksmith, etc. For blacksmith and assistant, shops and tools, iron and steel, per fourth article of treaty of July twentieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, and fifth article of treaty of February twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, five hundred and thirty dollars; in all, one thousand and thirty dollars.
 Vol. 7, p. 352.
 Vol. 15, p. 515.

SHOSHONES AND BANNOCKS.

Shoshones: For eighteenth of thirty installments, to purchase suits of clothing for males over fourteen years of age, flannel, hose, calico, and domestics for females over the age of twelve years, and such goods as may be needed to make suits for boys and girls under the ages named, as per ninth article of treaty of July third, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, ten thousand dollars;

For pay of physician, teacher, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith, as per tenth article of treaty of July third, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, five thousand dollars;

For pay of second blacksmith, and such iron and steel and other materials as may be required, per article of the same treaty, one thousand dollars;

Bannocks: For eighteenth of thirty installments, to purchase suits of clothing for males over fourteen years of age, flannel, hose, calico, and domestics for females over twelve years of age, and such flannel and cotton goods as may be needed to make suits for boys and girls under the ages named, as per ninth article of the same treaty, five thousand dollars;

For pay of physician, teacher, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith, as per tenth article of treaty of July third, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, five thousand dollars; in all, twenty-six thousand dollars.

SIX NATIONS OF NEW YORK.

For permanent annuity, in clothing and other useful articles, per sixth article of treaty of November seventeenth, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, four thousand five hundred dollars.

SIOUX OF DIFFERENT TRIBES, INCLUDING SANTEE SIOUX OF NEBRASKA.

For eighteenth of thirty installments, to purchase clothing for males over fourteen years of age, for flannel, hose, and calico, and domestics required for females over twelve years of age, and for such flannel and cotton goods as may be needed to make suits for boys and girls, per tenth article of treaty of April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars;

For eighteenth of thirty installments, to purchase such articles as may be considered proper by the Secretary of the Interior for persons roaming, one hundred thousand dollars;

For eighteenth of thirty installments, to purchase such articles as may be considered proper by the Secretary of the Interior, at twenty dollars per head, for persons engaged in agriculture, fifty thousand dollars;

For pay of five teachers, one physician, one carpenter, one miller, one engineer, two farmers, and one blacksmith, per thirteenth article of same treaty, ten thousand four hundred dollars;

For pay of additional employees at the several agencies for the Sioux in Nebraska and Dakota, twenty thousand dollars;

For industrial schools at the Santee Sioux and Crow Creek agencies, six thousand dollars;

For subsistence of the Sioux, and for purposes of their civilization, as per agreement ratified by act of Congress approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, one million dollars: *Provided*, That this sum shall include transportation of supplies from the termination of railroad or steamboat transportation; and in this service Indians shall be employed wherever practicable;

For pay of matron at Santee agency, five hundred dollars;

For pay of second blacksmith, and furnishing iron, steel, and other material, per eighth article of same treaty, one thousand six hundred

Shoshones and Bannocks.

Shoshones. Supplies.

Vol. 15, p. 676.

Physician, etc.

Bannocks. Supplies.

Vol. 15, p. 676.

Physician, etc.

Six Nations of New York.

Permanent annuity. Vol. 7, p. 46.

Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska. Supplies, etc.

Vol. 15, p. 638.

Teachers, etc.

Additional employees.

Schools.

Subsistence, etc. Vol. 19, p. 254.

Proviso. Transportation included; Indians to be employed.

Matron Santee agency.

Second blacksmith, etc.

dollars; in all, one million three hundred and eighteen thousand five hundred dollars.

Sioux, Yankton
Tribe.

SIoux, YANKTON TRIBE.

Vol. 11, p. 744.

For ninth of ten installments, third series, to be paid to them or expended for their benefit, per fourth article of treaty of April nineteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, twenty-five thousand dollars;

Subsistence, etc.
Vol. 19, p. 237.

For subsistence and civilization of two thousand Yankton Sioux, heretofore provided for in appropriations under "Fulfilling treaty with Sioux of different tribes," thirty-five thousand dollars; in all, sixty thousand dollars.

Confederated
bands of Utes.

CONFEDERATED BANDS OF UTES.

Carpenters, etc.
Vol. 13, p. 675.
Vol. 15, p. 622.

For pay of two carpenters, two millers, two farmers, and two blacksmiths, as per tenth article of treaty of October seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and fifteenth article of treaty of March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, six thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars;

For pay of two teachers, as per same article of same treaty, one thousand eight hundred dollars;

Vol. 15, p. 621.

For purchase of iron and steel, and the necessary tools for blacksmith shop, per ninth article of same treaty, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For nineteenth of thirty installments, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for clothing, blankets, and such other articles as he may deem proper and necessary, under eleventh article of same treaty, thirty thousand dollars;

Food.
Vol. 15, p. 622.

For annual amount for the purchase of beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, and potatoes, or other necessary articles of food, as per twelfth article of same treaty, thirty thousand dollars;

Employees.

For pay of employees at the several Ute agencies, five thousand dollars; in all, seventy-three thousand seven hundred and forty dollars.

Winnebagoes.

WINNEBAGOES.

Interest.

For interest on eight hundred and four thousand nine hundred and nine dollars and seventeen cents, at five per centum per annum, per fourth article of treaty of November first, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and joint resolution of July seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to expend said interest for the support, education, and civilization of said Indians, forty thousand two hundred and forty-five dollars and forty-five cents;

Vol. 7, p. 545.
Vol. 12, p. 628.

Vol. 16, p. 355.

For interest on seventy-eight thousand three hundred and forty dollars and forty-one cents, at five per centum per annum, to be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for the erection of houses, improvement of their allotments of land, purchase of stock, agricultural implements, seeds, and other beneficial objects, three thousand nine hundred and seventeen dollars and two cents; in all, forty-four thousand one hundred and sixty-two dollars and forty-seven cents.

Utes.

UTES.

Rewards for good
citizenship.

For seventh of ten installments, to be distributed, at the discretion of the President, to such Ute Indians as distinguish themselves by good sense, energy, and perseverance in the pursuits of civilized life and in the promotion of a good understanding between the Indians and the Government and people of the United States, four thousand dollars.

Miscellaneous
supports.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPORTS.

Arapahoes, Cheyennes,
Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches,
Wichitas, etc.

For subsistence and civilization of the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, Wichitas, and affiliated bands, who have been collected upon the reservations set apart for their use and occupation, three hundred thousand dollars.

For subsistence and civilization of Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans: For this amount, to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other articles as the President may, from time to time, determine, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employees, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, thirty thousand dollars.

Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans.

For subsistence and civilization of the Assinaboines in Montana, including pay of employees, thirty thousand dollars.

Assinaboines in Montana.

For support, education, and civilization of Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans, including pay of employees, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans.

Support of Chippewas of Lake Superior: For support and civilization of the Chippewas of Lake Superior, to be expended for agricultural and educational purposes, pay of clerk and necessary employees, purchase of goods and provisions, and for such other purposes as may be deemed for the best interests of said Indians, five thousand dollars.

Chippewas of Lake Superior.

For support and civilization of Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina tribe of Chippewas, and for pay of employees, ten thousand dollars.

Chippewas, Red Lake, and Pembina.

Support of Chippewas on White Earth reservation: For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in the care and support of the Otter Tail, Pillager, Pembina, and Mississippi Chippewa Indians on the White Earth reservation, in Minnesota, to assist them in their agricultural operations, and for pay of physician (not to exceed one thousand two hundred dollars), ten thousand dollars.

Chippewas on White Earth Reservation.

For support and civilization of Turtle Mountain band of Chippewas, seven thousand dollars.

Chippewas, Turtle Mountain band.

For support and civilization of the confederated tribes and bands in Middle Oregon, and pay of employees, six thousand dollars.

Confederated bands, Middle Oregon.

For support and civilization of the D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington Territory, including pay of employees, seven thousand dollars.

D'Wamish, etc., Washington Ter.

For support and civilization of Carlos' band of Flathead Indians, including pay of employees, twelve thousand dollars.

Flatheads, Carlos' band.

For support and civilization of the Flatheads and other confederated tribes, ten thousand dollars.

Flatheads.

For support and civilization of the Gros Ventres in Montana, thirty thousand dollars.

Gros Ventres in Montana.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to purchase subsistence and other necessities for the support of the Hualapais Indian in Arizona, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Hualapais in Arizona.

For this amount, to subsist and properly care for the Apache and other Indians in Arizona and New Mexico who have been or may be collected on reservations in New Mexico or Arizona, one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

Apaches, etc., Arizona and New Mexico.

Support of Indians at Fort Peck agency: For this amount, to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other useful articles as the President may, from time to time, determine, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, one hundred thousand dollars.

Indians at Fort Peck agency.

For support, civilization, and instruction of the Shoshones and Bannocks, and other Indians of the Fort Hall reservation, in Idaho Territory, and for digging wells, including pay of employees, seventeen thousand dollars.

Shoshones, Bannocks, etc., Fort Hall reservation, Idaho.

For support, civilization, and instruction of the Shoshones, Bannocks, and Sheepeaters, and other Indians of the Lemhi agency, in Idaho Territory, including pay of employees, fifteen thousand dollars.

Shoshones, Bannocks, Sheepeaters, etc., Lemhi agency, Idaho.

- Klamaths, Modocs, etc., Klamath agency, Oregon. For support, civilization, and instruction of the Klamaths and Modocs, and other Indians of the Klamath agency, in Oregon, including pay of employees, five thousand dollars.
- Kansas. For support and civilization of the Kansas Indians, including agricultural assistance and pay of employees, two thousand five hundred dollars.
- Kickapoos. For support and civilization of the Kickapoo Indians in the Indian Territory, five thousand dollars.
- Makahs. For support and civilization of the Makahs, including pay of employees, four thousand dollars.
- Menomonees. For support and civilization of the Menomonee Indians, including pay of employees, four thousand dollars.
- Modocs, Indian Territory. For support and civilization of the Modoc Indians now residing within the Indian Territory, four thousand dollars.
- Navajoes. For support and civilization of the Navajo Indians, including pay of employees, seven thousand five hundred dollars.
- For expenses of constructing ditches and reservoirs for the Navajo Indians, seven thousand five hundred dollars, this sum to be taken from the funds now in the Treasury belonging to said Indians.
- Nez Perces, Joseph's band. For the purchase of agricultural implements and support and civilization of Joseph's band of Nez Perces Indians, fifteen thousand dollars, to be expended between the two bands in Washington and Idaho in proportion to the numbers of each.
- Nez Perces, Idaho. For support and civilization of the Nez Perces Indians in Idaho, including pay of employees, six thousand five hundred dollars.
- Qui-nai-elts and Quil-leh-utes. For support and civilization of the Qui-nai-elts and Quil-leh-utes, including pay of employees, four thousand dollars.
- Shoshones, Wyo. For support and civilization of Shoshone Indians in Wyoming, fifteen thousand dollars.
- Shoshones, Nev. For support and civilization of Shoshone Indians in Nevada, including pay of employees, ten thousand dollars.
- Sioux, Lake Traverse. For support and civilization of Sioux of Lake Traverse, including pay of employees, six thousand dollars.
- Sioux, Devil's Lake. For support and civilization of Sioux of Devil's Lake, including pay of employees, six thousand dollars.
- S'Klallams. For support and civilization of the S'Klallam Indians, including pay of employees, four thousand dollars.
- Tonkawas. For support and civilization of the Tonkawa Indians, five thousand dollars.
- Walla-Wallas, Cayuses, and Umatillas. For support and civilization of the Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes, including pay of employees, six thousand five hundred dollars.
- Yakamas, etc. For support and civilization of the Yakamas and other Indians at said agency, including pay of employees, fourteen thousand dollars.

Incidental expenses Indian service in—

GENERAL INCIDENTAL EXPENSES OF THE INDIAN SERVICE.

Arizona.

Incidental expenses of Indian service in Arizona: For general incidental expenses of the Indian service, including traveling expenses of agents, in Arizona; for the support and civilization of Indians at the Colorado River, Pima, and Maricopa and Moquis Pueblo agencies, twelve thousand dollars; and pay of employees at same agencies, eight thousand dollars; in all, twenty thousand dollars.

California.

Incidental expenses of Indian service in California: For general incidental expenses of the Indian service, including traveling expenses of agents, support and civilization of Indians of the Round Valley, Hoopa Valley, Tule River, and Mission agencies, eighteen thousand dollars; and pay of employees at same agencies, eight thousand dollars; in all, twenty-six thousand dollars.

Incidental expenses of Indian service in Colorado: For general incidental expenses of the Indian service, including traveling expenses of agents, one thousand five hundred dollars. Colorado.

Incidental expenses of Indian service in Dakota: For general incidental expenses of the Indian service, including traveling expenses of agents at ten agencies for the Sioux, five thousand dollars. Dakota.

Incidental expenses of Indian service in Idaho: For general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Idaho, including traveling expenses of agents, one thousand dollars. Idaho.

Incidental expenses of Indian service in Montana: For general incidental expenses of the Indian service, including traveling expenses of agents, four thousand dollars. Montana.

Incidental expenses of Indian service in Nevada: For general incidental expenses of the Indian service, including traveling expenses of agents, one thousand five hundred dollars; and support and civilization of Indians located on the Pi-Ute, Walker River, and Pyramid Lake reservations, including Pi-Utes on Western Shoshone agency, fifteen thousand dollars; and pay of employees at same agencies, six thousand dollars; in all, twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars. Nevada.

Incidental expenses of Indian service in New Mexico: For general incidental expenses of the Indian service, including traveling expenses of agents, support and civilization of Indians at Pueblo agency, and pay of employees at said agency, five thousand dollars. New Mexico.

Incidental expenses of Indian service in Oregon: For general incidental expenses of the Indian service, including traveling expenses of agents in Oregon, support and civilization of Indians at Grand Ronde and Siletz agencies, ten thousand dollars; and pay of employees at the same agencies, six thousand dollars; in all, sixteen thousand dollars. Oregon.

Incidental expenses of Indian service in Utah: For general incidental expenses of the Indian service, including traveling expenses of agents, support and civilization of Indians at Uintah Valley and Ouray agencies, and pay of employees at said agencies, ten thousand dollars. Utah.

Incidental expenses of Indian service in Washington Territory: For general incidental expenses of the Indian service, including traveling expenses of agents at seven agencies, and the support and civilization of Indians at Colville and Nisqually agencies, and pay of employees, including a physician for Cœur d'Alene reservation, sixteen thousand dollars. Washington Territory.

Incidental expenses of Indian service in Wyoming: For general incidental expenses of the Indian service, including traveling expenses of agents, one thousand dollars. Wyoming.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Miscellaneous.

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to use the money which has been or may hereafter be covered into the Treasury under the provisions of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and which is carried on the books of that Department under the caption of "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor," for the benefit of the several tribes on whose account said money was covered in, in such way and for such purposes as in his discretion he may think best, and shall make annually a detailed report thereof to Congress. Proceeds of Indian labor to be used in discretion of Secretary of Interior. Vol. 22, p. 590.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to employ practical farmers, in addition to the agency farmers now employed, at wages not exceeding seventy-five dollars each per month, to superintend and direct farming among such Indians as are making effort for self-support, forty thousand dollars; and no person shall be employed as such farmer who has not been for at least five years previous to such employment practically engaged in the occupation of farming. Practical farmers.

Pay of Indian police: For the service of not exceeding seven hundred privates, at eight dollars per month each, and not exceeding seventy Indian police.

officers, at ten dollars per month each, of Indian police, to be employed in maintaining order and prohibiting illegal traffic in liquor on the several Indian reservations, and within the Territory of Alaska, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, and for the purchase of equipments and rations for policemen of non-ration agencies, ninety thousand dollars.

Crimes against Indian police to be tried in district courts.

That immediately upon and after the passage of this act any Indians committing against the person of any Indian policeman appointed under the laws of the United States, or any Indian United States deputy marshal, while lawfully engaged in the execution of any United States process, or lawfully engaged in any other duty imposed upon such policeman or marshal by the laws of the United States, any of the following crimes, namely, murder, manslaughter, or assault with intent to kill, within the Indian Territory, shall be subject to the laws of the United States relating to such crimes, and shall be tried by the district court of the United States exercising criminal jurisdiction where said offense was committed, and shall be subject to the same penalties as are all other persons charged with the commission of said crimes, respectively; and the said courts are hereby given jurisdiction in all such cases.

Vaccination.

For pure vaccine matter and vaccination of Indians, one thousand dollars.

Indian supplies, telegraphing, etc.

Telegraphing and making purchases of Indian supplies: To pay the expenses of purchasing goods and supplies for the Indian service, including rent of warehouses and pay of necessary employees; advertising, at rates not exceeding regular commercial rates; inspection and all other expenses connected therewith, including telegraphing, forty thousand dollars.

Transportation of supplies.

Transportation of Indian supplies: For this amount, for necessary expenses of transportation of such goods, provisions, and other articles for the various tribes of Indians provided for by this act, including pay and expenses of transportation agents, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Allotments in severalty.

For survey and subdivision of Indian reservations and of lands to be allotted to Indians, and to make allotments in severalty, to be expended by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, thirty-five thousand dollars; of which sum fifteen thousand dollars may be used to carry out the provisions of section three of the act approved February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and the Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes."

Ante, p. 388.

Indian-depredation claims.

Indian-depredation claims: For continuing the investigation and examination of certain Indian-depredation claims originally authorized, and in the manner therein provided for, by the Indian appropriation act approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, twenty thousand dollars; and the examination and report shall include claims, if any, barred by statute, such fact to be stated in the report; and all claims whose examination shall be completed by January first, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, shall then be reported to Congress, with the opinions and conclusions of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior upon all material facts, and all the evidence and papers pertaining thereto.

Continuing investigations. Vol. 23, p. 376.

Report.

Support of schools.

FOR SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS.

Day and industrial schools, etc.
Construction and repairs.
Horses, etc.

For support of Indian day and industrial schools, and for other educational purposes not hereinafter provided for, six hundred and fifty thousand dollars; for the construction and repair of school buildings, fifty-five thousand dollars; and for purchase of horses, cattle and sheep, goats, and swine for schools, ten thousand dollars; in all, seven

hundred and fifteen thousand dollars; and any unexpended balance for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-seven shall remain available for the ensuing fiscal year: *Provided*, That the entire cost of any boarding-school building to be built from the moneys appropriated hereby, including furniture, shall not exceed ten thousand dollars; and the entire cost of any day-school building to be so built shall not exceed six hundred dollars: *And provided further*, That the school year of the Indian schools herein appropriated for shall be held to include all usual and necessary vacations: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall report annually, on or before the first Monday of December of each year, in what manner and for what purposes the general education fund for the preceding fiscal year has been expended; and said report shall embrace the number and kind of school-houses erected, and their cost, as well as cost of repairs, names of every teacher employed, and compensation allowed, the location of each school, and the average attendance at each school: *Always provided*, That no part of the money appropriated by this act shall be expended in the transportation from or support of Indian pupils or children off their reservations, respectively, if removed without the free consent of their parents or those standing in that relation to them by their tribal laws respectively.

Provisos.
Limit of cost of buildings.

School year.

Reports.

Consent of parents.

For support of pupils, at one hundred and seventy-five dollars per annum each, thirty thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars; purchase of material, erection of shops and necessary out-buildings, and for repairing of same, at Chilocco Industrial School, Chilocco, Indian Territory (formerly Arkansas City), two thousand dollars; and for pay of superintendent of said school, one thousand five hundred dollars; in all, thirty-four thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Chilocco, Indian Territory.

For support and education of Indian pupils of both sexes at industrial schools in Alaska, twenty thousand dollars.

Alaska.

For support of Indian industrial school at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and for transportation of Indian pupils to and from said school, eighty thousand dollars; and said sum shall be disbursed upon the basis of an allowance not exceeding one hundred and sixty-seven dollars, exclusive of transportation, for the support and education of each pupil actually maintained in and supported and educated at said school; but actual cost of transportation and other expenses of such pupils as are sent out of said school among farmers for support and education may be disbursed from said funds; for annual allowance to Captain R. H. Pratt, in charge of said Indian industrial school, one thousand dollars; in all, eighty-one thousand dollars.

Carlisle, Pa.

Captain R. H. Pratt.
Allowance to.

For the purchase by the United States of additional land for farming purposes for the Carlisle Industrial School, being the "Parker farm," so called, containing about one hundred and nine acres, eighteen thousand dollars to be immediately available.

Purchase of additional land.

For support of Indian industrial school at Salem, Oregon: Two hundred Indian pupils, at one hundred and seventy-five dollars per annum each, thirty-five thousand dollars; pay of superintendent, one thousand five hundred dollars; in all, thirty-six thousand five hundred dollars.

Salem, Oreg.

And the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to purchase for the use of the Indian training-school near Salem, Oregon, a tract of land containing eighty-four and ninety-two hundredths acres, adjoining the farm of said Indian training-school, at a sum not exceeding one thousand five hundred dollars, payment to be made in labor to be performed by the Indian pupils attending said school.

Purchase of additional land.

For support of Indian pupils, at one hundred and seventy-five dollars per annum each, at the industrial school for Indians at Genoa, Nebraska, twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Genoa, Nebr.

For the erection of shops and hospital buildings for the Indian industrial school at Genoa, Nebraska, six thousand dollars.

Buildings.

- Hampton, Va. For support and education of one hundred and twenty Indian pupils at the school at Hampton, Virginia, twenty thousand and forty dollars.
- Lawrence, Kans. For support and education of four hundred and fifty Indian pupils, at one hundred and seventy-five dollars per annum each, at the Indian school at Lawrence, Kansas, seventy-eight thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; pay of superintendent of school, two thousand dollars; purchase of material and erection of shops, cottages, and out-buildings, and necessary repairs, four thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; in all, eighty-five thousand five hundred dollars.
- Lincoln Institution, Philadelphia. For support and education of two hundred Indian pupils at Lincoln Institution, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, at a rate not to exceed one hundred and sixty-seven dollars per annum for each pupil, thirty-three thousand four hundred dollars.
- Saint Ignatius Mission, Montana. For support of one hundred and fifty Indian pupils at the Saint Ignatius Mission School, on the Jocko reservation, in Montana Territory, at one hundred and fifty dollars per annum each, twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars.
- Other schools. For care, support, and education of Indian pupils at industrial, agricultural, mechanical, or other schools, other than those herein provided for, in any of the States or Territories of the United States, at a rate not to exceed one hundred and sixty-seven dollars for each pupil, fifty thousand one hundred dollars.
- Transportation of pupils. For collecting and transportation of pupils to and from Indian schools, and also for the transportation of Indian pupils from all the Indian schools, and placing of them, with the consent of their parents, under the care and control of such suitable white families as may in all respects be qualified to give such pupils moral, industrial, and educational training, under arrangements in which their proper care, support, and education shall be in exchange for their labor, twenty-eight thousand dollars.

Interest on trust-fund stocks.

INTEREST ON TRUST-FUND STOCKS.

SEC. 2. For payment of interest on certain abstracted and non-paying State stocks belonging to the various Indian tribes, and held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, namely:

- Cherokee national fund. For trust-fund interest due Cherokee national fund, twenty-six thousand and sixty dollars;
- Cherokee school-fund. For trust-fund interest due Cherokee school-fund, two thousand four hundred and ten dollars;
- Chickasaw national fund. For trust-fund interest due Chickasaw national fund, nineteen thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars;
- Choctaw general fund. For trust-fund interest due Choctaw general fund, twenty-seven thousand dollars;
- Delaware general fund. For trust-fund interest due Delaware general fund, eight thousand nine hundred and thirty dollars;
- Iowas. For trust-fund interest due Iowas, three thousand five hundred and twenty dollars;
- Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws. For trust-fund interest due Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, four thousand eight hundred and one dollars;
- School-fund. For trust-fund interest due Kaskaskia, Wea, Peoria, and Piankeshaw school-fund, one thousand four hundred and forty-nine dollars;
- Menomonees. For trust-fund interest due Menomonees, nine hundred and fifty dollars; in all, ninety-four thousand nine hundred and forty dollars.

SEC. 3. That no purchase of supplies for which appropriations are herein made, exceeding in the aggregate five hundred dollars in value at any one time, shall be made without first giving at least three weeks' public notice by advertisement, except in cases of exigency, when, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, who shall make official record of the facts constituting the exigency and shall report the same to Congress at its next session, he may direct that purchases may be

Purchases of supplies to be advertised; exceptions.

made in open market in amount not exceeding three thousand dollars: *Provided*, That funds herein and heretofore appropriated for construction of ditches and other works for irrigating may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, be expended in open market: *Provided further*, That purchases in open market may be made from Indians, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to an amount not exceeding three thousand dollars.

Provisos.
Irrigation.

Purchases from Indians.

SEC. 4. That so much of the appropriations herein made as may be required to pay for goods and supplies, and for transportation of the same, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, shall be immediately available; but no such goods or supplies shall be distributed or delivered to any of said Indians prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven; and the Secretary of the Interior, under the direction of the President, may use any surplus that may remain in any of the said appropriations herein made for the purchase of subsistence for the several Indian tribes, to an amount not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars in the aggregate, to supply any subsistence deficiency that may occur: *Provided, however*, That funds appropriated to fulfill treaty obligations shall not be so used: *And provided further*, That any diversions which shall be made under authority of this section shall be reported in detail, and the reasons therefor, to Congress, at the session of Congress next succeeding such diversion: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior, under the direction of the President, may use any sums appropriated in this act for subsistence, and not absolutely necessary for that purpose, for the purchase of stock cattle for the benefit of the tribe for which such appropriation is made, or for the assistance of such Indians to become farmers, and shall report to Congress, at its next session thereafter, an account of his action under this provision.

Appropriations for goods, etc., etc., immediately available.

Supplying deficiencies.

Provisos.
Treaty-funds excepted.
Diversions to be reported.

Purchase of stock cattle.

SEC. 5. That when not required for the purpose for which appropriated, the funds herein provided for the pay of specified employees at any agency may be used by the Secretary of the Interior for the pay of other employees at such agency, but no deficiency shall be thereby created; and, when necessary, specified employees may be detailed for other service when not required for duty for which they were engaged; and that the several appropriations herein made for millers, blacksmiths, engineers, carpenters, physicians, and other persons, and for various articles provided for by treaty stipulation for the several Indian tribes, may be diverted to other uses for the benefit of the said tribes, respectively, within the discretion of the President, and with the consent of said tribes, expressed in the usual manner; and that he cause report to be made to Congress, at its next session thereafter, of his action under this provision.

Transfer of funds for pay of employees.

SEC. 6. That whenever, after advertising for bids for supplies in accordance with section three of this act, those received for any article contain conditions detrimental to the interest of the Government, they may be rejected, and the articles specified in such bids purchased in open market, at prices not to exceed those of the lowest bidder, and not to exceed the market price of the same, until such time as satisfactory bids can be obtained, for which immediate advertisement shall be made.

Rejection of bids.

Purchases in open market.

SEC. 7. That at any of the Indian reservations where there is now on hand Government property not required for the use and benefit of the Indians at said reservations, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to move such property to other Indian reservations where it may be required, or to sell it and apply the proceeds of the same in the purchase of such articles as may be needed for the use of the Indians for whom said property was purchased; and he shall make report of his action hereunder to the next session of Congress thereafter.

Sales of property not used; proceeds.

Approved, March 2, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 333.—An act to amend an act to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Detroit, Michigan, approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-five.

Detroit, Mich.
Public building.
Limit of cost in-
creased.
Vol. 23, p. 338,
amended.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act entitled "An act to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Detroit, Michigan," approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, being chapter three hundred and fourteen of volume twenty-three of the Statutes of the United States, be amended so that the first section of said act shall read as follows:

Site.

"That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to purchase a suitable lot of land in the city of Detroit, county of Wayne, and State of Michigan, and cause to be erected on the ground so purchased a building suitable for the accommodation of the courts of the United States, of the custom-house, post-office, pension-office, and other Government offices in that city. The plans, specifications, and full estimates for said building shall be previously made and approved according to law, and shall not exceed for the site and building complete the sum of one million one hundred thousand dollars:

Cost.

Proviso.

Open space.

Title.

Provided, That the site shall leave the building unexposed to danger from fire in adjacent buildings by an open space of not less than forty feet, including streets and alleys; and no money appropriated for this purpose shall be available until a valid title to the site for said building shall be vested in the United States, nor until the State of Michigan shall have ceded to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the same, during the time the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof, for all purposes except the administration of the criminal laws of said State and the service of civil process therein: *Provided,* That if the Secretary of the Treasury shall deem it advisable to use for said

Land now owned
may be used.

New site.

Plans

Limit.

purpose the site now owned by the United States, upon part of which the post-office and custom-house building now stands, he may do so; and should he further deem said site insufficient, he may enlarge the same by the purchase of additional adjoining ground: *Provided, however,* That if a new site shall be purchased for said building as hereinbefore authorized, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, after the site for said building shall have been purchased, to cause a plan and specifications of said building to be prepared, which said plan and specifications shall not involve an expenditure in the erection and completion of said building, and the approaches thereto, exceeding the portion of said one million one hundred thousand dollars remaining after the site of said building shall have been paid for; and no plan of said building shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury involving an expenditure exceeding the sum so remaining after paying for the site of said building: *And provided further,* That nothing herein contained shall be construed in any event to increase the cost of the new site and building, including approaches, when completed, beyond the sum of one million one hundred thousand dollars, as provided in this section"

Approved, March 3 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 334.—An act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the East River between the city of New York and Long Island.

New York and
Long Island
Bridge Company
may bridge East
River.

Railway, wagon,
and foot bridge.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent of Congress is hereby given to the New York and Long Island Bridge Company, a corporation created by the laws of the State of New York, or its assigns or successors, to build a bridge as hereinafter described, and maintain the same, across the East River between the city of New York and Long Island, at or near the middle of Blackwell's Island, in the State of New York. Said bridge shall be constructed to provide for the

passage of railway trains, of wagons and vehicles, for the transit of animals, and for foot-passengers.

SEC. 2. That any bridge built under this act and subject to its limitations shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post-route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for the transportation over the railroad or public highways leading to the said bridge; and it shall enjoy the rights and privileges of other post-roads in the United States.

To be a lawful structure and post-route.

SEC. 3. That such bridge shall be constructed at right angles with the channels of said river, the piers or abutments to be constructed on the land side of the harbor or pier lines established by law. Such bridge shall be not less than one hundred and fifty feet elevation above mean high water at the middle of each channel of the river, and no part of the lower chord of the channel-span less than one hundred and forty-two feet above mean high water.

Construction.

SEC. 4. That in order to secure a compliance with these conditions, the company, its agents and assigns, previous to commencing the construction of the bridge, shall submit to the Secretary of War a plan of the bridge, with a detailed map of the river at the proposed site of the bridge and for the distance of a mile above and below the site, exhibiting the depths at low and high tide, and currents at all points of the same, together with all other information touching said bridge and river as may be deemed requisite by the Secretary of War to determine whether the said bridge when built will conform to the prescribed conditions of the act not to obstruct, impair, or injuriously modify the navigation of the river.

Plans, etc., to be approved by Secretary of War.

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed, upon receiving said plan and map and other information, and upon being satisfied that a bridge built on such plan and at said locality will conform to the prescribed conditions of this act not to obstruct, impair, or injuriously modify the navigation of said river, to notify the said company that he approves the same; and upon receiving such notification the said company, its agents and assigns, may proceed to the erection of the said bridge, conforming strictly to the approved plan and location; but until the Secretary of War approve the plan and location of said bridge, and notify the said company of the same in writing, the bridge shall not be built or commenced; and should any change be made in the plan of the bridge during the progress of the work thereon, such change shall be subject likewise to the approval of the Secretary of War.

Notification of approval before beginning work.

SEC. 6. That all railroad companies desiring the use of said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges relative to the passage of railway trains or cars over the same, and over the approaches thereto, upon payment of a reasonable compensation for such use; and in case the owner or owners of said bridge and the several railroad companies, or any one of them desiring such use, shall fail to agree upon the sum or sums to be paid, and upon rules and conditions to which each shall conform in using said bridge, the Secretary of War shall fix the same, upon a hearing of the allegations and proofs of the parties.

Railway companies to use.

Compensation.

Secretary of War to decide disagreements.

SEC. 7. That in case the construction of the bridge authorized in this act be not commenced within three years and completed within ten years from the date of its approval, then this act shall be null and void

To be completed in ten years.

SEC. 8. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved, and the right to require any changes in said structure or its entire removal, at the expense of the owners thereof, whenever Congress shall decide that the public interest requires it, is also expressly reserved.

Right to amend, etc., reserved.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 335.—An act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Red River of the North.

Duluth and Manitoba Railroad Company may bridge Red River of the North between Minnesota and Dakota.

Railway, wagon, and foot bridge.

Draw.

Proviso.
Opening draw.

Lights, etc.
Aids to navigation.

Secretary of War to approve plans, etc.

Litigation.

Other companies may use.

Compensation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the assent of Congress is hereby given to the Duluth and Manitoba Railroad Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of Minnesota, and to its successors and assigns, to construct and maintain a bridge, and approaches thereto, across the Red River of the North, between the State of Minnesota and the Territory of Dakota, at such point on said river, on the boundary-line between Polk or Marshall County, in the State of Minnesota, and Grand Forks County, in the Territory of Dakota, as may accommodate the lines of railroad which said corporation may build to said point. Said bridge shall be constructed to provide for the passage of railway trains, and, at the option of the said corporation, may be used for the passage of wagons and vehicles of all kinds, for the transit of animals, and for foot-passengers, for reasonable rates or tolls to be fixed by said company; and the Secretary of War shall have the right, from time to time, to revise, prescribe, and determine such rates or tolls.

SEC. 2. That any bridge built under this act shall be constructed as a pivot draw-bridge, with a draw over the main channel at an accessible and the best navigable point, and with spans giving a clear water-way, measured at the lowest stage of water known at the locality, of not less than eighty feet in the clear on each side of the central or pivot pier of the draw; and provision shall be made in the height of the bridge, and in the location and construction of abutments and approaches, to allow the free passage of flood-water; and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel to and the bridge itself at right angles to the current of said river: *Provided,* That said draw shall be opened promptly upon reasonable signal for the passage of boats and other water-craft, except when trains are passing over said draw; but in no case shall unnecessary delay occur in opening the said draw during or after the passage of trains; and said corporation shall maintain, at its own expense, from sunset to sunrise, such lights or other signals on said bridge as the Light-House Board shall prescribe; and said corporation shall provide, at its own expense, such sheer-booms, guide-piers, or other device as may be necessary to facilitate the safe passage of boats or other water-craft through the spans of said bridge. The said bridge shall be located and built under and subject to such regulations for the security of the navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and to secure that object the said company shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design and drawings of said bridge, and a map of the location, giving, for the space of one mile below and one mile above the proposed location, the topography of the banks of the river, the shore-lines at high and low water, the direction and strength of the current at all stages, and the soundings, accurately showing the bed and channel of the stream, and shall furnish such other information as shall be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject; and until the said location and plan of the bridge hereby authorized to be constructed are approved by the Secretary of War the said bridge shall not be built; and should any change be made in the plan of such bridge during the progress of construction thereof, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War; and in case of any litigation arising from the obstruction or alleged obstruction caused by said bridge to the free navigation of said river, the cause may be tried before the circuit court of the United States in whose jurisdiction any portion of said bridge is located.

SEC. 3. That all railroad companies desiring the use of the bridge constructed under this act shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges relative to the passage of railway trains, cars, and locomotives over the same, and over the approaches thereto, upon the payment of a reasonable compensation for such use; and in case the owner or owners of the said bridge and the several railroad companies, or any

of them, desiring such use, shall fail to agree upon the sum or sums to be paid, and upon rules and conditions to which each shall conform in using said bridge, all such matters of difference between them shall be decided by the Secretary of War, upon a hearing of the allegations and proofs of the parties.

Secretary of War to decide disagreements.

SEC. 4. That the bridge authorized to be constructed under this act shall be a lawful structure and shall be recognized and known as a post-route, and the same is hereby declared to be a post-route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, troops, and munitions of war of the United States, or for through railway passengers or freight passing over said bridge, than the rate per mile for their transmission over the railroads leading to said bridge; and the United States shall have the right of way across said bridge and its approaches for postal-telegraph purposes.

To be a lawful structure and post-route.

Postal telegraph.

SEC. 5. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act, so as to prevent or remove all material and substantial obstructions to the navigation of said river by the construction of the said bridge is hereby expressly reserved; and any alterations or changes that may be required by Congress in the bridge constructed under this act shall be made by the corporation owning or controlling the same, at its own expense; and if said bridge shall not be finished within two years from the passage of this act, the rights and privileges hereby granted shall be null and void.

Right to amend, etc., reserved.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

CHAP. 336.—An act to give the assent of Congress to the construction of a free bridge by the county of Davidson, Tennessee, over the Cumberland River.

Mar. 3, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the county of Davidson, in the State of Tennessee, be, and is hereby, authorized to construct and maintain a bridge, and approaches thereto, over the Cumberland River near the city of Nashville and between the Hydes Ferry and Buena Vista Ferry Turnpikes, in the county of Davidson, Tennessee. Said bridge shall be constructed to provide for the free passage of wagons and vehicles of all kinds, for the transit of animals, and for foot-passengers.

Davidson County, Tennessee, may bridge Cumberland River, at Nashville.

Wagon and foot bridge.

SEC. 2. That any bridge built under this act and subject to its limitations shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post-route, and it shall enjoy the rights and privileges of other post-roads in the United States: *Provided*, That the United States may construct a postal telegraph over said bridge without charge therefor.

To be a lawful structure and post-route.

Postal telegraph.

SEC. 3. That if said bridge shall be made with unbroken and continuous spans, the spans thereof shall not be less than one hundred and sixty-four feet in length in the clear, and the main span shall be over the main channel of the river. The lowest part of the superstructure of said bridge shall be at least thirty-four feet above extreme high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, and the bridge shall be at right angles to and its piers parallel with the current of the river: *Provided*, That if the same shall be constructed as a draw-bridge, the draw or pivot shall be over the main channel at an accessible point, and the spans shall not be less than one hundred and sixty feet in the clear, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with and the bridge itself at right angles to the current of the river, and the spans shall not be less than ten feet above extreme high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, to the lowest part of the superstructure of said bridge: *Provided also*, That the said draw shall be opened promptly by said county upon reasonable signal for the passage of boats; and said county shall maintain, at its own expense, from sunset till sunrise, such lights or other signals on said bridge as the Light-House Board shall prescribe. No bridge shall be erected or maintained under the authority of this act

Construction.

Spans.

Proviso.

Draw.

Opening draw.

Lights, etc.

Free navigation to be maintained.

which shall at any time substantially or materially obstruct the free navigation of said river, and if any bridge erected under such authority shall in the opinion of the Secretary of War obstruct such navigation, he is hereby authorized to cause such change or alteration of said bridge to be made, as will effectually obviate such obstruction, and all such alterations shall be made and all such obstructions be removed at the expense of said county of Davidson; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said river caused or alleged to be caused by said bridge, the case may be brought in the circuit court of the United States of the middle district of Tennessee: *Provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to repeal or modify any of the provisions of law now existing in reference to the protection of the navigation of rivers or to exempt this bridge from the operations of the same.

Litigation.

Existing laws not affected.

Secretary of War to approve plans, etc.

SEC. 4. That any bridge authorized to be constructed under this act shall be built and located under and subject to such regulations for the security of navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and to secure that object the said county shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design and drawings of the bridge, and a map of the location, giving, for the space of one mile above and one mile below the proposed location, the topography of the banks of the river, the shore-lines at high and low water, the direction and strength of the currents at all stages, and the soundings, accurately showing the bed of the stream, the location of any other bridge or bridges, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject; and until the said plan and location of the bridge are approved by the Secretary of War the bridge shall not be built; and should any change be made in the plan of said bridge during the progress of construction, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War: *And provided further*, That unless the construction of said bridge shall be commenced within one year from the date of the passage of this act and completed within three years from the same date, all rights and privileges granted by this act shall be forfeited and cease.

Proviso.

To be completed in three years.

Right to amend, etc., reserved.

SEC. 5. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved, and the right to require any changes in said structure or its entire removal, at the expense of the owners thereof, when ever Congress shall decide that the public interest requires it, is also expressly reserved.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 337.—An act to authorize the construction of bridges across the Great Kanawha River below the Falls, and to prescribe the dimensions of the same.

Bridges across Great Kanawha River, W. Va.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any persons or corporations having lawful authority to erect a bridge or bridges across the Great Kanawha River, in West Virginia, may hereafter erect bridges across said river, for railroad or other uses, upon compliance with the provisions and requirements of this act.

Construction.

SEC. 2. That every bridge erected across the Great Kanawha River, in West Virginia, shall have its axis at right angles to the current at high towing stages, with its piers parallel to this current, and all of its spans shall be through spans. No riprap or other outside protection for insufficient foundations will be permitted around the channel-piers, and all coffer-dams or other temporary works must be removed by the owners of the bridge before it is opened to traffic. Every such bridge shall have at least one channel-span, the center of which shall be in the middle of the channel usually run by descending coal-fleets in high towing stages, said channel-span to have a clear opening of four hundred feet at low-water line. Said channel-span shall be at least twenty-nine

Channel-span.

feet, measured to the lowest part of the span, above local highest water thus far known, as determined by the United States engineers, and shall be at least ninety feet above low water in bridges built at or near the mouth of the river, and seventy-five feet above low water in bridges built at or near Charleston, West Virginia.

SEC. 3. That any persons or corporations authorized to construct a bridge across the Great Kanawha River shall give notice by publication for two weeks in newspapers having a wide circulation, in not less than two newspapers in each of the cities of Louisville, Kentucky; Cincinnati, Ohio; Gallipolis, Ohio, and Charleston, West Virginia, and shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination, a design and drawings of the bridge and piers, and a map of the location, giving, for the space of at least one mile above and one mile below the proposed location, the topography of the banks of the river and the shore-lines at high and low water. This map shall be accompanied by others, drawn to a scale of one inch to two hundred feet, giving, for a space of one half a mile above the line of the proposed bridge and a quarter of a mile below, an accurate representation of the bottom of the river by contour-lines two feet apart, determined by accurate soundings, and also showing over the whole width of this part of the river the force and direction of the currents at low-water and at high towing stages, by triangulated observations on suitable floats. The maps shall also show the locations of other bridges, locks, and dams, coal-tipples, cribs, and all public and private structures in the vicinity inside of high-water lines, and shall give such other information as the Secretary of War may require for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject. Said maps and drawings shall be referred to a board of engineer officers for examination and report, which board shall personally examine the site of the proposed bridge, and shall hold a public session at some convenient point to hear all objections thereto, of which public session due notice and invitation to be present shall be given to all interested parties; and if said board of engineer officers report that the site is unfavorable, the Secretary of War shall be authorized, on the recommendation of said board, to order such changes in the bridge or its piers, or such guiding-dikes or other auxiliary works, as may be necessary for the security of navigation; and such changes or additions shall be made at the expense of the owners of said bridge; and the proposed bridge shall only be a legal structure when built as approved by the Secretary of War.

Notice to be published.

Plans, etc., to be submitted to Secretary of War.

Board of engineers to examine and report.

Approval of Secretary of War.

SEC. 4. That all parties owning, occupying, or operating bridges over the Great Kanawha River shall maintain, for the security of navigation, at their own expense, from sunset to sunrise, throughout the year, such lights on their bridges as may be required by the Light-House Board or the United States engineer officer in charge of said river; and during the construction of any bridge under this act, such lights and buoys shall be kept on coffer-dams, cribs, piles of stone, floating crafts, rafts, and so forth, used in the construction of the bridge, as may be necessary for the security of navigation.

Lights, etc.

SEC. 5. That the officers and crews of all vessels, boats, or rafts navigating the Great Kanawha River are required to regulate the use of the said vessels, and of any pipes or chimneys belonging thereto, so as not to interfere with the construction of any of the bridges authorized by the provisions of this act.

Vessels not to interfere with construction.

SEC. 6. That any bridge constructed under this act and according to its limitations shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post-route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for the transportation over the railroads or public highways leading to the said bridge; and the United States shall have the right of way for telegraph or telephone purposes across any such bridge; and in case of any litigation arising from any alleged obstruction to the navigation of said

To be lawful structures and post-routes.

Litigation.

Great Kanawha River created by the construction of any bridge under this act, the cause or question arising may be tried before the circuit or district court of the United States for the district of West Virginia.

Right to amend,
etc., reserved.

SEC. 7. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act so as to prevent or remove all material obstructions to the navigation of said river by the future construction of bridges is hereby expressly reserved, without any liability of the Government for damages on account of the alteration or amendment of this act, or on account of the prevention or requiring the removal of any such obstructions; and any change in the construction or any alteration of any such bridge that may be directed at any time by Congress shall be made at the cost and expense of the owners thereof.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 338.—An act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Red River of the North.

Crookston Southwestern R. R. Co. may bridge Red River of the North between Minnesota and Dakota.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the assent of Congress is hereby given to the Crookston Southwestern Railroad Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of Minnesota, and to its successors and assigns, to construct and maintain a pivot draw-bridge, and approaches thereto, across the Red River of the North, between the State of Minnesota and the Territory of Dakota, at such point on said river, on the boundary-line between Polk County, in the State of Minnesota, and the Territory of Dakota, as may accommodate the lines of railroad which said corporation may build to said point. Said bridge shall be constructed to provide for the passage of railway trains, and, at the option of the said corporation, may be used for the passage of wagons and vehicles of all kinds, for the transit of animals, and for foot-passengers, for reasonable rates or tolls to be fixed by the Secretary of War; and the Secretary of War shall have the right, from time to time, to revise such rates or tolls.

Railway, wagon,
and foot bridge.

Tolls.

Construction.
Draw.

SEC. 2. That any bridge built under this act shall be constructed as a pivot draw-bridge, with a draw over the main channel at an accessible and the best navigable point, and with spans giving a clear water-way, measured at the lowest stage of water known at the locality, of not less than eighty feet in the clear on each side of the central or pivot pier of the draw; and provision shall be made in the height of the bridge, and in the location and construction of abutments and approaches, to allow the free passage of flood-water; and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel to and the bridge itself at right angles to the current of said river: *Provided*, That said draw shall be opened promptly upon reasonable signal for the passage of boats and other water-craft, except when trains are passing over said draw; but in no case shall unnecessary delay occur in opening the said draw during or after the passage of trains; and said corporation shall maintain, at its own expense, from sunset to sunrise, such lights or other signals on said bridge as the Light-House Board shall prescribe. The said bridge shall be located and built under and subject to such regulations for the security of the navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and said corporation shall provide, at its own expense, such sheer-booms, guide-piers, or other device as may be necessary to facilitate the safe passage of boats or other water-craft through the spans of said bridge; and to secure that object the said company shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design and drawings of said bridge, and a map of the location, giving, for the space of one mile below and one mile above the proposed location, the topography of the banks of the river, the shore-lines at high and low water, the direction and strength of the current at all stages, and the soundings, accurately showing the bed and channel of the stream, and shall furnish

Proviso.
Opening draw.

Lights, etc.

Aids to navigation.

Plans, etc., to be approved by Secretary of War.

such other information as shall be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject; and until the said location and plan of the bridge hereby authorized to be constructed are approved by the Secretary of War the said bridge shall not be built; and should any change be made in the plan of such bridge during the progress of construction thereof, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War; and in case of any litigation arising from the obstruction or alleged obstruction caused by said bridge to the free navigation of said river, the cause may be tried before the circuit court of the United States in whose jurisdiction any portion of said bridge is located

Litigation.

SEC. 3. That all railroad companies desiring the use of the bridge constructed under this act shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges relative to the passage of railway trains, cars, and locomotives over the same, and over the approaches thereto, upon the payment of a reasonable compensation for such use, to be fixed by the Secretary of War, in case the owner or owners of the said bridge and the several railroad companies, or any of them desiring such use, shall fail to agree upon the sum or sums to be paid; and the Secretary of War shall prescribe the rules and conditions to which each shall conform in using said bridge, and all matters of difference between them shall be decided by the Secretary of War, upon a hearing of the allegations and proofs of the parties

Other companies may use.

Compensation.

SEC. 4. That the bridge authorized to be constructed under this act shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post-route, and the same is hereby declared to be a post-route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, troops, and munitions of war of the United States, or for through railway passengers or freight passing over said bridge, than the rate per mile for their transmission over the railroads leading to said bridge; and the United States shall have the right of way across said bridge and its approaches for postal-telegraph purposes.

Secretary of War to decide disagreements.

To be a lawful structure and post-route.

Postal telegraph.

SEC. 5. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act, so as to prevent or remove all material and substantial obstructions to the navigation of said river by the construction of the said bridge, is hereby expressly reserved; and any alterations or changes that may be required by Congress in the bridge constructed under this act shall be made by the corporation owning or controlling the same, at its own expense; and if said bridge shall not be finished within two years from the passage of this act, the rights and privileges hereby granted shall be null and void.

Right to amend, etc., reserved.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

CHAP. 339.—An act to authorize the President of the United States to protect and defend the rights of American fishing vessels, American fishermen, American trading and other vessels, in certain cases, and for other purposes.

Mar. 3, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever the President of the United States shall be satisfied that American fishing vessels or American fishermen, visiting or being in the waters or at any ports or places of the British dominions of North America, are or then lately have been denied or abridged in the enjoyment of any rights secured to them by treaty or law, or are or then lately have unjustly vexed or harassed in the enjoyment of such rights, or subjected to unreasonable restrictions, regulations, or requirements in respect of such rights; or otherwise unjustly vexed or harassed in said waters, ports or places; or whenever the President of the United States shall be satisfied that any such fishing vessels or fishermen, having a permit under the laws of the United States to touch and trade at any port or ports, place or places, in the British dominions of North America, are or then lately have been

President may deny vessels, etc., of British dominions of North America entry into waters, etc., of the United States in certain contingencies.

denied the privilege of entering such port or ports, place or places in the same manner and under the same regulations as may exist therein applicable to trading vessels of the most favored nation, or shall be unjustly vexed or harassed in respect thereof, or otherwise be unjustly vexed or harassed therein, or shall be prevented from purchasing such supplies as may there be lawfully sold to trading vessels of the most favored nation; or whenever the President of the United States shall be satisfied that any other vessels of the United States, their masters or crews, so arriving at or being in such British waters or ports or places of the British dominions of North America, are or then lately have been denied any of the privileges therein accorded to the vessels, their masters or crews, of the most favored nation, or unjustly vexed or harassed in respect of the same, or unjustly vexed or harassed therein by the authorities thereof, then, and in either or all of such cases, it shall be lawful, and it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, in his discretion, by proclamation to that effect, to deny vessels, their masters and crews, of the British dominions of North America, any entrance into the waters, ports, or places of, or within the United States (with such exceptions in regard to vessels in distress, stress of weather, or needing supplies as to the President shall seem proper), whether such vessels shall have come directly from said dominions on such destined voyage or by way of some port or place in such destined voyage elsewhere; and also, to deny entry into any port or place of the United States of fresh fish or salt fish or any other product of said dominions, or other goods coming from said dominions to the United States. The President may, in his discretion, apply such proclamation to any part or to all of the foregoing-named subjects, and may revoke, qualify, limit, and renew such proclamation from time to time as he may deem necessary to the full and just execution of the purposes of this act. Every violation of any such proclamation, or any part thereof, is hereby declared illegal, and all vessels and goods so coming or being within the waters, ports, or places of the United States contrary to such proclamation shall be forfeited to the United States; and such forfeiture shall be enforced and proceeded upon in the same manner and with the same effect as in the case of vessels or goods whose importation or coming to or being in the waters or ports of the United States contrary to law may now be enforced and proceeded upon. Every person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or such proclamation of the President made in pursuance hereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 340.—An act to restrict the ownership of real estate in the Territories to American citizens, and so forth.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons not citizens of the United States, or who have not lawfully declared their intention to become such citizens, or for any corporation not created by or under the laws of the United States or of some State or Territory of the United States, to hereafter acquire, hold, or own real estate so hereafter acquired, or any interest therein, in any of the Territories of the United States or in the District of Columbia, except such as may be acquired by inheritance or in good faith in the ordinary course of justice in the collection of debts heretofore created: *Provided,* That the prohibition of this section shall not apply to cases in which the right to hold or dispose of lands in the United States is secured by existing treaties to the citizens or subjects of foreign countries, which rights, so

Territories.
Alien persons or corporations prohibited from acquiring real estate in.

Exception.

Proviso.

Treaty-rights not impaired.

far as they may exist by force of any such treaty shall continue to exist so long as such treaties are in force, and no longer.

SEC. 2. That no corporation or association more than twenty per centum of the stock of which is or may be owned by any person or persons, corporation or corporations, association or associations, not citizens of the United States, shall hereafter acquire or hold or own any real estate hereafter acquired in any of the Territories of the United States or of the District of Columbia.

Corporation having more than 20 percent. of stock held by aliens prohibited from holding real estate.

SEC. 3. That no corporation other than those organized for the construction or operation of railways, canals, or turnpikes shall acquire, hold, or own more than five thousand acres of land in any of the Territories of the United States; and no railroad, canal, or turnpike corporation shall hereafter acquire, hold, or own lands in any Territory, other than as may be necessary for the proper operation of its railroad, canal, or turnpike, except such lands as may have been granted to it by act of Congress. But the prohibition of this section shall not affect the title to any lands now lawfully held by any such corporation.

Maximum of land which may be held by corporations.

Congressional grants.

Present titles not affected.

SEC. 4. That all property acquired, held, or owned in violation of the provisions of this act shall be forfeited to the United States, and it shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to enforce every such forfeiture by bill in equity or other proper process. And in any suit or proceeding that may be commenced to enforce the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of the court to determine the very right of the matter without regard to matters of form, joinder of parties, multifariousness, or other matters not affecting the substantial rights either of the United States or of the parties concerned in any such proceeding arising out of the matters in this act mentioned.

Property unlawfully held to be forfeited.

Suits.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

CHAP. 341.—An act granting a right of way through certain public lands of the United States in the Territory of Utah, and for other purposes.

Mar. 3, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a right of way is hereby granted to the Salt Lake and Fort Douglas Railway, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the Territory of Utah, across the Fort Douglas Military Reservation, by a route surveyed and laid down on a properly certified map, a copy of which is now on file with the Secretary of War, which location has been submitted to and approved by the post commander and the commander of the department. Said right of way hereby granted shall not exceed one hundred feet in width through said reservation, except where side-tracks, spurs, turn-tables, or stations are located or to be located; and at such points the right of way shall not exceed two hundred feet on each side of the main track and not exceeding two thousand feet in length: *Provided*, That an additional right of way is hereby granted for such spurs, sidings, turn-tables, and stations as are deemed necessary from time to time in order to transport the freights and materials to and from and across said reservation; such further locations not now laid down on said map to be made under the direction of the post commander and to be approved by the Secretary of War: *Provided further*, That the regulations for operating said railroad within the limits of said reservation shall be approved by the Secretary of War: *Provided also*, That the said railway company will do nothing or cause anything to be done that will in any way lessen the quantity of water, except to such extent as may necessarily result from the use for engine purposes, or render the water impure that flows from Red Butte Canon, upon which the supply of Fort Douglas depends.

Right of way through Fort Douglas Reservation to Salt Lake and Fort Douglas Railway.

Location.

Width.

Provision.
Stations, etc.

Regulations.

Water supply.

Conditions.

SEC. 2. That the grant contained in the first section of this act is made upon the express condition that the Salt Lake Rock Company, its successors and assigns, shall first convey to the United States a title in fee-simple, free and clear of all incumbrance, to the approval of the Attorney-

Conveyance of lands to the United States.

Reservations.

Provido.

Water supply.

Appropriation.

Charges for Government transportation, etc.

Reservation of specified lands as water-supply to Fort Douglas.

Use to Salt Lake Rock Company.

Right to amend, etc., reserved.

General of the United States, of the following lands, water, and water-rights in Salt Lake county, Territory of Utah, to wit: Sections numbered twenty-five and thirty-five, township numbered one, range numbered one east, and section numbered nineteen, township numbered one, range numbered two east, with all the water and water rights thereon, excepting and reserving to the said company, its successors and assigns, all stone, brick-clay, and other building materials, and all minerals in and upon said lands, and the right to enter thereon and prospect for, develop, quarry, and remove such stone, brick-clay, and other building materials and all such minerals, with the right to locate and construct all necessary railroads, wagon-roads and trails to give the said company the benefit and enjoyment of the rights reserved to it, and its successors and assigns, by this act, and also, in addition thereto, the right of use of so much water as may be necessary for engine purposes; and the said reservations are hereby confirmed as against the United States: *Provided, however*, That the rights reserved shall not be construed in any way whatever to impair, either in quality or purity or in quantity, the water or water-supply in and upon or flowing through and from Red Butte Canon, except to the extent of the use for engine purposes as hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed, upon the perfection of the title to the lands in the second section described in the United States, as therein specified, to pay to the said Salt Lake Rock Company, its successors or assigns, in consideration therefor, the sum of twenty thousand dollars; and there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sum of money for the payment of the same.

SEC. 4. That the Salt Lake and Fort Douglas Railway, specified in the first section of this act, its successors and assigns, in accepting the grant to them in such first section made, binds itself, its successors and assigns, to make no higher rate or charge for transportation for the Government than it makes for like service to individuals, and to furnish cars for the transportation of Government supplies and stores required at Fort Douglas, when required so to do, upon reasonable notice from the officer or officers desiring such transportation.

SEC. 5. That the following-described lands in said Salt Lake County, in the Territory of Utah, to wit: Section numbered twenty-four and the east half of section numbered twenty-six, township numbered one, range numbered one east, and the south half of section numbered eighteen, the west half of section numbered twenty, and the north half of section numbered thirty, in township numbered one, range numbered two east, are hereby reserved from sale or other disposition, for the use of the United States, to protect and preserve the water-supply of Fort Douglas, in said county; but there is hereby granted to the Salt Lake Rock Company, its successors and assign, the same rights and privileges, with the same limitations, in and upon the lands so reserved, as are reserved to such company in the lands specified in the second section of this act

SEC. 6. This act shall be at all times subject to amendment, alteration or repeal, as in the judgment of Congress the public good may require.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 342.—An act making appropriations for the diplomatic and consular service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, and for other purposes.

Diplomatic and consular appropriation.

To be full compensation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled; That the following sums be, and they are hereby, severally appropriated in full compensation for the diplomatic and consular service of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, namely:

SCHEDULE A.

Schedule A.

SALARIES OF MINISTERS.

Salaries.

Envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to France, Germany, Great Britain, and Russia, at seventeen thousand five hundred dollars each, seventy thousand dollars.

Envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary.

Envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to Austria, Brazil, China, Italy, Japan, Spain, and Mexico, at twelve thousand dollars each, eighty-four thousand dollars.

Envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to Chili and Peru, at ten thousand dollars each, twenty thousand dollars.

Envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador (to reside at such place in either of said states as the President may direct,) ten thousand dollars.

Envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to the United States of Colombia, the Argentine Republic, and Turkey, at seven thousand five hundred dollars each, twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

Ministers resident in Belgium, Hawaiian Islands, Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, and Venezuela, at seven thousand five hundred dollars each, thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Ministers resident.

Minister resident and consul-general to Roumania, Servia, and Greece, six thousand five hundred dollars.

Ministers-resident and consuls-general.

Ministers resident and consuls-general in Bolivia, Corea, Denmark, Hayti, Persia, Portugal, Siam, and Switzerland, at five thousand dollars each, forty thousand dollars (and the minister resident and consul-general in Hayti shall also be accredited as chargé d'affaires to San Domingo).

Minister resident and consul-general to Liberia, four thousand dollars. Agent and consul-general at Cairo, five thousand dollars.

Agent, etc., Cairo. Chargés d'affaires.

Chargé d'affaires to Paraguay and Uruguay, five thousand dollars. Chargé d'affaires ad interim and diplomatic officers abroad, twenty thousand dollars.

SALARIES SECRETARIES OF LEGATIONS.

Secretaries of the legations in Berlin, China, Japan, London, Paris, and Saint Petersburg, at two thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars each, fifteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Secretaries of legations.

Second secretaries of the legations at Berlin, London, and Paris at two thousand dollars each, six thousand dollars.

Second secretaries.

Second secretaries of the legations in Japan and China, who shall be American students of the language of the court and country to which they are appointed respectively, and shall be allowed and required, under the direction of the Secretary of State, to devote their time to the acquisition of such language, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each, three thousand six hundred dollars.

In China and Japan to be students of the language.

Secretary of legation and consul-general at Bogota, two thousand dollars.

Secretaries of legations and consuls-general.

Secretary of legation in Central American states and consul-general to Guatemala, two thousand dollars.

Secretaries of the legations in Austria, Brazil, Italy, Mexico, Spain, and Turkey, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each, ten thousand eight hundred dollars.

Secretaries.

Secretaries of the legations in Chili and Peru, at one thousand five hundred dollars each, three thousand dollars.

Secretary of legation and consul-general at Corea, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Secretary and consul-general, Corea.

SALARIES INTERPRETERS TO LEGATIONS.

Interpreter to the legation in Turkey, three thousand dollars; interpreter to the legation in China, three thousand dollars; interpreter to the legation in Japan, two thousand five hundred dollars; interpreter to the legation and consulate-general in Persia, one thousand dollars; interpreter to the legation and consulate-general in Corea, one thousand dollars; interpreter to the legation and consulate-general in Bangkok, Siam, five hundred dollars; eleven thousand dollars. But no person drawing the salary of interpreter as above provided shall be allowed any part of the salary appropriated for any secretary of legation or other officer. Interpreters.

No additional salary to interpreter.

CLERK-HIRE AT LEGATIONS.

Clerk at the legation in Spain, one thousand two hundred dollars. Clerk to legation, Spain.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES FOREIGN MISSIONS.

For the purpose of enabling the President to provide, at the public expense, all such stationery, blanks, record and other books, seals, presses, flags, and signs as he shall think necessary for the several legations in the transaction of their business, and also for rent, postage, telegrams, furniture, messenger servite, clerk-hire, compensation of cavasses, guards, dragomans, and porters, including compensation of interpreter, guards, and Arabic clerk at the consulate at Tangier, and the compensation of dispatch agents at London, New York, and San Francisco, and for traveling and miscellaneous expenses of legations, and for printing in the Department of State, one hundred and five thousand dollars. Contingent expenses foreign missions.

Dispatch agents.

Printing.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES OF LEGATIONS.

Loss by exchange in remittances of money to and from legations, two thousand five hundred dollars. Miscellaneous.

Hiring of steam-launch for use of the legation at Constantinople, one thousand eight hundred dollars. Loss by exchange.

Rent of buildings for legation and other purposes at Peking, or such other place in China, as shall be designated, three thousand one hundred dollars. Steam launch, Constantinople.

For rent of legation buildings in Tokio, Japan, for the year ending March fifteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, three thousand four hundred dollars. Rent, China.

Tokio, Japan.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.

Annual proportion of the expenses of Cape Spartel and Tangier light, on the coast of Morocco, including loss by exchange, three hundred and twenty-five dollars. Cape Spartel and Tangier light.

Actual expenses incurred in bringing home from foreign countries persons charged with crime, five thousand dollars. Bringing home persons charged with crime.

To enable the Secretary of State to comply with the requirement of the fourth section of "An act regulating fees and the practice in extradition cases," approved August third, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, to be disbursed by the Secretary of State, five thousand dollars. Extradition expenses. Vol. 22, p. 216.

For expenses which may be incurred in the acknowledgment of the services of masters and crews of foreign vessels in rescuing American seamen or citizens from shipwreck, four thousand five hundred dollars. Life-saving testimonials.

To meet the necessary expenses attendant upon the execution of the neutrality act, to be expended under the direction of the President, pursuant to the requirement of section two hundred and ninety-one of the Revised Statutes, fifteen thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary. Expenses, neutrality act. R. S., sec. 291, p. 49.

To enable the President to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the diplomatic and consular service, and to extend the commercial and other interests of the United States, to be expended pursuant to the requirements of section two hundred and ninety-one of the Revised Statutes, fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Unforeseen emergencies.

R. S., sec. 291, p. 49.

For the payment, under the provisions of section seventeen hundred and forty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States, of the widows or heirs-at-law of diplomatic or consular officers of the United States dying in foreign countries in the discharge of their duties, five thousand dollars.

Allowance to heirs of diplomatic and consular officers dying abroad.
R. S., 1749, p. 311.

For defraying the expenses of transporting the remains of ministers and consuls of the United States to their former homes in this country for interment, where such ministers or consuls have died, or who may die, abroad, while in discharge of their official duties, ten thousand dollars.

Transporting remains of ministers and consuls.

Contribution to the maintenance of the International Bureau of Weights and Measures for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, in conformity with the terms of the convention of May twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, the same, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be paid, under the direction of the Secretary of State, to said Bureau on its certificate of apportionment, two thousand two hundred and seventy dollars.

International Bureau of Weights and Measures.

Vol. 20, p. 714.

Haytian Arbitration Commission: For expenses of printing for joint commission which sat at Washington to arbitrate the claims of Antonio Pelletier and A. H. Lazare against the Government at Hayti, one thousand five hundred and seventy-seven dollars and forty-four cents; for compensation of the arbitrator, two thousand five hundred dollars; in all, four thousand and seventy-seven dollars and forty-four cents.

Expenses of arbitration of claims of Pelletier and Lazare against Hayti.

Venezuela and American Claims Commission: For compensation of one commissioner, at the rate of five thousand dollars per annum; one-half compensation of third commissioner, the said one-half at the rate of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; one-half compensation of secretary of commission, said one-half at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum; one-half of incidental expenses, or so much thereof as may be necessary, three thousand five hundred dollars; in all, twelve thousand dollars.

Expenses Venezuela and American Claims Commission.

SCHEDULE B.

Schedule B.

SALARIES CONSULAR SERVICE.

Salaries.

Consuls-general at Havana, London, Paris and Rio de Janeiro, at six thousand dollars each, twenty-four thousand dollars.

Consuls-general.

Consuls-general at Calcutta and Shanghai, at five thousand dollars each, ten thousand dollars.

Consul-general at Melbourne, four thousand five hundred dollars.

Consuls-general at Berlin, Honolulu, Kanagawa, Montreal, and Panama, at four thousand dollars each, twenty thousand dollars.

Consul-general at Halifax, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Consuls-general at Constantinople, Ecuador, Frankfort, Rome, Saint Petersburg, and Vienna, at three thousand dollars each, eighteen thousand dollars.

Consul-general at Mexico, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For salaries of consuls, vice-consuls, and commercial agents, three hundred and seventy-seven thousand five hundred dollars, as follows, namely:

Consuls, vice-consuls, and commercial agents.

Consul at Liverpool, six thousand dollars.

Consul at Hong-Kong, five thousand dollars.

Class II, \$3,500
a year.

CLASS II.

At three thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

- China :
Consuls at Amoy, Canton, Chin-Kiang, Foo-Chow, Hankow, and
Tein-Tsin.
- Peru :
Consul at Callao.

Class III, \$3,000.

CLASS III.

At three thousand dollars per annum.

- Belgium :
Consul at Antwerp.
- Chili :
Consul at Valparaiso.
- China :
Consul at Ningpo.
- France :
Consul at Havre.
- Great Britain and British dominions :
Consuls at Belfast, Bradford, Demerara, Glasgow, Manchester,
Ottawa, and Singapore.
- Japan :
Consuls at Nagasaki, and Osaka and Hiogo.
- Mexico :
Consul at Vera Cruz.
- Spanish dominions :
Consul at Matanzas (Cuba).
- United States of Colombia :
Consul at Colon (Aspinwall).

Class IV, \$2,500.

CLASS IV.

At two thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

- Argentine Republic :
Consul at Buenos Ayres.
- Belgium :
Consul at Brussels.
- Danish dominions :
Consul at Saint Thomas.
- France :
Consuls at Bordeaux, Lyons, and Marseilles.
- Germany :
Consuls at Annaberg, Bremen, Brunswick, Dresden, Hamburg, and
Mayence.
- Greece :
Consul at Athens.
- Great Britain and British dominions :
Consuls at Birmingham, Dundee, Leith, Nottingham, Sheffield, Tun-
stall, and Victoria (British Columbia).
- Spanish dominions :
Consuls at Cienfuegos and Santiago de Cuba.
- Switzerland :
Consul at Saint Galle.
- Turkish dominions :
Consul at Smyrna.

Class V, \$2,000.

CLASS V.

At two thousand dollars per annum.

- Austria-Hungary :
Consuls at Trieste and Prague.

- Barbary States :
 Consul at Tangier:
 Brazil :
 Consul at Pernambuco.
 Columbia :
 Consul at Barranquilla.
 Costa Rica :
 Consul at San Jose.
 France :
 Consuls at Rheims and Saint Etienne.
 Friendly and Navigator's Islands :
 Consul at Apia.
 Germany :
 Consuls at Barmen, Chemnitz, Cologne, Crefeld, Dusseldorf, Elberfeld, Leipsic, Nuremburg, and Sonneberg.
 Great Britain and British dominions :
 Consuls at Cardiff, Chatham, Cork, Dublin, Dunfermline, Hamilton (Canada), Kingston (Jamaica), Leeds, Nassau (New Providence), Port Louis (Mauritius), Port Stanley and Saint Thomas (Canada), Saint John (New Brunswick), Sherbrook (Canada), Sydney (New South Wales), and Toronto (Canada).
 Honduras :
 Consul at Tegucigalpa.
 Italy :
 Consul at Palermo.
 Madagascar :
 Consul at Tamatava.
 Mexico :
 Consuls at Acapulco and Matamoras.
 Netherlands :
 Consul at Rotterdam.
 Nicaragua :
 Consuls at Managua and San Juan del Norte.
 Russia :
 Consul at Odessa.
 Salvador :
 Consul at San Salvador.
 Spain and Spanish dominions :
 Consuls at Manila (Philippine Islands), San Juan (Porto Rico), and Sagua la Grande (Cuba).
 Switzerland :
 Consuls at Basle, Horgen, and Zurich.
 Turkish dominions :
 Consuls at Beirut, and Jerusalem.
 Uruguay :
 Consul at Montevideo.
 Venezuela :
 Consul at Maricaibo.

Class V—Continued.

CLASS VI.

Class VI, \$1,500.

- At one thousand five hundred dollars per annum.
 Brazil :
 Consuls at Bahia, Para, and Santos.
 Belgium :
 Consul at Liege and Verviers.
 Denmark :
 Consul at Copenhagen.
 France and French dominions :
 Consuls at Cognac, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Nice.
 Germany :
 Consuls at Aix-la-Chapelle, Breslau, Kehl, Mannheim, Munich, and Stuttgart.

Class VI—Continued.

Great Britain and British dominions:

Consuls at Amherstburg (Canada), Antigua (West Indies), Auckland (New Zealand), Barbadoes, Bermuda, Bristol, Brockville, Cape Town, Ceylon (India), Charlottetown (Prince Edward Island), Clifton (Canada), Fort Erie (Canada), Goderich (Canada), Gibraltar, Guelph (Canada), Kingston (Canada), London (Canada), Malta, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Quebec, Pictou (Canada), Port Hope (Canada) Port Sarnia (Canada), Port Stanley (Falkland Islands), Prescott (Canada), Southampton, Saint Helena, Saint John's (Canada), Saint Stephen (Canada), Stratford (Canada), Three Rivers (Canada), Windsor (Canada), and Winnepeg (Manitoba).

Italy:

Consuls at Florence, Genoa, Leghorn, Messina, Milan, and Naples.

Mexico:

Consuls at Paso del Norte and Tampico.

Netherlands:

Consul at Amsterdam.

Paraguay:

Consul at Asuncion.

Portuguese dominions:

Consuls at Fayal (Azores) and Funchal (Madeira).

San Domingo:

Consul at San Domingo.

Spain:

Consuls at Barcelona, Cadiz, and Malaga.

Switzerland:

Consul at Geneva.

Turkey:

Consul at Sivas.

Venezuela:

Consuls at Lagnayra and Puerto Cabello.

Schedule C.

SCHEDULE C.

Class VII, \$1,000
a year.

CLASS VII.

At one thousand dollars per annum.

Africa:

Consul at Mozambique (Eastern Coast).

Belgium:

Consul at Ghent.

Brazil:

Consul at Rio Grande do Sul.

Chili:

Consul at Telcahuano.

France and French dominions:

Consuls at Algiers and Nantes.

Germany:

Consul at Stettin.

Great Britain and British dominions:

Consuls at Bombay (India), Gaspé Basin (Canada), Sierra Leone (West Africa), Turk's Island, and Windsor (Nova Scotia).

Hayti:

Consul at Cape Haytien.

Honduras:

Consul at Ruatan and Truxillo (to reside at Utiha).

Italy:

Consul at Venice.

Mexico:

Consuls at Guaymas, Nuevo Laredo, and Piedras Negras.

Muscat.
 Consul at Zanzibar.
 Netherlands:
 Consul at Batavia.
 Portuguese dominions:
 Consul at Santiago (Cape Verde Islands).
 Society Islands:
 Consul at Tahati.
 Sweden and Norway:
 Consul at Christiania.

Class VII—Continued.

COMMERCIAL AGENCIES

SCHEDULE C.

Gaboon, Levuka, and Saint Paul de Loando.

Commercial agencies.

And in the estimates for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, there shall be estimated for specifically, under classified consulates, all consulates and commercial agencies where the fees collected or compensation allowed for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, exceed one thousand dollars.

All consulates and commercial agencies to be estimated for specifically.

CONSULAR CLERKS.

Six consular clerks, at one thousand two hundred dollars per annum each, seven thousand two hundred dollars.

Consular clerks.

Seven consular clerks, at one thousand dollars per annum each, seven thousand dollars.

CONSULAR OFFICERS NOT CITIZENS.

Consular officers not citizens.

For salaries of consular officers not citizens of the United States, six thousand dollars.

ALLOWANCE FOR CLERKS AT CONSULATES.

For allowance for clerks at consulates, fifty thousand three hundred and twenty dollars, the sum to be allowed at each consulate not to exceed the rate herein specified, as follows.

Clerks at consulates.

Consul at Liverpool, two thousand dollars.

Consul-general at Havana, one thousand six hundred dollars.

Consul-general at Shanghai, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Consuls-general at London, Paris, and Rio de Janeiro, at one thousand six hundred dollars each, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

Consul-general at Berlin, Frankfort, Vienna, Montreal, and Kanagawa, and consuls at Hamburg, Bremen, Manchester, Lyons, Hong-Kong, Havre, Crefeld, and Chemnitz, at one thousand two hundred dollars each, fifteen thousand six hundred dollars.

Consuls at Bradford, Birmingham, and Marseilles, at nine hundred and sixty dollars each, two thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

Consuls-general at Calcutta, Port au Prince, and Melbourne, and consuls at Leipsic, Sheffield, Sonneberg, Dresden, Antwerp, Nuremburg, Tunstall, Bordeaux, Colon, Singapore, Glasgow, and Panama, at eight hundred dollars each, twelve thousand dollars.

Consuls at Belfast, Barmen, Leith, Dundee, and Victoria, and the consuls-general at Matamoras and Halifax, at six hundred and forty dollars each, four thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

Consul-general at Mexico and Berne, and consuls at Malaga, Naples, Genoa, Stuttgart, Florence, Mannheim, Prague, Zurich, Beirut, and Demerara, at four hundred and eighty dollars each, five thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

Consulates not specified. For an additional allowance for clerks at consulates, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State at consulates not herein provided for in respect to clerk-hire, no greater portion of this sum than four hundred dollars to be allowed to any one consulate in any one fiscal year, twenty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the total sum expended in one year shall not exceed the amount appropriated: *And provided further*, That out of the amount hereby appropriated the Secretary of State may make such allowance as may to him seem proper to any interpreter for clerical services, in addition to his pay as interpreter.

Provisos.
Limit.

Allowance to interpreters for clerical services.

Interpreters, guards, and Marshals.

INTERPRETERS, GUARDS, AND MARSHALS TO CONSULATES.

Interpreters to be employed at consulates in China and Japan, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State, fifteen thousand dollars.

Interpreters and guards at the consulates at Beirut, Cairo, Constantinople, Jerusalem, and Smyrna, in the Turkish dominions, and at Zanzibar, five thousand dollars.

Marshals for the consular courts in Japan, China, and Turkey, nine thousand dollars.

Boat-hire.

BOAT-HIRE.

Boat for official use of United States consul at Osaka and Hiogo, and for pay of boat's crew, five hundred dollars.

Boat for official use of the United States consul at Hong-Kong, and for pay of boat's crew, five hundred dollars.

EXCHANGE.

Loss by exchange. Actual cost and expense of making exchange of money to and from the several consulates and consulates-general, four thousand dollars.

Consular prisons.

EXPENSES OF PRISONS FOR AMERICAN CONVICTS.

Bangkok, Siam.

For the expense of a prison and prison-keeper at the consulate-general in Bangkok, Siam, one thousand dollars.

Shanghai, China.

Actual expense of renting a prison at Shanghai for American convicts in China, seven hundred and fifty dollars, and for the wages of a keeper of such prison, eight hundred dollars, one thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

Kanagawa, Japan.

Actual expense of renting a prison in Kanagawa for American convicts in Japan, seven hundred and fifty dollars, and for the wages of a keeper of such prison, eight hundred dollars, one thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

Keeping and feeding prisoners.

For the purpose of paying for the keeping and feeding of prisoners in China, Japan, Siam, and Turkey, nine thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no more than seventy-five cents per day for the keeping and feeding of each prisoner while actually confined shall be allowed or paid for any such keeping and feeding; this is not to be understood as covering cost of medical attendance and medicines when required by such prisoners: *And provided further*, That no allowance shall be made for the keeping and feeding of any prisoner who is able to pay, or does pay, the above sum of seventy-five cents per day; and the consular officer shall certify to the fact of inability in every case.

Provisos.
Maximum allowance.

No allowance for self-supporting prisoners.

Rent, etc., prisons in Turkey.

Rent of prisons for American convicts in Turkey, and for wages of keepers of the same, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Relief of American seamen.

RELIEF AND PROTECTION OF AMERICAN SEAMEN.

Relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, or so much thereof as may be necessary, fifty thousand dollars.

FOREIGN HOSPITALS AT PANAMA.

Foreign hospitals, Panama.

Annual contributions towards the support of foreign hospitals at Panama, to be paid by the Secretary of State upon the assurance that suffering seamen and citizens of the United States will be admitted to the privileges of said hospitals, five hundred dollars.

PUBLICATION OF CONSULAR AND COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

Publication, etc., consular reports.

Preparation, printing, publication, and distribution, by the Department of State, of the consular and other commercial reports, including circular letters to chambers of commerce, twenty thousand dollars.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES UNITED STATES CONSULATES.

Contingent expenses, consulates.

Expenses of providing all such stationery, blanks, record and other books, seals, presses, flags, signs, rent, postage, furniture, statistics, newspapers, freight (foreign and domestic), telegrams, advertising, messenger service, traveling expenses of consular clerks, Chinese writers, and such other miscellaneous expenses as the President may think necessary for the several consulates and commercial agencies in the transaction of their business, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

CHAP. 343.—An act for the erection of a public building in the city of Binghamton, New York.

Mar. 3, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to purchase or otherwise provide a suitable site, and cause to be erected thereon, in the city of Binghamton, in the State of New York, a substantial and commodious public building, with fire-proof vaults, for the use and accommodation of the post-office, internal-revenue offices, and United States courts, and for other Government uses. The site, and the building thereon, when completed according to plans and specifications to be previously made and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall not exceed the cost of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and the site purchased shall leave the building unexposed to danger from fire in adjacent buildings by an open space of at least fifty feet, including streets and alleys; and for the purposes herein mentioned the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided,* That no part of said sum shall be expended until a valid title to said site shall be vested in the United States, and the State of New York shall cede to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the same, during the time the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof, for all purposes except the administration of the criminal laws of said State and the service of any civil process thereon.

Binghamton, N. Y. Public building. Site.

Plans, etc.

Cost.

Open space.

Appropriation.

Proviso.
Title.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

CHAP. 344.—An act to authorize the printing of the eulogies delivered in Congress upon the late John A. Logan.

Mar. 3, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the eulogies delivered in Congress upon the late John A. Logan, a Senator from Illinois, and also the funeral services held in the Senate chamber upon the occasion of his burial, be printed, under the direction of the Joint Committee on

Eulogies on John A. Logan to be printed.

Printing; and that there be printed thirty thousand five hundred additional copies, of which ten thousand copies shall be for the use of the Senate, twenty thousand copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and five hundred copies for the use of Mrs John A. Logan; and the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to have printed a portrait of the said John A. Logan, to accompany said eulogies; and for engraving and printing said portrait the sum of five hundred dollars, or so much as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 345.—An act authorizing an investigation of the books, accounts, and methods of railroads which have received aid from the United States, and for other purposes.

Commission to investigate books, etc., of certain railroads.

Compensation, etc.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint three commissioners, whose compensation shall be seven hundred and fifty dollars per month to each, and the necessary traveling expenses and board bills, for which proper vouchers shall be returned, to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior; and said commission may appoint a stenographer, if necessary, and fix his compensation; and the persons appointed on the said commission shall have power to examine all books, papers, and methods of the companies hereinafter named, employ experts if necessary; and they shall at all times be under the immediate direction and control of the President of the United States, and may at any time be removed by him in his discretion. The term of office of said commissioners shall not extend beyond the beginning of the next session of the Senate.

Term of office.

If the Senate shall be convened after the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven and before the first of December in said year and the duties of the said commissioners shall not then be completed, the President shall by and with the advice and consent of the Senate appoint three commissioners who shall perform and complete the duties prescribed in this act within the time therein specified.

Scope of investigation.

SEC. 2. That the duty of said commission shall be to examine into the working and financial management of all of the railroads that have received aid from the Government in bonds; to ascertain whether they have observed all the obligations imposed upon them by the laws of the United States under which they received such aid, or which have been since passed in reference thereto, and complied with all other obligations to the United States; and whether their books and accounts are or have been so kept as to show the net earnings of the aided roads, and what said books and accounts actually show in regard thereto, and what have been in fact said net earnings; or whether there has been a diversion of earnings of aided roads to less productive branches, through constructive mileage allowances, or average mileage allowances between aided and non-aided roads or parts of roads, or otherwise, and also whether such system of constructive mileage allowances is fair and usual, and in practical operation has resulted adversely or otherwise to the aided roads and the interest of the United States; or whether there has been a diversion of earnings of aided roads to wrongful or improper purposes, and, if so, to what extent; whether there is a discrimination of rates in favor of unaided against aided roads; whether any, and, if so, how much, money is due and owing to the United States on account of mistaken or erroneous accounts, reports, or settlements made by said roads; whether any traffic or business which could or should be done on the aided lines of said companies has been diverted to the lines of any other company or to non-aided lines, and what amounts have been deducted from the gross earnings of any of said aided railroad companies, by their general freight and passenger agents or auditors, by way of rebate, percent.

age of business done, constructive mileage, monthly or other payments on any pooling or rate arrangement, contract, or agreement; and also to inquire into, ascertain, and report as to the kind, character, and amount of the assets of said companies, and what assets of each company are now subject to the lien of the Government, and the value thereof; and also whether any dividends have been unlawfully declared by the directors or paid to the stockholders of said companies, and, if so, to what extent, and whether the amount thereof may not be recovered from the directors unlawfully declaring the same or persons who have unlawfully received the same; whether the proceeds of any trust funds or lands loaned, advanced, or granted have been diverted from their lawful use; whether any new stock or bonds have been issued or any guarantees or pledges made contrary to or without authority of law; whether any of the directors, officers, or employees of said companies respectively have been or are now directly or indirectly interested, and to what amount or extent, in any other railroad, steamship, telegraph, express, mining, construction, or other business company or corporation, and with which any agreements, undertakings, or leases have been made or entered into; what amounts of money or credit have been or are now loaned by any of said companies to any person or corporation; what amounts of money or credit have been or are now borrowed by any of said companies, giving names of lenders and the purposes for which said sums have been or are now required; what amounts of money or other valuable consideration, such as stocks, bonds, passes, and so forth, have been expended or paid out by said companies, whether for lawful or unlawful purposes, but for which sufficient and detailed vouchers have not been given or filed with the records of said companies; and, further, to enquire and report whether said companies, or either of them, or their officers or agents, have paid any money or other valuable consideration, or done any other act or thing, for the purpose of influencing legislation; and to investigate and report all the facts relating to an alleged consolidation of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, and the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company into an alleged corporation known as the Union Pacific Railway Company. Said investigation shall include the alleged sale of the stock of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and all the circumstances and particulars pertaining to said alleged sale, and whether any of the Pacific railroad corporations which obtained bonds from the United States to aid in the construction of their railroads have expended any of their moneys or other assets in the construction, or to aid in the construction, of other railroads, or invested of their moneys or other assets in the stocks or bonds of any manufacturing, mining, and commercial companies or corporations, or of other railroad corporations; and if any such expenditures or investments have been made, the extent and character thereof made by each of said corporations shall be inquired into, and also the present interest of any of said corporations in the railroads auxiliary to their respective railroads.

Consolidation of Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific Railway Companies.

And said commission shall also ascertain and report the names of all the stockholders in each of said companies, from its organization to the date of the investigation herein provided for, as they appear on the books of said companies at the date of its annual meeting in each year; the amount of stock held by each; what consideration, if any, was paid by each stockholder to said company for his stock, and when and in what property such payment was made; the date when each stockholder so appearing on the books became such; and whether stock is now held or has heretofore been held in the name of any person in trust or for the benefit of any other, and the names of all such persons; the total amount of the stock in each company, and the dates and amount of any increase of such stock, and the reason for such increase; and the amount of the annual salaries or compensation that are now or at any prior time have been paid to any officer or employee of said company,

Names of stockholders, etc., to be reported.

when such salary or compensation amounts to five thousand dollars or more per annum, and the names of the persons now receiving or who have heretofore received such salaries or compensation, and all bonuses or donations which may have been given or paid to any such person; and all payments made under the head of legal expenses, to whom made, and the amount paid to each, and for what specific services such payments were made.

Relations to communities.

Said commission shall also inquire into and report upon the relations of said railroads to the interests of the communities through which they pass; to all questions concerning the payment of taxes, especially upon lands granted by Congress, and the delay of said companies in taking out patents for such lands; the rates of fare and freight charged, discriminations, differentials, pools, and other devices, and the facilities and accommodations furnished to the patrons of such roads; and their report shall embrace a consideration of the interests and rights of said communities as affected by whatever plan of settlement or payment of the existing debt may be proposed.

Obligations of the companies to the Government.

Said commissioners shall also consider and report whether the interests of the United States require any extension of the time for performance of the obligations to the United States of said companies, or any of them, and the facts and circumstances upon which said opinion is based, including the security held by the United States for the performance of such obligations, and the value thereof, and the value of the property of such companies, and either of them, not included in such security, and what further security it is expedient that said companies shall be required to give; and if, in their opinion, such extension shall be required by the interests of the United States, they shall submit a scheme for such extension, which shall secure to the United States full payment of all debts due them from said companies, with a reasonable rate of interest, in such time as the commissioners shall propose, having due regard to the financial ability of said companies and the proper conduct of their business in such manner as shall afford efficient service to the public.

Report.

And the said commission shall report in full in regard to all such matters aforesaid, and in regard to any other matters which may be ascertained or come to their knowledge in regard to said companies respectively, on or before December first, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, to the President of the United States, who shall forward said report to Congress, with such recommendations or comments as he may see fit to make in the premises.

Cost of transportation, etc.

The commissioners shall also ascertain the average cost per annum of Government transportation in the region now traversed by the Pacific railroads between the year eighteen hundred and fifty and the completion of said roads, and also the average cost per annum since such completion, and what additional facilities have been furnished to the Government and the people by said roads; also to enquire what discount the Pacific Railroad and its several branches were forced to make, in disposing of the bonds guaranteed by the Government, to obtain the gold coin which was the currency of the country through which the greater part of said roads pass; also to ascertain the comparative cost of construction of said roads as compared with what they would have cost with the prices of labor and commodities prevailing five years preceding or five years subsequent to the completion of said roads; also to enquire whether or not the Pacific Railroad was completed in less time than was allowed by law, and, if so, how much less time, and if the United States was benefited thereby; also to enquire if either of the Pacific railroad companies have been embarrassed and their earning capacity impaired by antagonistic local or State legislation; also to enquire if the United States, since the Union and Central Pacific Railroad Companies accepted the terms proposed by Congress for the construction of the Pacific Railroad, has granted aid in lands for building competing parallel railroads to said Pacific railroads, and, if so, how many such roads, and to what extent such competing lines have impaired the earning capacity of the Pacific rail-

Relations to the Government.

roads; also to enquire if the United States have contracts with branch roads controlled by either of said Pacific roads for carrying United States mails, and, if so, what service has been performed by them, and what money, if any, has been paid for such service, and what remains due and unpaid, and if the United States by failing to pay for such mail services has embarrassed said railroad companies, or either of them, in paying their indebtedness to the United States; also to enquire if the several Pacific railroad companies have complied with the provisions of "An act to alter and amend the act entitled 'An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes,' approved July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and also to alter and amend the act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, in amendment of said first-named act," commonly known as the Thurman act, and, if not, in what particulars they have failed to comply; also to enquire what sums the Pacific railroads and their branches can severally pay annually on account of their indebtedness to the United States without imposing such burdens upon the people, and particularly upon the localities through which the roads pass, as to retard the development of the country.

Vol. 12, p. 489.
Vol. 13, p. 356.
Vol. 20, p. 56.

That the commissioners hereby created, or either of them, shall have power to require the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of all books, papers, contracts, agreements, and documents relating to the matter under investigation, and to administer oaths; and to that end may invoke the aid of any court of the United States in requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books, papers, and documents under the provisions of this section. Any of the circuit or district courts of the United States within the jurisdiction of which such inquiry is carried on may, in case of contumacy or refusal to obey a subpoena issued to any person, issue an order requiring any such person to appear before said commissioners, or either of them, as the case may be, and produce books and papers if so ordered, and give evidence touching the matter in question; and any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by such court as a contempt thereof.

Power to send for persons and papers.

United States courts to punish contumacy.

The claim that any such testimony or evidence may tend to criminate the person giving such evidence, shall not excuse such witness from testifying; but such evidence or testimony shall not be used against such person on the trial of any criminal proceeding.

Evidence.

SEC. 3. That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, for the purposes of this investigation.

Appropriation.

SEC. 4. That whenever, in the opinion of the President, it shall be deemed necessary to the protection of the interests and the preservation of the security of the United States in respect of its lien, mortgage, or other interest in any of the property of any or all of the several companies upon which a lien, mortgage, or other incumbrance paramount to the right, title, or interest of the United States for the same property, or any part of the same, may exist and be then lawfully liable to be enforced, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, under the direction of the President, redeem or otherwise clear off such paramount lien, mortgage, or other incumbrance by paying the sums lawfully due in respect thereof out of the Treasury; and the United States shall thereupon become and be subrogated to all rights and securities theretofore pertaining to the debt, mortgage, lien, or other incumbrance in respect of which such payment shall have been made. It shall be the duty of the Attorney-General, under the direction of the President, to take all such steps and proceedings, in the courts and otherwise, as shall be needful to redeem such lien, mortgage, or other incumbrance, and to protect and defend the rights and interests of the United States in respect of the

Subrogation of United States to prior liens, etc.

Proceedings to protect the rights, etc., of United States.

matters in this section mentioned, and to take steps to foreclose any mortgages or liens of the United States on any such railroad property.

Investment of sinking funds.

SEC. 5. That the sinking-funds which are or may be held in the Treasury for the security of the indebtedness of either or all of said railroad companies may, in addition to the investments now authorized by law, be invested in any bonds of the United States heretofore issued for the benefit of either or all of said companies, or in any of the first-mortgage-bonds of either of said companies which have been issued under the authority of any law of the United States and secured by mortgages of their roads and franchises, which by any law of the United States have been made prior and paramount to the mortgage, lien, or other security of the United States in respect of its advances to either of said companies as provided by law.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 346.—An act authorizing the employment of mail-messengers in the postal service.

Mail messengers. Employment authorized in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ such mail-messenger service as may be necessary for the carriage of the mails in connection with railroad and steamboat service, transfer service between depots, over bridges or ferries, between post-offices, post-offices and branch offices or stations, in cases where by the laws and regulations of the Post-Office Department, railroad companies, steamboat companies, and the masters of vessels are not required to deliver into and take from the post-offices the mails carried on their lines or vessels.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 347.—An act providing an additional circuit judge in the second judicial circuit, and for other purposes.

Additional judge to be appointed, second judicial circuit.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be appointed for the second circuit, by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, in addition to the present circuit judge, another circuit judge, who shall have the same qualifications and shall have the same power and jurisdiction therein that the present circuit judge, has under existing laws, and who shall be entitled to the same compensation as the present circuit judge: *Provided,* That the applications and proceedings therein provided for by sections two thousand and eleven, two thousand and twelve, two thousand and thirteen, and two thousand and fourteen of the Revised Statutes shall be made and taken before the senior circuit judge of the second circuit; but in his absence or inability to act under said sections, or any of them, such applications and proceedings may be made and had before the junior circuit judge in said circuit.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 348.—An act to amend sections twenty-five hundred and thirty-three, and twenty-five hundred and thirty-four of the Revised Statutes, and making Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, a port of entry, in place of Middletown.

Hartford, Conn., made port of entry and collection district in place of Middletown.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That paragraph three of section twenty-five hundred and thirty-three of the Revised Statutes of the United States of America is hereby amended so that said paragraph shall read as follows:

R. S., sec. 2533, p. 498, amended.

“Third. The district of Hartford; to comprise the waters and shores of the towns of Saybrook, Clinton, Westbrook, Old Saybrook, Essex,

Chester, Haddam, East Haddam, Middletown, Cromwell, Catham, Portland, Wethersfield, Rocky Hill, Glastonbury, Hartford, East Hartford, Windsor, Windsor Locks, East Windsor, South Windsor, Suffield, and Endfield, as bounded on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and eighty-six; in which Hartford shall be the port of entry, and Saybrook, Clinton, Westbrook, Old Saybrook, Essex, Chester, Haddam, East Haddam, Middletown, Chatham, Portland, Cromwell, Rocky Hill, Wethersfield, Glastonbury, and East Hartford ports of delivery."

SEC 2. That paragraph three of section twenty-five hundred and thirty-four of the Revised Statutes of the United States of America is hereby amended so that said paragraph shall read as follows:

"Third. In the district of Hartford a collector, who shall reside at Hartford."

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Collector to reside at Hartford.

R. S., sec. 2534, p. 498.

CHAP. 349.—An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at the most accessible point between the City of Kansas and the town of Sibley, in the county of Jackson and State of Missouri.

Mar. 3, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Chicago, Kansas City and Texas Railway Company, a corporation duly created and existing under the laws of the State of Missouri, its successors and assigns, be, and they are hereby, authorized to construct and maintain a bridge, and approaches thereto, over the Missouri River at the most accessible point, to be selected by it or them, between the City of Kansas and the town of Sibley, in the county of Jackson and State of Missouri. Said bridge shall be constructed to provide for the passage of railway trains, and free passage shall be accorded to wagons and vehicles of all kinds, and for the transit of animals and for foot-passengers, under such reasonable rules and regulations as may be prescribed by said corporations, its successors or assigns, and be approved from time to time by the Secretary of War.

Chicago, Kansas City and Texas Railway Company authorized to bridge Missouri River between Kansas City and Sibley, Mo.

Railway, wagon, and foot bridge.

SEC. 2. That any bridge built under this act and subject to its limitations shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post-route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States, or for passengers and freight passing over said bridge, than the rate per mile paid for the transportation over the railroad or public highways leading to the said bridge; and it shall enjoy the rights and privileges of other post-roads in the United States.

To be a lawful structure and post-route.

SEC. 3. That if said bridge shall be made with unbroken and continuous spans, the spans thereof shall not be less than three hundred feet in length in the clear, and the main span shall be over the main channel of the river; the lowest part of the superstructure of said bridge shall be at least fifty feet above extreme high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, and the bridge shall be at right angles to and its piers parallel with the current of the river: *Provided*, That if the same shall be constructed as a draw-bridge, the draw or pivot shall be over the main channel of the river at an accessible and navigable point, and the spans shall not be less than three hundred feet in length in the clear, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with and the bridge itself at right angles to the current of the river, and the spans shall not be less than ten feet above extreme high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, to the lowest part of the superstructure of said bridge: *Provided also*, That said draw shall be opened promptly by said company upon reasonable signal for the passage of boats; and said company or corporation shall maintain, at its own expense, from sunset till sunrise, such lights or other signals on said bridge as the Light-House Board shall prescribe. No bridge shall be erected or maintained under the authority of this act which shall at any time substan-

Spans.

Provisos.
Draw.

Opening draw.

Lights.

Free navigation not to be obstructed.

Litigation.

Secretary of War to approve plans, etc.

Other roads may use.

Compensation.

Secretary of War to decide disagreements.

Right to amend, etc., reserved.

tially or materially obstruct the free navigation of said river; and if any bridge erected under such authority shall, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, obstruct such navigation, he is hereby authorized to cause such change or alteration of said bridge to be made as will effectually obviate such obstruction; and all such alterations shall be made and all such obstructions be removed at the expense of the owner or owners of said bridge; and in any case of litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said river, caused or alleged to be caused by said bridge, the case may be brought in the district court of the United States of the State of Missouri in which any portion of said obstruction or bridge may be located: *Provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to repeal or modify any of the provisions of law now existing in reference to the protection of the navigation of rivers, or to exempt this bridge from the operation of the same.

SEC. 4. That any bridge authorized to be constructed under this act shall be built and located under and subject to such regulations for the security of navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and to secure that object the said persons or corporation shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design and drawings of the bridge, and a map of the location, giving, for the space of one mile above and one mile below the proposed location, the topography of the banks of the river, the shore-lines at high and low water, the direction and strength of the currents at all stages, and the soundings, accurately showing the bed of the stream, the location of any other bridge or bridges, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject; and until the said plan and location of the bridge are approved by the Secretary of War the bridge shall not be built; and should any change be made in the plan of said bridge during the progress of construction, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

SEC. 5. That all railroad companies desiring the use of said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges relative to the passage of railway trains or cars over the same, and over the approaches thereto, upon payment of a reasonable compensation for such use; and in case the owner or owners of said bridge and the several railroad companies, or any one of them, desiring such use, shall fail to agree upon the sum or sums to be paid, and upon rules and conditions to which each shall conform in using said bridge, the Secretary of War shall fix the same upon a hearing of the allegations and proofs of the parties.

SEC. 6. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved, and the right to require any changes in said structure or its entire removal at the expense of the owners thereof, whenever Congress shall decide that the public interest requires it, is also expressly reserved.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 350.—An act for the relief of Saint Dominic's Church, in the District of Columbia.

Saint Dominic's Church, D. C.
Taxes, etc., remitted.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to remit all taxes, penalties, and interest heretofore assessed and now due and unpaid on all that portion of square numbered four hundred and sixty-six in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, which is exclusively used for religious and educational purposes.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

CHAP. 351.—An act making an appropriation for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, and for other purposes.

Mar. 3, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, in full compensation for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, for the purposes and objects hereinafter expressed, namely:

Agricultural Department appropriations.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER.

For compensation of Commissioner of Agriculture, four thousand five hundred dollars; chief clerk in said Department, who shall be superintendent of the Department buildings, two thousand five hundred dollars; chief of division of accounts and disbursing officer, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one assistant disbursing officer, who shall act as property clerk, one thousand four hundred dollars; one clerk to disbursing officer, one thousand dollars; one stenographer, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one engraver, two thousand dollars; one draughtsman, two thousand dollars; two clerks of class four, three thousand six hundred dollars; two clerks of class three, three thousand two hundred dollars; four clerks of class two, five thousand six hundred dollars; seven clerks of class one, eight thousand four hundred dollars; eight clerks, at one thousand dollars each; six clerks, at eight hundred and forty dollars each; one librarian, one thousand four hundred dollars; one engineer, one thousand four hundred dollars; two firemen, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; one assistant fireman, at five hundred dollars; superintendent of folding-room, one thousand two hundred dollars; four assistants in folding-room, at six hundred dollars each; one clerk in folding-room, at six hundred and sixty dollars; two night watchmen, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; messengers, carpenters, laborers, and charwomen, ten thousand dollars; in all, seventy-one thousand two hundred and eighty dollars.

Pay of commissioner, clerks, etc.

BOTANICAL DIVISION.

One botanist, two thousand dollars; one assistant botanist, one thousand two hundred dollars; one botanical clerk, eight hundred and forty dollars.

Botanical division.

Section of vegetable pathology: One chief of section, two thousand dollars; one assistant, one thousand four hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand dollars; in all, for botanical division, eight thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

POMOLOGICAL DIVISION

One pomologist, two thousand dollars.

Pomological division.

MICROSCOPICAL DIVISION.

One microscopist, two thousand dollars; one assistant microscopist, one thousand dollars; in all, three thousand dollars.

Microscopical division.

CHEMICAL DIVISION.

One chief chemist, two thousand five hundred dollars; one assistant chemist, one thousand six hundred dollars; one assistant chemist, one thousand four hundred dollars; employment of additional assistants in the chemical division, when necessary, six thousand dollars; in all, eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

Chemical division.

Entomological
division.

ENTOMOLOGICAL DIVISION.

One entomologist, two thousand five hundred dollars; one assistant entomologist, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one assistant entomologist or clerk, one thousand six hundred dollars; one assistant entomologist or clerk, one thousand four hundred dollars; in all, seven thousand three hundred dollars.

Division of economic ornithology and mammalogy.

DIVISION OF ECONOMIC ORNITHOLOGY AND MAMMALOLOGY.

One ornithologist, two thousand five hundred dollars; one assistant ornithologist, one thousand six hundred dollars; one assistant ornithologist, one thousand five hundred dollars; one clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars; one clerk, at six hundred and sixty dollars; and one clerk, at six hundred dollars; in all, eight thousand and sixty dollars.

Experimental garden and grounds.

EXPERIMENTAL GARDEN AND GROUNDS.

One superintendent, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Museum.

MUSEUM.

One curator of museum, one thousand four hundred dollars; one assistant, one thousand dollars; one night watchman for museum building, who shall also act as night watchman for seed building, seven hundred and twenty dollars; in all, three thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.

Seed division.

SEED DIVISION.

One chief of seed division, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one superintendent of seed-room, one thousand six hundred dollars; four clerks, at one thousand dollars each; one clerk, at eight hundred and forty dollars; in all, eight thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

Statistical division.

STATISTICAL DIVISION.

One statistician, two thousand five hundred dollars; two clerks of class four, three thousand six hundred dollars; three clerks of class three, four thousand eight hundred dollars; four clerks of class two, five thousand six hundred dollars; five clerks of class one, six thousand dollars; seven clerks, at one thousand dollars each; four clerks, at eight hundred and forty dollars each; two clerks, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; in all, thirty-four thousand three hundred dollars.

Forestry division.

FORESTRY DIVISION.

One chief of forestry division, two thousand dollars.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Investigations and miscellaneous expenses.

Botanical division.

Botanical division: For purchasing and collecting specimen of plants and materials for the herbarium, and for labor in preparing them; for traveling and other necessary expenses in the investigations of plants and grasses in the arid districts of the West and South, two thousand dollars.

Section of vegetable pathology: For investigating the nature of the diseases of fruits and fruit-trees, grains, and other useful plants, due to parasitic fungi; for chemicals and apparatus required in the field and laboratory; for experiments with remedies; for necessary traveling expenses; for the preparation of drawings and illustrations, and for other expenses connected with the practical work of the investigation, five thousand dollars.

Pomological division: For traveling within the United States, and other necessary expenses in collecting and disseminating pomological information, three thousand dollars. Pomological division.

Microscopical division: For microscopical apparatus, chemicals, photographic illustrations, and other necessary supplies, and for the purchase of food samples and fibers in making investigations and examinations into the adulterations of food, one thousand dollars. Microscopical division.

Chemical division: For chemicals and apparatus for the use of the chemist, and for necessary changes in and additions to fixtures to the laboratory, and necessary expenses in conducting experiments, including fifty thousand dollars for the continuation of experiments in the manufacture of sugar from sorghum and sugar cane and also including the purchase and transportation of samples and supplies; in all, fifty-six thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the Commissioner of Agriculture is hereby required to make a separate report to Congress stating fully and accurately an itemized account of every expenditure made under this provision and the results of all experiments made, and also including the purchase and transportation of samples and supplies, in all, fifty-six thousand dollars. Chemical division.

Entomological division: For investigating the history and habits of insects injurious and beneficial to agriculture, arboriculture, and horticulture; experiments in ascertaining the best means of destroying them; for publishing reports thereon; and for illustrations, chemicals, traveling and other expenses within the United States, in the practical work of the entomological division, twenty thousand dollars. Entomological division.

For collecting and disseminating information relating to silk-culture; for purchasing and distributing silk-worm eggs, and for conducting at some point in the District of Columbia experiments with automatic machinery for reeling silk from the cocoon, and for expenses incurred in collecting, purchasing, preparing for transportation, and transporting the cocoons necessary therefor, and for necessary traveling expenses, fifteen thousand dollars. And the Commissioner of Agriculture is hereby authorized to sell in open market any and all reeled silk and silk waste produced in these experiments, and to apply the proceeds of such sales to the payment of the legitimate expenses incurred therein; and the Commissioner of Agriculture shall make full report to Congress of the experiments herein provided for, and also of all sales and purchases made under this paragraph. Silk culture experiments.

For the encouragement and development of the culture of raising raw silk, five thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Women's Silk Culture Association of the United States, located at Philadelphia, and to be paid directly to said association; and said association shall make a full and detailed report of the expenditures and results obtained under this appropriation, and also under the appropriation to said association made for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, to the Commissioner of Agriculture, who shall transmit the same to Congress, and a like sum of five thousand dollars for the same purposes and under the same restrictions and conditions to the California Ladies Silk Culture Association of California. Sales of silk.

Division of economic ornithology and mammalogy: For the promotion of economic ornithology and mammalogy; an investigation of the food, habits, distribution, and migrations of North American birds and mammals, in relation to agriculture, horticulture, and forestry; for publishing report thereon; and for drawings, traveling and other expenses in the practical work of the division, three thousand nine hundred and forty dollars. Women's Silk Culture Association.

Experimental garden and grounds: For labor in experimental garden and grounds, the care of conservatories, plant and fruit propagating houses, and keep of the reservation, lawns, trees, roadways, and walks, twelve thousand dollars. Reports.
Laws 1st session
49th Congress, p.
101.

For the purchase of tools, wagons, carts, harness, machinery, horse-shoeing, and the necessary material for repairing the same; for purchase California Ladies' Silk Culture Association.
Division of economic ornithology and mammalogy.

of new or rare kinds of seeds, plants, and bulbs; for propagation, including expense of transportation, material and labor in packing the same for distribution, and for necessary pots and tubs, and material for the destruction of insects; for the purchase of glass, putty, paints, lumber, and tin; and for carpenter, painter, and other mechanical work for necessary repairs of conservatories, greenhouses, and other garden structures; for the purchase, propagation, and distribution of seeds and plants of medicinal value; for necessary purchases and repairs to maintain steam and water heating apparatus in the glass houses; for finishing concreting carriage-yard, wagon space in front of seed-building, and walks bordering sash-beds; for the purchase of soil for potting, manure, sand, charcoal, lime, and other fertilizers for the grounds, twelve thousand eight hundred dollars.

- Museum.** Museum: For collecting and modeling fruits, vegetables, and other plants, for labor in preparing them for the museum, one thousand dollars.
- Seed division.** Seed division: For the purchase, propagation, and distribution, as required by law, of seeds, bulbs, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and plants, and expenses of labor, transportation, paper, twine, gum, printing, postal cards, and all necessary material and repairs for putting up and distributing the same, and to be distributed in localities adapted to their culture, one hundred thousand dollars.
- Distribution of seeds, etc.** An equal proportion of two-thirds of all seeds, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and plants shall, upon their request, be supplied to Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress for distribution among their constituents; and the person receiving such seeds shall inform the Department of the results of the experiments therewith: *Provided*, That all seeds, plants, and cuttings herein allotted to Senators, Representatives, and Delegates to Congress for distribution remaining uncalled for at the end of the fiscal year shall be distributed by the Commissioner of Agriculture: *And provided also*, That the Commissioner shall report, as provided in this act, the place, quantity, and price of seeds purchased, and the date of purchase. But nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to prevent the Commissioner of Agriculture from sending flower, garden, and other seeds to those who apply for the same. And the amount herein appropriated shall not be diverted or used for any other purpose but for the purchase, propagation, and distribution of improved and valuable seeds, bulbs, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and plants: *But provided, however*, That the Commissioner shall not distribute to any Senator, Representative, or Delegate seeds entirely unfit for the climate and locality he represents, but shall distribute the same so that each member may have seeds of equal value, as may be, and the best adapted to the locality he represents.
- Proviso.* Distribution of seeds, etc., uncalled for.
- Report.** Printing seed-pockets, labels, postal cards, circulars, and so forth: For printing-press, three hundred and fifty dollars; labor, paper, ink, type, and other necessary material for printing, and for repairing press, two thousand five hundred dollars; for purchase of safe, fifty dollars; material and labor necessary to repair elevator, one hundred dollars; in all, one hundred and three thousand dollars.
- Distribution to be made with regard to climate and locality.** Division of agricultural statistics: For collecting foreign and domestic agricultural statistics, and compiling, writing, and illustrating matter for monthly, annual, and special reports, and for the necessary expenses of the same, including paper, envelopes, postal cards, and postage-stamps, sixty-five thousand dollars.
- Printing, etc.** For expenses of representation at the first general session of the International Statistical Institute, and investigation of European statistical methods, one thousand five hundred dollars, to be immediately available.
- Division of agricultural statistics.** Furniture, cases, and repairs: For repairing buildings, heating apparatus, furniture, carpeting, matting, water and gas pipes, new furniture, and all necessary material and labor for the same, including lumber, hardware, glass, and paints, seven thousand dollars.
- Delegate to International Statistical Institute.**
- Furniture, cases, and repairs.**

Library: For entomological, botanical, and historical works of reference, works on chemistry, forestry, mineralogy, maps, charts, current agricultural works for library, miscellaneous agricultural periodicals, and the completion of imperfect series, two thousand dollars.

Library, books, etc.

Salaries and expenses Bureau of Animal Industry: For carrying out the provisions of the act of May twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, establishing the Bureau of Animal Industry, five hundred thousand dollars; and the Commissioner of Agriculture is hereby authorized to use any part of this sum he may deem necessary or expedient, and in such manner as he may think best, to prevent the spread of pleuro-pneumonia, and for this purpose to employ as many persons as he may deem necessary, and to expend any part of this sum in the purchase and destruction of diseased or exposed animals and the quarantine of the same whenever in his judgment it is essential to prevent the spread of pleuro-pneumonia from one State into another, one hundred thousand dollars of this sum or so much thereof as may be necessary to be immediately available.

Bureau of Animal Industry. Vol. 23, p. 31.

Purchase and destruction of diseased animals.

Quarantine stations for neat-cattle: To establish and maintain quarantine stations, and to provide proper shelter for and care of neat-cattle imported, at such ports as may be deemed necessary, twenty thousand dollars.

Quarantine stations for neat cattle.

Division of forestry: For the purpose of enabling the Commissioner of Agriculture to experiment and to continue an investigation and report upon the subject of forestry, and for traveling and other necessary expenses in the investigation and the collection and distribution of valuable economic forest-tree seeds and plants, eight thousand dollars.

Division of forestry.

Postage: For postage on return-letters, circulars, and miscellaneous articles for correspondents and foreign mail, four thousand dollars.

Postage.

Contingent expenses: For stationery, freight, express-charges, fuel, lights, subsistence and care of horses, repairs of harness, for paper, twine, and gum for folding-room, advertising, telegraphing, dry-goods, soap, brushes, brooms, mats, oils, paints, glass, lumber, hardware, ice, purchasing supplies, washing towels, actual traveling expenses while on the business of the Department, and other miscellaneous supplies and expenses not otherwise provided for, and necessary for the practical and efficient work of the Department, fifteen thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses.

SEC. 2. That the bond of the Commissioner of Agriculture shall be in the penal sum of twenty-five thousand dollars.

Commissioner's bond.

SEC. 3. That all machinery purchased under the provisions of this act shall be built in the United States, wholly of domestic material.

Domestic machinery to be used.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

CHAP. 352.—An act to quiet title to certain land in the city of Washington, District of Columbia.

Mar. 3, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to quitclaim and release unto the heirs and assigns of James S. Magee, deceased, their heirs and assigns, all the right, title, and interest of the United States of America in and to lot numbered thirteen, in square numbered six hundred and ninety-one, in the city of Washington and District of Columbia, as the same is laid down upon the original plat or plan of said city: *Provided*, That this act shall not render the United States liable for any costs, expenses, or damages in relation to the lot hereby authorized and directed to be quitclaimed, released, and conveyed.

James S. Magee. Title of United States to lot, square 691, Washington, released to heirs, etc., of.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 353.—An act to repeal certain sections of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the appointment of civil officers.

Tenure of office.
Repeal of provisions relating to.
R. S., secs. 1767-1772, pp. 314, 315.

Not to affect present suspensions, etc.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That sections seventeen hundred and sixty-seven, seventeen hundred and sixty-eight, seventeen hundred and sixty-nine, seventeen hundred and seventy, seventeen hundred and seventy-one, and seventeen hundred and seventy-two of the Revised Statutes of the United States are hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. This repeal shall not affect any officer heretofore suspended under the provisions of said sections, or any designation, nomination, or appointment heretofore made by virtue of the provisions thereof.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 354.—An act to authorize the purchase of a site for a building for a post-office, court-house, and other offices in San Francisco, California.

San Francisco, Cal.
Commission to select site for public building.

Appointment.

Report.

Decision.

Purchase.
Provisos.
Open space.

Maximum price.

Appropriation.

Proviso.
Title.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to appoint three competent citizens to act as commissioners on behalf of the United States to select and purchase a piece of ground in the city of San Francisco upon which shall be erected a suitable building for a post-office, court-house, and other offices.

SEC. 2. That immediately after the passage of this act the Secretary of the Treasury shall notify each person selected as aforesaid of his appointment under this act, requesting prompt notice of his acceptance or non-acceptance thereof, and in the latter case shall appoint some other prominent, disinterested citizen in his place, and upon their consent to act shall give notice to the commissioners to proceed as soon as practicable to examine such pieces of ground as shall be judged most suitable for the site of said building, in said examination having due regard to the present needs and future accommodation of the inhabitants, to security against accidents, and the convenience of the public service at all times. They shall negotiate an option of purchase for each site so examined, at the lowest practicable price, decide upon and recommend for purchase said sites in the order of their relative merits, and submit a report thereof, with a proper description of each, to the Secretary of the Treasury, who, in conjunction with the Postmaster-General and Attorney-General, shall immediately decide which site is to be preferred, if any is to be preferred; and if the Secretary of the Treasury, Postmaster-General, and Attorney-General shall approve of any such site and the title thereto, then the commissioners shall be notified thereof, who shall then complete the purchase of the site so chosen: *Provided,* That the site so selected shall be of such dimensions as to leave an open space of not less than forty feet in width, including streets and alleys, around the building to be constructed thereon: *Provided further,* That the sum to be paid therefor shall not exceed three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. That the sum of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for making said purchase: *Provided,* That no part of said sum shall be expended until a valid title to said site shall be vested in the United States, and the State of California shall cede to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the same, during the time the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof, for all purposes except the administration of the criminal laws of said State and the service of any civil process therein.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

CHAP. 355.—An act authorizing the Treasurer of the United States to credit the District of Columbia with certain moneys in lieu of investing the same in bonds.

Mar. 3, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Treasurer of the United States, as Commissioner of the Sinking-Fund of the District of Columbia, shall not be compelled hereafter to invest money retained from District contracts hereafter entered into; but may, in his discretion retain said funds without interest, or invest the same in any class of United States, or District of Columbia bonds, at the request and at the risk, of the contractor, whenever the sum retained on any contract shall reach the sum of one hundred dollars or more. Any sum less than one hundred dollars shall be retained without interest as above.

District of Columbia.
Retained money on contracts not to be invested; disposition.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

CHAP. 356.—An act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River between the cities of Omaha, Nebraska, and Council Bluffs, Iowa, and for other purposes.

Mar. 3, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Omaha and Council Bluffs Railway and Bridge Company, an incorporation organized under the laws of the States of Nebraska and Iowa, its successors or assigns, is hereby authorized to construct and maintain a bridge across the Missouri River at that point between the cities of Omaha, Nebraska, and Council Bluffs, Iowa, and at least one-third of a mile from any other bridge, as shall best promote the public convenience and welfare and the necessities of business and commerce, and also to construct and maintain the accessory works necessary to secure the best practicable channel-way for navigation and to confine the flow of water to a permanent channel at such point. That said bridge, and all property belonging thereto or connected therewith, may be constructed, maintained, and used as a combined railway and wagon bridge, for the safe and convenient passage of wagons, carriages, stock, steam, cable, and street cars, foot-passengers, and all road travel. That said bridge shall not be of less elevation in any case than fifty feet above extreme high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, to the lowest part of the superstructure; and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of said river, and the bridge itself at right angles thereto, and the main span shall be over the main channel of said river and not less than three hundred feet in length in the clear, and no span over the water-way of said river shall be less than three hundred feet in the clear; and the said company or corporation shall maintain, at its own expense, from sunset to sunrise, such lights or other signals on said bridge as the Light-House Board shall prescribe.

Omaha and Council Bluffs Railway and Bridge Company authorized to bridge Missouri River.

Railway, wagon, and foot bridge.

Elevation.

Lights.

SEC. 2. That said bridge shall be constructed and built without material interference with the security and convenience of navigation of said river beyond what is necessary to carry into effect the rights and privileges hereby granted; and in order to secure that object the said company or corporation shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design and drawings of the bridge, and a map of the location, giving, for the space of one mile above and one mile below the proposed location, the topography of the banks of the river, the shore-lines at high and low water, the direction and strength of the currents at all stages, and the soundings, accurately showing the bed of the stream and the location of any other bridge or bridges.

Secretary of War to approve plans, etc.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed, upon receiving such plan and map and other information, and upon being satisfied that a bridge built upon such a plan and at such locality will conform to the prescribed conditions of this act, to notify the company that he approves the same; and upon receiving such notification

On approval, bridge may be commenced.

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| <p>Changes.</p> <p>Litigation.</p> <p>To be a lawful structure and post-route.</p> <p>Other companies may use.</p> <p>Compensation.</p> <p>Secretary of War to decide disagreements.</p> <p>Postal telegraph.</p> <p>Right to amend, etc., reserved.</p> | <p>the said company may proceed to the erection of said bridge, conforming strictly to the approved plan and location; and should any change be made in the plan of the bridge during the progress of the work thereon, such change shall be subject likewise to the approval of the Secretary of War; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said river, caused or alleged to be caused by said bridge, the case may be brought in the circuit court of the United States for the State of Iowa or the State of Nebraska in which any portion of said obstruction or bridge may be located.</p> <p>SEC. 4. That the said bridge and accessory works, when built and constructed under this act and according to the terms and limitations thereof, shall be lawful structures; and said bridge shall be recognized and known as a post-route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for the transportation over the railroads or public highways leading to said bridge; and said bridge shall enjoy the rights and privileges of other post-routes of the United States; and Congress reserves the right, at any time, to regulate, by appropriate legislation, the charges for freight and passengers over said bridge; all railroad companies desiring the use of said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges relative to the passage of railway trains or cars over the same, and over the approaches thereto, upon payment of a reasonable compensation for such use; and in case the owner or owners of said bridge and the several railroad Companies, or any one of them desiring such use, shall fail to agree upon the sum or sums to be paid, and upon rules and conditions to which each shall conform in using said bridge, all matters at issue between them, including the fixing of compensation for the use of said bridge, shall be decided by the Secretary of War, upon a hearing of the allegations and proofs of the parties.</p> <p>SEC. 5. That the United States shall have the right of way for such postal-telegraph lines across said bridge as the Government of the United States may construct and control.</p> <p>SEC. 6. That Congress shall have power, at any time, to alter, amend, or repeal this act; and to remove all material and substantial obstructions to the navigation of said river by the construction of said bridge and its accessory works; and the expense of altering said bridge or removing such obstructions shall be at the expense of the owners of or persons controlling such bridge; and if said bridge shall not be finished within two years from the passage of this act, the rights and privileges hereby granted shall be null and void.</p> <p>Approved, March 3, 1887.</p> |
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Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 357.—An act to authorize the East and West Railroad Company of Alabama to maintain a bridge across the Coosa River.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the East and West Railroad Company of Alabama, a corporation created and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Alabama, be and is hereby, authorized to maintain a bridge across the Coosa River, in the Coosa Land-district, at the point in or near township fourteen, range six East, which has been selected by the said railroad company for crossing said river with their railroad line, and where a bridge is now constructed, the said bridge to be of such height as not to interfere with the navigation of said river, and to be provided with a suitable draw: *Provided,* That any bridge constructed under this act and according to its limitations shall be a lawful structure, and shall be known and recognized as a post-route, and the same is hereby declared to be a post-route, upon

East and West Railroad Company authorized to bridge Coosa River, Ala.

Location.

Proriso.

To be a lawful structure and post-route.

which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States, or for through passengers or freight passing over said bridge, than the rate per mile paid for their transportation over the railroads leading to the said bridge; and the United States shall have the right of way for postal telegraph and telephone lines across said bridge; and in case of any litigation concerning any alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said river on account of said bridge, the cause may be tried before the circuit court of the United States of either of said States in which any portion of said obstruction or bridge touches; and that all railway companies desiring to use the said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges in the passage over the same, and in the use of the machinery and fixtures thereof and of all the approaches thereto, for a reasonable compensation to be paid to the owners of said bridge, under and upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War upon hearing the allegations and proofs of the parties in case they shall not agree.

Postal telegraph.
Litigation.

Other companies
may use.

Compensation.

Secretary of War
to decide disagree-
ments.

Draw.

SEC. 2. That said bridge shall be constructed as a pivot draw-bridge, with a draw over the main channel of the river at an accessible and navigable point, and with spans of not less than seventy-five feet in length in the clear on each side of the central or pivot pier of the draw; and said spans shall not be less than ten feet above high-water mark, measuring to the lowest member of the bridge superstructure: *And provided also*, That said draw shall be opened promptly, upon reasonable signal, except when trains are passing over the said bridge, for the passage of the boats whose construction shall not be such as to admit of their passage under the draw of said bridge when closed; but in no case shall unnecessary delay occur in opening the said draw after the passage of trains; and the said company or corporation shall maintain, at its own expense, from sunset to sunrise, such lights or other signals on said bridge as the Light-House Board shall prescribe.

Proviso.

Opening draw.

Lights.

SEC. 3. That the plan and location of said bridge, with a detailed map of the sound at the proposed site of the bridge and near thereto, exhibiting the depths and currents, shall be submitted to the Secretary of War for his approval, and until he approve the plan and location of said bridge it shall not be built; but upon the approval of said by the Secretary of War the said company or corporation may proceed to the erection of said bridge in conformity with said approved plan; and should any change be made in the plan of said bridge during the progress of the work thereon, such change shall be subject likewise to the approval of the Secretary of War.

Secretary of War
to approve plans,
etc.

Changes.

SEC. 4. That Congress reserves the right to alter, amend or repeal this act at any time; and that if at any time navigation of the said river shall in any manner be obstructed or impaired by the said bridge, the Secretary of War shall have authority, and it shall be his duty, to require the said railroad company to alter and change the said bridge at its own expense, in such manner as may be proper to secure free and complete navigation without impediment; and if upon reasonable notice to said railroad company to make such change or improvements the said company fails to do so, the Secretary of War shall have authority to make the same at the expense of said company, and all the rights conferred by this act shall be forfeited; and Congress shall have power to do any and all things necessary to secure the free navigation of the river; and if said bridge shall not be finished within two years from the passage of this act, the rights and privileges hereby granted shall be null and void.

Right to amend,
etc., reserved.

Not to obstruct
navigation.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 358.—An act to authorize the Talladega and Coosa Valley Railroad Company of Alabama to erect a bridge across the Coosa River.

Talladega and Coosa Valley Railroad Company authorized to bridge Coosa River, Ala.
Location.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Talladega and Coosa Valley Railroad Company of Alabama, a corporation created and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Alabama, be, and is hereby, authorized to erect and maintain a bridge across the Coosa River in township seventeen, range four east, in the Coosa land-district, or at such point near said township as has been selected by said railroad company for crossing said river with their railroad line, the said bridge to be of such height as not to interfere with the navigation of said river: *Provided,* That any bridge constructed under this act and according to its limitations shall be a lawful structure, and shall be known and recognized as a post-route, and the same is hereby declared to be a post-route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States, or for through passengers or freight passing over said bridge, than the rate per mile paid for their transportation over the railroads leading to the said bridge; and the United States shall have the right of way for a postal telegraph and telephone lines across said bridge; and in case of any litigation concerning any alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said river on account of said bridge, the cause may be tried before the circuit court of the United States of either of said States in which any portion of said obstruction or bridge touches; and that all railway companies desiring to use the said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges in the passage over the same, and in the use of the machinery and fixtures thereof and of all the approaches thereto, for a reasonable compensation to be paid to the owners of said bridge, under and upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War upon hearing the allegations and proofs of the parties in case they shall not agree.

Proviso.
To be a lawful structure and post-route.

Postal telegraph.
Litigation.

Other companies may use.

Compensation.

Secretary of War to decide disagreements.

Draw.

SEC. 2. That said bridge shall be constructed as a pivot draw-bridge, with a draw over the main channel of the river at an accessible and navigable point, and with spans of not less than seventy-five feet in length in the clear on each side of the central or pivot pier of the draw; and said spans shall not be less than ten feet above high-water mark, measuring to the lowest member of the bridge superstructure: *And provided also,* That said draw shall be opened promptly, upon reasonable signal except when trains are passing over the said bridge, for the passage of the boats whose construction shall not be such as to admit of their passage under the draw of said bridge when closed; but in no case shall unnecessary delay occur in opening the said draw after the passage of trains; and the said company or corporation shall maintain, at its own expense, from sunset to sunrise, such lights or other signals on said bridge as the Light-House Board shall prescribe.

Proviso.

Opening draw.

Lights.

Secretary of War to approve plans, etc.

Changes.

SEC. 3. That the plan and location of said bridge, with a detailed map of the river at the proposed site of the bridge and near thereto, exhibiting the depths and currents, shall be submitted to the Secretary of War for his approval, and until he approve the plan and location of said bridge it shall not be built; but upon the approval of said plan by the Secretary of War the said company or corporation may proceed to the erection of said bridge in conformity with said approved plan; and should any change be made in the plan of said bridge during the progress of the work thereon, such change shall be subject likewise to the approval of the Secretary of War.

Right to amend, etc., reserved.

Not to obstruct navigation.

SEC. 4. That Congress reserves the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act at any time; and that if at any time navigation of the said river shall in any manner be obstructed or impaired by the said bridge, the Secretary of War shall have authority, and it shall be his duty, to require the said railroad company to alter and change the said bridge, at its own expense, in such manner as may be proper to secure free and

complete navigation without impediment; and if upon reasonable notice to said railroad company to make such changes or improvements the said company fails to do so, the Secretary of War shall have authority to make the same at the expense of said company, and all the rights conferred by this act shall be forfeited; and Congress shall have power to do any and all things necessary to secure the free navigation of the said river; and if said bridge shall not be finished within two years from the passage of this act, the rights and privileges hereby granted shall be null and void.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

CHAP. 359.—An act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States.

Mar. 3, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Court of Claims shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the following matters:

Suits against the Government.

First. All claims founded upon the Constitution of the United States or any law of Congress, except for pensions, or upon any regulation of an Executive Department, or upon any contract, expressed or implied, with the Government of the United States, or for damages, liquidated or unliquidated, in cases not sounding in tort, in respect of which claims the party would be entitled to redress against the United States either in a court of law, equity, or admiralty if the United States were suable: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this section shall be construed as giving to either of the courts herein mentioned, jurisdiction to hear and determine claims growing out of the late civil war, and commonly known as "war claims," or to hear and determine other claims, which have heretofore been rejected, or reported on adversely by any court, Department, or commission authorized to hear and determine the same.

Jurisdiction of the Court of Claims.

R. S. sec. 1058, p. 195.

Proviso.

"War" and rejected claims excepted.

Second. All set-offs, counter-claims, claims for damages, whether liquidated or unliquidated, or other demands whatsoever on the part of the Government of the United States against any claimant against the Government in said court: *Provided,* That no suit against the Government of the United States shall be allowed under this act unless the same shall have been brought within six years after the right accrued for which the claim is made.

Set-offs, counter-claims, etc.

Proviso.

Limitation.

SEC. 2. That the district courts of the United States shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the Court of Claims as to all matters named in the preceding section where the amount of the claim does not exceed one thousand dollars, and the circuit courts of the United States shall have such concurrent jurisdiction in all cases where the amount of such claim exceeds one thousand dollars and does not exceed ten thousand dollars. All causes brought and tried under the provisions of this act shall be tried by the court without a jury.

District and circuit courts to have concurrent jurisdiction with Court of Claims; limit.

SEC. 3. That whenever any person shall present his petition to the Court of Claims alleging that he is or has been indebted to the United States as an officer or agent thereof, or by virtue of any contract therewith, or that he is the guarantor, or surety, or personal representative of any officer, or agent, or contractor so indebted, or that he, or the person for whom he is such surety, guarantor, or personal representative has held any office or agency under the United States, or entered into any contract therewith, under which it may be or has been claimed that an indebtedness to the United States has arisen and exists, and that he or the person he represents has applied to the proper Department of the Government requesting that the account of such office, agency, or indebtedness may be adjusted and settled, and that three years have elapsed from the date of such application and said account still remains unsettled and unadjusted, and that no suit upon the same has been brought by the United States, said court shall, due notice first being given to the head of said Department and to the Attorney-General of

Petitions for release from official bond.

the United States, proceed to hear the parties and to ascertain the amount, if any, due the United States on said account. The Attorney-General shall represent the United States at the hearing of said cause. The court may postpone the same from time to time whenever justice shall require. The judgment of said court or of the Supreme Court of the United States, to which an appeal shall lie, as in other cases, as to the amount due, shall be binding and conclusive upon the parties. The payment of such amount so found due by the court shall discharge such obligation. An action shall accrue to the United States against such principal, or surety, or representative to recover the amount so found due, which may be brought at any time within three years after the final judgment of said court. Unless suit shall be brought within said time, such claim and the claim on the original indebtedness shall be forever barred.

Judgment.

Limitation.

Jurisdiction and procedure.

SEC. 4. That the jurisdiction of the respective courts of the United States proceeding under this act, including the right of exception and appeal, shall be governed by the law now in force, in so far as the same is applicable and not inconsistent with the provisions of this act; and the course of procedure shall be in accordance with the established rules of said respective courts, and of such additions and modifications thereof as said courts may adopt.

Petition for settlement of claims.

SEC. 5. That the plaintiff in any suit brought under the provisions of the second section of this act shall file a petition, duly verified with the clerk of the respective court having jurisdiction of the case, and in the district where the plaintiff resides. Such petition shall set forth the full name and residence of the plaintiff, the nature of his claim, and a succinct statement of the facts upon which the claim is based, the money or any other thing claimed, or the damages sought to be recovered and praying the court for a judgment or decree upon the facts and law.

Service.

SEC. 6. That the plaintiff shall cause a copy of his petition filed under the preceding section to be served upon the district attorney of the United States in the district wherein suit is brought, and shall mail a copy of the same, by registered letter, to the Attorney-General of the United States, and shall thereupon cause to be filed with the clerk of the court wherein suit is instituted an affidavit of such service and the mailing of such letter. It shall be the duty of the district attorney upon whom service of petition is made as aforesaid to appear and defend the interests of the Government in the suit, and within sixty days after the service of petition upon him, unless the time should be extended by order of the court made in the case to file a plea, answer, or demurrer on the part of the Government, and to file a notice of any counter-claim, set-off, claim for damages, or other demand or defense whatsoever of the Government in the premises: *Provided*, That should the district attorney neglect or refuse to file the plea, answer, demurrer, or defense, as required, the plaintiff may proceed with the case under such rules as the court may adopt in the premises; but the plaintiff shall not have judgment or decree for his claim, or any part thereof, unless he shall establish the same by proof satisfactory to the court.

Defense.

Proviso.
Proceedings on failure of Government to answer.

Opinions.

SEC. 7. That it shall be the duty of the court to cause a written opinion to be filed in the cause, setting forth the specific findings by the court of the facts therein and the conclusions of the court upon all questions of law involved in the case, and to render judgment thereon. If the suit be in equity or admiralty, the court shall proceed with the same according to the rules of such courts.

Interested parties may testify.

SEC. 8. That in the trial of any suit brought under any of the provisions of this act, no person shall be excluded as a witness because he is a party to or interested in said suit; and any plaintiff or party in interest may be examined as a witness on the part of the Government.

R. S. sec. 1079, p. 199, repealed.

Section ten hundred and seventy-nine of the Revised Statutes is hereby repealed. The provisions of section ten hundred and eighty of the Revised Statutes shall apply to cases under this act.

SEC. 9. That the plaintiff or the United States, in any suit brought under the provisions of this act shall have the same rights of appeal or writ of error as are now reserved in the statutes of the United States in that behalf made, and upon the conditions and limitations therein contained. The modes of procedure in claiming and perfecting an appeal or writ of error shall conform in all respects, and as near as may be, to the statutes and rules of court governing appeals and writs of error in like causes.

Appeals and writs of error.

Procedure.

SEC. 10. That when the findings of fact and the law applicable thereto have been filed in any case as provided in section six of this act, and the judgment or decree is adverse to the Government, it shall be the duty of the district attorney to transmit to the Attorney-General of the United States certified copies of all the papers filed in the cause, with a transcript of the testimony taken, the written findings of the court, and his written opinion as to the same; whereupon the Attorney-General shall determine and direct whether an appeal or writ of error shall be taken or not; and when so directed the district attorney shall cause an appeal or writ of error to be perfected in accordance with the terms of the statutes and rules of practice governing the same: *Provided*, That no appeal or writ of error shall be allowed after six months from the judgment or decree in such suit. From the date of such final judgment or decree interest shall be computed thereon, at the rate of four per centum per annum, until the time when an appropriation is made for the payment of the judgment or decree.

Adverse judgments to United States to be certified to Attorney-General.

Appeal.

Proviso.
Limitation.
Interest.

SEC. 11. That the Attorney-General shall report to Congress, and at the beginning of each session of Congress, the suits under this act in which a final judgment or decree has been rendered giving the date of each, and a statement of the costs taxed in each case.

Report to Congress.

SEC. 12. That when any claim or matter may be pending in any of the Executive Departments which involves controverted questions of fact or law, the head of such Department, with the consent of the claimant, may transmit the same, with the vouchers, papers, proofs, and documents pertaining thereto, to said Court of Claims, and the same shall be there proceeded in under such rules as the court may adopt. When the facts and conclusions of law shall have been found, the court shall report its findings to the Department by which it was transmitted.

Claims referred by Departments.

SEC. 13. That in every case which shall come before the Court of Claims, or is now pending therein, under the provisions of an act entitled "An act to afford assistance and relief to Congress and the Executive Departments in the investigation of claims and demands against the Government," approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court, upon the facts established, that it has jurisdiction to render judgment or decree thereon under existing laws or under the provisions of this act, it shall proceed to do so, giving to either party such further opportunity for hearing as in its judgment justice shall require, and report its proceedings therein to either House of Congress or to the Department by which the same was referred to said court.

Claims referred under "Bowman act."
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Judgment.

SEC. 14. That whenever any bill, except for a pension, shall be pending in either House of Congress providing for the payment of a claim against the United States, legal or equitable, or for a grant, gift, or bounty to any person, the House in which such bill is pending may refer the same to the Court of Claims, who shall proceed with the same in accordance with the provisions of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, entitled an "Act to afford assistance and relief to Congress and the Executive Departments in the investigation of claims and demands against the Government," and report to such House the facts in the case and the amount, where the same can be liquidated, including any facts bearing upon the question whether there has been delay or laches in presenting such claim or applying for such grant, gift, or bounty, and any facts bearing upon the question whether the bar of any statute of limitation should be removed or which shall be

Reference of claims pending in Congress.

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Report to Congress.

claimed to excuse the claimant for not having resorted to any established legal remedy.

Costs.

SEC. 15. If the Government of the United States shall put in issue the right of the plaintiff to recover the court may, in its discretion, allow costs to the prevailing party from the time of joining such issue. Such costs, however, shall include only what is actually incurred for witnesses, and for summoning the same, and fees paid to the clerk of the court.

Inconsistent laws repealed.

SEC. 16. That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 360.—An act for the repair and preservation of the road, heretofore constructed by the Government, leading from Vicksburg to the national cemetery adjacent thereto.

Vicksburg, Miss. Appropriation for repairing road to national cemetery.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, to be used in the repair and preservation of the road, heretofore constructed by the United States, leading from the city of Vicksburg to the national cemetery adjacent thereto, the same to be expended by the keeper or person in charge of said cemetery, under the direction of the Secretary of War.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 361.—An act to authorize the Louisiana North and South Railroad Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Red River in Louisiana.

Louisiana North and South Railroad Company authorized to bridge Red River, at Alexandria, La.

Railway, wagon, and foot bridge.

Proviso.
To be a lawful structure and post-route.

Postal telegraph.

Plans, etc., to be approved by Secretary of War.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Louisiana North and South Railroad Company, a corporation created and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Louisiana, be, and is hereby, authorized to construct and maintain a railway and wagon bridge across the Red River at or near the town of Alexandria, Louisiana, at such point as may be selected by the said railroad company for crossing said river with their railroad line, the said bridge to be so constructed as not to interfere with the navigation of said river, and to be provided with a suitable draw: *Provided,* That any bridge constructed under this act and according to its limitations shall be a lawful structure, and shall be known and recognized as a post-route, and the same is hereby declared to be a post-route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States, or for through passengers or freight passing over said bridge, than the rate per mile paid for their transportation over the railroads leading to the said bridge; and the United States shall have the right of way for a postal telegraph across said bridge.

SEC. 2. That the bridge authorized to be constructed under this act shall be located and built under and subject to such regulations for the security of the navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and to secure that object the said company or corporation shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design and drawings of the proposed bridge, and a map of the location, giving, for the space of one mile above and one mile below the proposed location, the topography of the banks of the river, the shore-lines at high and low water, the direction and strength of the currents, and the soundings, accurately showing the bed of the stream, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject; and until the said plan and location

of the bridge are approved by the Secretary of War no work upon the bridge shall be commenced; and should any change be made in the plan of said bridge during the progress of construction, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

SEC. 3. That Congress reserves the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act at any time; and that if at any time navigation of the said river shall in any manner be obstructed or impaired by the said bridge, the Secretary of War shall have authority, and it shall be his duty, to require the said railroad company to alter and change the said bridge at its own expense, in such manner as may be proper to secure free and complete navigation without impediment; and if upon reasonable notice to said railroad company to make such change or improvements the said company fails to do so, the Secretary of War shall have authority to make the same at the expense of said company, and all the rights conferred by this act shall be forfeited; and Congress shall have power to do any and all things necessary to secure the free navigation of the river.

Right to amend, etc., reserved. Not to obstruct navigation.

SEC. 4. That said company shall be permitted to charge and take such rates of toll for crossing said bridge as may be reasonable, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

Tolls.

SEC. 5. That the draw provided for the bridge herein authorized to be constructed shall be opened promptly upon reasonable signal for the passing of boats; and said company or corporation shall maintain, at its own expense, from sunset till sunrise, such lights or other signals on said bridge as the Light-House Board shall prescribe.

Opening draw.

Lights.

SEC. 6. That all railroad companies desiring the use of said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges relative to the passage of railway trains over the same, and over the approaches thereto, upon payment of a reasonable compensation for such use; and in case the owner or owners of said bridge and the several railroad companies, or any one of them, desiring such use, shall fail to agree upon the sum or sums to be paid, and upon rules and conditions to which each shall conform in using said bridge, all matters at issue between them shall be decided by the Secretary of War, upon a hearing of the allegations and proofs of the parties; and if said bridge is not commenced within two years and completed within four years from the passage of this act, the rights and privileges hereby granted shall be null and void.

Other roads may use.

Compensation.

Secretary of War to decide disagreements.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

CHAP. 362.—An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, and for other purposes.

Mar. 3, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the objects hereinafter expressed for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, namely:

Sundry civil appropriations.

UNDER THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

For purchase of ground on which to erect public building in Camden, New Jersey, forty-thousand dollars.

Treasury Department.

Public buildings.

Camden, N. J.

For post-office and court-house at Baltimore, Maryland: For continuation of building, two hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars.

Baltimore, Md.

For custom-house at Charleston, South Carolina: For taking down stone and brick work on east and west porticos, restoring broken balustrade and other broken stone work, and rebuilding the same, including

Charleston, S. C.

the replacing of slating, eleven thousand five hundred dollars; for other exterior repairs, five hundred dollars; in all, twelve thousand dollars.

- Chicago, Ill. For custom-house and post-office at Chicago, Illinois: For furnishing and putting in place iron tie-rods to strengthen the building, thirty-five thousand dollars; for balance for repairing stone work, thirty-five thousand dollars; for ventilation of building, nine thousand dollars; and for necessary painting to interior of building, five thousand dollars; in all, eighty-four thousand dollars.
- Concord, N. H. For court-house and post-office at Concord, New Hampshire: For approaches complete, nine thousand dollars.
- Dallas, Tex. For court-house and post-office at Dallas, Texas: For approaches complete, five thousand dollars.
- Danville, Va. For court-house and post-office at Danville, Virginia: For completion of building, fixtures, inclosure, and approaches, two thousand dollars.
- Denver, Colo. For court-house and post-office at Denver, Colorado: For continuation of building, twenty-five thousand dollars.
- El Paso, Tex. For custom-house, post-office, and court-house at El Paso, Texas: For completion of building under the present limit, including heating apparatus and approaches, one hundred thousand dollars.
- Erie, Pa. For court-house and post-office at Erie, Pennsylvania: For approaches complete, five thousand dollars.
- Galveston, Tex. For custom-house at Galveston, Texas: For continuation of the building under the present limit, sixty-five thousand dollars.
- Hannibal, Mo. For post-office at Hannibal, Missouri: For approaches complete, four thousand dollars.
- Harrisonburg, Va. For court-house and post-office at Harrisonburg, Virginia: For the enlargement and completion of building, forty-thousand dollars.
- Jacksonville, Fla. For post-office and custom-house at Jacksonville, Florida: For procuring site and commencing the erection of building under present limit, seventy thousand dollars.
- Key West, Fla. For the foundation of the public building at Key West, Florida, eight thousand dollars.
- Detroit, Mich. For post-office and custom-house at Detroit, Michigan: For securing site and commencing the erection of building, twenty-five thousand dollars.
- Los Angeles, Cal. For court-house and post-office at Los Angeles, California: For purchase of site and commencement of building, fifty thousand dollars.
- La Crosse, Wis. For construction of public building at La Crosse, Wisconsin, in addition to the one hundred thousand dollars heretofore appropriated for the purpose, fifty thousand dollars.
- Louisville, Ky. For court-house and post-office at Louisville, Kentucky: For continuation of building, two hundred thousand dollars.
- Manchester, N. H. For court house and post-office at Manchester, New Hampshire: For completion of building under present limit, including heating apparatus and approaches, one hundred thousand dollars.
- Macon, Ga. For court-house and post-office at Macon, Georgia: For approaches complete, four thousand dollars.
- Minneapolis, Minn. For post-office at Minneapolis, Minnesota: For completion of building under present limit, one hundred and sixty-seven thousand five hundred and fourteen dollars and fifty-six cents.
- Nebraska City, Nebr. For court-house and post-office at Nebraska City, Nebraska: For completion of building, including heating apparatus, thirty-one thousand dollars.
- New Albany, Ind. For court-house and post-office at New Albany, Indiana: For approaches complete, four thousand dollars.
- New Bedford, Mass. For post-office at New Bedford, Massachusetts: For the erection and completion of a post-office building at New Bedford, Massachusetts, to be erected on land already purchased by the Government for the purpose under the provisions of the acts of February twentieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and August fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, one hundred thousand dollars.

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| For custom-house at Philadelphia: For repairs to roof, and for painting, five thousand one hundred and forty dollars. | Philadelphia, Pa. |
| That in the sale of the land and premises known as the "old court-house and post-office," in the city of Philadelphia, lying upon Chestnut street, and extending to Library street, and between Fourth and Fifth streets, and adjoining the present custom-house site in said city, under the act approved August fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, the purchaser at said sale, his heirs and assigns, shall have permission to use and enjoy, in common with the United States, a passage-way, of not more than nineteen feet in width extending from Chestnut to Library street, adjoining the said "old court-house and post-office" building on the east. | Sale of old court-house. Laws 1st sess. 49th Congress, p. 234. Easement. |
| For court-house and post-office at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: For continuation of building, two hundred thousand dollars. | Pittsburgh, Pa. |
| For post-office at Troy, New York: For completion of building under present limit, including heating apparatus and approaches, one hundred thousand dollars. | Troy, N. Y. |
| For post-office at Reading, Pennsylvania: For completion of building under present limit, including heating apparatus and approaches, one hundred thousand dollars. | Reading, Pa. |
| For court-house and post-office at Rochester, New York: For completion of building under present limit, one hundred thousand dollars. | Rochester, N. Y. |
| For custom-house and post-office at Saint Joseph, Missouri: For completion of building under present limit, including heating apparatus and approaches, one hundred and twenty-seven thousand dollars. | Saint Joseph, Mo. |
| For the building known as the old custom-house building at Saint Louis, Missouri: For necessary repairs and alterations, eighty thousand dollars. | Saint Louis, Mo. |
| For repairs on the United States mint building at Denver, Colorado, two thousand dollars. | Denver, Colo. |
| For court-house and post-office at Saint Paul, Minnesota: For the purchase of additional ground fronting on Fifth street, adjoining the premises now owned by the United States, in Saint Paul, Minnesota, thirty thousand dollars; and the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars heretofore appropriated for the purchase of ground adjoining the United States court-house and post-office building in said city is hereby made available for the purchase of the ground herein authorized. | Saint Paul, Minn. Laws, 1st sess. 49th Congress, p. 223. |
| For court-house at Springfield, Massachusetts: For purchase of site, and commencing the erection of building, fifty thousand dollars. | Springfield, Mass. |
| For court-house and post-office at Williamsport, Pennsylvania: For completion of building under present limit, including heating apparatus and approaches, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. | Williamsport, Pa. |
| For public building at Worcester, Massachusetts: For purchase of site and commencing the erection of building, seventy-five thousand dollars. | Worcester, Mass. |
| For post-office, custom-house and court house at Wilmington, North Carolina: For purchase of site and commencing the erection of building, fifty thousand dollars. | Wilmington, N. C. |
| For court-house and post-office at Jefferson, Texas: For purchase of site and commencing the erection of building, twenty-five thousand dollars. | Jefferson, Tex. |
| For post-office at Houston, Texas: For purchase of site and commencing the erection of building, twenty-five thousand dollars. | Houston, Tex. |
| For public building at Santa Fe, New Mexico: For completion of the building, fifty-two thousand one hundred and forty-eight dollars. | Santa Fe, N. Mex. |
| For court-house and post-office at Augusta, Georgia: For purchase of site and commencing the erection of building, fifty-thousand dollars. | Augusta, Ga. |
| For court-house and post-office at Chattanooga, Tennessee: For continuation of the building, fifty thousand dollars. | Chattanooga, Tenn. |
| For heating apparatus complete to be furnished before June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, for the following new public buildings, namely: At Aberdeen, Mississippi; Augusta, Maine, Clarksburg, | Heating apparatus. |

West Virginia; Columbus, Ohio; Concord, New Hampshire; Council Bluffs, Iowa; Dallas, Texas; Erie, Pennsylvania; Hannibal, Missouri; Jefferson City, Missouri; Leavenworth, Kansas; Lynchburg, Virginia; Macon, Georgia; New Albany, Indiana; Pensacola, Florida; Peoria, Illinois; Quincy, Illinois, Shreveport, Louisiana; Syracuse, New York; Terre Haute, Indiana; Toledo, Ohio; Tyler, Texas; and Waco, Texas; one hundred and ninety thousand dollars.

Contracts to be advertised for.

That contracts shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury for furnishing and putting in heating apparatus for public buildings, upon advertisements in some leading newspaper in the State where each building is situated, containing specifications of the kind of heating apparatus required, and such contracts shall be made with the lowest responsible bidder therefor.

Secretary of the Treasury to report number of persons employed on public buildings.

That the Secretary of the Treasury shall for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and for each fiscal year thereafter in the annual estimates, report to Congress the number of persons employed outside of the District of Columbia, as superintendents, clerks, watchmen and otherwise, and paid from appropriations for the construction of public buildings showing where said persons are employed, in what capacity, the length of time and at what rate of compensation, and hereafter where public buildings shall be completed with the exception of heating apparatus and approaches but one person shall be employed by the Government for the supervision and care of such building.

Chicago.

For marine hospital, Chicago, Illinois: For breakwater, ten thousand dollars.

Treasury building, Washington.

For Treasury building at Washington, District of Columbia: For annual renewal repairs to Treasury building, eight thousand dollars.

Vault for silver dollars.

For vault in the Treasury building: For constructing a suitable vault in the Treasury building for the storage of silver dollars, as estimated for in Senate Executive Document Number Nine, second session Forty-ninth Congress, twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and four dollars and twenty-five cents, the same to be immediately available.

Engraving and Printing Bureau, and quartermaster's corral.

Bureau of Engraving and Printing and Quartermaster's Corral, Washington, District of Columbia: For the construction of new sewers to connect with the city sewer, for the proper drainage of the buildings of said Bureau and the Quartermaster's Department, in square two hundred and thirty-two in said city, two thousand four hundred and forty-three dollars and thirty cents, the work to be done under the direction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia; and the provision of the sundry civil act of August fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, appropriating one thousand two hundred hundred dollars for a new sewer for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is hereby repealed.

Drainage.

Laws, 1st sess. 49th Congress, p. 224; repealed.

That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed, to appoint three persons familiar with the cost of buildings and the value of ground in the city of Washington, who shall appraise, as to its value for the use of the Government the land and buildings thereon, being lots numbered eleven and twelve of the sub-division of square numbered six hundred and eighty-nine on the original plat of lands in the city of Washington, bounded north by South B Street, east by New Jersey avenue, and west by South Capitol street, and he is hereby directed to report the result of such appraisement to Congress at its next session; and whether in his judgment at such appraisal the same can be used economically and for what purpose. *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall in any way commit the United States to the purchase of said property.

Proriso.

Smithsonian Institution.

For urgent and necessary repairs to central and western portions of the Smithsonian Institution building, fifteen thousand dollars.

Repairs, etc.

For repairs and preservation of public buildings: Repairs and preservation of custom-houses, court-houses, post-offices and other public buildings under control of Treasury Department, two hundred thousand dollars.

That the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to make examination respecting the needs of the Government for a marine hospital at or in the vicinity of New York City; and in case such hospital is required to submit a plan for same, and an estimate of the cost thereof, the said hospital to be erected upon property now belonging to the United States if such property can be found suitable for the purpose.

Need of Marine Hospital at New York to be examined.

LIGHT-HOUSES, BEACONS, AND FOG-SIGNALS.

For supply steamer: For the construction of a steamer for the transportation of oil, and other supplies to the light-houses on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, one hundred and forty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Light-houses, beacons, and fog-signals.

Supply steamer, Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

For steam-tender for the Western rivers: For a new tender for the maintenance of lights upon the Western rivers, forty thousand dollars.

Steam-tender, Western rivers.

Gould Island Light-Station, Rhode Island: For establishing complete a light and fog-signal at Gould Island, Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island, ten thousand dollars.

Gould Island, R. I.

Grand Island Light-Station, Michigan: For the purchase of the land upon which the light-house structures are erected at Grand Island, Michigan, one hundred and fifty dollars.

Grand Island, Mich.

Lights and other aids for channels leading to Pensacola, Florida: For the following aids to navigating channels leading to Pensacola, Florida: Range-Lights near Fort McRae; re-establishment of Fort Barrancas Ranges; lighted-beacons at or near Devil's Point, Escambia Bay, at or near the anchorage in Santa Maria de Galvaez Bay; at or near the turn of the channel, and at Bay Point, Blackwater Bay; and for a day-beacon to mark the shoals between the anchorage and Blackwater Bay, seventeen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Pensacola, Fla.

Mosquito Inlet Light-Station, Florida: For completing the construction of the light-house at Mosquito Inlet, Florida, twenty-thousand dollars.

Mosquito Inlet, Fla.

Northwest Seal-Rock Light Station, California: For continuing the construction of a light-house on Northwest Seal Rock, off Point Saint George, California, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

Seal-Rock, Cal.

Point Sur Light-Station, California: For completing the light-house and steam fog-signal on Point Sur, California, fifty thousand dollars.

Point Sur, Cal.

San Luis Obispo Light-Station, California: For establishing complete a light- and fog-signal to guide into San Luis Obispo Bay, California, the Light-House Board being allowed to choose separate sites for the same should they consider it advantageous to mariners to do so, fifty thousand dollars.

San Luis Obispo, Cal.

Cape Meares, Tillamook Bay, Oregon: For purchasing a site and the construction of a first-order coast light-house, at Cape Meares, Tillamook Bay, Oregon, or at Cape Lookout, Oregon, if in the opinion of the Light-House Board that site is more advantageous to mariners, sixty thousand dollars.

Cape Meares, Oreg.

Watch Point Light-Station, Lake Champlain, New York: For the re-establishment of a light on Watch Point, Lake Champlain, New York, five hundred dollars.

Watch Point, Lake Champlain, N. Y.

North and South Hero Islands, Lake Champlain: For the re-establishment of two stake-lights to mark the channel between North and South Hero Islands, in Lake Champlain, upon foundations sufficiently strong to secure them against the floating ice, four thousand dollars.

North and South Hero Islands, Lake Champlain.

LIFE SAVING STATIONS.

Life-Saving stations.

For salaries of superintendents for the life-saving stations as follows: On the coasts of Maine and New Hampshire, one, and on the coast of Massachusetts, one, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; on the coasts of Rhode Island and Long Island, one, at one thousand eight hundred dollars; of one assistant superintendent on the coasts of Rhode

Superintendents' salaries.

Superintendents' salaries, Life Saving Service—continued.

Island and Long Island, who shall reside on the mainland of the State of Rhode Island, one thousand dollars.

For salary of one superintendent on the coast of New Jersey, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For salaries of superintendents on the coasts of Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, one, at one thousand five hundred dollars; on the coasts of Virginia and North Carolina, one, at one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For salary of one superintendent for life saving stations and for the houses of refuge on the coasts of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, one thousand two hundred dollars; of one superintendent for the life-saving and life-boat stations on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, one thousand five hundred dollars; and of one on the coasts of Lakes Ontario and Erie, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For salaries of superintendents for the life-saving and life-boat stations, one on the coasts of Lakes Huron and Superior, one on the coast of Lake Michigan, and one on the coasts of Washington Territory, Oregon and California, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each.

Keepers.

For salaries of two hundred and twenty-eight keepers of life-saving and life-boat stations and of houses of refuge, one hundred and fifty-three thousand dollars.

Crews.

For pay of crews of surfmen employed at the life-saving and life-boat stations, during the period of actual employment; compensation of volunteers at life-saving and life-boat stations, for actual and deserving service rendered upon any occasion of disaster or in any effort to save persons from drowning, at such rate, not to exceed ten dollars for each volunteer, as the Secretary of the Treasury may determine; pay of volunteer crews for drill and exercise; fuel for stations and houses of refuge; repairs and outfits for same; rebuilding and improvement of same; supplies and provisions for houses of refuge and for shipwrecked persons succored at stations; traveling expenses of officers under orders from the Treasury Department; for carrying out the provisions of sections seven and eight of the act approved May fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two; for draught animals, and maintenance of same; and contingent expenses, including freight, storage, repairs to apparatus, medals, labor, stationery, advertising, and miscellaneous expenses that cannot be included under any other head of life-saving stations on the coasts of the United States, seven hundred and thirty-eight thousand dollars.

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New stations.

For establishing new life-saving stations and life-boat stations on the sea and lake coasts of the United States, authorized by law, fifty thousand dollars.

Revenue cutter service.

REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

Salaries and expenses.

For expenses of the Revenue-Cutter Service: For pay of captains, lieutenants, engineers, cadets, and pilots employed, and for rations for the same; for pay of petty officers, seamen, cooks, stewards, boys, coal-passers, and firemen, and for rations for the same; for fuel for vessels, and repairs and outfits for the same; ship-chandlery and engineers' stores for the same; traveling expenses of officers traveling on duty under orders from the Treasury Department; instruction of cadets; commutation of quarters; for protection of the interests of the Government on the seal-islands and the sea-otter hunting grounds, and the enforcement of the provisions of law in Alaska; contingent expenses, including wharfage, towage, dockage, freight, advertising, surveys, labor, and miscellaneous expenses which cannot be included under special heads, nine hundred and fifteen thousand dollars.

New steamer for Southern coast.

For constructing a revenue-steamer for Southern coast: For the construction of one revenue-steamer for duty on the Southern coast of the United States, sixty thousand dollars.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

For labor and expenses of engraving and printing: For salaries of all necessary clerks and employes, other than plate-printers and plate printers' assistants, three hundred and fifty-two thousand three hundred and eighty dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided*, That no portion of this sum shall be expended for printing United States notes of large denomination in lieu of notes of small denomination canceled or retired.

For wages of not more than one hundred and eighty-seven plate-printers, at piece-rates to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, not to exceed the rates usually paid for such work, including the wages of not more than one hundred and eighty-eight printers' assistants, at one dollar and twenty-five cents a day each when employed, and for wages of not more than twenty-six printers' assistants at steam-presses, at one dollar and fifty cents a day each when employed, and for royalty for use of steam plate-printing machines, three hundred and sixty-six thousand five hundred dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided*, That any part of this sum may be used for purchasing and operating new and improved plate-printing presses.

For engravers', printers', and other materials, except distinctive paper, and for miscellaneous expenses, one hundred and sixty-four thousand seven hundred dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereafter authorized and required to issue silver-certificates in denominations of one, two, and five dollars; and the silver certificates herein authorized shall be receivable, redeemable, and payable in like manner and for like purposes as is provided for silver-certificates by the act of February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, entitled "An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar, and to restore its legal-tender character;" and denominations of one, two, and five dollars may be issued in lieu of silver-certificates of larger denominations in the Treasury, or in exchange therefor upon presentation by the holders; and to that extent said certificates of larger denominations shall be cancelled and destroyed.

LIGHT-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.

SUPPLIES OF LIGHT-HOUSES: For supplying the light houses, beacon-lights, and fog-signals with illuminating, cleansing, preservative, and such other materials as may be required for annual consumption, for books, boats, and furniture for stations, and other incidental expenses, three hundred and forty thousand dollars.

REPAIRS OF LIGHT-HOUSES: For repairing, rebuilding, and improving light-houses, and buildings and grounds connected therewith; for establishing and repairing pier-head lights; for illuminating apparatus and machinery to replace that already in use, and for incidental expenses relating to these various objects, three hundred thousand dollars.

SALARIES OF KEEPERS OF LIGHT-HOUSES: For salaries, fuel, rations, rent of quarters where necessary, and similar incidental expenses of not exceeding one thousand and fifty light-house and fog-signal keepers, five hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars.

EXPENSES OF LIGHT-VESSELS: For seamen's wages, rations, repairs, salaries, supplies, and incidental expenses of light-ships, two hundred and fifteen thousand dollars.

EXPENSES OF BOUYAGE: For expenses of establishing, replacing, and maintaining bouys, spindles, and day-beacons, and for incidental expenses relating thereto, three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

EXPENSES OF FOG-SIGNALS: For establishing, replacing, duplicating, and improving fog-signals and buildings connected therewith, and for repairs and incidental expenses of the same, sixty thousand dollars.

Engraving and Printing.

Salaries.

Proviso.

Wages.

Proviso.
Improved presses.

Materials, etc.

Silver certificates for one, two, and five dollars.

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Light-house establishment.

Supplies.

Repairs.

Keepers' salaries, etc.

Light-vessels.

Bouyage.

Fog-signals.

Inspection.

INSPECTING LIGHTS: For mileage or traveling expenses of members of the Light-House Board, including rewards paid for information as to collisions, three thousand dollars.

Lighting rivers.

LIGHTING OF RIVERS: For establishing, supplying, and maintaining post-lights on the Hudson and East Rivers, New York; the Delaware River between Philadelphia and Bordentown, New Jersey; the Elk River, Maryland; Cape Fear River, North Carolina; Savannah River, Georgia; Saint John's River, Florida; at the mouth of Red River, Louisiana; at Chicot Pass and to mark navigable channel along Grand Lake, Louisiana; on the Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, and Great Kanawha Rivers; on the Columbia and Willamette Rivers, Oregon; and on Puget Sound, Washington Territory, two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Lighting Statue of Liberty, New York Harbor.

LIGHTING THE STATUE OF LIBERTY IN NEW YORK HARBOR: For building for engines and boilers, ten thousand dollars; incandescent light plant, two thousand five hundred dollars; dynamos, lamps, and lens for torch, four thousand dollars; removing present machinery to new building, additional houses for side lamps, putting grounds in order, fencing and incidentals three thousand dollars, in all, nineteen thousand five hundred dollars.

Survey of sites.

SURVEY OF LIGHT-HOUSE SITES: For preliminary examinations, surveys, and plans for determining the proper sites and cost of light-houses and structures for which estimates are to be made to Congress, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Coast and Geodetic Survey.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Expenses of survey of Atlantic, Gulf, Pacific, and Alaska coast.

For every expenditure requisite for and incident to the survey of the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts of the United States and the coast of the Territory of Alaska, including the survey of rivers to the head of tide-water or ship navigation; deep-sea soundings; temperature and current observations along the coasts and throughout the Gulf Stream and Japan Stream flowing off the said coasts; tidal observations; the necessary resurveys; the preparation of the Coast Pilot; improving the magnetic maps of the United States and adjacent waters, and the tables of magnetic declination, dip, and intensity usually accompanying them; and including compensation not otherwise appropriated for of persons employed on the field-work, in conformity with the regulations for the government of the Coast and Geodetic Survey adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury; for special examinations that may be required by the Light-House Board or other proper authority, and including traveling expenses of officers and men of the Navy on duty; for commutation to officers of the field force while on field duty, at a rate to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents per day each; outfit, equipment, and care of vessels used in the Survey, and also the repairs and maintenance of the complement of vessels, to be expended under the following heads: *Provided*, That no advance of money to chiefs of field parties under this appropriation shall be made unless to a commissioned officer or to a civilian officer who shall give bond in such sum as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct:

Proviso.
Advances.

Party expenses.

FOR PARTY EXPENSES:

For triangulation, topography, and hydrography of the coast of Maine in Cobscook Bay and Saint Croix River, and for off-shore soundings between Matinicus and Seguin Lights, ten thousand dollars.

For resurveys: For triangulation, topography, and hydrography in the vicinity of the east end of Long Island, Block Island, Nantucket, Nantucket Shoals, and approaches, and including Vineyard Sound, fifteen thousand dollars.

For physical hydrographic surveys on Monomoy Shoals, four thousand dollars.

For physical hydrography in New York Harbor and its approaches, three thousand dollars.

For observing the movement, lodgment of, and obstructions by ice in the Delaware River, and noting the changes caused thereby in Cherry Island Flats, two hundred dollars. Party expenses—
continued.

For examinations and resurveys on the Virginia coast from Chincoteague to Cherrystone, and especially at Cape Charles and in its vicinity, including triangulation, hydrography, and topography, five thousand dollars.

To continue the surveys in the vicinity of Charleston, South Carolina, and up the Cooper and Ashley Rivers to the head of navigation; and to continue the astronomical, latitude, and azimuth work, and, in connection therewith, the recovery and remarking of old triangulation stations, for their preservation, and the connection of some detached triangulation between Beaufort and the mouth of the Cape Fear River, North Carolina; and the connection of the Cape Fear River triangulation with the coast triangulation at Masonsborough, two thousand dollars.

To continue the primary triangulation from Atlanta toward Mobile, three thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the western coast of Florida from Cape Sable north to Cape Romano, and for hydrography off the same coast, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For continuing the survey of the coast of Louisiana west of the Mississippi Delta and between Barataria Bay and Sabine Pass, seven thousand dollars.

To make off-shore soundings along the Atlantic coast and current and temperature observations in the Gulf Stream, eight thousand dollars.

For continuing the topographical survey of the coast of Southern California, ten thousand dollars;

For continuing the primary triangulation of Southern California, and for connecting the same at Mount Conness and Macho stations with the transcontinental arc, and for a primary base-line in the vicinity of Los Angeles, six thousand dollars;

For continuing the resurvey of San Francisco Bay and San Pablo and Suisun Bays and the strait of Carquinez, the examination of San Francisco Bar and entrance, and the mouths of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, five thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the coast of Oregon, including off-shore hydrography, and to continue the survey of the Columbia River from the mouth of the Willamette toward the Cascades, triangulation, topography, and hydrography, seven thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the coast of Washington Territory, nine thousand dollars.

For continuing explorations in the waters of Alaska, and making hydrographic surveys in the same, and for the establishment of astronomical longitude and magnetic stations between Sitka and the southern end of the Territory, ten thousand dollars;

For continuing the researches in physical hydrography relating to harbors and bars, including computations and plottings, three thousand dollars.

For examination into reported dangers on the eastern, Gulf, and Pacific coasts, one thousand dollars.

To continue magnetic observations on the Atlantic and Gulf slopes, five hundred dollars.

For continuing magnetic observations on the Pacific coast, at the Los Angeles Magnetic Observatory, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For continuing the exact line of levels from Cairo westward, two thousand dollars.

For continuing tide observations on the Pacific coast, at Kadiak, in Alaska, and at Saucelito, near San Francisco, in California, two thousand three hundred dollars.

To continue tide observations on the Atlantic coast, at Pulpit Harbor, Maine, and at Sandy Hook, New Jersey, two thousand dollars.

Party expenses—
continued.

To continue gravity experiments, at a cost not exceeding five hundred dollars per station, except for special investigations and experiments authorized by the Superintendent at one or more stations, the unexpended balance of the appropriation therefor for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven.

For furnishing points to State surveys, to be applied, as far as practicable, in States where points have not been furnished, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For determinations of geographical positions (longitude party), three thousand dollars.

For continuation of geodetic work on transcontinental main line between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, nineteen thousand dollars.

To continue the compilation of the Coast Pilot, and to make special hydrographic examinations for the same, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Travelling ex-
penses of Navy.

For traveling expenses of officers and men of the Navy on duty, and for any special surveys that may be required by the Light-House Board or other proper authority, and contingent expenses incident thereto, three thousand dollars.

Urgent objects.

For objects not hereinbefore named that may be deemed urgent, three thousand dollars.

Ten per cent. in-
terchangeable.

And ten per centum of the foregoing amounts shall be available interchangeably for expenditure on the objects named; in all, for party expenses, one hundred and sixty thousand seven hundred dollars.

Repairs, etc. of
vessels.

FOR REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE OF VESSELS: For repairs and maintenance of the complement of vessels used in the Coast and Geodetic Survey, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Pay of field offi-
cers.

PAY OF FIELD OFFICERS:

For pay of the Superintendent, six thousand dollars.

Superintendent.
Assistants.

For pay of two assistants, at four thousand dollars each, eight thousand dollars.

For pay of one assistant, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For pay of one assistant, three thousand two hundred dollars

For pay of two assistants, at three thousand dollars each, six thousand dollars.

For pay of two assistants, at two thousand eight hundred dollars each, five thousand six hundred dollars.

For pay of four assistants, at two thousand four hundred dollars each, nine thousand six hundred dollars.

For pay of three assistants, at two thousand three hundred dollars each, six thousand nine hundred dollars.

For pay of six assistants, at two thousand two hundred dollars each, thirteen thousand two hundred dollars.

For pay of six assistants, at two thousand dollars each, twelve thousand dollars.

For pay of ten assistants, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each, eighteen thousand dollars.

For pay of nine assistants, at one thousand five hundred dollars each, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For pay of three sub-assistants, at one thousand four hundred dollars each, four thousand two hundred dollars.

For pay of two sub-assistants, at one thousand three hundred dollars each, two thousand six hundred dollars.

For pay of four sub-assistants, at one thousand one hundred dollars each, four thousand four hundred dollars.

For pay of six aids, at nine hundred dollars each, five thousand four hundred dollars.

For pay of one aid, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

Total pay in field, one hundred and twenty-two thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars: *Provided*, That no new appointments shall be made to the above force until the whole number of assistants, sub-assistants, and aids shall be reduced to fifty-two.

Proviso.
Reduction of
force.

Pay of employees
in office.

For one accountant, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For one accountant, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For one general office assistant, two thousand two hundred dollars.

For one draughtsman, two thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For one draughtsman, two thousand one hundred dollars.

For two draughtsmen, at two thousand dollars each, four thousand dollars.

For three draughtsmen, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each, five thousand four hundred dollars.

For three draughtsmen, at one thousand four hundred dollars each, four thousand two hundred dollars.

For one draughtsman, one thousand three hundred and thirty dollars.

For one draughtsman, one thousand two hundred and sixty dollars.

For two draughtsmen, at one thousand two hundred dollars each, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For one draughtsman, one thousand one hundred dollars.

For one draughtsman, nine hundred and forty dollars.

For two computers, at one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars each, three thousand seven hundred dollars.

For one computer, one thousand four hundred and twenty dollars.

For one computer, one thousand three hundred dollars.

For one computer, one thousand two hundred and sixty dollars.

For one computer, one thousand one hundred dollars.

For one tidal computer, two thousand dollars.

For one tidal computer, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For one engraver, two thousand and sixty dollars.

For one engraver, two thousand dollars.

For one engraver, one thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.

For two engravers, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For one engraver, one thousand five hundred and sixty-five dollars.

For one engraver, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For one engraver, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For one engraver, nine hundred dollars.

For one contract engraver, contract not to exceed two thousand four hundred dollars per annum, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For one contract engraver, contract not to exceed two thousand one hundred dollars per annum, two thousand one hundred dollars.

For one contract engraver, contract not to exceed one thousand eight hundred dollars per annum, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For one contract engraver, contract not to exceed eight hundred dollars per annum, eight hundred dollars.

For one electrotypist and photographer, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For one electrotypists' helper, five hundred dollars.

For one apprentice to electrotypist and photographer, five hundred dollars.

For one copper-plate printer, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

For two copper-plate printers, at one thousand three hundred and thirty dollars each, two thousand six hundred and sixty dollars.

For one copper-plate printer, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For two plate printer's helpers, at seven hundred dollars each, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For one chief mechanic, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For one mechanic, one thousand five hundred and sixty-five dollars.

For one mechanic, one thousand three hundred and thirty dollars.

For one mechanic, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For one mechanic, one thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For one mechanic, nine hundred dollars.

Pay of employees
in office—contin-
ued.

- For one mechanician, five hundred and forty-five dollars.
- For one carpenter, one thousand five hundred and sixty-five dollars.
- For one carpenter, eight hundred dollars.
- For one carpenter and fireman, five hundred and seventy dollars.
- For one night-fireman, five hundred and fifty dollars.
- For one map-mounter, one thousand and twenty dollars.
- For one librarian, one thousand eight hundred dollars.
- For one clerk, one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.
- For two clerks, at one thousand five hundred dollars each, three thousand dollars.
- For one clerk, one thousand four hundred dollars.
- For one clerk, one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.
- For two clerks, at one thousand two hundred dollars each, two thousand four hundred dollars.
- For two clerks, at one thousand dollars each, two thousand dollars.
- For one clerk, nine hundred dollars.
- For one clerk, one thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars.
- For one map-colorist, seven hundred and twenty dollars.
- For one writer, nine hundred dollars.
- For one writer, eight hundred and forty dollars.
- For six writers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.
- For one writer, six hundred dollars.
- For one messenger, eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.
- For one messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars.
- For three messengers, at eight hundred and twenty dollars each, two thousand four hundred and sixty dollars.
- For three messengers, at six hundred and forty dollars each, one thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.
- For one driver, seven hundred and thirty dollars.
- For one packer and folder, eight hundred and twenty dollars.
- For one packer and folder, six hundred and thirty dollars.
- For two laborers, at six hundred and thirty dollars each, one thousand two hundred and sixty dollars.
- For two laborers, at five hundred and fifty dollars each, one thousand one hundred dollars.
- For one laborer, three hundred and fifteen dollars.
- For one laborer, three hundred and sixty-five dollars.
- For one janitor, one thousand two hundred dollars.
- For two watchmen, at eight hundred and eighty dollars each, one thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.
- Total for pay of office force, one hundred and twenty-four thousand six hundred and five dollars.

Office expenses.

OFFICE EXPENSES.

- For the purchase of new instruments, for materials and supplies required in the instrument shop, carpenter-shop, and drawing division, and for books, maps, and charts, nine thousand dollars.
- For copper-plates, chart-paper, printer's ink; copper, zinc, and chemicals for electrotyping and photographing; engraving, printing, photographing, and electrotyping supplies; for extra engraving; and for photolithographing charts and printing from stone for immediate use, ten thousand dollars.
- For stationery for the office and field parties, transportation of instruments and supplies, office wagon and horses, fuel, gas, telegrams, ice, and washing, six thousand dollars.
- For miscellaneous expenses, contingencies of all kinds, office furniture, repairs, and extra labor, and for traveling expenses of assistants and others employed in the office sent on special duty in the service of the office, three thousand five hundred dollars.
- Total general expenses of office, twenty-eight thousand five hundred dollars.

FOR RENT OF OFFICE BUILDINGS: For rent of buildings for offices, work-rooms, and work-shops in Washington, ten thousand five hundred dollars. Rent.

For rent of fire-proof building number two hundred and five New Jersey avenue, including rooms for standard weights and measures; for the safe-keeping and preservation of the original astronomical, magnetic, hydrographic, and other records, of the original topographical and hydrographic maps and charts, of instruments, engraved plates, and other valuable property of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, six thousand dollars.

PUBLISHING OBSERVATIONS.—For one computer, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one computer, one thousand six hundred dollars; and three copyists, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; in all, five thousand five hundred and sixty dollars. Publishing observations.

That no part of the money herein appropriated for the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall be available for allowance to civilian or other officers for subsistence while on duty in the office at Washington, or to officers of the Navy attached to the survey; nor shall there hereafter be made any allowance for subsistence to officers of the Navy attached to the Coast and Geodetic Survey. Subsistence not allowed to civilians in Washington, nor naval officers.

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS UNDER THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

PAPER AND STAMPS: For paper for internal-revenue stamps, freight, and salaries of superintendent, messengers, and watchmen, fifty thousand dollars. Treasury, miscellaneous.
Internal-revenue stamp paper, etc.

PUNISHMENT FOR VIOLATIONS OF INTERNAL-REVENUE LAWS: For detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons guilty of violating the internal-revenue laws, or conniving at the same, including payments for information and detection of such violations, twenty-five thousand dollars; and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall make a detailed statement to Congress once in each year as to how he has expended this sum, and also a detailed statement of all miscellaneous expenditures in the Bureau of Internal Revenue for which appropriation is made in this act. Punishing violations internal-revenue laws.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES INDEPENDENT TREASURY: For contingent expenses under the requirements of section thirty-six hundred and fifty-three of the Revised Statutes of the United States, for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public money, and for transportation of notes, bonds, and other securities of the United States, seventy thousand dollars. Expenses of fiscal agents.
R. S., sec. 3653, p. 719.

EXPENSES OF THE NATIONAL CURRENCY: For paper, express charges, and other expenses, six thousand two hundred dollars. National currency expenses.

DISTINCTIVE PAPER FOR THE UNITED STATES SECURITIES: For paper, including transportation, salaries of register, two counters, five watchmen, one laborer, and expenses of officer detailed from the Treasury as superintendent, forty-five thousand dollars. Distinctive paper, etc.

TRANSPORTATION OF SILVER COIN: For transportation of silver coin, by registered mail or otherwise, fifty thousand dollars; and in expending this sum the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to transport from the Treasury or subtreasuries, free of charge, silver coin when requested to do so: *Provided*, That an equal amount in coin or currency shall have been deposited in the Treasury or such subtreasuries by the applicant or applicants. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall report to Congress the cost arising under this appropriation. Silver coin, transportation.

Proviso.

RECOINAGE, REISSUE, AND TRANSPORTATION OF MINOR COINS: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer to the United States mint at Philadelphia, for cleaning and reissue, any minor coins now in or which may be hereafter received at the subtreasury offices in excess of the requirements for the current business of said offices, and for expense of transportation for such reissue, four thousand dollars; and to Recoinage, etc., minor coins.

enable the Secretary of the Treasury to recoin any and all uncurrent minor coins now in the Treasury, and to reimburse the Treasury for the loss on such recoinage, four thousand dollars; in all, eight thousand dollars.

- Gold coin, transportation.** **TRANSPORTATION OF GOLD COIN:** For the transportation of gold coin from San Francisco to New York, five thousand dollars.
- Silver coin, storage.** **STORAGE OF SILVER, TRANSPORTATION:** For transportation of silver coin between subtreasury offices, fifty thousand dollars.
- Recoinage, gold and silver.** **RECOINAGE OF GOLD AND SILVER COINS:** For recoinage of gold and silver coins in the Treasury, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, twenty thousand dollars.
- Custodians dies, rolls, and plates, Engraving and Printing Bureau.** **CUSTODY OF DIES, ROLLS, AND PLATES:** For pay of custodians of the dies, rolls, and plates used at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for the printing of Government securities, namely: One custodian, two thousand four hundred dollars; two subcustodians, at one thousand six hundred dollars each; distributor of stock, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, six thousand eight hundred dollars.
- Destruction of securities.** **SPECIAL WITNESS OF DESTRUCTION OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES:** For pay of representative of the public on the committee to witness the destruction by maceration of Government securities, at five dollars per day while actually employed, one thousand five hundred and seventy dollars.
- Pay of witness.**
- Sealing and separating securities.** **SEALING AND SEPARATING UNITED STATES SECURITIES:** For materials needed to seal and separate United States notes, such as ink, printer's varnish, sperm-oil, white printing-paper, thin muslin, benzine, gutta percha belting, and other necessary articles, two thousand dollars.
- Pay of assistant custodians and janitors.** **PAY OF ASSISTANT CUSTODIANS AND JANITORS:** For pay of assistant custodians and janitors, including all personal services in connection with all public buildings under control of the Treasury Department outside of the District of Columbia, four hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall so apportion this sum as to prevent a deficiency therein.
- Inspector of furniture, etc., public buildings.** **INSPECTOR OF FURNITURE AND OTHER FURNISHINGS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS:** To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to employ a suitable person to inspect all public buildings and examine into their requirements for furniture and other furnishings, including fuel, lights, and other current expenses, three thousand dollars; and for actual necessary expenses, not exceeding two thousand dollars; in all, five thousand dollars.
- Furniture, repairs, carpets, etc.** **FURNITURE AND REPAIRS OF FURNITURE:** For furniture and repairs of furniture, including carpets, for all public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, including marine hospitals, and for furniture, carpets, chandeliers, and gas fixtures for new buildings, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. And all furniture now owned by the United States in other buildings shall be used as far as practicable, whether it corresponds with the present regulation plans for furniture or not.
- Fuel, lights, water, etc., public buildings.** **FUEL, LIGHTS, AND WATER FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS:** For fuel, lights, water, electric-light plants, including repairs thereto, in such buildings as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, for electric-light wiring, and miscellaneous items required by the janitors and firemen in the proper care of the buildings, furniture, and heating apparatus, exclusive of personal services, for all public buildings, including marine hospitals, under the control of the Treasury Department, inclusive of new buildings, six hundred thousand dollars; and the appropriation herein made for gas in any of the public buildings in the District of Columbia under the control of the Treasury Department shall include the rental or use of any gas-governor, gas purifier, or other device for reducing the expenses of gas, when first approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and ordered by him in writing: *Provided*, That no sum shall be paid for such rental or use of such gas-governor,
- Proviso.*
Gas-governors.

gas-purifier, or device greater than the one-half part of the amount of money actually saved thereby.

HEATING APPARATUS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS: For repairing heating, hoisting, and ventilating apparatus for all public buildings, including marine hospitals, under control of Treasury Department, one hundred thousand dollars. Heating, etc., apparatus.

VAULTS, SAFES, AND LOCKS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS, INCLUDING NEW BUILDINGS: For vaults, safes, and locks, and repairs to the same, for all public buildings under control of the Treasury Department, fifty thousand dollars. Vaults, safes, and locks.

PLANS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS: For books, photographic materials, and in duplicating plans required for all public buildings under control of the Treasury Department, two thousand five hundred dollars. Plans for public buildings.

PROPAGATION OF FOOD-FISHES: For the introduction by the United States Fish Commission into and the increase in the waters of the United States of food-fishes and other useful products of the waters, including lobsters, oysters, and other shell-fish, and for continuing the enquiry into the fisheries of the United States and their subjects, and for such general and miscellaneous expenditures as the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries may find necessary to the prosecution of his work, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars. Fish Commission. Expenses.

FISH-HATCHERY ON THE COLUMBIA RIVER: For the establishment of a salmon-hatchery upon the Columbia River, its tributaries or their branches, ten thousand dollars: *Provided*, That if, in the opinion of the United States Fish Commissioner, the existing laws of Oregon and Washington are not sufficient for the protection of salmon in the Columbia River and its tributaries, this appropriation shall not be available until the legislatures of the State of Oregon and of Washington Territory shall have enacted such additional legislation as, in the opinion of the Fish Commissioner, shall be necessary to protect the salmon from improper capture and destruction. Fish - hatchery, Columbia River. *Proviso.* Legislation for protection of salmon.

RENT OF OFFICE UNITED STATES FISH COMMISSION: For rent of rooms in the city of Washington, two thousand and forty dollars. Rent.

MAINTENANCE OF FISH-PONDS: For the preparation and maintenance of fish-ponds in Washington and elsewhere, and the distribution of the eggs and young of the white fish, salmon, shad, cod, carp, and other useful inhabitants of the waters, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, forty-five thousand dollars. Fish-ponds.

MAINTENANCE OF VESSELS: For the maintenance of the vessels of the United States Fish Commission, and for boats apparatus, machinery, and other facilities required for use with the same, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, forty-five thousand dollars. Vessels.

FISH-PONDS, MONUMENT LOT: For restoring the drainage of the United States fish-ponds in Washington, destroyed by the filling up of the flats, and for an increased supply of water, to be immediately available, five thousand dollars. Monument lot ponds.

STEAM-VESSELS, FOOD-FISHES: For new boilers and for a thorough repair and refitting of the steamer Fish Hawk, eleven thousand five hundred dollars. Steamer Fish Hawk.

That the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries shall submit to Congress at its next session a detailed statement of the expenditures for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-seven under all appropriations for "Propagation of food-fishes;" and annually thereafter a detailed statement of expenditures under all appropriations for "Propagation of food-fishes" shall be submitted to Congress at the beginning of each session thereof. Detailed statement to be submitted.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION: For expenses of the system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries, under the direction of the Smithsonian Smithsonian Institution. International exchange expenses.

Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, twelve thousand dollars.

North American ethnology.

NORTH AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION: For the purpose of continuing ethnological researches among the American Indians, under the direction of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, forty thousand dollars.

Detecting and punishing counterfeiting, etc.

SUPPRESSING COUNTERFEITING AND OTHER CRIMES: For the expenses of detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons engaged in counterfeiting Treasury notes, bonds, national-bank notes, and other securities of the United States, as well as the coins of the United States and other felonies committed against the laws of the United States relating to the pay and bounty laws, and for no other purpose whatever, sixty thousand dollars.

Custody of lands, etc.

LANDS AND OTHER PROPERTY OF THE UNITED STATES: For custody, care, and protection of lands and other property belonging to the United States, one thousand dollars.

Compensation in lieu of moieties.

COMPENSATION IN LIEU OF MOIETIES: For compensation in lieu of moieties in certain cases under the customs revenue laws thirty thousand dollars.

Expenses of local appraisers' meetings.

For defraying the necessary expenses of local appraisers at quarterly meetings for the purpose of securing uniformity in the appraisement of dutiable goods at different ports of entry, two thousand dollars.

Chinese immigration, expenses. Vol. 22, p. 58.

EXPENSE INCURRED UNDER ACT RELATING TO CHINESE: To meet such expenses as may be necessary to be incurred in carrying out the provisions of the act to execute certain treaty stipulations relating to Chinese, approved May sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, including the printing of certificates therein required, five thousand five hundred dollars.

Alaskan seal-fisheries.

ALASKAN SEAL-FISHERIES.

Salaries, agents, and assistants.

For salaries and traveling expenses of agents at seal-fisheries in Alaska, as follows: For one agent, three thousand six hundred and fifty dollars; one assistant agent, two thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars; two assistant agents, at two thousand one hundred and ninety dollars each; necessary traveling expenses of agents actually incurred in going to and returning from Alaska, not to exceed six hundred dollars each per annum; in all, thirteen thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

PREVENTION OF EPIDEMICS.

Preventing and suppressing epidemic diseases. Laws, 1st sess. 49th Congress, p. 237.

The President of the United States is hereby authorized, in case of threatened or actual epidemic of cholera or yellow fever, to use the unexpended balance of the sum appropriated therefor by the act approved August fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, in aid of State and local boards or otherwise, in his discretion, in preventing and suppressing the spread of the same and for maintaining quarantine and maritime inspections at points of danger; and the President is further authorized to use of the same unexpended balance a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars for the purpose of investigating the merits of the method practiced in Mexico and Brazil for preventing yellow fever by inoculation.

Investigation of inoculation.

International Medical Congress, expenses.

INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS: For the purpose of entertaining and providing for the expenses of the International Medical Congress at its ninth annual meeting, to be held in Washington in September, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, ten thousand dollars; and the same shall be expended under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: *Provided*, That no part of this shall be paid as the personal expenses of any delegate; and no money shall be expended except upon vouchers to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Proviso. Personal expenses not to be paid. Vouchers.

UNDER THE STATE DEPARTMENT

FRENCH SPOILIATION CLAIMS: To enable the Secretary of State to complete the search now being in France for records and other documents affecting the rights or claims of American citizens under the act of Congress approved January twentieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, entitled "An act to provide for the ascertainment of claims of American citizens for spoiliations committed by the French prior to July thirty-first, eighteen hundred and one", and to make a similar search in Spain or elsewhere, and to procure such records and documents as already have been found and that may hereafter be found, or certified copies or abstracts thereof, five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State, and to be immediately available.

Department of State.
French spoliation claims.
Completing search, procuring records, etc.
Vol. 23, p. 283.

CONFERENCE OF THE RED CROSS ASSOCIATION: To pay the expenses of the representatives of the United States (two in number, to be appointed by the President of the United States) to the fourth conference of the Red Cross Association, to be held at Baden on September nineteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, three thousand dollars; and to pay the contributory portion of the expenses of the United States at said conference, the additional sum of one thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; in all, four thousand dollars; the same to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State.

Red Cross Association Conference.
Expenses of delegates.

UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Department of the Interior.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

CASUAL REPAIRS OF THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT BUILDING: For casual repairs of the Department building, five thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars.

Repairs, Department building.

That as soon as practicable after the completion as provided for in the sundry civil act approved August fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and not later than December first eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be removed to the Pension Building the General Land Office, Bureau of Education, Office of Commissioner of Railroads, and Bureau of Labor, and vacate the buildings rented for and now occupied by said offices and Bureaus, or portions thereof.

Removal of offices to Pension building.
Laws, 1st sess. 49th Congress, p. 238.

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to expend from any balance of the appropriation for "Contingent expenses office of the Secretary of the Interior", and so forth, for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-six, that may be required for other purposes or remain unexpended, not, however, to exceed twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the introduction in the Interior Department building of an electric-light plant, including dynamos, engines, boilers, pumps, wires, lamps, and such other material, and also labor as may be required for the introduction of said plant; and the said sum of twenty thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby reappropriated and made available for the purposes herein specified.

Purchase of electric-light plant, Department building.

FOR THE CAPITOL: For work at the Capitol, and for general repairs thereof, fitting up file-room with iron shelving in basement of House wing, including wages of mechanics, workmen, and fresco-painter, thirty-five thousand dollars.

Capitol. Repairs, etc.

IMPROVING THE CAPITOL GROUNDS: For continuing the work of the improvement of the Capitol Grounds, and for the care of the grounds, including pay of landscape architect, one clerk, and the pay of mechanics, gardeners, and laborers, twenty thousand dollars.

Capitol Grounds, improvement, etc.

CAPITOL TERRACES: For the completion of the terraces of the Capitol and grand stairways, including wages of mechanics and laborers, three hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

Completing Capitol terraces.

- Capitol and grounds.** **LIGHTING THE CAPITOL AND GROUNDS:** For lighting the Capitol, and grounds about the same, including the Botanic Garden, Senate and House stables: For gas and electric lighting, pay of superintendent of meters, lamp-lighters, gas-fitters, and for materials for gas and electric lighting, and for general repairs, twenty-four thousand dollars.
- Lighting.**
- Elevator, Senate wing.** **ELEVATOR FOR SENATE WING OF THE CAPITOL:** For the construction of an elevator in the south end of the eastern corridor of the Senate wing of the Capitol, fifteen thousand dollars; and the Architect of the Capitol is directed to have the same completed for use by December first, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven.
- Elevator, House wing.** **ELEVATOR FOR THE HOUSE WING OF THE CAPITOL:** For the construction of an elevator for the use of the public in the House wing of the Capitol, to be located at the south end of the western corridor and to run from the basement to the upper story, twelve thousand dollars, and the architect is directed to have the same completed for use by December first, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven.
- Library of Congress.** **BUILDING FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS:** That the Library Commission is hereby empowered to make leases and to collect rents for such houses on the library site as in its judgment may remain temporarily without obstructing the work, the proceeds from such rents to be paid into the Treasury.
- Rents.**
- Sales of public lands.** **EXPENSES OF THE COLLECTION OF REVENUE FROM SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS**
- Salaries, registers and receivers.** **SALARIES AND COMMISSIONS OF REGISTERS AND RECEIVERS:** For salaries and commissions of registers of land-offices and receivers of public moneys at district land-offices, at not exceeding three thousand dollars each, five hundred thousand dollars. And hereafter all fees collected by registers or receivers, from any source whatever, which would increase their salaries beyond three thousand dollars each a year, shall be covered into the Treasury, except only so much as may be necessary to pay the actual cost of clerical services employed exclusively in contested cases; and they shall make report quarterly, under oath, of all expenditures for such clerical services, with vouchers therefor.
- Limit of fees retained.**
- Land offices, contingent expenses.** **CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF LAND-OFFICES:** For clerk-hire, rent, and other incidental expenses of the several land-offices, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.
- Buffalo land district, Wyoming, created.** That all the public lands in the Territory of Wyoming lying in the counties of Johnson and Crook, in said Territory, shall constitute a new land district, to be called the Buffalo district.
- Register and receiver to be appointed.** That the President be, and is hereby, authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or during the recess thereof and until the next session after such appointment, a register and a receiver for said district, who shall be required to reside in the town of Buffalo, Wyoming Territory, until such time as the President may, in his discretion, remove the site of said land-office from said town; and they shall be subject to the same laws and be entitled to the same compensation as is or may hereafter be provided by law in relation to the existing land offices and officers in said Territory.
- Office to be at Buffalo.**
- Expenses, depositing public moneys.** **EXPENSES OF DEPOSITING PUBLIC MONEYS:** For expenses of depositing moneys received from the disposal of public lands, ten thousand dollars.
- Protecting timber.** **DEPREDACTIONS ON PUBLIC TIMBER:** To meet the expenses of protecting timber on the public lands, seventy-five thousand dollars.
- Protecting from fraudulent entry.** **PROTECTING PUBLIC LANDS:** For the protection of public lands from illegal and fraudulent entry or appropriation, one hundred thousand dollars.
- Expenses, hearings in land entries.** **EXPENSES OF HEARINGS IN LAND ENTRIES:** For expenses of hearings held by order of the General Land Office to determine whether alleged fraudulent entries are of that character or have been made in compliance with law, twenty thousand dollars.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS FOR SWAMP-LAND AND SWAMP-LAND INDEMNITY: For salaries and expenses of agents employed in adjusting claims for swamp-lands, and for indemnity for swamp-lands, twenty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That agents and others employed under this and the appropriations for "Depredations on public timber" and "Protecting public lands," while traveling on duty, shall be allowed per diem, in lieu of subsistence, at a rate not exceeding three dollars per diem, and for actual necessary expenses for transportation. Swamp-land claims, expenses.
Proviso.
Per diem for agents.

REPRODUCING PLATS OF SURVEYS: To enable the Commissioner of the General Land Office to continue to reproduce worn and defaced official plats of surveys on file, and other plats constituting a part of the records of said office, and also to furnish local land-officers with the same, five thousand dollars. Reproducing worn plats of surveys.

TRANSCRIPTS OF RECORDS AND PLATS: For furnishing transcripts of records and plats, and paying therefor, five thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. Transcripts of records.

SURVEYING THE PUBLIC LANDS.

For surveys and resurveys of public lands, at rates not exceeding nine dollars per linear mile for standard and meander lines, seven dollars for township, and five dollars for section lines fifty thousand dollars; and of the sum hereby appropriated ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, may be expended for the examination of surveys in the field; to test the accuracy of the work and to prevent payment for fraudulent and imperfect surveys returned by deputy surveyors; for inspecting mineral deposits, coal-fields, and timber districts; and for making such other surveys or examinations as may be required for identification of lands for purposes of evidence in any suit or proceeding in behalf of the United States. Survey of public lands.
Expenses.

For survey of confirmed private land-claims in New Mexico, at rates prescribed by law, three thousand dollars. New Mexico, private land claims.

For care and preservation of abandoned military reservations transferred to the control of the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of an act of Congress approved July fifth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, two thousand dollars. Care, etc., abandoned military reservations.
Vol. 23, p. 103.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

For the United States Geological Survey: For the Geological Survey, and the classification of the public lands, and examination of the geological structure, mineral resources, and products of the national domain, and to continue the preparation of a geological map of the United States, including the pay of temporary employees in the field and office, and all other necessary expenses, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, four hundred thousand dollars; and hereafter the estimates for the Geological Survey shall be itemized. Geological Survey.
Expenses.

For salaries of the scientific assistants of the Geological Survey: Estimates to be itemized.
Salaries.

- For salary of five geologists, at four thousand dollars each;
- For salary of two geologists, at three thousand dollars each;
- For salary of one geologist, two thousand seven hundred dollars;
- For salary of two geologists, at two thousand four hundred dollars each;
- For salary of two geologists, at two thousand dollars each;
- For salary of one paleontologist, four thousand dollars;
- For salary of one paleontologist, two thousand dollars;
- For salary of one chemist, three thousand dollars;
- For salary of one chemist, two thousand dollars;
- For salary of one chief geographer, two thousand seven hundred dollars;
- For salary of three geographers, at two thousand five hundred dollars each;

For salary of one general assistant, three thousand dollars;
For salary of three topographers, at two thousand dollars each; in
all, sixty-seven thousand seven hundred dollars.

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Government
Hospital for the
Insane.

Current ex-
penses.

For current expenses of the Government Hospital for the Insane:
For support, clothing, and treatment in the Government Hospital for
the Insane of the insane from the Army and Navy, Marine Corps, and
Revenue-cutter Service, persons charged with or convicted of crimes
against the United States, inmates of the National Homes for Disabled
Volunteer Soldiers, and of all persons who have become insane since
their entry into the military or naval service of the United States, and
who are indigent, one hundred and ninety-nine thousand eight hun-
dred and sixty-eight dollars; and not exceeding one thousand dollars
of this sum may be expended in defraying the expenses of the removal
of patients to their friends.

For the building and grounds of the Government Hospital for the
Insane, as follows:

General repairs.
Special improve-
ments.

For general repairs and improvements, ten thousand dollars.

For special improvements, as follows:

For additional heating-boiler for new building for convict and homici-
dal insane persons, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For furnishing new building for convict and homicidal insane persons,
five thousand dollars.

For additional accommodations for the colored insane, seventeen thou-
sand dollars.

For rebuilding wharf, three thousand five hundred dollars, to be im-
mediately available.

For cottage at the cemetery, nine hundred dollars.

Columbia Insti-
tution for the Deaf
and Dumb.

Current ex-
penses.

Proviso.

Wages.

Education of fee-
ble-minded chil-
dren.

Vol. 21, p. 275.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

**CURRENT EXPENSES OF THE COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF
AND DUMB:** For support of the institution, including salaries and in-
cidental expenses, and for books and illustrative apparatus, for general
repairs, and improvements, fifty-two thousand five hundred dollars:
Provided, That no more than twenty-five thousand dollars of said sum
shall be expended for salaries and wages.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to provide for the education
of feeble-minded children belonging to the District of Columbia, as pro-
vided for in the act approved June sixteenth, eighteen hundred and
eighty, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Howard Univer-
sity.

Current ex-
penses.

Repairs.

Water supply.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

For maintenance of the Howard University, to be used in payment of
part of the salaries of the officers, professors, and teachers, and other
regular employees of the university, a portion of which will be paid from
donations and other sources, eighteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For repairs of buildings, four thousand dollars.

For making suitable connections between the steam-pump at Howard
University and the new reservoir, and for improving the water-supply,
two thousand dollars.

Freedmen's Hos-
pital and Asylum.

Current ex-
penses.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL AND ASYLUM.

For the Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum, Washington, District of
Columbia, as follows:

For subsistence, twenty-two thousand dollars; for salaries and com-
pensation of the surgeon-in-chief, not to exceed three thousand dollars,

two assistant surgeons, clerk, engineer, matron, nurses, laundresses, cooks, teamsters, watchmen, and laborers, fourteen thousand dollars; for rent of hospital buildings and grounds, four thousand dollars; for fuel and light, clothing, bedding, forage, transportation, medicines and medical supplies, repairs and furniture, and other absolutely necessary expenses, ten thousand five hundred dollars; one centrifugal wringer, two hundred and forty dollars; for painting inside of hospital wards, four hundred dollars, to be immediately available in all, fifty-one thousand one hundred and forty dollars.

EDUCATION IN ALASKA.

Alaska.

For the education of the children of school age in the Territory of Alaska, without reference to race, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Education of children.

NATIONAL MUSEUM.

National Museum.

HEATING AND LIGHTING THE NATIONAL MUSEUM: For expense of heating, lighting, and electrical and telephonic service for the National Museum, twelve thousand dollars.

Heating, lighting, etc.

PRESERVATION OF COLLECTIONS OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM: For the preservation, exhibition, and increase of the collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government, and from other sources, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, one hundred and sixteen thousand dollars.

Preservation of collections, etc.

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM: For cases, furniture, fixtures, and appliances required for the exhibition and safe-keeping of the collections of the National Museum, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, forty thousand dollars.

Furniture, etc.

UNDER THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

War Department.

ARMORIES AND ARSENALS.

Armories and arsenals.

For the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Illinois, as follows:

Rock Island, Ill.

For continuing armory-shop K, an iron-finishing shop, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For continuing storehouse K, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For machinery and shop-fixtures, seventeen thousand dollars.

For replacing wooden beams on Rock Island Wagon-bridge (between the island and the city of Rock Island) by iron ones, reflooring wagon-road and sidewalks, and painting, nine thousand dollars.

For replacing flooring and sidewalks and for painting Moline Bridge, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For general care, preservation, and improvements; for building new roads; for care and preservation of the water-power; for painting and care and preservation of permanent buildings, bridges, and shores of the island; for building fences, grading grounds, and repairs and extension of railroad, ten thousand dollars.

For repairing temporary towers for wire transmission of water power, two thousand dollars.

For the Rock Island Bridge as follows:

Bridge expenses.

For care and expense of maintaining and operating the draw, nine thousand dollars.

For protecting the Rock Island Bridge by means of sheer-booms, two hundred and fifty dollars

For renewing trucks with steel rollers at end of each span; wagon-road, sidewalks, floor-beams, and stringers for supporting railroad-track, eight thousand dollars.

SPRINGFIELD ARSENAL, SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS: For repairs and preservation of grounds, buildings, and machinery not used for manufacturing purposes, fifteen thousand dollars.

Springfield, Mass.

- Laws, 1st sess.,
49 Cong., p. 243. For the erection of a new fire-proof milling-shop, in addition to the amount (thirty thousand dollars) appropriated by the sundry civil act approved August fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, twenty thousand four hundred and thirty-nine dollars and eighty-eight cents.
- Benicia, Cal. **BENICIA ARSENAL, BENICIA, CALIFORNIA:** For new machinery for carpenter and machine shops, three thousand dollars.
- Frankford, Pa. **FRANKFORD ARSENAL, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA:** For one circular graduating-machine for graduating instruments, such as star-gauges, standard gauges, calipers, and all other instruments requiring a graduated scale, one thousand dollars.
- Piccatiny Powder-Depot, N. J. **PICCATINY POWDER-DEPOT, DOVER, NEW JERSEY:** For erecting magazines, and other necessary buildings, cleaning, draining, and grading grounds, making roads, building fences, and all expenses incident thereto, thirty-five thousand dollars.
- Sandy-Hook Proving-Ground, N. J. **SANDY-HOOK PROVING-GROUND, NEW JERSEY:** For cleaning, leveling, grading and building roads, and general repairs, three thousand dollars.
- Watertown, testing machine. **TESTING-MACHINE, WATERTOWN ARSENAL:** For caring for, preserving, using, and operating the United States testing-machine at Watertown Arsenal, ten thousand dollars.
- Repairs, etc. **REPAIR OF ARSENALS:** For repairs of arsenals, and to meet such unforeseen expenditures at arsenals as accidents or other contingencies during the year may render necessary, fifty thousand dollars.

Buildings and
Grounds, Wash-
ington, D. C.
Improvement
and care.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS IN AND AROUND WASHINGTON.

- For the improvement and care of public grounds as follows:
- For improvement and maintenance of grounds south of the Executive Mansion, six thousand dollars.
- For ordinary care of greenhouses and nursery, two thousand dollars.
- For ordinary care of Lafayette Square, one thousand dollars.
- For ordinary care of Franklin Square, one thousand dollars.
- For care and improvement of reservation numbered three (Monument Grounds), one thousand five hundred dollars.
- For continuing improvement of reservation numbered seventeen, and site of old canal northwest of same, ten thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part thereof shall be expended upon other than property belonging to the United States.
- For construction and repair of post and chain-fences, removal and repair of high iron fences around smaller triangular reservations, one thousand five hundred dollars.
- For manure, and hauling the same, five thousand dollars.
- For painting watchmen's lodges, iron fences, vases, lamps, lamp-posts, and settees, one thousand dollars.
- For purchase and repair of seats, one thousand dollars.
- For purchase and repair of tools, two thousand dollars.
- For trees, tree and plant stakes, lime, whitewashing, and stock for nursery, three thousand dollars.
- For removing snow and ice, one thousand two hundred dollars.
- For flower-pots, twine, baskets, wire, splints, and lycopodium, one thousand dollars.
- For care, construction, and repair of fountains in the public grounds, one thousand five hundred dollars.
- For abating nuisances, five hundred dollars.
- For improvement, care and maintenance of various reservations, twelve thousand dollars.
- For improvement, maintenance, and care of Smithsonian Grounds, ten thousand dollars.
- For improvement and care of Judiciary Square, including grounds around the Pension Building, five thousand dollars.

For expenses, including advertising, of the sale of old condemned property, the accumulation of years, including the old copper from the roof of the Executive Mansion, one hundred dollars.

That under appropriations herein contained no contract shall be made for making or repairing concrete or asphalt pavements in Washington City at a higher price than two dollars per square yard for a quality equal to the best laid in the District of Columbia prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and with a base of not less than six inches in thickness.

Maximum price for concrete pavements.

For repairs and fuel at the Executive Mansion as follows :

Executive Mansion. Repairs, fuel, etc.

For care, repair, and refurnishing the Executive Mansion, sixteen thousand dollars, to be expended by contract or otherwise, as the President may determine.

For fuel for the Executive Mansion, greenhouses, and stable, three thousand dollars.

For care and necessary repair of greenhouses, four thousand dollars.

For renewing superstructure of one greenhouse connected with the Executive Mansion and grounds, one thousand five hundred dollars.

LIGHTING THE EXECUTIVE MANSION AND PUBLIC GROUNDS: For gas, pay of lamp-lighters, gas-fitters, and plumbers; purchase, erection and repair of lamps and lamp-posts; purchase of matches, and for repairs of all kinds; fuels and lights for office, office-stables, watchmen's lodges, and for the greenhouses at the nursery, fourteen thousand dollars: *Provided*, That for each six-foot burner not connected with a meter in the lamps on the public grounds no more than twenty dollars shall be paid per lamp for gas, including, lighting, cleaning, and keeping in repair the lamps, under any expenditure provided for in this act; and authority is hereby given to substitute other illuminating material for the same or less price, and to use so much of the sum hereby appropriated as may be necessary for that purpose.

Lighting Executive Mansion and public grounds.

Proviso. Maximum payment a lamp.

REPAIR OF WATER-PIPES AND FIRE-PLUGS: For repairing and extending water-pipes, purchase of apparatus to clean them, purchase of hose, and cleaning the springs and repairing and renewing the pipes of the same that supply the Capitol, the Executive Mansion, and the building for the State, War, and Navy Departments, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Water-pipes and fire-plugs. Repairs.

TELEGRAPH TO CONNECT THE CAPITOL WITH THE DEPARTMENTS AND GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: For care and repair of existing lines, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Government telegraph.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT: For completion of the Washington Monument, namely: For completing the earth-filling and grading around the monument, in accordance with existing law; office expenses, including rent of necessary office-rooms, and for each and every purpose connected with the completion of the monument, fifty thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the joint commission created by the act of August second, eighteen hundred and seventy-six.

Washington Monument.

Vol. 19, p. 123.

BUILDING FOR ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY: For brick annex to main building, for laboratory and anatomical work, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Medical Museum. Annex.

MILITARY POSTS.

Military Posts.

For the construction of buildings at and the enlargement of such military posts as in the judgment of the Secretary of War may be necessary, two hundred thousand dollars.

Construction, etc.

Protection and improvement of the Yellowstone National Park: For the construction and improvement of suitable roads and bridges within the park, under the supervision and direction of an engineer officer detailed by the Secretary of War for that purpose, twenty thousand dollars.

Yellowstone National Park. Improvement, etc.

Signal Service.

SIGNAL SERVICE.

OBSERVATION AND REPORT OF STORMS.

- Observation and report of storms.** To be expended by the Secretary of War: For expenses of the meteorological observation and report, by telegraph, signal, or otherwise, announcing the probable approach and force of storms, for the benefit of commerce and agriculture of the United States, as follows:
- Instruments.** For the manufacture, purchase, and repair of meteorological instruments, and expenses in connection therewith, including those already issued and to be issued to voluntary unpaid observers, and the Secretary of War shall establish regulations respecting such issue, ten thousand dollars.
- Telegraphing.** For telegraphing reports, messages, and other meteorological information in connection with the observation and report of storms, one hundred and thirty-eight thousand dollars.
- Signals.** For expenses of storm, cautionary, offshore, cold-wave, and other signals on the sea, lake, and Gulf coasts of the United States, and in the interior, announcing the probable approach and force of storms, including the pay of observers, services of operators, lanterns, and flags, ten thousand dollars.
- Repairs, etc.** For the maintenance and repair of the military-telegraph line connecting the signal-stations along the Atlantic coast of the United States, including services of operators, repairmen, materials, and general service, six thousand dollars.
- Instrument-shelters.** For manufacture, purchase, and repair of instrument-shelters, and expenses in connection therewith, two thousand dollars.
- Contingent expenses, outside of Washington.** For rent, hire of civilian employees, furniture, light, stationery, ice, stoves and fixtures, repairs, rent of telephones, text-books, lumber, and other expenses of offices maintained as stations of observation outside of Washington, District of Columbia, thirty-five thousand dollars.
- River and flood observations.** For river and flood observations, and expenses in connection therewith, nine thousand dollars.
- Maps and bulletins.** For expenses (including paper, forms, printing and lithographing supplies, hire of civilian printers and engravers) of preparing, printing, distributing, and displaying weather maps or weather bulletins, and for the maintenance of a printing office, under the direction of the Chief Signal Officer, in the city of Washington, for the printing of the necessary orders, circulars, maps, or bulletins, as may be necessary to carry into effect the appropriations made for the support of the Signal Service, twenty-five thousand dollars.
- Printing office.** For observations, and expenses incidental thereto, announcing the probable approach and severity of frosts or rains, for the benefit of the cotton region of the United States, seven thousand dollars.
- Cotton region reports.** For maintenance and repair of military-telegraph lines, including rent of offices, salaries of civilian operators and repairmen, lights, stoves and fixtures, supplies, and general repairs, twenty-four thousand dollars.
- Military-telegraph lines.** For the repair of the Signal Service cable at the mouth of the Columbia River, in Oregon and Washington Territory, five hundred dollars, the same to be immediately available.
- Cable, mouth of Columbia River.** For the construction and maintenance of a military-telegraph line from San Francisco, California, to a point at or near Point Reyes, California, via Point San Jose, California, two thousand five hundred dollars.
- Telegraph line, San Francisco to Point Reyes, Cal.**
- Pay, etc., of officers and men.** For pay of one brigadier-general and sixteen second lieutenants, twenty-nine thousand five hundred dollars; for longevity pay to officers of the Signal Corps, to be paid with current monthly pay, four thousand six hundred and eighty dollars; for pay of not exceeding one hundred and fifty sergeants, thirty corporals, and two hundred and

PAY.

ninety privates, including payment due on discharge, one hundred and eighty thousand dollars; for mileage to all officers when traveling on Signal Service duty under orders, four thousand dollars: *Provided*, That in disbursing this amount the maximum sum to be allowed and paid to an officer shall be four cents per mile, distance to be computed over the shortest usually traveled routes, and, in addition thereto, upon the officer's certificate that it was not practicable to obtain transportation from the Quartermaster's Department, the cost of transportation actually paid by the officer over said route or routes, exclusive of sleeping or parlor car fare and transfers: *And provided further*, That when any officer so traveling shall travel in whole or in part on any railroad on which the troops and supplies of the United States are entitled to be transported free of charge, he shall be allowed for himself only four cents per mile as a subsistence fund for every mile necessarily traveled over any such last-named railroad; for commutation of quarters to commissioned officers at places where there are no public quarters, five thousand five hundred dollars; in all, two hundred and twenty-three thousand five hundred and eighty dollars. And the Secretary of War is authorized, in his discretion, to detail for the service in the Signal Corps not to exceed five commissioned officers of the Regular Army, to be exclusive of the second lieutenants of the Signal Corps authorized by law; and the Regular Army officers herein authorized to be detailed for the Signal Corps shall receive their pay and allowances from the appropriation for the support of the Army; and no money herein appropriated shall be used for pay and allowances of second lieutenants appointed or to be appointed from the sergeants of the Signal Corps, under the provisions of the act approved June twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, in excess of the number of sixteen, or for the pay and allowances of exceeding four hundred and seventy enlisted men of the Signal Corps.

Proviso.

Mileage.

On land-grant roads.

Detail of officers for Signal Service duty.

Number of second lieutenants limited.
Vol. 20, p. 219.

SUBSISTENCE.

For commutation of rations of not exceeding four hundred and seventy Signal Service enlisted men of the Signal Corps, and for sales of subsistence stores to officers and enlisted men of said Corps, as authorized by section eleven hundred and forty-four of the Revised Statutes, and paragraph twenty-one hundred and ninety-nine of the Army Regulations, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, one hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars.

Subsistence.

R. S., sec. 1144, p. 207.

REGULAR SUPPLIES.

FUEL: For various offices on the United States military-telegraph lines, and at stations of observation outside of Washington, District of Columbia (for fires the year round when needed), and for sales of the regulation allowance to officers the Signal Corps, as allowed by section eight of the act of Congress approved June eighteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight (twentieth Statutes at Large, page one hundred and fifty), six thousand dollars.

Fuel.

Vol. 20, p. 150.

COMMUTATION OF FUEL: For commutation of fuel for not exceeding four hundred and seventy enlisted men of the Signal Corps on duty at the office of the Chief Signal Officer and at signal-stations throughout the United States, forty-seven thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

Commutation of fuel.

FORAGE.

For forage of ten mules and six horses, one thousand eight hundred and five dollars and sixty-five cents; straw for sixteen animals, as allowed by paragraph eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, Army Regulations, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, one hundred and twelve dollars; for forage for thirteen horses kept by officers in the public service, as allowed by paragraph eighteen hundred and ninety, Army

Forage.

Vol. 21, p. 347.

Regulations, and the act making appropriations for the support of the Army approved February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, at one hundred and five dollars each per annum, one thousand three hundred and sixty-five dollars; for straw for thirteen horses kept by officers in the public service, as allowed by paragraph eighteen hundred and ninety, Army Regulations, and the act making appropriations for the support of the Army approved February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, at eight dollars and forty cents per annum, one hundred and nine dollars and twenty cents; in all, three thousand three hundred and ninety-one dollars and eighty-five cents.

Incidental ex-
penses.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

For horse and mule shoes, nails, and expenses for shoeing once each month for sixteen animals, at one dollar and fifty cents each per month (paragraph three hundred and one, Army Regulations, eighteen hundred and eighty-one), two hundred and eighty-eight dollars.

For shoes, nails, and expenses of shoeing once each month for thirteen horses kept by officers in the public service, at one dollar and fifty cents per month (paragraph three hundred and one, Army Regulations, eighteen hundred and eighty-one), two hundred and thirty-four dollars.

For blacksmiths' supplies, tools, lathes, and materials, one hundred dollars.

For veterinary supplies, fifty dollars.

Interment.

For interment of officers and men, one hundred dollars.

Transportation.

TRANSPORTATION.

For transportation of material, animals, and funds, as per paragraphs seventeen hundred and seventeen and nineteen hundred and fifty-eight, Army Regulations, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, fifteen thousand dollars.

For transportation of men, eight thousand dollars.

For purchase of necessary harness and other articles, and expenses of repairs to means of transportation, three hundred dollars.

Barracks and
quarters.

BARRACKS AND QUARTERS.

Commutation.

For commutation of quarters to not exceeding four hundred and seventy enlisted men of the Signal Corps on duty at office of the Chief Signal Officer and at signal-stations throughout the United States, eighty-five thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Medical attend-
ance, etc.

For medical attendance and medicines for officers and enlisted men of the Signal Corps, two thousand dollars.

No money to be
used for Fort Myer,
Va.

That no part of the appropriations made for the Signal Service by this act shall be used for the maintenance or support of a school of instruction nor of the military post at Fort Meyer, Virginia.

National ceme-
teries.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

Maintaining and
improving.

For national cemeteries: For maintaining and improving national cemeteries, including fuel for superintendents of national cemeteries, pay of laborers and other employees, purchase of tools and materials, one hundred thousand dollars.

Superintend-
ents.

For superintendents of national cemeteries: For pay of seventy-three superintendents of national cemeteries, sixty thousand dollars.

Headstones.

HEADSTONES FOR GRAVES OF SOLDIERS: For continuing the work of furnishing headstones for unmarked graves of Union soldiers, sailors, and marines in national post, city, town, and village cemeteries, naval

cemeteries at navy-yards and stations of the United States, and other burial places, under the acts of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and February third, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, fifteen thousand dollars.

Vol. 17, p. 545.
Vol. 20, p. 281.

MAINTENANCE OF ROADWAYS TO NATIONAL CEMETERIES: For repairing the roadways to national cemeteries which have been constructed by special authority of Congress, three thousand dollars.

Roadways.

CEMETERY FENCE, FORT WINNEBAGO, WISCONSIN: For placing an iron fence around the cemetery near the site of old Fort Winnebago, Wisconsin, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Fort Winnebago, Wis.

MONUMENTS OR TABLETS AT GETTYSBURG: For the erection of monuments or memorial tablets for the proper marking of the position of each of the commands of the Regular Army engaged at Gettysburg, fifteen thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War.

Monuments, etc., Gettysburg.

CONFEDERATE CEMETERIES NEAR COLUMBUS, OHIO: For the erection of suitable fences around the cemeteries in which Confederate dead are buried near Columbus and on Johnson's Island, Ohio, and for putting the grounds in good condition, two thousand dollars.

Confederate cemeteries, Columbus, O.

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS.

SURVEY OF NORTHERN AND NORTHWESTERN LAKES: For printing and issuing charts for use of navigators, and electrotyping copper-plates for chart-printing, two thousand dollars.

Survey, northern and north-western lakes.

TRANSPORTATION OF REPORTS AND MAPS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES: For the transportation of reports and maps to foreign countries, through the Smithsonian Institution, one hundred dollars.

Transporting reports, etc., to foreign countries.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS: For furnishing artificial limbs and apparatus, or commutation therefor, and necessary transportation, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of War, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

Artificial limbs.

APPLIANCES FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS: For providing surgical appliances for persons disabled in the military or naval service of the United States, and not entitled to artificial limbs, two thousand dollars.

Appliances for disabled soldiers.

SUPPORT AND MEDICAL TREATMENT OF DESTITUTE PATIENTS: For the support and medical treatment of eighty-five medical and surgical patients who are destitute, in the city of Washington, under a contract to be made with the Providence Hospital by the Surgeon-General of the Army, seventeen thousand dollars.

Support, etc., destitute patients. Providence Hospital.

The Garfield Memorial Hospital: For maintenance, to enable it to provide medical and surgical treatment to persons unable to pay therefor, ten thousand dollars.

Garfield Hospital.

EXPENSES OF MILITARY CONVICTS: For payment of costs and charges of State penitentiaries for the care, clothing, maintenance, and medical attendance of United States military convicts confined in them, ten thousand dollars.

Military convicts.

FOR THE COLLECTION AND PAYMENT OF BOUNTY, PRIZE-MONEY, AND OTHER CLAIMS OF COLORED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS: For payment of agents; rent of offices; stationery, office-furniture, and repairs; mileage and transportation of officers and agents; telegraphing, postage, and post-office money-orders, two thousand dollars.

Bounty, etc., due colored soldiers.

PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE WAR OF THE REBELLION, BOTH OF THE UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES, AS FOLLOWS: For continuing the publication of the Official Records of the War of Rebellion, and printing and binding, under direction of the Secretary of War, of a compilation of the official records, Union and Confederate, so far as the same may be ready for publication during the fiscal year, to be distributed as required by act of March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, thirty-six thousand dollars.

Official Records, War of the Rebellion.

Continuing publication.

For the purchase of the painting entitled "Farming in Dakota," by Carl Gutherz, three thousand dollars.

"Farming in Dakota" purchased.

UNITED STATES MILITARY PRISON AT FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Military Prison,
Fort Leavenworth,
Kans.
Expenses.

For the support of the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, as follows:

For subsistence for prisoners, five teamsters, and two watchmen, twenty-eight thousand four hundred dollars;

For commutation of rations for prisoners en route to the Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, District of Columbia, one hundred dollars;

For tobacco for prisoners on special or excessive hard labor, five hundred and forty dollars;

For materials required for illuminating buildings and grounds, one thousand seven hundred dollars;

For forage and bedding for six horses and thirty-two mules, used exclusively at the prison, two thousand seven hundred and sixteen dollars;

For hay for prisoners' bedding, five hundred and eleven dollars and seventy-five cents;

For stationery and blank-books for prison offices; memorandum books, postage-stamps, envelopes, and letter-paper for use of prisoners; and for books, periodicals, and newspapers for prison library, nine hundred and fifty dollars;

For fuel for making steam, heating, and cooking, hose and hose nozzles and couplings, belting, cotton waste, steam-pipes and fixtures, castings, disinfectants, horse and mule shoes and nails, miscellaneous stores, machinery, stoves and stove-pipe, coping-stone, brick and cement, fire bricks and clay, carbolic acid and copperas, galvanized iron, sheet-zinc, tin, solder, blacksmith's coal and charcoal, iron and iron washers and nuts, doors, repair of wagons, varnish, lumber, nails, paints, wagon-wheels, harness-leather, axle-grease, sponge, oil, stable-forks, glass, putty, lye, brushes, axes, shovels, wheelbarrows, and for tools and miscellaneous stores required for use in shops, laundry, stables, and police purposes not enumerated herein, eighteen thousand dollars;

For two new boilers required for increasing the generation of steam for heating new building, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For hats, stockings, and material for clothing for prisoners' wear, and for issue to prisoners on discharge, sewing-machines and parts thereof, needles, and other articles required in the tailor's shop and in the manufacture of clothing, bunks, blankets, and bed-sacks, eight thousand dollars.

For medicines, medical and surgical appliances, dressings, and articles required in the care and treatment of sick prisoners; hospital furniture and supplies; stoves and stove-pipe for the hospital, two thousand dollars;

For advertising for proposals for supplies, one hundred dollars;

For expenses for pursuing escaped prisoners, and rewards for their capture, three hundred dollars.

For donations of five dollars each for prisoners on discharge, one thousand eight hundred dollars;

For extra-duty pay to eight members of the prison-guard, seven hundred and thirteen dollars and seventy cents.

For pay of civilian employees: One clerk, at one hundred and fifty dollars per month; one clerk, at one hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-six cents per month; one clerk, at one hundred dollars per month; six foremen of mechanics, at one hundred dollars per month, each; two night-watchmen and five teamsters, at thirty dollars per month each; in all, fourteen thousand one hundred and nineteen dollars and ninety-two cents;

For materials for repairing buildings, and materials for new roofs, including cost of labor which cannot be done by prisoners, four thousand nine hundred and eighty-six dollars and seventy-five cents.

Civilian employ-
ees.

Repairs.

For donation of five dollars each and for clothing for each prisoner released from confinement under sentence executed at military posts after discharge from the military service, two thousand four hundred dollars;

In all, eighty eight thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight dollars and twelve cents. Total.

ARTILLERY SCHOOL AT FORTRESS MONROE, VIRGINIA: To provide for means of instruction, such as text-books, instruments, drawing materials, and stationery required in the course of engineering, artillery, law, and the science and art of war, and for other necessary expenses of the school, five thousand dollars. Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

For the support of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers as follows:

AT THE CENTRAL BRANCH, AT DAYTON, OHIO: For current expenses, namely: Pay of officers and non-commissioned officers of the home, with such exceptions as are hereinafter noted, and their clerks and orderlies; also payments for chaplains and religious instruction, printers, bookbinder, telegraph and telephone operators, guards, policemen, watchmen, and fire company; for all property and materials purchased for their use, including repairs not done by the home; for necessary expenditures for articles of amusement, boats, library books, magazines, papers, pictures, and musical instruments, librarians and musicians, and for repairs not done by the home; also for stationery, legal advice, and postage, and for such other expenditures as cannot properly be included under other heads of expenditure, fifty-four thousand two hundred and forty-six dollars and five cents; National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

For subsistence, namely: Pay of commissary-sergeant, commissary-clerks, porters, laborers, and orderlies employed in the subsistence department; bakers, cooks, dish-washers, waiters, bread-cutters, and butchers; the cost of all animals, fowls, and fish purchased for provisions; of all articles of food, their freight, preparation, and serving; of tobacco; of all dining-room and kitchen furniture and utensils, baker's and butcher's tools and appliances, and their repair, if not done by the home, three hundred and sixty-one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars; Dayton, Ohio. Pay of officers, etc.

For clothing, namely: Expenditures for clothing, underclothing, boots, shoes, socks, and overalls; also all sums expended for labor, materials, machines, tools, and appliances employed in the tailor-shop, knitting-shop, and shoe-shop, or other home shops in which any kind of clothing is made, one hundred thousand dollars; Subsistence.

For household, namely: Expenditures for furniture for officers' quarters; for bedsteads, bedding, and all other articles required in the quarters of the members, and for their repair, if they are not repaired by the home; for coal and fire-wood; for engineers and firemen, bath-house keepers, hall-cleaners, laundrymen, gas-makers, and privy-watchmen, and for all machines, tools, materials, and appliances purchased for use under this head, and for their repair, unless the repairs are made by the home; also for all labor and material for upholstery, broom, and soap shops, eighty-eight thousand five hundred and sixty-six dollars and seven cents; Clothing.

For hospital, namely: Pay of assistant surgeons, matron, druggist, hospital-steward, ward-masters, nurses, cooks, waiters, readers, hospital carriage-driver, hearse-driver, grave-diggers, funeral escort, and for such labor as may be necessary; for surgical instruments and appliances, medical books, medicines, liquors, fruits, and other necessaries for the sick not on the regular ration; for bedsteads, bedding, and materials, and all other articles necessary for the wards, kitchen and dining-room furniture and appliances, carriage, hearse, stretchers, coffins, and materials; for tools of grave-diggers, and for all repairs not done by the Household expenses.

Hospital expenses.

home, thirty-two thousand eight hundred and sixty-six dollars and twenty-eight cents;

- Transportation.** For transportation, namely: For transportation of members of the home, three thousand dollars;
- Construction and repairs.** For construction, namely: Pay of chief engineer, builder, blacksmiths, carpenters, cabinetmakers, coopers, painters, gas-fitters, plumbers, tin-smiths, wire-workers, steam-fitters, stone-masons, quarrymen, white-washers, and laborers, and for all machines, tools, appliances, and materials used under this head, and for repairs generally for all departments, fifty-one thousand six hundred dollars;
- For one brick barrack, to replace old frame barrack, fifteen thousand two hundred dollars;
- For the enlargement of the hospital building at the Central Branch, sixty thousand dollars;
- Farm expenses.** For farm, namely: Pay of farmer, chief gardener, harness-makers, farm-hands, gardeners, stablemen, teamsters, dairymen, hog-feeders; poulterers, and laborers, and for all machines, implements, tools, appliances, and materials required for such work; for grain, hay, and straw, dressing and seed, carriages, wagons, carts, and other conveyances; for all animals and fowls purchased for stock or for work, including animals in the park; for all materials, tools, and labor for flower-garden, lawn, and park; and for repairs not done by the home, thirty-six thousand four hundred and eleven dollars and twenty cents; in all, eight hundred and three thousand two hundred and thirty-nine dollars and sixty cents.
- Milwaukee, Wis. Current expenses.** AT THE NORTHWESTERN BRANCH, AT MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN: For current expenses, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, nineteen thousand three hundred and forty dollars;
- Subsistence.** For subsistence, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, eighty-two thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars;
- Clothing.** For clothing, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, twenty-five thousand dollars;
- Household.** For household, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, forty-four thousand one hundred and ten dollars;
- Hospital.** For hospital, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, nineteen thousand and ten dollars and twenty-nine cents;
- Transportation.** For transportation of members of the home, two thousand dollars;
- Construction and repairs.** For construction, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, twelve thousand six hundred dollars;
- Farm.** For farm, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, seven thousand dollars; in all, two hundred and eleven thousand one hundred and eighty-five dollars and twenty-nine cents.
- Togus, Me. Current expenses.** AT THE EASTERN BRANCH, AT TOGUS, MAINE: For current expenses, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, fifteen thousand eight hundred and five dollars;
- Subsistence.** For subsistence, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, eighty-five thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars and sixty cents;
- Clothing.** For clothing, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, twenty thousand dollars;
- Household.** For household, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, thirty-six thousand and three dollars and sixty cents;
- Hospital.** For hospital, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, ten thousand eight hundred and forty-eight dollars and eleven cents;
- Transportation.** For transportation of members of the home, two thousand seven hundred and twenty-five dollars;

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| For construction, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, eighteen thousand one hundred dollars. | Construction and repairs. |
| For farm, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, ten thousand eight hundred and sixty-three dollars and forty cents; in all, two hundred thousand one hundred and seventy dollars and seventy-one cents. | Farm. |
| AT THE SOUTHERN BRANCH, AT HAMPTON, VIRGINIA: For current expenses, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, twenty-four thousand seven hundred and twenty-three dollars; | Hampton, Va. Current expenses. |
| For subsistence, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, one hundred and thirty-three thousand and fifty-four dollars and sixty cents; | Subsistence. |
| For clothing, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, thirty thousand dollars; | Clothing. |
| For household, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, forty-three thousand five hundred and forty-six dollars; | Household. |
| For hospital, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, seventeen thousand and ninety dollars and fifty-five cents; | Hospital. |
| For transportation of members of the home, two thousand dollars; | Transportation. |
| For construction, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, seventeen thousand dollars; | Construction and repairs. |
| For farm, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, sixteen thousand three hundred and forty-four dollars; in all, two hundred and eighty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight dollars and fifteen cents. | Farm. |
| AT THE WESTERN BRANCH, AT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS: For current expenses, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, twenty-three thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven dollars and seventy-five cents; | Leavenworth, Kans. Current expenses. |
| For subsistence, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, eighty-two thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars; | Subsistence. |
| For clothing, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, twenty-five thousand dollars; | Clothing. |
| For household, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, thirty-five thousand eight hundred and forty-two dollars and thirty-five cents; | Household. |
| For hospital, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, ten thousand dollars; | Hospital. |
| For transportation of members of the home, two thousand seven hundred and fifty five dollars | Transportation. |
| For construction, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, thirteen thousand dollars; | Construction and repairs. |
| For the erection of a hospital building at the Western Branch, one hundred thousand dollars; | |
| For farm, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, seven thousand seven hundred and twelve dollars and fifteen cents; in all, two hundred and ninety-seven thousand two hundred and two dollars and twenty-five cents. | Farm. |
| For out-door relief and incidental expenses, fifteen thousand dollars; in all, one million eight hundred and ten thousand five hundred and fifty-six dollars. And hereafter the detailed statement of the expenses of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers shall be reported direct to Congress in the annual report of the Board of Managers. But all of the expenditures of the said Home, including the expenses of the Board of Managers, shall be made subject to the general laws governing the disbursement of public moneys, so far as the same can be made applicable thereto, and shall be audited by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, under such rules and | Out-door relief. Detailed statements to be submitted. |

regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided further*, That no person shall be eligible to or hold any position or employment in the government or management of any home who is interested in or connected with, directly or indirectly, any brewery, dram-shop, or distillery in the State where such home is located.

Proviso.

Officers not to be connected with liquor traffic.

UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Department of Justice.

Repairs.

For repairs to heating apparatus, keeping the same in good order, three hundred dollars.

Court-house, Washington.

COURT-HOUSE, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: For annual repairs, per estimate of the Architect of the Capitol, one thousand dollars.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Travelling expenses, judge, etc., Alaska.

TRAVELING EXPENSES, TERRITORY OF ALASKA: For the actual and necessary expenses of the judge, marshal, and attorney when traveling in the discharge of their official duties, one thousand dollars.

Rent, etc., marshal, Alaska.

RENT AND INCIDENTAL EXPENSES, OFFICE OF MARSHAL, TERRITORY OF ALASKA: For rent of office for the marshal, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, five hundred dollars.

Territorial courts, Utah.

EXPENSES OF TERRITORIAL COURTS IN UTAH TERRITORY: For defraying the contingent expenses of the courts, including fees of the United States district attorney and his assistants, the fees and per diems of the United States commissioners and clerks of the court, and the fees, per diems, and traveling expenses of the United States marshal for the Territory of Utah, with the expenses of summoning jurors, subpoenaing witnesses, of arresting, guarding, and transporting prisoners, of hiring and feeding guards, and of supplying and caring for the penitentiary, to be paid under the direction and approval of the Attorney-General, upon accounts duly verified and certified, thirty-five thousand dollars.

Defending suits in claims against United States.

DEFENDING SUITS IN CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES: For defraying the necessary expenses incurred in the examination of witnesses and procuring of evidence in the matter of claims against the United States pending in any Department, and for necessary expenses incurred in defending suits in the Court of Claims, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General ten thousand dollars.

French spoliation claims.

Expenses of defense.

DEFENSE IN FRENCH SPOILIATION CLAIMS: To enable the Attorney-General to make proper defense for the United States in the matter of the French spoliation claims, five thousand six hundred dollars, to be expended in his discretion.

Prosecuting and collecting claims.

PROSECUTION AND COLLECTION OF CLAIMS: For the prosecution and collection of claims due the United States, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General, five hundred dollars.

Indian service.

Prosecuting violations of intercourse acts and frauds.

PUNISHING VIOLATIONS OF THE INTERCOURSE ACTS AND FRAUDS: For detecting and punishing violations of the intercourse acts of Congress, and frauds committed in the Indian service, the same to be expended by the Attorney-General in allowing such fees and compensation to witnesses, jurors, marshals and deputies, and agents, and in collecting evidence, and in defraying such other expenses as may be necessary for this purpose, five thousand dollars.

Prosecution of crimes against the United States.

PROSECUTION OF CRIMES: For the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States, preliminary to indictment; for the investigation of official acts, records, and accounts of officers of the courts, including the investigation of the accounts of marshals, attorneys, clerks of the United States courts, and United States commissioners, under the direction of the Attorney-General, and for this purpose all the records and dockets of these officers, without exception, shall be examined by his agents at any time, thirty thousand dollars.

Investigations, etc.

SUPPORT OF CONVICTS: For support, maintenance, and transportation of convicts transferred from the District of Columbia, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General, two thousand dollars.

Support, etc., of convicts.

JUDICIAL.

Judicial.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

EXPENSES OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS: For defraying the expenses of the Supreme Court; of the circuit and district courts of the United States and of the District of Columbia and Alaska; of jurors and witnesses; of suits in which the United States is interested; of the prosecution of offenses committed against the United States; of the safe-keeping of prisoners; and of the enforcement of the provisions of title twenty-six of the Revised Statutes, or any acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, generally, the expenses stated under the following heads, namely:

United States courts, expenses.

R. S., Title XXVI.

For payment of the fees and expenses of United States marshals and deputies, six hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

Marshals and deputies.

For payment of United States district attorneys, two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

District attorneys.

For payment of assistants to United States district attorneys, one hundred thousand dollars.

Assistants.

For fees of clerks, one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That hereafter no part of the appropriations made for the payment of fees for United States marshals or clerks shall be used to pay the fees of United States marshals or clerks upon any writ or bench warrant for the arrest of any person or persons who may be indicted by any United States grand jury, or against whom an information may be filed, where such person or persons is or are under a recognizance taken by or before any United States commissioner, or other officer authorized by law to take such recognizance, requiring the appearance of such person or persons before the court in which such indictment is found or information is filed, and when such recognizance has not been forfeited or said defendant is not in default, unless the court in which such indictment of information is pending orders a warrant to issue; nor shall any part of any money appropriated be used in payment of a per diem compensation to any attorney, clerk, or marshal for attendance in court except for days when the court is open by the Judge for business or business is actually transacted in court, and when they attend under sections five hundred and eighty-three, five hundred and eighty-four, six hundred and seventy-one, six hundred and seventy-two, and two thousand and thirteen of the Revised Statutes, which fact shall be certified in the approval of their accounts.

Clerks.

Proviso.

No fee allowed for arrest of persons under recognizance.

Payment of per diem only when court transacts business.

R. S., secs. 533, 534, pp. 102, 103; secs. 671, 672, p. 124; sec. 2013, p. 354.

For fees of United States commissioners, and justices of the peace acting as United States commissioners, fifty thousand dollars. And no part of any money appropriated by this act shall be used to pay any fees to United States commissioners, marshals, or clerks, for any warrant issued or arrest made, or other fees in prosecutions under the internal revenue laws, unless the prosecution has been approved either before or after such arrest by the attorney of the United States in the district where the offense is alleged to have been committed or the prosecution is by indictment.

Commissioners, etc.

Arrests under internal-revenue laws.

For fees of jurors, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Jurors.

For fees of witnesses, five hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Witnesses.

For support of United States prisoners, including necessary clothing and medical aid, and transportation to place of conviction, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Support of prisoners.

For rent of United States court-rooms, sixty thousand dollars.

Rent.

For pay of bailiffs and criers; of expenses of district judges directed to hold court outside of their districts; of meals for jurors when ordered

Bailiffs, criers, etc.

by court; of compensation for jury commissioners, five dollars per day, not exceeding three days for any one term of court; for stenographic clerk for the Chief Justice and for each associate justice of the Supreme Court, at a sum not exceeding one thousand six hundred dollars each, one hundred thousand dollars.

Stenographers,
Supreme Court.

Miscellaneous
expenses.

For payment of such miscellaneous expenses as may be authorized by the Attorney-General, including the employment of janitors and watchmen in rooms or buildings rented for the use of courts, interpreters, experts, and stenographers; of furnishing and collecting evidence where the United States is or may be a party in interest, and moving of records, two hundred and fourteen thousand four hundred dollars.

Legislative.

UNDER LEGISLATIVE.

Botanic Garden.

BOTANIC GARDEN.

Repairs, etc.

For constructing storehouse for plants and for steam-heating for same, repairing green-houses, for extending concrete walks, and for general repairs to conservatory and propagating-houses, under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library, five thousand seven hundred dollars.

Commission to
report on historical
value of man-
uscripts, etc.

That the Secretary of State, the Librarian of Congress, and the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and their successors in office, are hereby constituted a commission whose duty it shall be to report to Congress the character and value of the historical and other manuscripts belonging to the Government of the United States, and what method and policy should be pursued in regard to editing and publishing the same, or any of them.

PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING.

Public printing
and binding, pa-
per, etc.

For the public printing, for the public binding, and for paper for the public printing, including the cost of printing the debates and proceedings of Congress in the Congressional Record, and for lithographing, mapping, and engraving for both Houses of Congress, the Supreme Court of the United States, the supreme court of the District of Columbia, the Court of Claims, the Library of Congress, the Executive Office, the Departments, and the United States Geological Survey, including salaries or compensation of all necessary clerks and employees, for labor (by the day, piece or contract), and for all the necessary materials which may be needed in the prosecution of the work, two million and twenty-seven thousand dollars; and from the said sum hereby appropriated printing and binding may be done by the Public Printer to the amounts following, respectively, namely:

Allotment of ap-
propriation.

For printing and binding for Congress, including the proceedings and debates, eight hundred and two thousand dollars; and printing and binding for Congress chargeable to this appropriation, when recommended to be done by the Committee on Printing of either House, shall be so recommended in a report containing an approximate estimate of the cost thereof, together with a statement from the Public Printer estimated approximate cost of work previously ordered by Congress, within the fiscal year for which this appropriation is made (all reserve work shall be bound in sheep); and the heads of the Executive Departments, before transmitting their annual reports to Congress the printing of which is chargeable to this appropriation, shall cause the same to be carefully examined, and shall exclude therefrom all matter including engravings, maps, drawings, and illustrations except such as they shall certify in their letters transmitting such reports to be necessary and to relate entirely to the transaction of public business; for the State Department, fifteen thousand dollars; for the Treasury Department, two hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars, including not

exceeding twenty thousand four hundred dollars for the Coast and Geodetic Survey; for the War Department, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, of which sum not exceeding twelve thousand dollars shall be for the catalogue of the library of the Surgeon-General's Office, and not exceeding ten thousand dollars for carrying into effect the appropriations for the Signal Service; for the Navy Department, sixty thousand dollars, including not exceeding twelve thousand dollars for the Hydrographic Office; for the Interior Department, including the Civil Service Commission three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, of which sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars may be used for rebinding tract-books for the General Land Office; for the United States Geological Survey as follows: For engraving the illustrations necessary for the annual report of the Director, eight thousand dollars; for engraving the illustrations necessary for the monographs and bulletins, thirty-nine thousand dollars; for printing and binding the monographs and bulletins, twenty-one thousand dollars; for engraving for the geological map of the United States, fifty-four thousand dollars; for the Department of Justice, seven thousand dollars; for the Post-Office Department one hundred and eighty thousand dollars; for the Agricultural Department, eighteen thousand dollars; for the Supreme Court of the United States, five thousand dollars; for the supreme court of the District of Columbia, one thousand dollars; for the Court of Claims, fourteen thousand dollars; for the Library of Congress, fifteen thousand dollars; and for the Executive Office, three thousand dollars. And no more than an allotment of one-half of the sum hereby appropriated shall be expended in the two first quarters of the fiscal year, and no more than one-fourth thereof may be expended in either of the two last quarters of the fiscal year, except that, in addition thereto, in either of said last quarters, the unexpended balances of allotments for preceding quarters may be expended.

Allotment for printing and binding—Continued.

To enable the Public Printer to comply with the provisions of the law granting fifteen days' annual leave to the employees of the Government Printing Office, ninety-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Leaves to employees.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

CHAP. 363.—An act to convey to and confirm in the city of Aurora, in the county of Kane, and State of Illinois, a small island in Fox River, located within the limits of said city.

Mar. 3, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right, title, and ownership of the city of Aurora, in Kane County, State of Illinois, to the land hereinafter described are hereby confirmed, and all the right, title, and interest of the United States to said land are hereby granted and relinquished to said city of Aurora. Said land hereby granted is described as follows: Island in Fox River, lying and being in the northwest fractional quarter of section numbered fifteen, in township thirty-eight north, of range eight east of the third principal meridian, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone set in the ground at the northwest corner of the northeast fractional quarter of said section fifteen; thence west, on the north line of said section, five chains and eighty links, to a point on the east bank of Fox River; thence south fifteen degrees and fifteen minutes west, three chains and twenty links across the east branch of Fox River to a point on the north end of island and place of beginning; thence south twenty-four degrees and fifteen minutes east, four chains and eighty-eight links; thence south eighteen degrees and thirty minutes east, five chains and forty-five links; thence south twelve degrees and thirty minutes east, one chain and forty-four links; thence south one degree and thirty minutes east, two chains and fifty-one links; thence south fifteen degrees and thirty

Aurora, Ill.
Title to island in Fox River confirmed to.

Location.

minutes west, ninety-two links; thence north thirty-six degrees and forty-five minutes west, three chains and forty-eight links; thence north sixty-seven degrees and forty-five minutes west, one chain and thirty-two links; thence north thirty-two degrees and thirty minutes west, three chains and sixty-eight links; thence north twenty degrees and forty-five minutes west, five chains and fifty links; thence north twelve degrees and fifteen minutes east, two chains and forty links; thence north sixty-four degrees and thirty minutes east, one chain and thirty-six links; thence south eighty-seven degrees and thirty minutes east, one chain and fifty-three links to place of beginning, containing, in all of above description, five and seventeen one-hundredths acres of land; variation five degrees east.

Patent to issue.

SEC. 2. That upon the approval of this act the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall issue a patent for said land to said city of Aurora, and said patent shall inure to said city of Aurora and its successor forever.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 364.—An act making appropriations to pay pensions to soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war, and for other purposes.

Appropriations
to pay Mexican
war pensions.
Ante, p. 371.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of the pensions provided for under the act entitled "An act granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war, and for other purposes," approved January twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, as follows: For the balance of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, two million three hundred thousand dollars; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, four million six hundred thousand dollars; in all, six million nine hundred thousand dollars: *Provided,* That the whole sum herein appropriated shall be available for expenditure until the close of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight.

Proviso.

Available until
June 30, 1888.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 365.—An act to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Dayton, Ohio.

Dayton, Ohio.
Public building.
Site.

Plans, etc.

Limit.

Open space.

Appropriation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to purchase or otherwise provide a suitable site, and cause to be erected thereon, at the city of Dayton, in the State of Ohio, a substantial and commodious public building, with fire-proof vaults, for the use and accommodation of the post office, internal-revenue office, pension office, and for other Government uses. The site, and the building thereon, when completed according to plans and specifications to be previously made and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall not exceed the cost of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; nor shall any site be purchased until estimates for the erection of a building which will furnish sufficient accommodations for the transaction of the public business, and which shall not exceed in cost the balance of the sum herein limited after the site shall have been purchased and paid for, shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury; and the site purchased shall leave the building unexposed to danger from fire in adjacent buildings by an open space of at least fifty feet, including streets and alleys; and for the purposes herein mentioned the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not other-

wise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided*, That no part of said sum shall be expended until a valid title to the said site shall be vested in the United States, and the State of Ohio shall cede to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the same, during the time the United States shall be or remain the owners thereof, for all purposes except the administration of the criminal laws of said State and the service of any civil process therein.

Proviso.
Title.

JOHN G. CARLISLE
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN SHERMAN
President of the Senate pro tempore.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

March 3, 1887.

The President of the United States having returned to the Senate, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An act to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Dayton, Ohio," with his objections thereto, the Senate proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the same; and

Resolved, That the said bill do pass, two-thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same.

Attest:

ANSON G. McCOCK
Secretary of the Senate.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.

March 3, 1887.

The House of Representatives having proceeded, in pursuance of the constitution, to reconsider the bill entitled "An act to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Dayton, Ohio," returned to the Senate by the President of the United States with his objections and sent by the Senate to the House of Representatives with the message of the President returning the bill; and

Resolved, That the bill do pass two-thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same.

Attest:

JNO B CLARK JR
Clerk.

CHAP. 366.—An act granting to the Rocky Fork and Cooke City Railway Company the right of way through a part of the Crow Indian Reservation, in Montana Territory,

Mar. 3, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of way is hereby granted, as hereinafter set forth, to the Rocky Fork and Cooke City Railway Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the Territory of Montana, for the construction, operation, and maintenance of its railroad through the lands set apart for the use of the Crow Indians, and commonly known as the Crow Indian Reservation, beginning at a point at or near Laurel, in Yellowstone County, Montana Territory running thence by the most practicable route to or near the mouth of Rock Creek, commonly called Rocky Fork; thence up said creek to the coal mines near Red Lodge Post-Office in Gallatin County, in said Territory; thence by the most practicable route to Cooke City, in said Gallatin County.

Right of way to
Rocky Fork and
Cooke City Rail-
way Company
through Crow In-
dian Reservation.

Location.

SEC. 2. That the right of way hereby granted to said company shall be seventy-five feet in width on each side of the central line of said railroad as aforesaid; and said company shall also have the right to take

Dimension.

Stations, etc. from said lands adjacent to the line of said road material, stone, earth, and timber necessary for the construction of said railroad; also ground adjacent to said right of way for station-buildings, depots, machine-shops, side tracks, turnouts, and water-stations, not to exceed in amount three hundred feet in width and three thousand feet in length for each station, to the extent of one station for each ten miles of its road.

Compensation.

Location, etc., to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to fix the amount of compensation to be paid the Indians for such right of way, and provide the time and manner for the payment thereof; but no right of any kind shall vest in said railway company in or to any part of the right of way herein provided for until plats thereof, made upon actual survey for the definite location of such railroad, and including the points for station-buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turnouts, and water-stations, shall be filed with, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior which approval shall be made in writing and be open for the inspection of any party interested therein, and until the compensation aforesaid has been fixed and paid; and the surveys, construction, and operation of such railroad shall be conducted with due regard for the rights of the Indians, and in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may make to carry out this provision: *Provided*, That the President of the United States may, in his discretion, require that the consent of the Indians to said right of way shall be obtained by said railroad company, in such manner as he may prescribe, before any right under this act shall accrue to said company.

Proviso.
Consent of Indians may be required.

Not assignable till completion.

SEC. 4. That said company shall not assign, or transfer, or mortgage this right of way for any purpose whatever until said road shall be completed through that part of said reservation through which it shall be constructed: *Provided*, That the company may mortgage said franchise, together with the rolling-stock, for money to construct and complete said road: *And provided further*, That the right granted herein shall be lost and forfeited by said company unless the road is constructed and in running order through said reservation on said line within two years from the passage of this act: *And provided further*, That no part of said line shall touch any portion of the National Park.

Proviso.
Mortgage.

Forfeited if not used in two years.

Not to enter National Park.
Conditions.

SEC. 5. That said railway company shall accept this right of way upon the expressed condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking towards the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian tribes any further grant of land or its occupancy than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

Proviso.
Violation to forfeit.

SEC. 6. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 367.—An act to authorize the construction of a railroad bridge over the Mississippi River at Grand Tower, Illinois.

Construction of bridge across Mississippi River at Grand Tower, Ill., authorized.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for S. W. Fordyce, James H. Benedict, R. C. Kerens, William M. Senter, and Stephen A. Bemis, their associates, successors, or assigns, or any corporation which they may form for that purpose, under the laws of any State of the United States, or their or its successors or assigns, to construct and maintain a bridge and approaches thereto over the Mississippi River at such point on said river at or near Grand Tower, in the State of Illinois, and to lay on and over said bridge a railroad track or tracks for the more perfect connection of any railroad or railroads that are or shall

hereafter be constructed to the said river on either or both sides thereof, at or opposite said point, under the limitations and conditions hereinafter provided ; said bridge may also, at the option of the owners thereof, be so constructed as to be used for the passage of wagons and vehicles of all kinds, for the transit of animals of all kinds, and for foot passengers, for such reasonable rates of toll as may be approved by the Secretary of War.

Railway, wagon and foot bridge.

SEC. 2. That any bridge built under this act is subject to its limitations, shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post-route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, troops, and the munitions of war or other property of the United States than the rate per mile paid for the transportation of the same over the railroads or public highways leading to the said bridge ; and it shall enjoy the rights and privileges of other post-roads in the United States.

To be a lawful structure and post-route.

SEC. 3. That the bridge herein authorized shall be constructed as a high bridge with unbroken and continuous spans, the main span to be over the main channel of the river, with a clear width of not less than six hundred and fifty feet channel-way, to be measured at right angles to the current, at any and all stages of water. The other spans of said bridge shall have a clear width of channel-way as aforesaid of not less than five hundred feet, measured at right angles to the current. The main or channel span shall be at least eighty-five feet in height measuring from high water mark, as understood at the point of location, to the bottom chords of the bridge, and the other spans shall not be less than fifty feet in height measured in the same way. That the piers shall be built parallel with the current of the river at that stage of water which is most important for navigation ; and riprapping or other protection for imperfect foundations which will materially lessen the waterway shall not be employed in the channel-ways of the high spans and piers which will produce cross-currents or bars dangerous to navigation, and if, after construction, any piers or protection-walls are found to produce the above-mentioned effects, the nuisance shall be abated or corrected by or at the expense of the persons owning said bridge. That the persons owning, controlling, or operating the bridge authorized by this act shall maintain, at their own expense, from sunset to sunrise, throughout the year, and during heavy fogs, such lights or other signals as the Light-House Board shall prescribe, and shall, during the season of navigation, have posted in a conspicuous place on or near the bridge the clear head-room under the channel-span on that day, the figures expressing this height to be not less than two feet high, and to be readily visible from any point in the channel of the river for a stretch of three thousand feet above and one thousand feet below the bridge. No bridge shall be erected or maintained under the authority of this act which shall at any time substantially or materially obstruct the free navigation of said river, and if any bridge erected under such authority shall, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, obstruct such navigation, he is hereby authorized to cause such change or alteration of said bridge to be made as will effectually obviate such obstruction, and all such alterations shall be made and such obstructions removed at the expense of the owner or owners of said bridge ; and in case of any litigation arising from such obstruction or alleged obstruction to the free passage or navigation of said river, caused or alleged to be caused by said bridge, the case may be brought in the district court of the United States of any State in which any portion of said obstruction or bridge may be located.

Spans.

Height.

Lights.

Not to obstruct navigation.

Litigation.

SEC. 4. That all railroad companies desiring the use of said bridge shall have, and be entitled to, equal rights and privileges relative to the passage of railway trains over the same, and over the approaches to the same, upon payment of a reasonable compensation for such use ; and in case the owner or owners of said bridge, and the several railroad companies, or any of them, desiring such use, shall fail to agree

Other companies may use.

Compensation.

upon the sum or sums to be paid, and upon rules and conditions which each shall perform in using said bridge, all matters at issue between them shall be decided by the Secretary of War upon hearing of the allegations and proofs of the parties.

Secretary of War
to decide terms.

SEC. 5. That any bridge authorized to be constructed under this act shall be built and located under and subject to the regulations for the security of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and to secure that object the owner or owners thereof shall submit to the Secretary of War for his examination and approval a design and drawings of the bridge and a map of the location, giving for the space of one mile above and one mile below the proposed location the topography of the banks of the river, the shore line at high or low water, the direction and strength of the current at all stages, and the soundings actually showing the bed of the stream, the location of any other bridge or bridges, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for the full and satisfactory understanding of the subject, and until such plan and location of the bridge are approved by the Secretary of War, the bridge shall not be commenced or built, and should any change be made in the plan of said bridge during the progress of construction such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

Secretary of War
to approve plans,
etc.

To be commenced
in two years.

SEC. 6. That if the construction of the bridge herein authorized shall not be commenced within two years from the passage of this act, and be completed in four years from the same date, the rights and privileges hereby granted shall cease and be determined.

Right to amend,
etc., reserved.

SEC. 7. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved, and the right to require any changes in said structure, or its entire removal, at the expense of the owners thereof, whenever the Congress shall decide that the public interest requires it, is also expressly reserved.

Approved. March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 368.—An act granting the Utah Midland Railway Company the right of way through the Uncompahgre and Uintah Reservations, in the Territory of Utah, and for other purposes.

Right of way to
Utah Midland Rail-
way Company
through Uncom-
pahgre and Uintah
Reservations,
Utah.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of way is hereby granted, as hereinafter set forth, to the Utah Midland Railway Company, a corporation created and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Utah, and it is hereby authorized and empowered, to locate, construct, own, equip, operate, use, and maintain a railway, telegraph, and telephone line through the Indian reservations situated in the Territory of Utah and known as the Uncompahgre Reservation and the Uintah Reservation, occupied by the Tabequache Utes, Uintah Utes, White River Utes, and other tribes of Indians. Said railway shall enter said Uncompahgre Reservation at a point on the east boundary-line of Utah Territory at or near the place where the White River crosses said boundary-line, running thence by the most feasible route in a general westerly direction across said Uncompahgre Reservation and across said Uintah Reservation to the western boundary of said Uintah Reservation, crossing such western boundary at the most feasible point to reach Salt Lake City.

Location.

Dimensions.

Stations, etc.

SEC. 2. That the right of way hereby granted to said company shall be seventy-five feet in width on each side of the central line of said railroad as aforesaid; and said company shall also have the right to take from said lands adjacent to the line of said road material, stone, earth, and timber necessary for the construction of said railroad; also ground adjacent to such right of way for station-buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turnouts, and water-stations, not to exceed in amount three hundred feet in width and three thousand feet in length for each

station, to the extent of one station for each ten miles of its road: *Provided*, That the President of the United States may, in his discretion, require that the consent of the Indians to said right of way shall be obtained by said railroad company, in such manner as he may prescribe, before any right under this act shall accrue to said company.

Proviso.

Consent of Indians may be required.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to fix the amount of compensation to be paid the Indians for such right of way and materials, and provide the time and manner for the payment thereof, and also to ascertain and fix the amount of compensation to be made individual members of the tribe for damages sustained by them by reason of the construction of said road; but no right of any kind shall vest in said railway company in or to any part of the right of way herein provided for until plats thereof, made upon actual survey for the definite location of such railroad, and including the points for station-buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turnouts, and water-stations, shall be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, whose approval shall be made in writing, and be open for the inspection of any party interested therein, and until the compensation aforesaid has been fixed and paid; and the surveys, construction, and operation of such railroad shall be conducted with due regard for the rights of the Indians, and in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may make to carry out this provision.

Compensation.

SEC. 4. That said company shall not assign or transfer or mortgage this right of way for any purpose whatever until said road shall be completed: *Provided*, That the company may mortgage said franchise, together with the rolling-stock, for money to construct and complete said road: *And provided further*, That the right granted herein shall be lost and forfeited by said company unless the road is constructed and in running order across said reservations within three years from the passage of this act, or if the consent of the Indians is required under the terms of the proviso to section two of this act, then within three years from the date when such consent shall be obtained, as provided in section two of this act.

Not assignable before completion.

Provisos.
Mortgage.

Forfeited if not used in three years.

SEC. 5. That said railway company shall accept this right of way upon the expressed condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking towards the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian tribes any further grant of land or its occupancy than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

Condition.

Proviso.
Violation to forfeit.

SEC. 6. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act.

SEC. 7. That this act shall be in force from its passage

Approved, March 3, 1887.

CHAP. 369.—An act to provide for the expenses of certain Investigations.

Mar. 3, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of thirty thousand dollars, to be immediately available for the expenses of investigations and inquiries ordered by the Senate at its present session.

Senate.
Appropriation for investigations.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 370.—An act for the relief of settlers and purchasers of lands on the public domain in the States of Nebraska and Kansas.

Appropriation to pay settlers on lands granted to Northern Kansas Railroad.

Vol. 14, p. 210.

Provisos.

Copy of decree to be filed with Secretary of the Interior.

Payment.

Payment in cases where suit has not been brought.

Applies only to actual settlers.

Proviso.

Repayment to others.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of reimbursing persons, and the grantees, heirs, and devisees of persons, who, under the homestead, pre-emption, or other laws, settled upon or purchased lands within the grant made by an act entitled "An act for a grant of lands to the State of Kansas to aid in the construction of the Northern Kansas Railroad and Telegraph," approved July twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and to whom patents have been issued therefor, but against which persons, or their grantees, heirs, or devisees, decrees have been or may have hereafter be rendered by the United States circuit courts on account of the priority of said grant made in the act above entitled, the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as shall be required for said purpose, is hereby appropriated: *Provided, however,* That no part of said sum shall be paid to any one of said parties until he shall have filed with the Secretary of the Interior a copy of the said decree, duly certified, and also a certificate of the judge of said court rendering the same to the effect that such a decree was rendered in a bona fide controversy between a plaintiff showing title under the grant made in said act and a defendant holding the patent or holding by deed under the patentee, and that the decision was in favor of the plaintiff on the ground of the priority of the grant made by said act to the filing, settlement, or purchase by the defendant or his grantor; and said claimant shall also file with the said decree and certificate a bill of the costs in such case, duly certified by the judge and clerk of said court. Thereupon it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to adjust the amount due to each defendant on the basis of what he shall have paid, not exceeding three dollars and fifty cents per acre for the tract his title to which shall have failed as aforesaid, and the costs appearing by the bill thereof so certified as hereinbefore provided. He shall then make a requisition upon the Treasury for the sum found to be due to such claimant, or his heirs and devisees or assigns, and shall pay the same to him, taking such release, acquittance, or discharge as shall forever bar any further claim against the United States on account of the failure of the title as aforesaid: *Provided further,* That when any person, his grantees, heirs, assigns, or devisees, shall prove to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior that his case is like the case of those described in the preceding portions of this act, except that he has not been sued and subjected to judgment as hereinbefore provided, and that he has in good faith paid to the person holding the prior title by the grant herein referred to the sum demanded of him, without litigation, such Secretary shall pay to such person such sum as he has so paid, not exceeding three dollars and fifty cents per acre, taking his release therefor as hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 2. That the provisions of this act shall only apply to the actual and bona fide settlers on the lands herein referred to, his or their heirs, assigns, or legal representatives, and no one person shall be entitled to the benefits of this act for compensation for more than one hundred and sixty acres of land: *Provided,* That all other persons who purchased any part of said land at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and the money was actually paid into the Treasury, such person, his heirs, assigns, or legal representatives shall be entitled to repayment of the money so actually paid by them

Approved, March 3, 1887.

CHAP. 371.—An act to repeal certain provisions of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, relating to the purchase of arms for the use of the States.

Mar. 3, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of section three of an act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and for other purposes, approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, as provides that so much of the appropriations between the first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and the ninth of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, under the act of April twenty-third, eighteen hundred and eight, therein referred to, as would have been used for the purchase of arms to be distributed to the several States that were in rebellion, shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Arms for the Militia.

Repeal of law requiring amounts for purchase of arms for States while in rebellion to be covered into the Treasury.

Vol. 18, p. 455.
Vol. 2, p. 490.

CHAP. 372.—An act to provide for the redemption and sale of the school-farm lands now held in Beaufort County, South Carolina, by the United States.

Mar. 3, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the lands in Beaufort County, South Carolina, known as the school-farms, now owned or held by the United States by virtue of the proceedings under the act entitled "An act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts within the United States, and for other purposes," approved June seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and under acts supplementary thereto or upon the same subject-matter, may be redeemed and restored to such persons as shall make application therefor to the Secretary of the Treasury, through the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, within one year from the passage of this act, and furnish satisfactory evidence that such person or applicant in each case was, at the time the United States acquired title thereto, the legal owner of such land, or the heir-at-law, or devisee (or grantee, in good faith and for a valuable consideration) of such legal owner; but before such redemption shall be awarded and title restored on any such application and proof, such applicant shall pay into the Treasury of the United States the amount of tax, penalty, interest, and costs properly chargeable against the lands described in such application, together with the cost of advertising the sale of said lands: *Provided,* That if any such school-farm is only a part of a tract of land against which said tax was levied, then the applicant for redemption shall pay only such pro rata share of the tax, penalty, interest, and costs as may be ascertained by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to be properly chargeable against such school-farm.

Lands in Beaufort County, S. C., held by United States for direct taxes may be redeemed.

Vol. 12, p. 422.

Application to be made in a year.

Tax, etc., to be paid.

Proviso.

SEC. 2. That whenever the foregoing conditions have been complied with, and redemption and restoration of title have been awarded in any case by the Secretary of the Treasury, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to make out a certificate of release of the interest and title of the United States in and to such lands, in duplicate, which shall be approved, in writing by the Secretary of the Treasury, and his approval indorsed thereon, and then one copy thereof shall be delivered to such applicant and the other filed in the office of said Commissioner. *Provided,* That if the applicant has received from the United States the surplus proceeds of the sale of such land under section thirty six of the act of August fifth eighteen hundred and sixty one, he shall not be entitled to redeem the same under this act unless such applicant shall refund the surplus so paid

Release.

Proviso.

Proceeds of sale.

SEC. 3. That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall, as soon as may be after the passage of this act prescribe and promulgate such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, as may be necessary and

Regulations.

proper to facilitate the execution of this act and secure the most speedy and least expensive attainment of the purpose hereof that is practicable.

Lands not re- deemed in a year to be sold.

SEC. 4. That if, at the expirations of the time hereinbefore allowed for redemption, there shall remain any of said lands unredeemed it shall then be the duty of the said Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury to proceed to sell at public auction as soon as may be consistent with the public interests, the lands not redeemed and restored and to release and convey the same to the purchasers in the manner aforesaid.

Disposition of proceeds.

SEC. 5. That all money derived from the redemption and sale of the said school-farm-lands shall be invested in United States bonds, for the use and support of free public schools in the parishes of Saint Luke and Saint Helena, South Carolina under the provisions of section six, act of June eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two as amended by the act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-three.

Vol. 17, p. 600.

School-build- ings, etc., exempt from redemption and sale.

SEC. 6. That wherever on said school farm there are buildings which have been erected by the State or United States for school purposes, and are now used for such purposes, said buildings, with two acres of land surrounding the same, shall be excepted from redemption or sale under the provisions of this act, and shall forever remain devoted to school purposes.

SEC. 7. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 373.—An act to amend the act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, entitled "An act to determine the jurisdiction of circuit courts of the United States and to regulate the removal of causes from State courts, and for other purposes and to further regulate the jurisdiction of circuit courts of the United States, and for other purposes."

Removal of causes from State courts, etc.

Vol. 18, p. 470, amended.

Circuit courts to have concurrent jurisdiction with State courts in suits of \$2,000 value.

Under United States Constitution, laws, treaties. Parties.

Restrictions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first section of an act entitled "An act to determine the jurisdiction of circuit courts of the United States, and to regulate the removal of causes from State courts, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows: "That the circuit courts of the United States shall have original cognizance, concurrent with the courts of the several States, of all suits of a civil nature, at common law or in equity, where the matter in dispute exceeds, exclusive of interest and costs, the sum or value of two thousand dollars, and arising under the constitution or laws of the United States, or treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority, or in which controversy the United States are plaintiffs or petitioners, or in which there shall be a controversy between citizens of different States, in which the matter in dispute exceeds, exclusive of interest and costs, the sum or value aforesaid, or a controversy between citizens of the same State, claiming lands under grants of different States, or a controversy between citizens of a State and foreign states, citizens, or subjects, in which the matter in dispute exceeds, exclusive of interest and costs, the sum or value aforesaid, and shall have exclusive cognizance of all crimes and offenses cognizable under the authority of the United States, except as otherwise provided by law, and concurrent jurisdiction with the district courts of the crimes and offenses cognizable by them. But no person shall be arrested in one district for trial in another in any civil action before a circuit or district court; and no civil suit shall be brought before either of said courts against any person by any original process of proceeding in any other district than that whereof he is an inhabitant; but where the jurisdiction is founded only on the fact that the action is between citizens of different States, suit shall be brought only in the district of the

residence of either the plaintiff or the defendant; nor shall any circuit or district court have cognizance of any suit except upon foreign bills of exchange, to recover the contents of any promissary note or other chose in action in favor of any assignee, or of any subsequent holder of such instrument be payable to bearer and be not made by any corporation, unless such suit might have been prosecuted in such court to recover the said contents if no assignment or transfer had been made; and the circuit courts shall also have appellate jurisdiction from the district courts, under the regulations and restrictions prescribed by law."

Assignee to have no greater right than assignor.

"SEC. 2. That any suit of a civil nature, at law or in equity, arising under the Constitution or laws of the United States, or treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority, of which the circuit courts of the United States are given original jurisdiction by the preceding section, which may now be pending, or which may hereafter be brought, in any State court, may be removed by the defendant or defendants therein to the circuit court of the United States for the proper district any other suit of a civil nature, at law or in equity, of which the circuit courts of the United States are given jurisdiction by the preceding section, and which are now pending, or which may hereafter be brought, in any State court, may be removed into the circuit court of the United States for the proper district by the defendant or defendants therein being non-residents of that State; and when in any suit mentioned in this section there shall be a controversy which is wholly between citizens of different States, and which can be fully determined as between them, then either one or more of the defendants actually interested in such controversy may remove said suit into the circuit court of the United States for the proper district. And where a suit is now pending, or may be hereafter brought, in any State court, in which there is a controversy between a citizen of the State in which the suit is brought and a citizen of another State, any defendant, being such citizen of another State, may remove such suit into the circuit court of the United States for the proper district, at any time before the trial thereof, when it shall be made to appear to said circuit court that from prejudice or local influence he will not be able to obtain justice in such State court, or in any other State court to which the said defendant may, under the laws of the State, have the right, on account of such prejudice or local influence, to remove said cause: *Provided*, That if it further appear that said suit can be fully and justly determined as to the other defendants in the State court, without being affected by such prejudice or local influence, and that no party to the suit will be prejudiced by a separation of the parties, said circuit court may direct the suit to be remanded, so far as relates to such other defendants, to the State court, to be proceeded with therein. "At any time before the trial of any suit which is now pending in any circuit court or may hereafter be entered therein, and which has been removed to said court from a State court on the affidavit of any party plaintiff that he had reason to believe and did believe that, from prejudice or local influence, he was unable to obtain justice in said State court, the circuit court shall, on application of the other party examine into the truth of said affidavit and the grounds thereof, and, unless it shall appear to the satisfaction of said court that said party will not be able to obtain justice in such State court, it shall cause the same to be remanded thereto. "Whenever any cause shall be removed from any State court into any circuit court of the United States, and the circuit court shall decide that the cause was improperly removed, and order the same to be remanded to the State court from whence it came, such remand shall be immediately carried into execution, and no appeal or writ of error from the decision of the circuit court so remanding such cause shall be allowed."

Removal of causes, United States circuit court. Jurisdiction.

Suits between citizens of different States.

Removal on plea of failure to obtain justice.

Proviso.

Where other defendants are not prejudiced to be proceeded in State courts.

Circuit court may remand cause to State court if prejudice does not exist.

No appeal allowed.

Vol. 18, p. 471.

Petition for removal.

That section three of said act be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows.

SEC. 3. That whenever any party entitled to remove any suit mentioned in the next preceding section, except in such cases as are provided

for in the last clause of said section, may desire to remove such suit from a State court to the circuit court of the United States, he may make and file a petition in such suit in such State court at the time, or any time before the defendant is required by the laws of the State or the rule of the State court in which such suit is brought to answer or plead to the declaration or complaint of the plaintiff, for the removal of such suit into the circuit court to be held in the district where such suit is pending, and shall make and file therewith a bond, with good and sufficient surety, for his or their entering in such circuit court, on the first day of its then next session, a copy of the record in such suit, and for paying all costs that may be awarded by the said circuit court if said court shall hold that such suit was wrongfully or improperly removed thereto, and also for their appearing and entering special bail in such suit if special bail was originally requisite therein. It shall then be the duty of the State court to accept said petition and bond, and proceed no further in such suit and the said copy being entered as aforesaid in said circuit court of the United States, the cause shall then proceed in the same manner, as if it had been originally commenced in the said circuit court; and if in any action commenced in a State court the title of land be concerned, and the parties are citizens of the same State, and the matter in dispute exceed the sum or value of two thousand dollars, exclusive of interest and costs, the sum or value being made to appear, one or more of the plaintiffs or defendants, before the trial, may state to the court, and make affidavit if the court require it, that he or they claim and shall rely upon a right or title to the land under a grant from a State, and produce the original grant, or an exemplification of it, except where the loss of public records shall put it out of his or their power, and shall move that any one or more of the adverse party inform the court whether he or they claim a right or title to the land under a grant from some other State, the party or parties so required shall give such information, or otherwise not be allowed to plead such grant or give it in evidence upon the trial; and if he or they inform that he or they do claim under such grant, any one or more of the party moving for such information may then, on petition and bond, as hereinbefore mentioned in this act, remove the cause for trial to the circuit court of the United States next to be holden in such district; and any one of either party removing the cause shall not be allowed to plead or give evidence of any other title than that by him or them stated as aforesaid as the ground of his or their claim.

Bond for costs, etc.

Proceedings in State court to stop.

Actions on land titles.

Receivers of property in suits pending in United States courts to follow laws of the State.

Punishment.

Receivers appointed by United States courts may be sued without leave of the court.

National banks deemed citizens for certain purposes, and subject to jurisdiction of State courts.

SEC 2. That whenever in any cause pending in any court of the United States there shall be a receiver or manager in possession of any property such receiver or manager shall manage and operate such property according to the requirements of the valid laws of the State in which such property shall be situated in the same manner the owner or possessor thereof would be bound to do if in possession thereof. Any receiver or manager who shall willfully violate the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof be punished by a fine not exceeding three thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. That every receiver or manager of any property appointed by any court of the United States may be sued in respect of any act or transaction of his in carrying on the business connected with such property, without the previous leave of the court in which such receiver or manager was appointed; but such suit shall be subject to the general equity jurisdiction of the court in which such receiver or manager was appointed, so far as the same shall be necessary to the ends of justice.

SEC. 4. That all national banking associations established under the laws of the United States shall, for the purposes of all actions by or against them, real, personal or mixed, and all suits in equity, be deemed citizens of the States in which they are respectively located; and in such cases the circuit and district courts shall not have jurisdiction

other than such as they would have in cases between individual citizens of the same State.

The provisions of this section shall not be held to affect the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States in cases commenced by the United States or by direction of any officer thereof, or cases for winding up the affairs of any such bank.

SEC. 5. That nothing in this act shall be held, deemed, or construed to repeal or affect any jurisdiction or right mentioned either in sections six hundred and forty-one, or in six hundred and forty-two, or in six hundred and forty-three, or in seven hundred and twenty-two, or in title twenty-four of the Revised Statutes of the United States, or mentioned in section eight of the act of Congress of which this act is an amendment, or in the act of Congress approved March first, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, entitled "An act to protect all citizens in their civil or legal rights."

Civil rights jurisdiction not affected.
R. S., secs. 641-643, pp. 115, 116; 722, p. 137. Title XXIV, pp. 347-349.
Vol. 18, p. 472.
Vol. 18, p. 336.

SEC. 6. That the last paragraph of section five of the act of Congress, approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, entitled "An act to determine the jurisdiction of circuit courts of the United States, and to regulate the removal of causes from State courts, and for other purposes," and section six hundred and forty of the Revised Statutes, and all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That this act shall not affect the jurisdiction over or disposition of any suit removed from the court of any State, or suit commenced in any court of the United States, before the passage hereof except as otherwise expressly provided in this act.

Inconsistent laws repealed.
Vol. 18, p. 472.

R. S., sec. 140, p. 115.

Proviso.
Pending suits not affected.

SEC. 7. That no person related to any justice or judge of any court of the United States by affinity or consanguinity, within the degree of first cousin, shall hereafter be appointed by such court or judge to or employed by such court or judge in any office or duty in any court of which such justice or judge may be a member.

No relation of judge to be appointed as officer of his court.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

CHAP. 374.—An act to provide for the settlement of an account with the Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad Company for internal-revenue tax, and to refund the amount of said tax erroneously assessed and collected.

Mar. 3, 1885.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to examine and adjust the account with the Vicksburg and Meridian, formerly the Southern Railroad Company of Mississippi, for internal-revenue tax, and to refund to the said company the amount found by him to have been collected from said company as tax on its bonded debt for the years eighteen hundred and sixty-five and eighteen hundred and sixty-six; and a sufficient sum, not to exceed six thousand and twenty-five dollars and thirty-five cents, is hereby appropriated for that purpose, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad Company.

Refund of tax to.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

CHAP. 375.—An act to authorize the sale of the United States Barracks property in the city of Newport, Kentucky, and the purchase of a new site and the erection of buildings thereon.

Mar. 3, 1885.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed, to sell the property now owned by the United States in the city of Newport, State of Kentucky, known as the United States Barracks property, at public auction or private sale, as may be in his judgment most advantageous to the Government.

Newport Barracks, Kentucky.
Secretary of War authorized to sell.

Before disposing of said property the Secretary of War shall cause the grounds to be subdivided and platted in blocks, streets and alleys, corresponding as nearly as may be, with the plat of that part of the city of Newport in which said grounds are situated, and having reference to the location of the buildings thereon. He shall cause the lots and parcels to be appraised separately and shall not sell any lot or parcel for a less amount than its appraised value. The expenses of advertisement, appraisement, survey and sale, shall be paid out of the proceeds of said sale, and the remainder shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

New site to be purchased. SEC. 2. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to purchase, at as early a day as practicable, a suitable site for the location of barracks, officer's quarters; and other necessary buildings, in the county of Campbell, State of Kentucky, and as near the city of Newport as suitable grounds for that purpose can be procured, but the same shall not cost more than sixty thousand dollars, which sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the purpose aforesaid, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Appropriation. SEC. 3. That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars is also hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, in the erection of necessary and suitable buildings and the construction of other necessary improvements upon the grounds purchased by him under the second section of this act; but before such purchase is completed the title to the ground proposed to be acquired shall be approved by the Attorney-General of the United States.

Appropriation for new buildings. SEC. 4. That the Secretary of War, shall transmit to Congress a report showing the amount realized from the sale of said property in the city of Newport, the expenses connected with such sale, the price paid for the new site, and the location and description of the same.

Report. SEC. 5. That the provisions of the first section of this act shall be inoperative until the Secretary of War shall have obtained for the Government of the United States the option of the right to purchase such suitable land as he may select for a site, at a price to be approved of by him.

Old barracks not to be sold until new site selected. Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 376.—An act to provide for the adjustment of land grants made by Congress to aid in the construction of railroads and for the forfeiture of unearned lands, and for other purposes.

Land grants to railroads to be immediately adjusted. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby authorized and directed to immediately adjust, in accordance with the decisions of the Supreme Court, each of the railroad land grants made by Congress to aid in the construction of railroads and heretofore unadjusted.

Patents, etc., erroneously issued, to be cancelled. SEC. 2. That if it shall appear, upon the completion of such adjustments respectively, or sooner, that lands have been, from any cause, heretofore erroneously certified or patented, by the United States, or for the use or benefit of any company claiming by, through, or under grant from the United States, to aid in the construction of a railroad, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to thereupon demand from such company a relinquishment or reconveyance to the United States of all such lands, whether within granted or indemnity limits; and if such company shall neglect or fail to so reconvey such lands to the United States within ninety days after the aforesaid demand shall have been made, it shall thereupon be the duty of the Attorney-General to commence and prosecute in the proper courts the

necessary proceedings to cancel all patents, certification, or other evidence of title heretofore issued for such lands, and to restore the title thereof to the United States.

SEC. 3. That if, in the adjustment of said grants, it shall appear that the homestead or pre-emption entry of any bona fide settler has been erroneously canceled on account of any railroad grant or the withdrawal of public lands from market, such settler upon application shall be reinstated in all his rights and allowed to perfect his entry by complying with the public land laws: *Provided*, That he has not located another claim or made an entry in lieu of the one so erroneously canceled: *And provided also*, That he did not voluntarily abandon said original entry: *And provided further*, That if any of said settlers do not renew their application to be reinstated within a reasonable time, to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, then all such unclaimed lands shall be disposed of under the public land laws, with priority of right given to bona fide purchasers of said unclaimed lands, if any, and if there be no such purchasers, then to bona fide settlers residing thereon.

Entries of bona fide settlers, erroneously cancelled, may be perfected.

Provisos.

Application to be made in a reasonable time.

SEC. 4. That as to all lands, except those mentioned in the foregoing section, which have been so erroneously certified or patented as aforesaid, and which have been sold by the grantee company to citizens of the United States, or to persons who have declared their intention to become such citizens, the person or persons so purchasing in good faith, his heirs or assigns, shall be entitled to the land so purchased, upon making proof of the fact of such purchase at the proper land-office, within such time and under such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, after the grants respectively shall have been adjusted; and patents of the United States shall issue therefor, and shall relate back to the date of the original certification or patenting, and the Secretary of the Interior, on behalf of the United States, shall demand payment from the company which has so disposed of such lands of an amount equal to the Government price of similar lands; and in case of neglect or refusal of such company to make payment as hereafter specified, within ninety days after the demand shall have been made, the Attorney-General shall cause suit or suits to be brought against such company for the said amount: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall prevent any purchaser of lands erroneously withdrawn, certified, or patented as aforesaid from recovering the purchase-money therefor from the grantee company, less the amount paid to the United States by such company as by this act required: *And provided*, That a mortgage or pledge of said lands by the company shall not be considered as a sale for the purpose of this act, nor shall this act be construed as a declaration of forfeiture of any portion of any land-grant for conditions broken, or as authorizing an entry for the same, or as a waiver of any rights that the United States may have on account of any breach of said conditions.

Lands purchased from companies to be patented to purchasers.

Companies to pay purchase-money to Secretary of the Interior.

Provisos.

Recovery by purchaser.

Mortgage not considered a sale.

SEC. 5. That where any said company shall have sold to citizens of the United States, or to persons who have declared their intention to become such citizens, as a part of its grant, lands not conveyed to or for the use of such company, said lands being the numbered sections prescribed in the grant, and being coterminous with the constructed parts of said road, and where the lands so sold are for any reason excepted from the operation of the grant to said company, it shall be lawful for the bona fide purchaser thereof from said company to make payment to the United States for said lands at the ordinary Government price for like lands, and thereupon patents shall issue therefor to the said bona fide purchaser, his heirs or assigns: *Provided*, That all lands shall be excepted from the provisions of this section which at the date of such sales were in the bona fide occupation of adverse claimants under the pre-emption or homestead laws of the United States, and whose claims and occupation have not since been voluntarily abandoned, as to which excepted lands the said pre-emption and homestead claimants shall be permitted to perfect their proofs and entries and receive

Sales of lands on line of road not conveyed to companies.

Provisos.

Adverse claimants.

Not applicable to lands settled since Dec. 1, 1882.

patents therefor: *Provided further*, That this section shall not apply to lands settled upon subsequent to the first day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, by persons claiming to enter the same under the settlement laws of the United States, as to which lands the parties claiming the same as aforesaid shall be entitled to prove up and enter as in other like cases.

Purchaser of lands sold for taxes to have prior right to purchase.

SEC. 6. That where any such lands have been sold and conveyed, as the property of any railroad company, for the State and county taxes thereon, and the grant to such company has been thereafter forfeited, the purchaser thereof shall have the prior right, which shall continue for one year from the approval of this act, and no longer, to purchase such lands from the United States at the Government price, and patents for such lands shall thereupon issue. *Provided*, That said lands were not, previous to or at the time of the taking effect of such grant, in the possession of or subject to the right of any actual settler.

Proviso.

Actual settlers. Limitation of lands conveyed.

SEC. 7. That no more lands shall be certified or conveyed to any State or to any corporation or individual, for the benefit of either of the companies herein mentioned, where it shall appear to the Secretary of the Interior that such transfers may create an excess over the quantity of lands to which such State corporation or individual would be rightfully entitled.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 377.—An act authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Tennessee River at or near Sheffield, Alabama, and for other purposes.

Sheffield Land, Iron and Coal Co., authorized to bridge Tennessee River, Ala.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the Sheffield Land, Iron and Coal Company of Alabama, a corporation duly and legally incorporated under the laws of the State of Alabama, its successors or assigns, to construct and maintain a bridge over the Tennessee River at or near Sheffield, Alabama. Said bridge shall be constructed to provide for the passage of railway trains, and, at the option of the persons by whom it may be built, may be used for the passage of wagons and vehicles of all kinds, for the transit of animals, and for foot-passengers, for such reasonable rates of toll as may be approved from time to time by the Secretary of War.

Railway, wagon, and foot bridge.

To be a lawful structure and post-route.

SEC. 2. That any bridge built under this act and subject to its limitations shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post-route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States, or passengers or freight passing over said bridge, than the rate per mile paid for the transportation over the railroad or public highways leading to the said bridge; and it shall enjoy the rights and privileges of other post-roads in the United States.

Draw.

SEC. 3. That the said bridge shall be constructed as a draw-bridge; the draw or pivot-pier shall be at such a point in the channel of the river as the Secretary of War may direct, and the opening or passage-way of said draw-pier shall be so protected and arranged that water-craft can be worked through it at any and all times; and the draw-span shall not be of less width than the widest draw-spans connected with any bridge on the Tennessee River, and the lowest point of said draw-span shall be as high above the water as the highest draw-span connected with any bridge over the Tennessee River, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with and the bridge itself at right angles to the current of the river: *Provided also*, That said draw shall be opened promptly upon reasonable signal for the passing of boats; and said company or corporation shall maintain, at its own expense, from sunset till sunrise, such lights or other signals on said bridge as the Light-House Board shall prescribe. No bridge shall be erected or maintained under the authority of this act which shall at any time substantially or materially

Provisos.
Opening draw.

Lights.
Not to obstruct navigation.

obstruct the free navigation of said river; and if any bridge erected under such authority shall, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, obstruct such navigation, he is hereby authorized to cause such change or alteration of said bridge to be made as will effectually obviate such obstruction; and all such alterations shall be made and all such obstructions be removed at the expense of the owner or owners of said bridge; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said river caused or alleged to be caused by said bridge, the cause may be brought in the district court of the United States of the State of Alabama, in which any portion of said obstruction or bridge may be located: *Provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to repeal or modify any of the provisions of law now existing in reference to the protection of the navigation of rivers, or to exempt this bridge from the operation of the same.

Changes.

Litigation.

SEC. 4. That all railroad companies desiring the use of said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges relative to the passage of railway trains over the same, and over the approaches thereto, upon payment of a reasonable compensation for such use; and in case the owner or owners of said bridge and the several railroad companies, or any one of them, desiring such use, shall fail to agree upon the sum or sums to be paid, and upon rules and conditions to which each shall conform in using said bridge, all matters at issue between them shall be decided by the Secretary of War, upon a hearing of the allegations and proofs of the parties.

Other companies may use.

Compensation.

Secretary of War to decide disagreements.

SEC. 5. That any bridge authorized to be constructed under this act shall be built and located under and subject to such regulations for the security of navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and to secure that object the said company or corporation shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design and drawings of the bridge, and a map of the location, giving, for the space of one mile above and one mile below the proposed location, the topography of the banks of the river, the shore-lines at high and low water, the direction and strength of the currents at all stages, and the soundings, accurately showing the bed of the stream, the location of any other bridge or bridges, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject; and until the said plan and location of the bridge are approved by the Secretary of War, the bridge shall not be built; and should any change be made in the plan of said bridge during the progress of construction, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

Secretary of War to approve plans, etc.

SEC. 6. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

CHAP. 378.—An act to amend sections five thousand one hundred and ninety-one and five thousand one hundred and ninety-two of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and for other purposes.

Mar. 3, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever three-fourths in number of the national banks located in any city of the United States having a population of fifty thousand people shall make application to the Comptroller of the Currency, in writing, asking that the name of the city in which such banks are located shall be added to the cities named in sections, fifty-one hundred and ninety-one and fifty-one hundred and ninety-two of the Revised Statutes, the Comptroller shall have authority to grant such request, and every bank located in such city shall at all times thereafter have on hand, in lawful money of the United States, an amount equal to at least twenty-five per centum of its deposits, as

Cities having 50,000 population may be added to "reserve" cities.

R. S., secs. 5191, 5192, p. 1004.

provided in sections fifty-one hundred and ninety-one and fifty-one hundred and ninety-five of the Revised Statutes.

Cities having 200,000 population may be made "central reserve" cities.

R. S., sec. 5195, p. 1004.

Legal-tender notes may be redeemed at San Francisco.
Vol. 18, p. 296.

SEC. 2. That whenever three-fourths in number of the national banks located in any city of the United States having a population of two hundred thousand people shall make application to the Comptroller of the Currency, in writing, asking that such city may be a central reserve city, like the city of New York, in which one-half of the lawful-money reserve of the national banks located in other reserve cities may be deposited, as provided in section fifty-one hundred and ninety-five of the Revised Statutes, the Comptroller shall have authority, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to grant such request, and every bank located in such city shall at all times thereafter have on hand, in lawful money of the United States, twenty-five per centum of its deposits, as provided in section fifty-one hundred and ninety-one of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 3. That section three of the act of January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, entitled "An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments, be, and the same is, hereby amended by adding after the words "New York" the words "and the city of San Francisco, California,"

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 379.—An act relating to arrears of taxes in the District of Columbia.

District of Columbia.
Interest on arrears of taxes reduced.

Proviso.
Limited to Nov. 30, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the rate of interest to be collected on all general taxes in arrears on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and on all special assessments due the District of Columbia, shall be six per centum per annum, in lieu of the rate and penalties now fixed by law: *Provided,* That this act shall only apply to taxes and assessments paid on or before the thirtieth day of November, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 380.—An act relative to the Minneapolis Industrial Exposition to be held annually in the city of Minneapolis, State of Minnesota.

Preamble.

Whereas, ample means have been provided for the holding in the city of Minneapolis, State of Minnesota, of an exposition of the products of agriculture, manufactures, and the fine arts; and

Whereas the objects of such an exposition should commend themselves to Congress, and its success should be promoted by all reasonable encouragement, provided it can be done without expense to the general public: Therefore,

Articles may be imported for exhibition at Minneapolis, Minn., without paying duty.

Provisos.

Withdrawals for consumption.

Penalty for sale without paying duty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all articles which shall be imported for the sole purpose of exhibition at the Minneapolis Industrial Exposition, at Minneapolis, Minnesota, the first exhibition of which is to be held in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-six, shall be admitted without the payment of duty or of customs fees or charges, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: *Provided,* That all such articles as shall be sold in the United States, or withdrawn for consumption therein, at any time after such importation, shall be subject to the duties, if any, imposed on like articles by the revenue laws in force at the date of importation: *And provided further,* That in case any articles imported under the provisions of this act shall be withdrawn for consumption, or shall be sold without payment of duty as required by law, all penalties prescribed by the revenue laws shall be applied and enforced against such articles, and against the persons who may be guilty of such withdrawal or sale.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

CHAP. 381.—An act for the construction of a bridge by the Duluth, Pierre and Black Hills Railroad Company across the Missouri River at Pierre, Dakota.

Mar. 3, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Duluth, Pierre and Black Hills Railroad Company, a corporation duly organized under the general incorporation laws of the Territory of Dakota, its successors and assigns, is hereby authorized to construct and maintain a bridge across the Missouri River at or near the city of Pierre, Hughes County, Dakota, and also to lay on and over said bridge a railway track or tracks for the passage of railway trains; and said corporation may construct and maintain ways for wagons, carriages, and foot-passengers, charging and receiving such reasonable tolls therefor as may be approved from time to time by the Secretary of War.

Duluth, Pierre and Black Hills Railroad Company authorized to bridge Missouri River at Pierre, Dakota.
Railway, wagon, and foot bridge.

SEC. 2. That said bridge should be constructed and built without interference with the security and convenience of navigation of said river beyond what is necessary to carry into effect the rights and privileges hereby granted; and in order to secure that object the said corporation shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design and drawings of the bridge, and a map of the location, giving, for the space of one mile above and one mile below the proposed location, the topography of the banks of the river, the shore-lines at high and low water, the direction and strength of the currents at all stages, and the soundings, accurately showing the bed of the stream, the location of any other bridge or bridges, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject; and until the said plan and location of the bridge are approved by the Secretary of War the bridge shall not be built: *Provided*, That if the said bridge shall be made with unbroken and continuous spans, it shall not be of less elevation in any case than fifty feet above extreme high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, to the lowest part of the superstructure of the bridge, nor shall the spans of said bridge be less than three hundred feet in length; and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of said river and the bridge itself at right angles thereto, and the main span shall be over the main channel of the river and not less than three hundred feet in length: *And provided also*, That if any bridge built under this act shall be constructed as a draw-bridge, the same shall be constructed as a pivot draw-bridge, with a draw over the main channel of the river at an accessible and navigable point, and with spans of not less than three hundred feet in length in the clear on each side of the central or pivot pier of the draw, and the next adjoining span or spans to the draw shall not be less than three hundred feet, and the head-room under all river spans shall not be less than ten feet above local high-water mark, and the piers of said bridge shall be built with the current of said river and the bridge itself at right angles thereto: *Provided also*, That said draw shall be opened promptly upon reasonable signal for the passing of boats; and said company or corporation shall maintain, at its own expense, from sunset till sunrise, such lights or other signals on said bridge as the Light-House Board shall prescribe: *Provided also*, That all railway companies desiring to use said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges in the passage of the same, and in the use of the machinery and fixtures thereof, and of all the approaches thereto, under and upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, upon hearing the allegations and proofs of the parties, in case they shall not agree.

Secretary of War to approve plans, etc.

Provisos.
Spans.

Draw.

Opening draw.

Lights.

Other companies may use.

Secretary of War to decide terms.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed upon receiving such plan and map and other information, and upon being satisfied that the bridge built upon such plan, with such accessory works, and at such locality will conform to the prescribed conditions of this act, to notify the company that he approves the same; and upon receiving such notification the said company may proceed to an erection

Notification of approval.

Litigation.

of said bridge, conforming strictly to the approved plan and location; and should any change be made in the plan of the bridge or accessory works, during the progress of the work thereon, such change shall be subject likewise to the approval of the Secretary of War; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said river, caused or alleged to be caused by said bridge, the case may be brought in any court of the United States of the Territory of Dakota, of competent jurisdiction, in which any portion of said bridge may be located.

To be a lawful structure and post-route.

SEC. 4. That the said bridge and accessory works, when built and constructed under this act and according to the terms and limitations thereof, shall be lawful structures; and said bridge shall be recognized and known as a post-route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for the transportation over the railroads or public highways leading to such bridge: and said bridge shall enjoy the rights and privileges of other post-routes in the United States; and Congress reserves the right at any time to regulate by appropriate legislation the charges for freight and passengers over said bridge.

Postal telegraph.

SEC. 5. That the United States shall have the right of way for such postal-telegraph lines across said bridge as the Government may construct or control.

Forfeited if not built in five years.

SEC. 6. That in the event of a failure of said company to construct said bridge within a period of five years from the time of the passage and approval of this act, all rights and franchises granted herein shall be null and void.

SEC. 7. That Congress reserves the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act at any time.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 382.—An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at a point to be selected within five miles of the city of Yankton, Dakota.

Yankton and Missouri Valley Railway Company authorized to bridge Missouri River at Yankton, Dakota.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Yankton and Missouri Valley Railway Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the Territory of Dakota, is hereby authorized to construct and maintain a bridge across the Missouri River at such point as may be hereafter selected by said corporation within five miles east and five miles west of the city of Yankton, in the county of Yankton and Territory of Dakota, due regard being had to the public convenience and welfare and to the necessities of business and commerce, and also to construct accessory works to secure the best practicable channel-way for navigation and to confine the flow of the water to a permanent channel at such point, and also to lay on and over such bridge a railway track, for the more perfect connection of any railroads that are or shall be constructed to said river at or opposite said point; and said corporation may construct and maintain ways for wagons, carriages, and for foot-passengers, charging and receiving reasonable toll therefor, as may be approved from time to time by the Secretary of War.

Railway, wagon, and foot bridge.

Secretary of War to approve plans, etc.

SEC. 2. That the said bridge shall be constructed without interference with the security and convenience of navigation of said river beyond what is necessary to carry into effect the rights and privileges hereby granted; and in order to secure that object the said corporation shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design of and drawings for said bridge, and a map of the proposed location, giving, for the space of one mile above and one mile below such proposed location the topography of the banks of the river, with shore-lines and soundings, and such other information as may be required for a full understanding of the subject; and until the said plan and

location of the bridge are approved by the Secretary of War the bridge shall not be built: *Provided*, That if the said bridge shall be made with unbroken and continuous spans, it shall have three or more channel-spans, and shall not be of less elevation in any case than fifty feet above extreme high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, to the lowest part of the superstructure of the bridge, nor shall the spans of said bridge be less than three hundred feet in length, and the main span shall be over the main channel of the river, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of said river, and the bridge itself at right angles thereto: *And provided also*, That if any bridge built under this act be constructed as a draw-bridge, it shall have a draw over the main channel of the river at an accessible and navigable point, and with a span or spans not less than three hundred feet in length in the clear; and no river spans shall be less than three hundred feet in length in the clear, and the head-room under such spans shall not be less than ten feet above extreme high-water mark; and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of said river, and the bridge itself at right-angles thereto; that said draw shall be opened promptly upon reasonable signal for the passing of boats and said corporation shall maintain, at its own expense, from sunset to sunrise, such lights or other signals on said bridge as the Light-House Board shall prescribe: *Provided also*, That all railroad companies desiring to use said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges in the passage of the same, and in the use of the machinery and fixtures thereof, and of all approaches thereto, under and upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, in case the parties shall be unable to agree upon the same.

Spans.

Draw.

Lights, etc.
Other companies may use.

Secretary of War to decide terms.

Notification.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed, upon receiving such plan and other information, and upon being satisfied that a bridge so built will conform to the requirements of this act, to notify the company that he approves of the same; and upon receiving such notification the said company may proceed to erect said bridge, conforming strictly to the approved plan and location; and should any change be made in the plan of the bridge or accessory works during the progress of the work thereon, such change shall be subject likewise to the approval of the Secretary of War.

SEC. 4. That said bridge and accessory works, when built and constructed under this act and according to the terms and limitations thereof, shall be lawful structures; and said bridge shall be recognized and known as a post-route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for the transportation over the railroads leading to said bridge; and said bridge shall enjoy the rights and privileges of other post-routes in the United States; and Congress reserves the right at any time to regulate by appropriate legislation the charges for freight and passengers over said bridge.

To be a lawful structure and post-route.

SEC. 5. That the United States shall have the right of way for such postal-telegraph lines across said bridge as the Government may construct or control.

Postal telegraph.

SEC. 6. That Congress shall have power at any time to alter, amend, or repeal this act, so as to remove all material and substantial obstructions to the navigation of said river by the construction of said bridge and its accessory works, or to prevent such obstruction; and the expense of altering said bridge or removing such obstructions shall be at the expense of the owners of such bridge.

Right to amend, etc., reserved.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 383.—An act to authorize the construction of a railroad, wagon, and foot-passenger bridge across the Mississippi River at Fort Madison or Keokuk, or between those points

Chicago, Santa Fé and California Railway Company authorized to bridge Mississippi River at Fort Madison or Keokuk, Iowa.

Not to obstruct navigation.

Litigation.

Railway, wagon, and foot bridge.

Proviso.

Location.

Construction.

Provisos.
Spans.

Draw.

Opening draw.

To be a lawful structure and post-route.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Chicago, Santa Fé and California Railway Company, its successors and assigns, be, and they are hereby, authorized to construct and maintain a railroad, wagon, and foot-passenger bridge across the Mississippi River at a suitable place between a point at or near the city of Fort Madison and a point at or near the city of Keokuk, in the State of Iowa, and to lay on or over said bridge a railroad track or tracks for the more perfect connection of any railroad or railroads that are or shall be constructed to said river, on either or both sides thereof, at or opposite said point, under the limitations and conditions hereinafter provided; that said bridge shall not interfere with the free navigation of said river beyond what is necessary in order to carry into effect the rights and privileges hereby granted; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said river, the cause may be tried before the circuit court of the United States in and for any district in which any portion of said bridge or obstruction touches. Said bridge shall be constructed to provide for the passage of railroad trains, and for the passage of wagons and vehicles of all kinds, for the transit of animals, and for foot-passengers, for such reasonable rates of toll as may be fixed from time to time by the Secretary of War: *Provided*, That the proviso regarding wagons, animals, foot-passengers, and so forth, shall not influence the location of said bridge in its relation to the interests of navigation

SEC. 2. That any bridge built under the provisions of this act may, at the option of the company building the same, be built as a draw-bridge or with unbroken and continuous spans: *Provided*, That if the said bridge shall be made with unbroken and continuous spans, it shall give clear headroom of not less in any case than fifty-five and one-half feet above extreme high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, nor shall the spans of said bridge give a clear width of water-way of less than two hundred and fifty feet, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of said river, and the main span shall be over the main channel of the river and give a clear width of water-way of not less than three hundred feet: *And provided further*, That if any bridge built under the provisions this act shall be constructed as a draw-bridge, the same shall be constructed as a pivot draw-bridge, with a draw over the main channel of the river at an accessible and navigable point, and with spans giving a clear width of water-way of not less than one hundred and sixty feet on each side of the central or pivot pier of the draw, and the next adjoining span or spans to the draw shall give a clear width of water-way of not less than two hundred and fifty feet: *Provided*, That if the pivot-pier of said bridge shall be constructed within less than four hundred and ten feet of the west shore of said river, the span constructed west of said pivot-pier may be less than two hundred and fifty feet, and said spans shall give a clear headroom of not less than thirty feet above low-water mark, and not less than ten feet above extreme high-water mark; and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river where said bridge shall be erected: *And provided also*, That said draw shall be opened promptly upon reasonable signal for the passage of boats, except when trains are passing over the draw; but in no case shall unnecessary delay occur in opening the said draw during or after the passage of trains.

SEC. 3. That any bridge constructed under this act and according to its limitations shall be a lawful structure, and shall be known as a post-route, and the same is hereby declared to be a post-route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States, or for passengers or freight passing over said bridge, than the rate per

mile paid for their transportation over the railroads and public high-ways leading to said bridge; and the United States shall have the right of way for postal-telegraph purposes across said bridge.

SEC. 4. That all railway companies desiring to use said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges in the passage of the same, and in the use of the machinery and fixtures thereof, and of all the approaches thereto, under and upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, upon hearing the allegations and proofs of the parties, in case they shall not agree.

SEC. 5. That the structure herein authorized shall be built and located under and subject to such regulations for the security of the navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and to secure that object the said company or corporation shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design and drawing of the bridge and a map of the location, giving, for the space of one mile above and one mile below the proposed location, the topography of the banks of the river, the shore-lines at high and low water, the direction and strength of the current at all stages, and the soundings, accurately showing the bed of the stream, the location of any other bridge or bridges, and shall furnish such other information as shall be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject; and until the said plan and location of the bridge are decided by the Secretary of War to be such as will not materially affect the interests of navigation, the bridge shall not be commenced or built; and should any change be made in the plan of said bridge during the progress of construction, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War; and the said bridge shall be constructed with such aids to the passage of said bridge, in the form of booms, dikes, piers, or other suitable and proper structures for confining the flow of water to a permanent channel, and for the guiding of rafts, steamboats and other water-craft safely through the draw and raft spans, as the Secretary of War shall prescribe and order to be constructed and maintained at the expense of the company owning said bridge; and the said structure shall be at all times so kept and managed as to offer reasonable and proper means for the passage of vessels through or under said structure; and for the safety of vessels passing at night there shall be displayed on said bridge, from the hours of sunset to sunrise, such lights as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War; and the said structure shall be changed, or removed at the cost and expense of the owners thereof, from time to time, as Congress may direct, so as to preserve the free and convenient navigation of said river; and the authority to erect and continue said bridge shall be subject to revocation and modification by law when the public good shall, in the judgment of Congress, so require, without any expense or charge to the United States.

SEC. 6. That should said Chicago, Santa Fé and California Railway Company construct said bridge at or near Fort Madison, then it shall be lawful for any corporation authorized under the laws of the State of Iowa to construct a bridge across the said river at a suitable point at or near the city of Keokuk, and subject to all the rights, conditions, and limitations expressed in this act.

SEC. 7. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Postal telegraph.
Other companies
may use.

Secretary of War
to decide terms.

Secretary of War
to approve plans,
etc.

Aids to naviga-
tion.

Lights, etc.

If built at Fort
Madison, another
may be built at
Keokuk.

CHAP. 384.—An act authorizing the city of Winona, Minnesota, to construct a bridge across a part of the Mississippi River and a certain island therein.

Mar. 3, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the city of Winona, a municipal corporation in the State of Minnesota, located on the west bank of the Mississippi River, be, and it hereby is, authorized and em-

Winona, Minn.,
authorized to
bridge Mississippi
to Island No. 72.

powered to construct and to perpetually maintain a pile bridge for the passage of teams, vehicles, and pedestrians, and for other purposes for which ordinary wagon and foot bridges are commonly used, from the southerly end of the certain wagon-road owned and maintained by said city, and located and terminating at the bank of said river in lot six, in section six, township eighteen north, of range ten west, in the county of Buffalo and State of Wisconsin, opposite said city, across that certain slough or part of said river which lies between the Wisconsin shore and the certain island in said river known and designated as "Island number seventy-two," and to, upon, and across said island, and from thence on in a southerly direction to navigable water in the main part of said river lying southward from said island. The said bridge to be used in connection with a ferry to be operated by said city across the main channel of said river.

Not to obstruct navigation.

SEC. 2. That said bridge shall be so located and constructed as not to obstruct or interfere with the navigation of said main channel; and that said bridge shall be built subject to such regulations for the security of navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and until the plan and location of the bridge are approved by the Secretary of War the bridge shall not be built. And should any change be made in the plan of said bridge during the progress of construction, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

Right to amend etc., reserved.

SEC. 3. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved; and the right to require any changes in said structure, or its entire removal, at the expense of the owners thereof, whenever Congress shall decide that the public interests require it, is also expressly reserved.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 385.—An act authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Tennessee River at or near Guntersville, Alabama, and for other purposes.

Huntsville and Birmingham Railway Company authorized to bridge Tennessee River at Guntersville, Ala.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the Huntsville and Birmingham Railway Company of Alabama, a corporation duly and legally incorporated under the laws of the State of Alabama, its successors or assigns, to construct and maintain a bridge over the Tennessee River at or near Guntersville, Alabama. Said bridge shall be constructed to provide for the passage of railway trains, and, at the option of the persons by whom it may be built, may be used for the passage of wagons and vehicles of all kinds, for the transit of animals, and for foot-passengers, for such reasonable rates of toll as may be approved from time to time by the Secretary of War.

Railway, wagon, and foot bridge.

To be a lawful structure and post-route.

SEC. 2. That any bridge built under this act and subject to its limitations shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post-route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States, or passengers or freight passing over said bridge, than the rate per mile paid for the transportation over the railroad or public highways leading to the said bridge; and it shall enjoy the rights and privileges of other post-roads in the United States.

Draw.

SEC. 3. That the said bridge shall be constructed as a draw-bridge; the draw or pivot-pier shall be at such point in the channel of the river as the Secretary of War may direct, and the opening or passage-way of said draw-pier shall be so protected and arranged that water-craft can be worked through it at any and all times; and the draw-span shall not be of less width than one hundred and sixty feet, and the lowest point of said draw-span shall be not less than ten and one half feet above the highest water stage at the point of location and the piers of said piers shall be parallel with and the bridge itself at right angles to the current of the river: *Provided also,* That said draw shall be opened promptly

Proviso.

upon reasonable signal for the passing of boats; and said company or corporation shall maintain, at its own expense, from sunset till sunrise, such lights or other signals on said bridge as the Light-House Board shall prescribe. No bridge shall be erected or maintained under the authority of this act which shall at any time substantially or materially obstruct the free navigation of said river; and if any bridge erected under such authority shall, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, obstruct such navigation, he is hereby authorized to cause such change or alteration of said bridge to be made as will effectually obviate such obstruction; and all such alterations shall be made and all such obstructions be removed at the expense of the owner or owners of said bridge; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said river caused or alleged to be caused by said bridge, the cause may be brought in the district court of the United States of the State of Alabama in which any portion of said obstruction or bridge may be located: *Provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to repeal or modify any of the provisions of law now existing in reference to the protection of the navigation of rivers, or to exempt this bridge from the operation of the same.

Opening draw.

Lights.

Not to obstruct navigation.

Litigation.

Existing laws not affected.

SEC. 4. That all railroad companies desiring the use of said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges relative to the passage of railway trains over the same and over the approaches thereto, upon payment of a reasonable compensation for such use; and in case the owner or owners of said bridge and the several railroad companies, or any one of them, desiring such use, shall fail to agree upon the sum or sums to be paid, and upon rules and conditions to which each shall conform in using said bridge, all matters at issue between them shall be decided by the Secretary of War, upon a hearing of the allegations and proofs of the parties.

Other companies may use.

Compensation.

Secretary of War to decide disagreements.

SEC. 5. That any bridge authorized to be constructed under this act shall be built and located under and subject to such regulations for the security of navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and to secure that object the said company or corporation shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design and drawing of the bridge, and a map of the location, giving, for the space of one mile above and one mile below the proposed location, the topography of the banks of the river, the shore-lines at high and low water, the direction and strength of the currents at all stages, and the soundings, accurately showing the bed of the stream, the location of any other bridge or bridges, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject; and until the said plan and location of the bridge are approved by the Secretary of War the bridge shall not be built; and should any change be made in the plan of said bridge during the progress of construction, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

Secretary of War to approve plans, etc.

SEC. 6. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

CHAP. 386.—An act to authorize the Georgia Pacific Railroad Company to construct bridges across the Sunflower, Yazoo, and Tombigbee Rivers, in Mississippi.

Mar. 3, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Georgia Pacific Railroad Company, a corporation created and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the States of Alabama and Mississippi, be, and is hereby, authorized to build bridges across the Sunflower River, the Yazoo River, and the Tombigbee River, in the State of Mississippi, at such points as may hereafter be selected by said railway company for crossing

Georgia Pacific Railroad Company authorized to bridge Sunflower, Yazoo, and Tombigbee Rivers, Mississippi.

Provisos.
Yazoo River.

To be lawful
structures and
post-routes.

Postal telegraph.

Secretary of War
to approve plans,
etc.

Right to amend,
etc., reserved.
Not to obstruct
navigation.

said rivers with its railroad line, the said bridges to be so constructed as not to interfere with the navigation of said rivers: *Provided*, That such crossing of the Yazoo River shall be between the mouth of the Yallahusha, on the north, and the upper mouth of Roebuck Lake, at Glen Mary Plantation, on the south: *And provided further*, That any bridge constructed under this act and according to its limitations shall be a lawful structure, and shall be known and recognized as a post-route, and the same is hereby declared to be a post route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States, or for through passengers or freight passing over said bridge, than the rate per mile paid for their transportation over the railroads leading to the said bridge; and the United States shall have the right of way for a postal telegraph across said bridge.

SEC 2. That any bridge authorized to be constructed under this act shall be built and located under and subject to such regulations for the security of navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and to secure that object the said persons or corporation shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design and drawings of the bridge, and a map of the location, giving, for the space of one mile above and one mile below the proposed location, the topography of the banks of the river, the shore-lines at high and low water, the direction and strength of the currents at all stages, and the soundings, accurately showing the bed of the stream, the location of any other bridge or bridges, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject; and until the said plan and location of the bridge are approved by the Secretary of War the bridge shall not be built; and should any change be made in the plan of said bridge during the progress of construction, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

SEC. 3. That Congress reserves the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act at any time; and that if at any time navigation of the said river shall in any manner be obstructed or impaired by the bridge authorized by this act to be constructed, the Secretary of War, shall have authority, and it shall be his duty, to require the said railway company to alter and change the said bridge, at its own expense, in such manner as may be proper to secure free and complete navigation without impediment; and if, upon such reasonable notice to said railway company to make such change or improvements, the said company fails to do so, the Secretary of War shall have authority to make the same, and all the rights conferred by this act shall be forfeited; and Congress shall have power to do any and all things necessary to secure the free navigation of the river; and if said bridge shall not be finished within two years from the passage of this act, the rights and privileges hereby granted shall be null and void.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 387.—An act authorizing the President to return the Twiggs swords.

"Twiggs swords."
To be delivered
up to owner.

Court of Claims
to determine own-
ership.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to deliver up the so called "Twiggs swords" which are now in his custody, and which were captured or seized by General B. F. Butler, in eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to such person, or to the legal representatives of such person, as was owner thereof at the time they were captured or seized. For the purpose of determining who was such owner the Secretary of the Treasury shall send the petitions of all persons who may claim said swords to the Court of Claims. Said court shall thereupon examine such claimant

or claimants, and such other legal evidence as may be offered in behalf of such claimant or claimants, and determine who was such owner and who is entitled to receive said swords under the provisions of this act. Said court shall certify their judgment to the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided however*, That all claims for said swords shall be filed with the Secretary of the Treasury within three months from the passage of this act.

Proviso.
Time for filing claims.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

CHAP. 388.—An act making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight

Mar. 3, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the service of the Post-Office Department, in conformity with the act of July second, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, as follows:

Postal-service appropriations.
Vol. 5, p. 80.

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

For mail depredations and post-office inspectors, and fees to United States marshals, attorneys, and the necessary incidental expenses connected therewith, three hundred thousand dollars.

Postmaster-General.
Mail depredations, inspectors, etc.

For advertising, twenty thousand dollars.

Advertising.
Miscellaneous.

For miscellaneous items in the office of the Postmaster-General, one thousand five hundred dollars.

OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

For compensation to postmasters, eleven million seven hundred thousand dollars.

First Assistant Postmaster-General.
Postmasters.

For compensation to clerks in post-offices, five million four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Clerks in post-offices.

For rent, fuel, and light, four hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars.

Rent, fuel, and light.

And the Postmaster-General is hereby authorized to rent a suitable building for use of the branch of the Washington city post-office, known as "Station C," at a rate not exceeding one thousand dollars per annum, until further action of Congress.

Rent, Washington City.

To pay rent of building for use of the Washington city post-office, at a rate not exceeding five thousand dollars per annum, five thousand dollars.

For office furniture, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Furniture.
Miscellaneous.

For miscellaneous and incidental items, seventy thousand dollars.

For free-delivery service, five million five hundred and twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That no boxes for the collection of mail-matter by carriers shall be placed inside of any building except a public building, or a building which is freely open to the public during business hours, or a railroad station.

Free delivery.
Proviso.
Mail boxes.

For stationery in post-offices, fifty thousand dollar

Stationery, etc.

For wrapping-twine, eighty thousand dollars.

For wrapping-paper, thirty thousand dollars.

For letter-balances, scales, and test-weights, ten thousand dollars.

For postmarking and rating stamps, and ink and pads for stamping and canceling purposes, thirty thousand dollars.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

For inland mail transportation, namely:

Inland transportation by star routes, five million four hundred thousand dollars.

Second Assistant Postmaster-General.
Inland transportation.
Star routes.

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| Steamboat routes. | Inland transportation by steamboat routes, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. |
| Messenger-service. | Mail-messenger service, nine hundred thousand dollars. |
| Bags and bag-catchers. | Mail-bags and mail-bag catchers, two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. |
| Locks and keys. | Mail-locks and keys, twenty-three thousand dollars. |
| Railroad routes. | Inland transportation, railroad routes, fifteen million eight hundred and sixty-seven thousand nine hundred and sixty-two dollars; of which a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars may be employed to pay the freight on transportation of postal cards, stamped envelopes, and stamped paper from the manufactories to post-offices and depots of distribution. |
| Freight on postal cards, etc. | |
| Postal cars. | Railway post-office-car service, one million nine hundred and thirty-four thousand five hundred and sixty dollars. |
| Railway postal clerks. | Railway post office clerks, four million nine hundred and ninety thousand two hundred and forty dollars and sixty-two cents. |
| Special facilities. | Necessary and special facilities on trunk lines, two hundred and ninety-five thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fifty-three cents. |
| Miscellaneous. | Miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars. |

Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

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| Stamps. | For manufacture of adhesive postage and special-delivery stamps, one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars. |
| Distribution. | For pay of agent and assistants to distribute stamps, and expenses of agency, eight thousand one hundred dollars. |
| Stamped envelopes, etc. | For manufacture of stamped envelopes, newspaper-wrappers, and letter-sheets, seven hundred and eighty thousand dollars. |
| Distribution. | For pay of agent and assistants to distribute stamped envelopes, newspaper-wrappers, and letter-sheets, and expenses of agency, sixteen thousand dollars. |
| Postal cards. | For manufacture of postal cards, two hundred thousand dollars. |
| Distribution. | For pay of agent and assistants to distribute postal cards, and expenses of agency, ten thousand three hundred dollars. |
| Official, etc., envelopes. | For registered-package, tag, official, and dead-letter envelopes, eighty-seven thousand five hundred dollars. |
| Ship, etc., letters. | For ship, steamboat, and way letters, two thousand five hundred dollars. |
| Printing, etc., drafts. | For engraving, printing, and binding drafts and warrants, two thousand five hundred dollars. |
| Miscellaneous. | For miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars. |

Superintendent foreign mails.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF FOREIGN MAILS.

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| Transportation. | For transportation of foreign mails, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. |
| Balance due foreign countries. | For balance due foreign countries, seventy-five thousand dollars. |
| Appropriation to meet deficiencies. | SEC. 2. That if the revenues of the Post-Office Department shall be insufficient to meet the appropriations made by this act, a sum equal to such deficiency of the revenues of said Department is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply the said deficiencies in the revenue of the Post-Office Department for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight. |

Approved, March 3, 1887.

CHAP. 389.—An act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the Government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, and for other purposes.

Mar. 3, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the half of the following sums named, respectively, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and the other half out of the revenues of the District of Columbia, for the purposes following, being the estimated expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, namely:

District of Columbia appropriations.

GENERAL EXPENSES.

FOR SALARIES AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

FOR EXECUTIVE OFFICE: For two commissioners, at five thousand dollars each; one engineer commissioner, nine hundred and twenty-four dollars (to make salary five thousand dollars); one secretary, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; one clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand four hundred dollars; two clerks, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; one messenger, six hundred dollars; one messenger, four hundred and eighty dollars; one driver, four hundred and eighty dollars; for contingent expenses, including printing, books, stationery, horseshoeing, and other necessary expenses, three thousand dollars; in all, twenty-two thousand nine hundred and forty-four dollars.

Salaries and contingent expenses.

Executive office, commissioners, secretary, etc.

FOR ASSESSOR'S OFFICE: For one assessor, three thousand dollars; two assistant assessors, at one thousand six hundred dollars each; one special-assessment clerk, one thousand seven hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; one license clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; one inspector of licenses, one thousand two hundred dollars; one assistant or clerk, nine hundred dollars; one clerk and messenger, nine hundred dollars; for contingent expenses, including printing, books, stationery, detection of frauds on the revenue, and other necessary items, one thousand dollars; in all, sixteen thousand three hundred dollars.

Assessor's office.

FOR COLLECTOR'S OFFICE: For one collector, four thousand dollars; one cashier, who shall, in the necessary absence or inability from any cause of the collector, perform his duties, without additional compensation, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one bookkeeper, one thousand six hundred dollars; four clerks, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; one clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; one messenger, six hundred dollars; for services necessary for completing an exhibit of all outstanding taxes in arrears, one thousand dollars; for contingent expenses, including printing, books, stationery, and other necessary items, seven hundred dollars; in all, sixteen thousand five hundred dollars.

Collector's office.

FOR AUDITOR'S OFFICE: For one auditor, three thousand dollars; one chief clerk, who shall, in the necessary absence or inability from any cause of the auditor, perform his duties, without additional compensation, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one bookkeeper, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand six hundred dollars; two clerks, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; three clerks, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; one messenger, six hundred dollars; for temporary clerk-hire, one thousand dollars; for contingent expenses, including books, stationery, and other necessary items, three hundred dollars; in all, sixteen thousand five hundred dollars.

Auditor's office.

FOR ATTORNEY'S OFFICE: For one attorney, four thousand dollars; one assistant attorney, two thousand dollars, one special assistant attorney, one thousand two hundred dollars; one law clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; one messenger, two hundred dollars; for rent of office, one hundred dollars; for contingent expenses, including books,

Attorney's office.

stationery, printing, and other necessary items, three hundred dollars; in all, nine thousand dollars.

Sinking-fund office.

FOR SINKING-FUND OFFICE, UNDER CONTROL OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES: For one clerk, at one thousand five hundred dollars; one clerk, at nine hundred dollars; for contingent expenses, including books, stationery, printing, and miscellaneous items, three hundred dollars; in all, two thousand seven hundred dollars.

Coroner's office.

FOR CORONER'S OFFICE: For one coroner, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for contingent expenses, including jurors' fees, stationery, books, blanks, removal of deceased persons, making autopsies, and holding inquests, seven hundred dollars; for care of morgue, one hundred and fifty dollars; in all, two thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

Market-masters.

FOR MARKET MASTERS: Two market-masters, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; market-master, nine hundred dollars; contingent expenses, including repairs and other necessary items, eight hundred dollars; in all, four thousand one hundred dollars.

Engineer's office.

FOR ENGINEER'S OFFICE: One chief clerk, one thousand nine hundred dollars; three clerks, at one thousand six hundred dollars each; one clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars; four clerks, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; three clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; one computing engineer, two thousand four hundred dollars;

Inspectors, etc.

one inspector of buildings, two thousand four hundred dollars; one assistant inspector of buildings, one thousand two hundred dollars; one inspector of asphalt and cements, two thousand four hundred dollars; one inspector of gas and meters, who shall pay to the collector, for payment into the Treasury, to the credit of the United States and the District of Columbia in equal parts, all fees collected by him, two thousand dollars; one superintendent of streets, two thousand dollars; one superintendent of roads, one thousand four hundred dollars; one inspector of plumbing, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one assistant inspector of plumbing, one thousand dollars; one superintendent of lamps, nine hundred dollars; superintendent of parking, one thousand two hundred dollars; one assistant superintendent of parking, seven hundred dollars; one assistant engineer, one thousand six hundred dollars; two assistant engineers, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; one draughtsman, one thousand two hundred dollars; three inspectors of streets and sewers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; one harbor-master, at one thousand two hundred dollars; and the fees collected by said harbor-master shall be paid to the collector, for payment into the Treasury, to the credit of the United States and the District of Columbia in equal parts; three rodmen, at seven hundred and eighty dollars each; three axmen, at six hundred and fifty dollars each; one janitor, seven hundred dollars; two messenger clerks, at six hundred dollars each; three messengers, at four hundred and eighty dollars each; three watchmen, at four hundred and eighty dollars each; two laborers, at three hundred and sixty dollars each; contingent expenses, including rent of property-yards, books, stationery, binding and preservation of records in the engineer's and surveyor's offices, printing, transportation (vehicles, animals, saddlery, forage, and repairs), and other necessary items and services, in all not to exceed five thousand dollars; for maintaining and keeping in good order and repair the laboratory and apparatus in the office of the inspector of gas and meters, eight hundred dollars; in all, sixty-one thousand one hundred and ninety dollars: *Provided*, That overseers and inspectors temporarily required in connection with sewer, street, or road work, or the construction and repair of buildings and bridges, or any work done under contracts authorized by appropriations, shall be paid out of the sums appropriated for the work, and for the time actually engaged thereon; and the Commissioners of the District, in their annual report to Congress, shall report the number of such overseers and inspectors, and their work, and the sums paid to each, and out of what appropriation.

Harbor fees.

Contingent expenses.

Proviso.
Temporary overseers.

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

For repairs to concrete pavements, with the same or other not inferior material, eighty thousand dollars. Repairs to pavements.

For materials for permit work, ninety thousand dollars; and the Commissioners of the District are authorized, in their discretion, to apply such material to, and pay from this appropriation, the cost of labor for the improvement and repair of alleys and sidewalks, when, in their opinion, such course is necessary for the public health, safety, or comfort: *Provided*, That the costs of such labor shall be charged against and become a lien on the abutting property, and its collection shall be enforced in the same manner as the collection of general taxes, and shall, when so collected, be credited to said appropriation. Materials for permit work.

For continuation of surveys of the District of Columbia with reference to the extension of various avenues to the District line, four thousand dollars. Surveys.

For improvement of streets and avenues named in the schedule of work on city streets and avenues proposed for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, contained in the Annual Report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for the year ended June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, pages one hundred and forty-six and one hundred and forty-seven, being part six, House Executive Document Number One, Forty-ninth Congress, second session, as follows: In Georgetown, forty-five thousand dollars; in the northwest section including the pavement of New Jersey avenue from M street to Boundary street northwest, one hundred and forty thousand dollars; in the southwest section, fifty thousand dollars; in the southeast section, sixty-five thousand dollars; in the northeast section, fifty thousand dollars; and for filling streets below grade, at not exceeding ten cents per cubic yard, ten thousand dollars; in all, three hundred and sixty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That under appropriations contained in this act no contract shall be made; for making or repairing concrete or asphalt pavement at a higher price than two dollars per square yard for a quality equal to the best laid in the District prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and with same depth of base. Improving streets, etc.

For ordinary care of bridges, including keepers, oil, lamps, and matches, two thousand five hundred dollars; for construction and repairs of bridges, nine thousand five hundred dollars; in all, twelve thousand dollars. Division of amount.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT. Washington Aqueduct.

For engineering, maintenance, and general repairs, twenty thousand dollars. Streets.

FOR STREETS. Streets.

For sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning streets, avenues, and alleys, sixty-five thousand dollars. Sweeping, etc.

For current work of repairs of streets, avenues, and alleys, thirty thousand dollars. Repairs.

For current work of repairs on county roads and suburban streets, twenty-five thousand dollars. Country roads.

For constructing county roads and suburban streets including the completion of the eastern branch road the Bennings Bridge road; the Tenuallytown road and the Bladensburg road, fifty thousand dollars; no part of the above amount to be expended in the laying out of new roads or streets. Country roads.

FOR THE PARKING COMMISSION: For contingent expenses, including laborers, cart-hire, trees, tree boxes, tree stakes, tree-straps, planting and care of trees, whitewashing, care of parks, and miscellaneous items, eighteen thousand dollars. Parking Commission.

FOR LIGHTING: For illuminating material and lighting, extinguishing, repairing, and cleaning lamps on avenues, streets, and alleys, and Street lamps.

for purchasing and erecting new lamp-posts, and replacing such lamp-posts as may be damaged or unfit for service, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars; *Provided*, That no more than twenty dollars per annum for each street-lamp shall be paid for gas, lighting, extinguishing, repairing, and cleaning, under any expenditure provided for in this act; and said lamps shall burn not less than two thousand six hundred hours per annum; and the Commissioners are authorized, in their discretion, to substitute other illuminating material at the same or less price, and to use so much of the sum hereby appropriated as may be necessary for that purpose; but not exceeding twenty thousand dollars of the above amount may be used in providing electric lights on one or more of the principal thoroughfares of the city, without regard to this limitation, but at the lowest reasonable price obtainable: *Provided further*, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall not be authorized to make any contract for gas or other illuminating material, in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph, for any longer period than one year.

Proviso.

Price per lamp.

Electric light.

Contracts.

Hay-scales.

FOR HAY-SCALES: For repair and replacement of public hay-scales, five hundred dollars.

Harbor.

FOR HARBOR AND RIVER FRONT: For the improvement and protection of the harbor and river front, the enforcement of laws and regulations, constructing and maintenance of wharves and buildings, two thousand five hundred dollars; *Provided* That the amounts collected for leases and wharf charges shall be paid to the collector for payment into the Treasury to the credit of the United States and the District of Columbia, in equal parts.

Proviso.

Collections.

Pumps.

FOR PUMPS: For purchase of and repairs to pumps, three thousand dollars.

Sewers.

FOR SEWERS: For cleaning and repairing sewers and basins, thirty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the expenditures heretofore made and to be made on account of "Repairs to sewers and basins" during the fiscal year, ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, shall be paid from the appropriation entitled "Cleaning sewers and Basins" for said year; replacing obstructed sewers, seven thousand five hundred dollars; main and pipe sewers, fifty thousand dollars; construction of suburban sewers, thirty-five thousand dollars; in all, one hundred and twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

Proviso.
Transfer of appropriation.

The sums herein appropriated for materials for permit work, current work on county roads, and suburban streets, constructing county roads and suburban streets, for harbor and river front, for sewers, purchase of sites, and construction and equipment of school-buildings, and for procurement of mains, engines and boilers, for the water department, shall be immediately available.

Certain sums immediately available.

Public schools.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS:

For salaries of superintendents, teachers and janitors, secretary of the board and clerks including additional teachers, rents, repairs, fuel, furniture, books, stationery, new school-buildings, furniture for new school-buildings and other necessary items, seven hundred and seventy thousand nine hundred and seventy dollars, namely:

Superintendents.

FOR OFFICERS: For superintendents first six divisions, at two thousand seven hundred dollars; superintendent seventh and eighth divisions at two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; one clerk to superintendent of first six divisions, and secretary to board of trustees at one thousand two hundred dollars; one clerk to superintendent of seventh and eighth divisions at eight hundred dollars; in all, six thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

Clerks.

Teachers.

FOR TEACHERS: For teachers not to exceed six hundred and fifty-four in number to be employed at a rate of compensation not to exceed the rate provided by the present schedule of salaries, and at an average salary not to exceed six hundred and seventy dollars, four hundred and

thirty-eight thousand two hundred and seventy dollars; and no increase in salaries paid to teachers in grades now receiving nine hundred dollars or more and no increase in the number of teachers in any of such grades shall be made, and the minimum compensation shall not be less than at the rate of three hundred dollars per annum, and the names of and actual compensation paid to each teacher under this provision shall be reported to Congress at its next session by the commissioners.

For teachers of night-schools who shall also be teachers in the day-schools five thousand dollars.

Night-schools.

For contingent expenses of night schools three hundred dollars.

FOR JANITORS AND CARE OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS: For care of the High School building, one thousand six hundred dollars; of the Jefferson building one thousand four hundred dollars; of the Stevens building, one thousand one hundred dollars; of the Franklin building, one thousand one hundred dollars; of the Force Seaton Henry Webster Gales Peabody Wallach Garnett Sumner Analostan Curtis and Denison buildings at nine hundred dollars each; of the Lincoln and Miner buildings at eight hundred dollars each; of the Twining, Abbot, John F. Cook, Addison, and Randall buildings at seven hundred dollars each; of the Cranch, Morse, Brent, Bannaker, Blair, Wormley, Anthony Bowen, and three new buildings, at five hundred dollars each; for messenger to the superintendent of the first six divisions, three hundred dollars; for messenger to superintendent of the seventh and eighth divisions, two hundred dollars; for care of smaller buildings and rented rooms, at a rate not to exceed forty-eight dollars per annum for the care of each school-room, seven thousand three hundred dollars; in all, thirty-four thousand four hundred dollars.

Janitors.

FOR MISCELLANEOUS: For rent of school buildings, fifteen thousand dollars; repairs and improvements to school buildings and grounds, twenty thousand dollars; for sanitary improvements in old buildings in old buildings, ten thousand dollars; for contingent expenses, including furniture, books, stationery, printing, insurance, and other necessary items, twenty thousand dollars; for fuel, twenty thousand dollars; for the purpose of industrial instruction, including tools, machinery, material, and apparatus, five thousand dollars; in all ninety thousand dollars.

Rent, repair, etc.

FOR BUILDINGS FOR SCHOOLS, AND FOR FURNITURE FOR THE SAME: For building an addition to the Columbia road school, three thousand dollars; for building an addition to the Hamilton road school, three thousand dollars; for building an eight-room school building on the lot adjoining the Wallach school building, twenty-five thousand dollars; for building an eight-room school building on the lot adjoining the Sumner school building, twenty five thousand dollars; for building an eight-room school building in school division number four, twenty five thousand dollars: and the Commissioners are authorized to sell and convey any lot now owned by the District in said division and to apply the proceeds of such sale to the purchase of a more eligible building lot, if in their judgment expedient; and for such purpose the additional sum of three thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary is also appropriated.

Buildings.

Sales.

For the erection of an eight room school Building in school Division number two, twenty-five thousand dollars; for the purchase of a site for the same ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary:

New buildings.

For the erection of an eight room school building in school division number seven or eight, twenty-five thousand dollars; for the purchase of site for same ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary:

For the erection of an eight-room school building in division number three, twenty-five thousand dollars; for the purchase of a site for same ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary:

Furniture.

Ante, p. 365.

For the purchase of a site and building a school building in school division number two, thirty-five thousand dollars; for the purchase of proper and sufficient furniture for the several buildings aforesaid, eight thousand dollars; for providing and causing to be erected and affixed to such of the school buildings in the District of Columbia as require the same, under the provisions of the act approved January twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled, "An act for the further protection of property from fire, and safety of lives, in the District of Columbia," such iron fire-escapes and combined stand-pipes and ladders, or either of said appliances, as may be approved and adopted by the Commissioners of said District, six thousand dollars. *Provided*, That the plans and specifications for each of said buildings, and for all other buildings provided for in this act, shall be prepared by the inspector of buildings of the District of Columbia, and shall be approved by the Architect of the Capitol and the Commissioners of the District, and said buildings shall be constructed by the Commissioners in conformity therewith.

Police.

FOR METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Contingent expenses.

For one major and superintendent, two thousand six hundred dollars; one captain, one thousand eight hundred dollars; two lieutenants, inspectors at one thousand five hundred dollars each; one chief clerk who shall also be property clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; one clerk, nine hundred dollars; four surgeons for the police and fire departments, at four hundred and eighty dollars each; for additional compensation for privates detailed for special service in the detection and prevention of crime, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; eight lieutenants, at one thousand three hundred and twenty dollars each; twenty sergeants, at one thousand one hundred and forty dollars each; one hundred and fifteen privates, class one, at nine hundred dollars each; one hundred and forty privates, class two, at one thousand and eighty dollars each; seventeen station-keepers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; eight laborers, at four hundred and eighty dollars each; one messenger, seven hundred dollars; one messenger, five hundred dollars; one major and superintendent, mounted, two hundred and forty dollars; one captain, mounted, two hundred and forty dollars; twenty-five lieutenants, sergeants, and privates, mounted, at two hundred and forty dollars each; one vandriner, three hundred and sixty dollars; one ambulance-driver, four hundred and eighty dollars; one assistant ambulance-driver, three hundred dollars; four drivers of patrol-wagons, at three hundred and sixty dollars each; rent of police headquarters and station at Anacostia, one thousand two hundred dollars; for fuel, two thousand dollars; repairs to stations, two thousand dollars; miscellaneous and contingent expenses, including stationery, books, telegraphing, photographs, printing, binding, gas, ice, washing, meals for prisoners, furniture and repairs to same, beds and bed-clothing, insignia of office, purchase of van; purchase and care of horses, police equipments and repairs to same, harness, forage, repairs to vehicles, van, ambulance, and patrol-wagons, and expenses incurred in prevention and detection of crime, and other necessary items, eleven thousand five hundred dollars; police signal and telephone system in second or fifth precinct including wagons and horses four thousand five hundred dollars; in all, three hundred and forty-four thousand seven hundred dollars

Fire department.

FOR THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

For one chief engineer, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one fire-marshal, one thousand dollars; one clerk, nine hundred dollars; two foremen, acting assistant engineers, at one thousand two hundred

dollars each ; seven foremen, at one thousand dollars each ; seven engineers, at one thousand dollars each ; seven firemen, at eight hundred and forty dollars each ; two tillermen, at eight hundred and forty dollars each ; nine hostlers, at eight hundred and forty dollars each ; sixty privates, at eight hundred dollars each ; three watchmen, at six hundred dollars each ; one veterinary surgeon for all departments of the District government, four hundred dollars ; repairs to engine-houses, two thousand dollars ; repairs to apparatus and new appliances, three thousand dollars ; purchase of hose, two thousand five hundred dollars ; for fuel, two thousand dollars ; purchase of horses, two thousand dollars ; forage, five thousand five hundred dollars ; contingent expenses, including office-rent, horseshoeing, furniture, fixtures, washing, oil, medical and stable supplies, harness, blacksmithing, labor, gas, and other necessary items, seven thousand five hundred dollars ; in all, one hundred and nine thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars

Contingent expenses.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE: For one general superintendent, one thousand six hundred dollars ; one electrician, at one thousand two hundred dollars ; two telegraph operators, at one thousand dollars each ; three telephone operators, at six hundred dollars each ; two repair-men, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each ; two laborers, at four hundred dollars each ; general supplies, repairs, new batteries and battery supplies, telephone rental, wire, extension of the telegraph and telephone service, repairs of lines, purchase of poles, insulators, brackets, pins, hardware, cross-arms, gas, fuel, ice, record-books, stationery, printing, office-rent, purchase of horses and harness, washing, blacksmithing, forage, extra labor, new boxes, and other necessary items, seven thousand dollars ; putting District wires under ground, seven thousand five hundred dollars ; in all, twenty-three thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

Telegraph and telephone service.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

For one health officer, three thousand dollars ; six sanitary inspectors, at one thousand two hundred dollars each ; two food-inspectors, at one thousand two hundred dollars each ; one inspector of marine products, one thousand two hundred dollars ; for one clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars ; one clerk, one thousand four hundred dollars ; two clerks, at one thousand two hundred dollars each ; one clerk, one thousand dollars ; one messenger, five hundred and forty dollars ; one pound-master, one thousand two hundred dollars ; laborers, at not exceeding thirty dollars per month, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars ; and for contingent expenses, including books, stationery, fuel, rent, repairs to pound and vehicles, forage, meat for dogs, horseshoeing, maintenance of ambulance service, painting, and other necessary items, four thousand dollars ; collection and removal of garbage, fifteen thousand dollars ; in all, forty-two thousand five hundred and eighty dollars.

Health department.

Inspectors, etc.

COURTS.

FOR THE POLICE COURT: For one judge, three thousand dollars ; one clerk, two thousand dollars ; one deputy clerk, one thousand dollars ; two bailiffs, at three dollars per day each ; one messenger, nine hundred dollars ; one doorkeeper, five hundred and forty dollars ; United States marshal's fees, one thousand four hundred dollars ; contingent expenses, including compensation of a justice of the peace acting as judge of the police court during the absence of said judge, not exceeding three hundred dollars ; books, stationery, fuel, ice, gas, witness-fees, and other necessary items, three thousand dollars ; for judicial expenses, two thousand five hundred dollars ; in all, sixteen thousand two hundred and twenty-four dollars.

Police court.

DEFENDING SUITS IN CLAIMS: For necessary expenses in examination of witnesses and procuring evidence in the matter of claims against

Defending suits in claims.

the District of Columbia in the Departments, and defending suits against said District in the Court of Claims, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General, two thousand five hundred dollars.

INTEREST AND SINKING-FUND.

Interest and sinking-fund. For interest and sinking-fund on the funded debt, exclusive of water-bonds, one million two hundred and thirteen thousand nine hundred and forty-seven dollars and ninety-seven cents.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

Rent, advertising, etc. For rent of District offices, three thousand six hundred dollars; for general advertising, three thousand dollars; for books and file-holders for register of wills, three hundred dollars; to enable the register of wills to complete the assorting, briefing, and filing the records and papers of his office prior to eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, including clerical service and purchase of file-holders, one thousand two hundred dollars; printing, checks, damages, forage, care of horses, horseshoeing, fuel, ice, gas, repairs, insurance, rebinding and repairing records, and other general necessary expenses of District offices, six thousand seven hundred dollars; in all, fourteen thousand eight hundred dollars.

FOR REFORMATORIES AND PRISONS.

Washington Asylum, etc. FOR WASHINGTON ASYLUM: For one intendant, one thousand two hundred dollars; one matron, six hundred dollars; one visiting physician, one thousand and eighty dollars; one resident physician, four hundred and eighty dollars; one clerk, six hundred dollars; one baker, four hundred and twenty dollars; one overseer, eight hundred dollars; five overseers, at six hundred dollars each; one engineer, six hundred dollars; one assistant engineer, three hundred dollars; one second assistant engineer, three hundred dollars; five watchmen, at three hundred and sixty-five dollars each; one blacksmith, two hundred and forty dollars; one hostler, one hundred and twenty dollars; one ambulance-driver, one hundred and twenty dollars; one female keeper at workhouse, at three hundred dollars; one female keeper at workhouse, at one hundred and eighty dollars; two cooks, at one hundred and twenty dollars each; three cooks, at sixty dollars each; one nurse, one hundred and eighty dollars; four nurses, at sixty dollars each; one teacher, three hundred dollars; in all, thirteen thousand three hundred and five dollars.

Contingent expenses. For contingent expenses, including improvements and repairs, provisions, fuel, forage, lumber, shoes, clothing, dry-goods, hardware, medicines, repairs to tools, cars, tracks, steam-heating and cooking apparatus, printing, and other necessary items and services, forty thousand dollars.

Reform School. FOR REFORM SCHOOL: For one superintendent, one thousand five hundred dollars; assistant superintendent, nine hundred dollars; teachers and assistant teachers, three thousand five hundred dollars; matron of school, six hundred dollars; three matrons of families, at one hundred and eighty dollars each; superintendent of chair-shop, six hundred and sixty dollars; farmer, four hundred and eighty dollars; engineer, three hundred and ninety-six dollars; baker, cook, shoemaker, and tailor, at three hundred dollars each; two dining-room servants, seamstress, chambermaid, and laundress, at one hundred and forty-four dollars each; florist, two hundred and forty dollars; watchman, not exceeding five in number, one thousand one hundred and forty dollars; secretary and treasurer of board of trustees, six hundred dollars; in all, twelve thousand four hundred and seventy-six dollars.

Support of inmates. For support of inmates, including groceries, flour, meats, dry-goods, leather and shoes, gas, fuel, hardware, table-ware, furniture, farm im-

plements and seeds, harness and repairs to same, fertilizers, books, stationery, plumbing, painting and glazing, medicines, medical attendance, stock, fencing, and other necessary items, including compensation, not exceeding nine hundred dollars, for additional labor or services, all in the discretion of the Commissioners, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For construction of greenhouses, with necessary heating apparatus complete, four thousand five hundred dollars; for construction of one workshop building, with necessary heating apparatus complete, four thousand seven hundred dollars; for grading, draining, and permanently improving the school grounds, five hundred dollars; in all, nine thousand seven hundred dollars.

Construction.

For transportation of paupers and conveying prisoners to the work-house, four thousand dollars.

Transportation.

FOR THE INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL: For maintenance of inmates and salaries of superintendent and employees, the promotion of industries, and general repairs, and other necessary expenses, all in the discretion of the Commissioners, ten thousand dollars.

Industrial Home School.

FOR SUPPORT OF THE INSANE.

For support of the indigent insane of the District of Columbia in the Government Hospital for the Insane in said District, as provided in sections forty-eight hundred and forty-four and forty-eight hundred and fifty of the Revised Statutes, seventy-five thousand one hundred and thirty-two dollars.

Support of insane.

FOR CHARITIES.

For the relief of the poor, fifteen thousand dollars.

Relief of the poor.

For the support and maintenance of the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying in Asylum, fifteen thousand dollars.

Columbia Hospital.

For the Women's Christian Association, four thousand dollars.

Women's Christian Association.

For the National Association for Destitute Colored Women and Children, seven thousand dollars.

Association for destitute colored women, etc.

For the Children's Hospital, five thousand dollars.

Children's Hospital.

For Saint Ann's Infant Asylum, six thousand dollars.

Saint Ann's Infant Asylum.

For maintenance of the Church Orphanage of the District of Columbia, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Church Orphanage.

For the erection of a new wing for the Church Orphanage of the District of Columbia, six thousand dollars.

For the Washington Hospital for Foundlings, seven thousand dollars.

Foundling hospital.

To complete the erection of additional accommodations for the use of the Saint Rose Industrial School, five thousand dollars.

Saint Rose Industrial School.

To complete the payment for the building of the House of the Good Shepherd, and repairs to the same, three thousand dollars.

House of the Good Shepherd.

To enable the board of managers of the Association for Works of Mercy to discharge so much of the indebtedness of said association incurred in the purchase of a building, three thousand six hundred dollars.

Association for Works of Mercy.

For the National Homeopathic Hospital Association of Washington, District of Columbia, three thousand dollars.

Homeopathic Hospital.

The several institutions included under the heads of asylums, reformatories, industrial schools, and charities named in this act shall report to the Commissioners of the District on or before the first day of December next, a full and detailed account of receipts and expenditures, and all their operations, and said Commissioners shall transmit the same to Congress, with a report as to what legislation is necessary. To provide the District with proper institutions of this character

Reports.

EMERGENCY FUND.

Emergency fund. To be expended only in case of emergency, such as riot, pestilence, calamity by flood or fire, and of like character, not otherwise sufficiently provided for, five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That in the purchase of all articles provided for in this act no more than the market price shall be paid for any such articles, and all bids for any of such articles above the market price shall be rejected.

Water department.

WATER DEPARTMENT.

Clerks, etc.

The following sums are hereby appropriated to carry on the operations of the water department, to be paid wholly from its revenues, namely:

For one chief clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; two clerks, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; one clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars; one clerk, nine hundred dollars; one superintendent, one thousand six hundred dollars; one messenger, six hundred dollars; one inspector, at three dollars per day, nine hundred and thirty-six dollars; contingent expenses, including books, stationery, forage, advertising, printing, and other necessary items and services, two thousand four hundred dollars; in all, eleven thousand nine hundred and thirty-six dollars.

Engineers, etc.

For engineers and firemen, fuel, and for high service, pipe-distribution to high and low service, including public hydrants, fire-plugs, material and labor, repairing and laying new mains, and lowering mains, one hundred thousand dollars.

Pumping engines.

For two, two-and-one-half million-gallon pumping-engines, two corrugated-steel boilers and necessary connections, and other items, for high service in Washington and Georgetown, thirty-five thousand dollars.

Interest, etc.

For interest and sinking-fund on water-stock bonds, forty-four thousand six hundred and ten dollars.

Interest, etc., increased water supply.

For interest and sinking-fund on account of increasing the water-supply, as provided in the act of July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, seventy six thousand six hundred and fifty-five dollars and sixty-nine cents.

Vol. 22, p. 168.

Limit of requisitions.

SEC. 2. That said Commissioners shall not make requisitions upon the appropriations from the Treasury of the United States for a larger amount during the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-eight than they make on the appropriations arising from the revenues, including drawback certificates, of said District.

Approved March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 390.—An act to regulate the construction and operation of elevators within the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

District of Columbia. Regulation of elevators.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to make and publish such orders as may be necessary to regulate the construction, repair, and operation of all elevators within the District of Columbia, and prescribe such means of security as may be found necessary to protect life and limb.

Penalty for violation.

SEC. 2. That any person or persons, or corporation, who shall neglect or refuse to comply with the orders made pursuant to this act, shall, upon conviction thereof in the police court of the District of Columbia, on information filed in the name of the District of Columbia, be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense.

Approved, March 3 1887.

CHAP. 391.—An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, and for other purposes.

Mar. 3, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the naval service of the Government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, and for other purposes:

Naval service appropriations.

PAY OF THE NAVY.

Pay of the Navy.

For the pay of officers on sea duty; officers on shore and other duty; officers on waiting orders; officers on the retired list; Admiral's and Vice-Admiral's secretaries; clerks to commandants of yards and stations; clerks to paymasters at yards and stations; inspections; receiving-ships and other vessels, extra pay to men re-enlisting under honorable discharge; pay of petty officers, seamen, landsmen and boys, including men in the engineer's force and for the coast survey service and Fish Commission, seven thousand five hundred men and seven hundred and fifty boys, at the pay prescribed by law, in all seven million dollars.

Officers, seamen, etc.

PAY, MISCELLANEOUS.

Miscellaneous.

For commissions and interest; transportation of funds; exchange; mileage to officers while traveling under orders in the United States, and for actual personal expenses of officers while traveling abroad under orders, and for traveling expenses of apothecaries, yeomen and civilian employees, and for actual and necessary traveling expenses of naval cadets while proceeding from their homes to the Naval Academy for examination and appointment as cadets; for rent and furniture of buildings and offices not in navy-yards; expenses of courts-martial and courts of inquiry, boards of investigation, examining boards, with clerks' and witnesses' fees, and traveling expenses and costs; stationery and recording; expenses of purchasing-paymasters' offices of the various cities, including clerks, furniture, fuel, stationery, and incidental expenses; newspapers and advertising; foreign postage; telegraphing, foreign and domestic; telephones; copying; care of library, including purchase of books and periodicals mail and express wagons, ferriage, tolls, and livery and express fees; costs of suits; commissions, warrants, diplomas, and discharges; relief of vessels in distress; canal tolls and pilotage; recovery of valuables from shipwrecks; quarantine expenses; reports, professional investigation, cost of special instruction at home or abroad, including maintenance of students and information from abroad, and the collection and classification thereof, and other necessary incidental expenses, two hundred and five thousand dollars.

CONTINGENT, NAVY: For all emergencies and extraordinary expenses arising at home or abroad, but impossible to be anticipated or classified, exclusive of personal services in the Navy Department or any of its subordinate Bureaus or offices, at Washington, District of Columbia, seven thousand dollars.

Extraordinary expenses.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

Bureau of Navigation.

NAVIGATION AND SUPPLIES: For foreign and local pilotage and towage of ships of war; services and materials in correcting compasses on board ship, and for adjusting and testing compasses on shore; nautical and astronomical instruments; nautical books, maps, charts, and sailing directions, and repairs of nautical instruments for ships of war; books for libraries of ships of war; naval signals and apparatus, namely, signal lights, lanterns, rockets, running-lights, drawings and engravings for signal-books; compass-fittings, including binnacles, tripods, and other appendages of ship's compasses; logs and other appliances for measuring the ship's way, and leads and other appliances for sounding; lanterns

Expenses and supplies.

and lamps, and their appendages, for general use on board ship, including those for the cabin, wardroom, and steerage, for the holds and spirit-room, for decks and quartermaster's use; bunting and other materials for flags, and making and repairing flags of all kinds; oil for ships of war, other than that used in the engineer department; candles, when used as a substitute for oil in binnacles and running lights, chimneys and wicks, and soap used in the navigation department; photographic instruments and materials; stationery for commanders and navigators of vessels of war, and for use of courts-martial; musical instruments and music for vessels of war; steering signals and indicators, and speaking-tubes and gongs, for signal communications on board vessels of war; and for introducing and maintaining electric lights on board vessels of war, in all eighty-three thousand five hundred dollars.

Ocean surveys. OCEAN SURVEYS: For special ocean surveys, and the publication thereof, five thousand dollars.

Surveys of Mexican coast. PUBLICATION OF SURVEYS OF MEXICAN COAST: For preparing and engraving on copper-plates the surveys of Mexican coast, five thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses. CONTINGENT, BUREAU OF NAVIGATION: For contingent expenses of the Bureau of Navigation, namely: For freight and transportation of navigation materials; postage and telegraphing on public business; advertising for proposals; packing-boxes and materials; furniture, stationery, and fuel for navigation offices at navy-yards; and all other contingent expenses, five thousand dollars.

Civil establishment. New York. CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT, BUREAU OF NAVIGATION: Navy-yard, New York: For one clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars; one writer, at one thousand dollars; one storekeeper, at nine hundred dollars; one master of tugs, at one thousand five hundred dollars;

Portsmouth. Navy-yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire: For one clerk, at one thousand dollars;

Norfolk. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Virginia: For one clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars;

Washington. Navy-yard, Washington, District of Columbia: For one clerk, at one thousand dollars;

Mare Island. Navy-yard, Mare Island, California: For one clerk, at one thousand dollars; in all nine thousand dollars. And no other fund appropriated by this act shall be used in payment for such services.

Bureau of Ordnance. BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

Material and supplies. ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES: For procuring, producing, preserving, and handling ordnance material; for the armament of ships; for fuel tools, material, and labor to be used in the general work of the Ordnance Department; for furniture at magazines, at the ordnance dock, New York, and at the naval ordnance battery and proving ground, one hundred and twenty thousand four hundred dollars of which sum twenty thousand four hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, may be used, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, for the purchase and completion of three steel-cast, rough-bored and turned, six-inch, high-power rifle cannon, of domestic manufacture, one of which shall be of Bessemer steel, one of open hearth steel, and one of crucible steel: *Provided*, That the castings for said cannon shall not be paid for until the cannon shall have been completed and have successfully stood the statutory test required by the act of July twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and for other purposes."

Steel cannon. For proof of naval armament, six thousand dollars.

Proviso. For purchase of land for proving and ranging ground for naval guns, and for constructing buildings, butts, shelters, and batteries, forty thousand dollars.

Tests. Laws 1st session 49th Congress, P. 151.

Armament.

Proving.

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| REPAIRS, BUREAU OF ORDNANCE: For necessary repairs to ordnance buildings, magazines, gun-parks, boats, lighters, wharves, machinery, and other objects of the like character, fifteen thousand dollars. | Repairs. |
| CONTINGENT, BUREAU OF ORDNANCE: For miscellaneous items, namely: Freight to foreign and home stations; advertising; cartage, and express charges; repairs to fire engines; gas and water pipes; gas and water tax at magazines; toll, ferriage, foreign postage, and telegrams to and from the Bureau, five thousand dollars. | Contingent expenses. |
| CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT, BUREAU OF ORDNANCE: For the civil establishment under the Bureau of Ordnance, namely: | Civil establishment. |
| Navy-yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire: For one writer (when required), five hundred dollars; | Portsmouth. |
| Navy-yard, Boston, Massachusetts: For one writer (when required), five hundred dollars; | Boston. |
| Navy-yard, New York, For one clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars; | New York. |
| Navy-yard, Washington, District of Columbia: For one clerk, at one thousand six hundred dollars; two writers, at one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents each; one draughtsman, at one thousand five hundred and forty-five dollars; three draughtsmen, at one thousand and eighty-one dollars each; one assistant draughtsman, at seven hundred and seventy-two dollars; one foreman, at two thousand one hundred and fifty-six dollars; two copyists at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; one telegraph operator, at nine hundred dollars; | Washington. |
| Navy-yard, Norfolk, Virginia: For one clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars; | Norfolk. |
| Navy-yard, Mare Island, California: For one writer, at one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents; | Mare Island. |
| Naval ordnance proving ground: For one writer, at one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents; | Proving-ground. |
| Torpedo station, Newport, Rhode Island: For one chemist, at two thousand five hundred dollars; one clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars; one draughtsman, at one thousand five hundred dollars; in all, twenty-four thousand three hundred and forty-two dollars and twenty-five cents. And no other fund appropriated by this act shall be used in payment for such service. | Torpedo station. |
| TORPEDO CORPS: For labor, material, freight, and express charges; general care of and repairs to grounds, buildings, wharves; boats; instruction; instruments, tools, furniture, experiments, and general torpedo outfits, fifty thousand dollars; extension to electrical laboratory, three thousand dollars; ponton, eight hundred dollars; repairs to sea-wall three thousand dollars; water-pipe from Newport to station, one thousand dollars; in all, fifty-seven thousand eight hundred dollars. | Torpedo Corps, expenses. |
| To enable the Secretary of the Navy to purchase the steamer Stiletto for use as a torpedo boat for experimental purposes, twenty-five thousand dollars. | Purchase of Stiletto. |
| BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING. | |
| EQUIPMENT OF VESSELS: For coal for steamers' and ships' use, including expenses of transportation, storage, and handling; hemp, wire, and other materials for the manufacture of rope and cordage; iron for the manufacture of anchors, cables, galleys, and chains; canvas for the manufacture of sails, awnings, bags, and hammocks; water for steam launches; heating apparatus for receiving-ships; and for the purchase of all other articles of equipment at home and abroad, and for the payment of labor in equipping vessels and manufacture of equipment articles in the several navy-yards, six hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. | Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting. Equipment of vessels. |
| TRANSPORTATION AND RECRUITING: For expenses of recruiting for the naval service, rent of rendezvous and expenses of maintaining the same, advertising for men and boys and all other expenses attending | Recruiting. |

the recruiting for the naval service and for the transportation of enlisted men and boys at home and abroad, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses.

CONTINGENT BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING: For extra expenses of training-ships, freight and transportation of equipment stores, printing, advertising, telegraphing, books and models, postage on letters sent abroad, ferriage, ice, apprehension of deserters and stragglers, continuous-service certificates, good-conduct badges, and libraries for enlisted men, school-books for training-ships, medals for boys, and emergencies arising under cognizance of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting unforeseen and impossible to classify, fifteen thousand dollars.

Civil establishment.
Portsmouth.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING: Navy-yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire: For one clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars;

Boston.

Navy-yard, Boston, Massachusetts: For one superintendent of rope-walk, at one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars; one clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars; one clerk at one thousand three hundred dollars; one writer, at nine hundred and fifty dollars;

New York.

Navy-yard, New York: For one clerk at one thousand two hundred dollars;

League Island.

Navy-yard, League Island, Pennsylvania: For one clerk at one thousand two hundred dollars;

Norfolk.

Navy-yard, Norfolk, Virginia: For one clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars;

Mare Island.

Navy-yard, Mare Island, California: For one clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, eleven thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars. And no other fund appropriated by this act shall be used in payment for such services.

Bureau of Yards and Docks.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

General maintenance.

MAINTENANCE OF YARDS AND DOCKS: For general maintenance of yards and docks, namely: For freight and transportation of materials and stores; books, maps, models, and drawings; purchase and repair of fire-engines; machinery; repairs on steam fire-engines and attendance on the same; purchase and maintenance of oxen and horses and driving teams; carts and timber-wheels, and all vehicles for use in the navy-yards, and tools and repairs of the same; postage on letters and other mailable matter on public service sent to foreign countries, and telegrams; stationery; furniture for government houses and offices in the navy-yards; coal and other fuel; candles, oil, and gas; cleaning and clearing up yards and care of buildings; attendance on fires; lights, fire engines, and apparatus; for incidental labor at navy-yards; water-tax and tolls and ferriage; rent of four officers' quarters at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; for pay of watchmen in navy-yards, and for awnings and packing-boxes, and advertising for yards and docks purposes, one hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

Public works at navy-yards.

PUBLIC WORKS: For rebuilding wharves at navy-yard, Boston, Massachusetts, twenty-five thousand dollars;

For rebuilding floating-gate, dry-dock, Boston, Massachusetts, to be immediately available, thirty-one thousand dollars;

For two timber dry-docks, to be located at such navy-yards as the Secretary of the Navy may indicate, each dock to be not less than four hundred and eighty feet in length, the cost of the two docks not to exceed in the aggregate the amount herein appropriated, one million one hundred thousand dollars;

For railroad extension in the navy-yard at Norfolk, Virginia, and engine-house, twenty thousand dollars;

For cisterns at the navy-yard at Mare Island, California, forty-six thousand three hundred and sixty-four dollars;

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| For repairs and preservation at navy-yards, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars; | Repairs and preservation. |
| Naval Training Station, Coaster's Harbor Island, Rhode Island: For extending wharf and dredging; repairs to main causeway, sea-wall, roads, buildings, and grounds, and the necessary labor and implements required for the proper preservation of the same; for repairs and improvements on buildings; heating, lighting, and furniture for same; books and stationery; freight and other contingent expenses; purchase of food and maintenance of horses and mail-wagon, and attendance on same, fourteen thousand dollars. | Naval Training Station. Repairs, etc. |
| For continuing the erection of the new Naval Observatory authorized by the act of Congress approved July twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty six, sixty thousand dollars, of which sum ten thousand dollars may be used for the purchase of a new meridian circle. Said observatory shall not cost more than four hundred thousand dollars and no work shall be done thereon except under a contract which shall provide for the completion of the same, upon plans previously adopted, for a sum not exceeding said limit of cost hereby affixed; in all, one million seven hundred and thirty-two thousand three hundred and sixty-four dollars. | New Naval Observatory. Continuing erection. |
| CONTINGENT, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS: For contingent expenses that may arise at navy-yards and stations, twenty thousand dollars. | Contingent expenses. |
| CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS: Navy-yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire: For one clerk to civil engineer, at one thousand four hundred dollars; one mail-messenger, at six hundred dollars per annum; one messenger, at six hundred dollars per annum; one foreman-laborer, at four dollars per diem; one pilot, at three dollars per diem; | Civil establishment. Portsmouth. |
| Navy-yard, Boston, Massachusetts: For one clerk to civil engineer, at one thousand four hundred dollars; one foreman laborer, at four dollars per diem; one messenger to commandant, at one dollar and seventy-six cents per diem; one messenger to civil engineer, at one dollar and seventy-six cents per diem; one mail-messenger, at six hundred dollars per annum; | Boston. |
| Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New York: For one clerk to civil engineer, at one thousand four hundred dollars; one writer at one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents; one foreman-laborer at four dollars and fifty cents per diem; one one mail messenger, at six hundred dollars per annum; one messenger to commandant, at two dollars and fifty cents per diem; one messenger to captain, at two dollars and twenty-five cents per diem; one messenger to yards and docks, at two dollars per diem; one draughtsman, at five dollars per diem; one quarterman, at four dollars per diem; | New York. |
| Navy-yard, League Island, Pennsylvania: For one clerk to civil engineer, at one thousand four hundred dollars; one messenger to commandant, at two dollars per diem; one foreman-laborer, at four dollars per diem; | League Island. |
| Navy-yard, Washington, District of Columbia: For one clerk to civil engineer, at one thousand four hundred dollars; one messenger, at one dollar and seventy-six cents per diem; one foreman laborer, at three dollars and fifty cents per diem; | Washington. |
| Navy-yard, Norfolk, Virginia: For one clerk to civil engineer, at one thousand four hundred dollars; one writer at one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents, one foreman-laborer at four dollars per diem; three messengers, at two dollars per diem each; one pilot, at two dollars and twenty-six cents per diem; | Norfolk. |
| Navy-yard, Pensacola, Florida: For one clerk to civil engineer, at one thousand two hundred dollars; one mail messenger, at six hundred dollars per annum. | Pensacola. |
| Navy-yard, Mare Island, California: For one clerk to civil engineer, at one thousand four hundred dollars, one writer at one thousand and | Mare Island. |

seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents; one foreman-mason, at six dollars per diem one foreman-laborer at five dollars and fifty cents per diem; one pilot, at four dollars and eighty cents per diem; one draughtsman, at five dollars per diem; one mail-messenger at two dollars and seventy four cents per diem; one messenger at two dollars and twenty cents per diem; one messenger and lamp lighter, at two dollars and twenty cents per diem; one bell-ringer. at two dollars and twenty-six cents per diem;

Sackett's Harbor Naval Station.

Naval Station, Sacketts Harbor: For one ship-keeper, at one dollar per diem; in all, forty-five thousand seven hundred and forty-nine dollars and nine cents. And no other fund appropriated by this act shall be used in payment for such services.

Naval Asylum, Philadelphia. Expenses.

NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA: For one superintendent, at six hundred dollars; one steward, at four hundred and eighty dollars; one matron, at three hundred and sixty dollars; one chief cook, at two hundred and forty dollars; two assistant cooks, at one hundred and sixty-eight dollars each; one chief laundress, at one hundred and ninety-two dollars; six laundresses at one hundred and sixty-eight dollars each; four scrubbers, at one hundred and sixty-eight dollars each; eight waiters at one hundred and sixty-eight dollars each; six laborers, at two hundred and forty dollars each; one stable keeper and driver, at three hundred and sixty dollars; one master-at-arms, at four hundred and eighty dollars; two house corporals, at three hundred dollars each, one barber, at three hundred and sixty dollars; one carpenter, at eight hundred and forty-five dollars;

Water-rent and gas, one thousand eight hundred dollars; cemetery, burial expenses and headstones, three hundred and fifty dollars; improvements of grounds, five hundred dollars; repairs to buildings furnaces, grates ranges, furniture, and repairs of furniture, four thousand five hundred dollars; music in chapel, six hundred dollars;

Support of inmates.

For support of beneficiaries, forty-six thousand one hundred dollars; in all sixty-three thousand one hundred and sixty-seven dollars, which sum shall be out of the income from the naval pension fund.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Surgeons' necessaries, etc.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT: For surgeons' necessaries for vessels in commission, navy yards, naval stations, Marine Corps, and coast survey, and for the civil establishment at the several naval hospitals, navy yards, naval laboratory, museum of hygiene, and naval academy fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Naval hospital.

NAVAL-HOSPITAL FUND: For maintenance of the naval hospitals at the various navy-yards and stations, thirty thousand dollars.

Sanitarium, Widow's Island, Me.

NAVAL HOSPITAL AND SANITARIUM: For the construction of a naval hospital and sanitarium, and wharf for landing, on Widow's Island, Penobscot Bay, Maine, fifty-thousand dollars, to be immediately available; said sum to be in full for all expenses of erecting and furnishing said sanitarium, including all necessary improvements on the island.

Contingent expenses.

CONTINGENT, BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY: For freight or expressage on medical stores, toll, ferriages, transportation of sick and insane patients; care, transportation, and burial of the dead; advertising; telegraphing; rent of telephones; purchase of books and stationery; postage and purchase of stamps for foreign service; expenses attending the medical board of examiners; rent of rooms for naval dispensary and museum of hygiene; hygienic and sanitary investigation and illustration; sanitary and hygienic instruction; purchase and repairs of wagons and harness; purchase of feed for horses and cows, trees, plants, garden tools, and seeds; furniture and incidental articles for the museum of hygiene; naval dispensary, Washington; naval laboratory, sick quarters at Naval Academy and dispensaries at navy yards; washing for medical department at museum of hygiene, naval dispensary, Washington, naval laboratory, sick quarters

at Naval Academy, dispensaries at navy-yards and ships and rendezvous, and all other necessary contingent expenses, twenty-five thousand dollars.

REPAIRS, BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY: For necessary repairs of naval laboratory, naval hospitals, and appendages, including roads, wharves, out-houses, side-walks fences, gardens, farms, and cemeteries, fifteen thousand dollars.

Repairs.

For the improvement of the naval-hospital park at Portsmouth, Virginia, five thousand dollars.

Naval hospital, Portsmouth, Va.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

For provisions for the seamen and marines; commuted rations for officers, naval cadets, seamen, and marines; commuted rations stopped on account of sick in hospital and credited to the hospital fund; water for drinking and cooking purposes on board ships; and for labor and expenses of inspections, in all one million one hundred and twenty-one thousand dollars.

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.
Provisions and clothing.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES: For freight on shipments, candles, fuel books and blanks, stationery, advertising, furniture for inspections and pay-offices in the navy-yards expenses of naval-clothing factory, and machinery for same; foreign postage, telegrams, express charges, tolls, ferriages, yeoman's stores, iron safes, newspapers, ice and incidental expenses absolutely necessary, fifty thousand dollars; and to pay the expenses of consolidating and arranging under orders of the Secretary of the Navy, the stores and other property of the United States under control of the Department of the navy, to be immediately available, twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Contingent expenses.

For the civil establishment, to include clerks, firemen, writers, receivers, assistant receivers, messengers, leading men and pressmen in inspection office, superintendent of coffee and spice mill, box-maker, coffee-roaster, engine-tender teamster, telephone-operating, cutter, machine-operator, and laborers seventy thousand dollars. And no other fund appropriated by this act shall be used in payment for such services.

Consolidating, etc., stores.

Civil establishment.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR OF VESSELS: For preservation and completion of vessels on the stocks and in ordinary; purchase of materials and stores of all kinds; for steam-steerers, pneumatic steerers, steam-capstans, steam-windlasses, and other steam auxiliaries; labor in navy-yards and on foreign stations; purchase of machinery and tools for use in shops; wear, tear, and repair of vessels afloat, and for general care, increase, and protection of the Navy in the line of construction and repair; incidental expenses, such as advertising, freight, foreign postages, telegrams, photographing, books, plans, stationery, and instruments for drawing-room, nine hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of this sum shall be applied to the repairs of any wooden ship when the estimated cost of such repairs, to be appraised by a competent board of naval officers, shall exceed twenty per centum of the estimated cost, appraised in like manner, of a new ship of the same size and like material: *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall deprive the Secretary of the Navy of the authority to order repairs of ships damaged in foreign waters or on the high seas, so far as may be necessary to bring them home: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Navy shall sell the New York, under the laws and regulations applicable to the sale of condemned property in the Navy Department.

Bureau of Construction and Repair.

Preservation, repair, etc., of vessels.

Contingent expenses.

Provisions.

Limit of repairs.

Sale of condemned property.

Repair to certain vessels.

For repair on the Hartford, Kearsage, Trenton Swatara, Thetis, Richmond, Nipsic, and Enterprise or such of said vessels as the Secretary of the Navy may deem advisable, two hundred thousand dollars, to be immediately available.

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| Civil establishment. Portsmouth. | CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR: Navy yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire: For one clerk to naval constructor, at one thousand four hundred dollars; two writers, at one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents each; |
| Boston. | Navy-yard Boston, Massachusetts: For one clerk to naval constructor, at one thousand four hundred dollars; one writers, at one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents. |
| New York. | Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New York: For one clerk to naval constructor, at one thousand four hundred dollars; three writers, at one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents each; |
| League Island. | Navy-yard, League Island, Pennsylvania: For one clerk to naval constructor, at one thousand four hundred dollars; |
| Washington. | Navy-yard, Washington, District of Columbia: For one clerk to naval constructor, at one thousand four hundred dollars; |
| Norfolk. | Navy-yard, Norfolk, Virginia: For one clerk to naval constructor, at one thousand four hundred dollars; two writers, at one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents each; |
| Pensacola. | Navy-yard, Pensacola, Florida: For one writer, at one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents; |
| Mare Island. | Navy-yard, Mare Island, California: For one clerk to naval constructor, at one thousand four hundred dollars; two writers, at one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents each; in all, twenty thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine dollars and seventy-five cents. And no other fund appropriated by this act shall be used in payment of such services. |

Bureau of Steam-Engineering.**BUREAU OF STEAM-ENGINEERING.**

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| Completion, etc., of machinery, boilers, etc. | STEAM MACHINERY: For completion, repairs, and preservation of machinery and boilers of naval vessels, including cost of new boilers, for preservation of and small repairs to machinery and boilers in vessels in ordinary, receiving and training vessels, repair and care of machinery of yard tugs and launches; for purchase, handling and preservation of materials and stores; for purchase, fitting, repair, and preservation of machinery and tools in the navy-yards and stations; running yard engines; for incidental expenses for naval vessels, yards, and the Bureau, such as foreign postages, telegrams, advertising, freight, photographing, books, stationery, and instruments, six hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That no part of said sum shall be applied to the repair of engines and machinery of wooden ships where the estimated costs of such repair shall exceed twenty per centum of the estimated cost of new engines and machinery of the same character and power; but nothing herein contained shall prevent the repair or building of boilers for wooden ships, the hulls of which can be fully repaired for twenty per centum of the estimated cost of a new ship of the same size and materials. |
| Contingent expenses. | CONTINGENT, BUREAU OF STEAM-ENGINEERING: For contingencies, drawing materials, and instruments for the draughting-room, five hundred dollars. |
| <i>Proviso.</i> Limit of repairs. | CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT, BUREAU OF STEAM-ENGINEERING: Navy-yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire: For clerk to department, at one thousand two hundred dollars; messenger, at six hundred dollars; |
| Drawing materials, etc. | Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New York: For clerk to department, at one thousand four hundred dollars; draughtsman, at one thousand five hundred dollars; messenger, at six hundred dollars; writer, at one thousand dollars; assistant draughtsman, at one thousand two hundred dollars; |
| Civil establishment. Portsmouth. | Navy-yard, League Island, Pennsylvania: For clerk to department, at one thousand two hundred dollars; |
| New York. | Navy-yard, Norfolk, Virginia: For clerk to department, at one thousand three hundred dollars; assistant draughtsman, at one thousand one hundred dollars; messenger, at six hundred dollars; |
| League Island. | |
| Norfolk. | |

Navy-yard, Pensacola, Florida: For writer, at one thousand dollars; Pensacola.
 Navy-yard, Mare Island, California: For clerk to department, at one Mare Island.
 thousand four hundred dollars; draughtsman, at one thousand five hundred dollars; messenger, at six hundred dollars; writer, at one thousand dollars; in all, seventeen thousand two hundred dollars. And no other fund appropriated by this act shall be used in payment for such services.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

Naval Academy.

PAY OF PROFESSORS AND OTHERS, NAVAL ACADEMY: For one professor of mathematics and one of physics, at two thousand five hundred dollars each, five thousand dollars; three professors (assistants), namely, one of chemistry, one of French and Spanish, and one of English studies, history, and law, at two thousand two hundred dollars each, six thousand six hundred dollars; five assistant professors, namely, one of English studies, history, and law, three of French, and one of drawing, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each, nine thousand dollars; one sword-master, at one thousand five hundred dollars, and two assistants at one thousand dollars each; one boxing-master and gymnast, at one thousand two hundred dollars; one assistant librarian, at one thousand four hundred dollars; one secretary of the Naval Academy, at one thousand eight hundred dollars, three clerks to the superintendent, at one thousand two hundred dollars, one thousand dollars, and eight hundred dollars, respectively, three thousand dollars; one clerk to commandant of cadets, at one thousand two hundred dollars; one clerk to paymaster, at one thousand dollars; one dentist, at one thousand six hundred dollars; one baker, at six hundred dollars; one mechanic in department of physics and chemistry, at seven hundred and thirty dollars; one cook, at three hundred and twenty-five dollars and fifty cents; one messenger to superintendent, at six hundred dollars; one armorer, at five hundred and twenty-nine dollars and fifty cents; one gunner's mate, at four hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fifty cents; one quarter-gunner, at four hundred and nine dollars and fifty cents; one coxswain, at four hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fifty cents; one seaman in department of seamanship, at three hundred and forty-nine dollars and fifty cents; one attendant in the department of astronomy and one in the department of physics and chemistry, at three hundred dollars each, six hundred dollars; six attendants at recitation-rooms, library, store, chapel, and offices, at three hundred dollars each, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one band-master, at five hundred and twenty-eight dollars; twenty-one first-class musicians, at three hundred and forty-eight dollars each, seven thousand three hundred and eight dollars; seven second-class musicians, at three hundred dollars each, two thousand one hundred dollars; in all fifty-two thousand one hundred and nineteen dollars.

Pay of professors and others.

For special course of study and training of naval cadets, as authorized by act of Congress approved August fifth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, five thousand dollars.

Special training, naval cadets. Vol. 22, p. 285.

PAY OF WATCHMEN, MECHANICS AND OTHERS, NAVAL ACADEMY: For captain of the watch and weigher, at two dollars and fifty cents per day; four watchmen, at two dollars per day each; foreman of gas and steam-heating works of the Academy, at five dollars per day; labor at gas-works and steam-buildings; for masons, carpenters, and other mechanics, and laborers for care of buildings, grounds, wharves, and boats, thirty-seven thousand eight hundred and sixty-four dollars and ninety-five cents; one attendant in the purifying-house of the gas-house, at one dollar and fifty cents per day, five hundred and forty-nine dollars; in all, forty-four thousand and eighty-six dollars and ninety-five cents.

Watchmen, mechanics, etc.

PAY OF STEAM-EMPLOYEES, NAVAL ACADEMY: For pay of mechanics and others in department of steam-engineering, seven thousand eight hundred and twenty-four dollars and fifty cents.

Employees, department of steam-engineering.

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| Total. | Total pay for Naval Academy, one hundred and nine thousand and thirty dollars and forty-five cents. |
| Repairs, etc. | REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS, NAVAL ACADEMY: Necessary repairs of public buildings, pavements, wharves, and walls inclosing the grounds of the Naval Academy, and for improvements, repairs, and furniture and fixtures, twenty-one thousand dollars. |
| Heat and lights. | HEATING AND LIGHTING, NAVAL ACADEMY: Fuel, and for heating and lighting the Academy, and school-ships, seventeen thousand dollars. |
| Contingent expenses. | CONTINGENT, NAVAL ACADEMY: Purchase of books for the library, two thousand dollars; stationery, blank-books, models, maps, and for text-books for use of instructors, two thousand dollars; expenses of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy, being for mileage and five dollars per diem for each member for expenses during actual attendance at the Academy, one thousand five hundred dollars; purchase of chemicals, apparatus, and instruments in the department of physics and chemistry, and for repairs of the same, two thousand five hundred dollars; purchase of gas and steam-machinery, steam-pipe and fittings, rent of buildings for the use of the Academy, freight, cartage, water, music, musical and astronomical instruments, uniforms for the bandsmen, telegraphing, for feed and maintenance of teams, for current expenses and repairs of all kinds, and for incidental labor and expenses not applicable to any other appropriation, thirty-two thousand dollars; stores in the department of steam-engineering, eight hundred dollars; materials for repairs in steam-machinery, one thousand dollars; repairs to wharves, three thousand dollars; boat-house for steam-launches, five thousand dollars; addition to library building, seven thousand dollars; in all, fifty-six thousand eight hundred dollars. |
| Board of visitors. | |
| Chemicals, etc. | |
| Miscellaneous. | Total for Naval Academy, two hundred and three thousand eight hundred and thirty dollars and forty-five cents. |

Marine Corps.

MARINE CORPS.

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| Pay of officers, active list. | PAY, MARINE CORPS: For pay of officers on the active list: For one colonel commandant, one colonel, two lieutenant-colonels, one adjutant and inspector, one paymaster, one quartermaster, four majors, two assistant quartermasters, one judge-advocate general United States Navy, nineteen captains, thirty first lieutenants, and seventeen second lieutenants, one hundred and eighty-four thousand six hundred and ten dollars; |
| Retired officers. | For pay of officers on the retired-list: For one colonel, one quartermaster, three majors, two assistant quartermasters, six captains, one first lieutenant, and three second lieutenants, thirty-five thousand and seventy dollars; |
| Non-commissioned officers, privates, etc. | For pay of non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates: For one sergeant-major, one quartermaster-sergeant, one leader of the band, one drum-major, fifty first sergeants, one hundred and forty sergeants, one hundred and eighty corporals, thirty musicians, ninety-six drummers and fifers, and one thousand five hundred privates, three hundred and eighty thousand dollars; |
| Retired enlisted men. | For pay of retired enlisted men: For one sergeant-major, one drum-major, one first sergeant, four sergeants, one first-class musician, two drummers, one fifer, and five privates, four thousand nine hundred and forty-seven dollars and eighty-eight cents; |
| Clerks, etc. | For pay of civil force: For ten clerks and two messengers, sixteen thousand and thirty-five dollars; |
| Undrawn clothing. | For undrawn clothing: For payment to discharged soldiers for clothing undrawn, twenty thousand dollars; |
| Travelling. | For transportation: For transportation of officers traveling under orders without troops, seven thousand dollars; |
| Commutation of quarters. | Commutation of quarters: For commutation of quarters for officers on duty without troops where there are no public quarters, four thou- |

sand dollars; in all, six hundred and fifty-one thousand six hundred and sixty-two dollars and eighty-eight cents.

PROVISIONS, MARINE CORPS: For one thousand non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, three hundred and sixty-six days, at one ration per day, three hundred and sixty-six thousand rations, at sixteen cents per ration;

Provisions.

Difference between the cost of rations at sixteen cents and commutation at one dollar for one enlisted man employed as clerk to colonel commandant, three hundred and sixty-six days, three hundred and sixty-six rations at eighty-four cents per ration;

Commutation of rations.

Difference between the cost of rations at sixteen cents and commutation at seventy-five cents for nine enlisted men employed as clerks and messengers in commandant's, adjutant and inspector's, paymaster and quartermaster's offices, Washington, District of Columbia, and assistant quartermaster's offices, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and San Francisco, California, three hundred and sixty-six days, three thousand two hundred and ninety-four rations, at fifty-nine cents per ration;

Difference between the cost of rations at sixteen cents and commutation at fifty cents for three enlisted men employed as above, three hundred and sixty-six days, one thousand and ninety-eight rations, at thirty-four cents per ration;

Amount required to be transferred to paymaster Marine Corps on account of rations to retired men, seventeen men, at fifty-seven dollars and fourteen cents per annum; in all, fifty-eight thousand dollars.

Rations to retired men.

CLOTHING MARINE CORPS: For two thousand non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, at thirty-seven dollars and sixty cents actual cost per annum, sixty thousand dollars.

Clothing.

For fuel, Marine Corps, eighteen thousand dollars.

Fuel.
Military stores.

MILITARY STORES, MARINE CORPS: For pay of chief armorer, at three dollars per day, nine hundred and forty-two dollars; three mechanics, at two dollars and fifty cents each per day, two thousand three hundred and fifty-five dollars; in all, three thousand two hundred and ninety-seven dollars;

For purchase of military equipments, such as cartridge-boxes, bayonet-scabbards, haversacks, blanket-bags, canteens, musket-slings, swords, drums, trumpets, flags, waist-belts, waist-plates, cartridge-belts, and spare parts for repairing muskets, five thousand dollars;

Equipments.

For purchase of ammunition, one thousand dollars;

Ammunition.

Purchase and repair of instruments for band, purchase of music and musical accessories, five hundred dollars; in all, nine thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven dollars.

Band, etc.

TRANSPORTATION AND RECRUITING, MARINE CORPS: For transportation of troops, and the expenses of recruiting service, nine thousand dollars.

Transportation, etc.

FOR REPAIR OF BARRACKS: At Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Boston, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; League Island, Pennsylvania; Annapolis, Maryland; head-quarters and navy-yard, Washington, District of Columbia; Norfolk, Virginia; Pensacola, Florida; and Mare Island, California; and per diem to enlisted men employed, under the direction of the Quartermaster's Department, on the repair of barracks and other public buildings, nine thousand dollars; for the erection officers' quarters at navy-yard, Mare Island, California (appropriation to be immediately available), fifteen thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; and no more than said sum shall be expended for the erection and completion of said quarters, and no contract therefor shall be valid which shall not provide for the completion thereof for a sum within this appropriation; repairs of barracks, Mare Island, California, two thousand dollars; introducing steam-heating apparatus in marine barracks, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, as per estimates, one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; rent of buildings used for manufacture of clothing, storing supplies, and offices of assistant quartermasters, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and San Francisco,

Repairs of barracks, rent, etc.

Mare Island, available.

California, one thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars; in all, twenty-nine thousand five hundred and thirty dollars.

Forage.

FORAGE, MARINE CORPS: For forage in kind for four horses of the quartermaster's department, and the authorized number of officers' horses, four thousand dollars.

Contingent ex-
penses.

CONTINGENT, MARINE CORPS: For freight, ferriage, toll, cartage, funeral expenses of marines, stationery, telegraphing, rent of telephone, purchase and repair of type-writers, apprehension of deserters, repair of gas and water fixtures, office and barrack furniture, mess utensils for enlisted men, such as bowls, plates, spoons, knives, forks, packing-boxes, wrapping-paper, oil-cloth, crash, rope, twine, camphor and carbolized paper, carpenters' tools, tools for police purposes, iron safe, purchase and repair of public wagons, purchase and repair of harness, purchase of public horses, services of veterinary surgeons and medicine for public horses, purchase and repair of hose, repair of fire extinguishers, purchase of fire hand grenades, purchase and repair of carts and wheelbarrows, purchase and repair of cooking-stoves, ranges, stoves where there are no grates, purchase of ice, towels, and soap for offices, postage-stamps for foreign postage, purchase of newspapers and periodicals, improving parade-grounds, repair of pumps and wharves, laying drain and water pipe, introducing gas, and for gas and oil for marine barracks maintained at the various navy-yards and stations, water at the marine barracks, Boston, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; Annapolis, Maryland; Mare Island, California; also straw for bedding for enlisted men at the various posts, furniture for Government horses and repair of same, and for all emergencies and extraordinary expenses arising at home and abroad, but impossible to anticipate or classify, twenty-six thousand, three hundred and twenty-two dollars and two cents.

Hire of quarters.

HIRE OF QUARTERS, MARINE CORPS: For hire of quarters for officers serving with troops where there are no public quarters, belonging to the Government, and where there are not sufficient quarters possessed by the United States to accommodate them, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For hire of quarters for seven enlisted men employed as clerks and messengers in commandant's, adjutant and inspector's, paymaster and quartermaster's offices, Washington, District of Columbia, and assistant quartermasters' offices Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and San Francisco, California, twenty-one dollars per month each, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-four dollars.

For hire of quarters for three enlisted men employed as above, at ten dollars each per month, three hundred and sixty dollars; in all, six thousand six hundred and twenty-four dollars.

Total.

Total for the Marine Corps, eight hundred and seventy-two thousand nine hundred and thirty-five dollars and ninety cents.

Increase of the
Navy.

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

Two steel gun-
boats and two steel
cruisers author-
ized.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of increasing the naval establishment of the United States the President is hereby authorized to have constructed by contract two steel gun boats each of about seventeen hundred tons displacement; of the type of gunboat number one; at a cost, exclusive of armament, of not more than five hundred and fifty thousand dollars each, two steel cruisers to be provided with such armament for each as the Navy Department may deem suitable. The cost of both of said cruisers in the aggregate, complete, exclusive of armament, and excluding any premiums that may be paid for speed for the same shall not be more than three million dollars. The sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated toward the construction of said vessels.

That in the construction of the aforesaid vessels all of the provisions of the act of August third, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, entitled "An act to increase the naval establishment," as to material for said vessels, their engines, boilers, and machinery, the contracts under which they are built, the notice of and proposals for the same, the plans, drawings, and specifications therefor, and the method of executing said contracts, shall be observed and followed, and said vessels shall be built in compliance with the terms of said act, so far as the same relate to vessels constructed under contract, save that in all their parts they shall be of domestic manufacture. The contracts for the construction of said cruisers shall contain provisions to the effect that the contractor guarantees that when completed and tested for speed, under conditions to be prescribed by the Navy Department, the vessel shall exhibit a maximum speed of at least nineteen knots per hour; and for every quarter knot of speed so exhibited above said guarantee the contractor shall receive a premium over and above his contract-price of fifty thousand dollars, and for every quarter knot that said vessel fails of reaching said guaranteed speed there shall be deducted from the contract-price the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

Provisions of Chap. 849 Statutes, 1st sess., 49th Cong., p. 215, to be observed.

Contracts.

Premiums for speed.

In making proposals for contracts for building the vessels authorized to be constructed under this act, it shall be required that one of such vessels shall be built on or near the coast of the Pacific Ocean, or the waters connecting therewith, one of them on or near the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, or the waters connecting therewith, and two of them on or near the coast of the Atlantic Ocean, or the waters connecting therewith, and at such places on or near such coasts or waters as the Secretary of the Navy shall approve.

Place of building.

If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the President of the United States, from the biddings for said contracts, when the same are opened and examined by him, that said vessels cannot be constructed at a fair cost on or near the coast of the Pacific Ocean or the Gulf of Mexico, he shall authorize the construction of said vessels or either of them elsewhere in the United States. And the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to readvertise for the construction of cruiser number one, known as "The Newark," and the limit of cost of said vessel is hereby extended to one million three hundred thousand dollars, exclusive of armament.

President may designate place of construction.

Readvertisement for construction of Newark.

SEC. 3. That for the purpose of further increasing the naval establishment of the United States, the sums of money hereinafter named are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended by the President, in the exercise of his discretion, upon plans and specifications, to be furnished by the Navy Department:

Further increase.

For floating batteries or rams, or other naval structures, to be used for coast and harbor defense, one million dollars. The final cost of said floating batteries, rams, or other naval structures, exclusive of armament, shall not exceed two million dollars.

Floating batteries.

For the purchase of, and the trial and testing of torpedoes and appliances using explosives to be operated from naval vessels, floating batteries, or rams, fifty thousand dollars, which sum shall be immediately available.

Torpedoes.

That the material used in all naval structures provided for in this act, and the armament for the same shall be, so far as practicable, of American production and furnished and manufactured in the United States, and all contracts made for their construction shall be under the provisions of the act of August third, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, entitled "An act to increase the naval establishment:" *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Navy may employ and pay out of appropriations for new ships such civilian expert aids, additional draughtsmen, writers, copyists, and model-makers on the designs therefor as may be necessary.

Material, etc., to be of American manufacture.

Laws 1st sess. 49th Cong., p. 215. *Proviso.*

Completion of double turreted monitors, etc.
 Vol. 23, p. 433.
 Laws 1st sess. 49th Cong., p. 215.

SEC. 4. For expenditure towards the construction and completion (exclusive of armament) of the five double-turreted monitors, the four vessels authorized by the act of March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and the vessels authorized by the act of August third, eight hundred and eighty-six, two million four hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

Armament.

Towards the armament, of domestic manufacture, for the vessels authorized by the act of March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, of the vessels authorized by sections one and two of the act of August third, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, of the unfinished monitors mentioned in section three of the same act, and of the Miantonomoh, and of the vessels authorized by this act, two million one hundred and twenty-eight thousand three hundred and sixty-two dollars.

Armor and gun steel.

Towards procuring, testing, and delivering the armor and gun steel for the vessels authorized by section one of the act of August third, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and the unfinished monitors mentioned in section three of the same act, and the vessels authorized by this act, four million dollars: *Provided*, Said armor and gun steel shall be of domestic manufacture.

Proviso.
 To be of domestic manufacture.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 392.—An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, and for other purposes.

Legislative, executive, and judicial expenses appropriations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, in full compensation for the service of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, for the objects hereinafter expressed, namely :

LEGISLATIVE.

SENATE.

Legislative.

Senate.

Pay of Senators.

For compensation of Senators, three hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

Mileage.

For mileage of Senators, thirty-three thousand dollars.

Salaries.

For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others in the service of the Senate, three hundred and forty-two thousand nine hundred and ninety-two dollars and eighty-two cents, namely :

Vice-Presidents' office, secretary, etc.

OFFICE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT.—For secretary to the Vice-President, or, in case of the death or inability of the Vice President, to the President of the Senate, two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars; for messenger, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; telegraph operator, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, four thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars.

Chaplain.

For Chaplain of the Senate, nine hundred dollars.

Secretary of the Senate, clerks, etc.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.—For Secretary of the Senate, four thousand five hundred dollars, including compensation as disbursing officer of the contingent fund of the Senate, and for compensation as disbursing officer of salaries of Senators, three hundred and ninety-six dollars; hire of horse and wagon for the Secretary's office, one thousand two hundred dollars; chief clerk and financial clerk, at three thousand dollars each; principal executive clerk, principal clerk, minute and journal clerk, and enrolling, at two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars each; assistant financial clerk, two thousand four hundred dollars; librarian, two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars; assistant

librarian, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; five clerks, at two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars each; five clerks, at two thousand one hundred dollars each; keeper of stationery, two thousand one hundred and two dollars and forty cents; assistant keeper of stationery, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one assistant in the stationery room, one thousand dollars; two messengers, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; five laborers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; one page, at two dollars and fifty cents per day; in all, sixty-two thousand four hundred and twenty-one dollars and forty cents.

CLERKS AND MESSENGERS TO COMMITTEES.—For clerk of printing records, two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars; clerk to the Committee on Appropriations, three thousand dollars; assistant clerk to the Committee on Appropriations, one thousand eight hundred dollars; messenger to Committee on Appropriations, to be appointed by the committee, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; clerk and stenographer to the Committee on Finance, two thousand five hundred dollars; clerk to the Committee on Claims, clerk to the Committee on Commerce, clerk to the Committee on the Judiciary, clerk to the Committee on Private Land Claims, clerk to the Committee on Pensions, clerk to the Committee on Military Affairs, clerk to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, clerk to the Committee on the District of Columbia, clerk to the Committee on Naval Affairs, clerk to the Joint Committee on the Library, clerk to the Committee on the Census, clerk to the Committee on Foreign Relations, clerk to the Committee on Public Lands, clerk to the Committee on Indian Affairs, clerk to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, clerk to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, clerk to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, at two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars each; assistant clerk to the Committee on Pensions, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; and eight messengers, at the rate of one thousand four hundred and forty dollars per annum, for the following committees, namely: Finance, Post-Offices and Post-Roads, Pensions, Claims, District of Columbia, Judiciary, Military Affairs, and Engrossed Bills; in all, fifty nine thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

Clerks and messengers to committees.

OFFICE OF SERGEANT-AT-ARMS AND DOORKEEPER.—For Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars; horse and wagon for his use, six hundred dollars; for clerk to Sergeant-at-Arms, two thousand dollars; assistant doorkeeper, two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars; acting assistant doorkeeper, two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars; one messenger, acting assistant doorkeeper, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one messenger, acting as assistant doorkeeper, one thousand eight hundred dollars; assistant messenger on the floor of the Senate, one thousand two hundred dollars; upholsterer and Locksmith, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; Postmaster to the Senate, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; assistant postmaster and mail-carrier, two thousand and eighty-eight dollars; one clerk in post-office, one thousand eight hundred dollars; five mail-carriers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; four riding pages, at nine hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents each; superintendent of the document-room (Amzi Smith) three thousand dollars; two assistants in document-room at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; one clerk to the superintendent of the document-room, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; one page in the document room, nine hundred dollars superintendent of the folding-room, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; one assistant in the folding-room, one thousand two hundred dollars; one clerk in the folding-room, one thousand dollars; one foreman in the folding-room, one thousand two hundred dollars; six folders, at three dollars per day while actually employed, six thousand five hundred and eighty-eight dollars; twenty-seven messengers, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; messenger in charge of

Sergeant-at-Arms and assistants.

Postmaster.

Superintendent of document-room.

Superintendent of folding-room.

Messengers.

storeroom, one thousand two hundred dollars; messenger to the official reporter's room, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; chief engineer, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; three assistant engineers, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; conductor of elevator, one thousand two hundred dollars; two fireman, at one thousand and ninety-five dollars each; three laborers, in the engineer's department, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; one laborer in charge of the private passage, eight hundred and forty dollars; female attendant in charge of the ladies' retiring-room, seven hundred and twenty dollars; one telephone operator, seven hundred and twenty dollars; eight skilled laborers, at one thousand dollars each; twelve laborers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; two janitors, at nine hundred dollars each; twelve laborers, during the session, at the rate of seven hundred and twenty dollars each per annum; for fifteen pages for the Senate Chamber, including one telephone page, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per day each during the session; in all, one hundred and forty-two thousand six hundred and ninety-seven dollars and forty-two cents.

Pages.

Committee clerks, session. For twenty-five clerks to committees, at six dollars per day during the session, thirty-one thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

Senators' clerks. For clerks to Senators who are not chairmen of committees, forty thousand eight hundred and ninety-six dollars.

Contingent expenses. FOR CONTINGENT EXPENSES, NAMELY: For stationery and newspapers, including four thousand dollars for stationery for committees and officers of the Senate, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.

Stationery and newspapers. For postage postage-stamps for the office of the Secretary of the Senate, one hundred dollars; for the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms, one hundred dollars; in all, two hundred dollars.

Postage stamps. For expenses of maintaining and equipping horses and mail-wagons for carrying the mails, three thousand dollars.

Horses and wagons. For materials for folding, four thousand five hundred dollars.

Folding and materials for folding. For folding speeches and pamphlets, at a rate not exceeding one dollar per thousand, two thousand five hundred dollars

Miscellaneous. For fuel, oil, and cotton waste, and advertising, for heating apparatus, seven thousand five hundred dollars; for furniture and repairs of furniture, eight thousand dollars; for packing boxes, eight hundred and seventy dollars; for miscellaneous items, exclusive of labor, fifteen thousand dollars; and for expenses of inquiries and investigations ordered by the Senate, including compensation to stenographers to committees, at such rate as may be fixed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, but not exceeding one dollar and fifty cents per printed page, fifteen thousand dollars; in all forty-six thousand three hundred and seventy dollars. And hereafter

Purchases of fuel. all purchases of coal and wood for the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States shall be made by advertising once a week for at least four weeks, in three of the principal papers published in the District of Columbia, for sealed proposals for supplying the same; and the contract shall be given to the lowest bidder, provided he shall give satisfactory security to perform the same, under a forfeiture not exceeding double the contract-price in case of failure. When immediate delivery is required by the public exigency, such supplies may be procured by purchase in open market, at the places and in the manner in

which such supplies are usually bought and sold. Purchases of stationery and materials for folding shall be made in accordance with sections, sixty-five, sixty six, sixty-seven, sixty-eight, and sixty-nine, of the Revised Statutes of the United States: *Provided further*, That all contracts and bonds for purchases made under the authority of this act shall be filed with the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate or the Committee on Accounts of the House of Representatives respectively.

Purchase of stationery, etc. No payments shall be made from the contingent fund of the Senate unless sanctioned by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contin-

R. S., secs. 65-69, p. 13.

Bonds and contracts.

Payments from contingent funds.

gent Expenses of the Senate or from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives, unless sanctioned by the Committee on Accounts of the House of Representatives; and payments made upon vouchers approved by the respective committees shall be deemed, held, and taken, and are hereby declared to be conclusive upon all the departments and officers of the government

Vouchers approved by committees to be conclusive.

For reporting the debates and proceedings of the Senate, twenty-five thousand dollars, payable in equal monthly installments.

Reporting debates.

CAPITOL POLICE.

Capitol Police.

For one captain, one thousand six hundred dollars; three lieutenants at one thousand two hundred dollars each; twenty-two privates, at one thousand one hundred dollars each; and eight watchmen, at nine hundred dollars each; in all, thirty-six thousand six hundred dollars, one-half to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate and the other half to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Pay.

For contingent fund, one hundred dollars

Contingent fund.

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

Congressional Directory.

For expenses of compiling, preparing, and indexing the Congressional Directory, to be expended under the direction of the Joint Committee on Public Printing, one thousand two hundred dollars.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

House of Representatives.

For compensation of Members of the House of Representatives and Delegates from Territories, one million six hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars.

Pay of Members and Delegates.

For mileage, one hundred and ten thousand six hundred and twenty-four dollars.

Mileage.

For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others in the service of the House of Representatives, three hundred and eighty-eight thousand three hundred and sixty-three dollars and fifty cents, namely:

Salaries.

OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER.—For private secretary to the speaker, twenty-one hundred and two dollars and forty cents; and for clerk to the Speaker's table, twenty-one hundred and two dollars and forty cents; in all, forty-two hundred and four dollars and eighty cents.

Speaker's office, secretary and clerk.

For chaplain of the House, nine hundred dollars.

Chaplain.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK.—For Clerk of the House of Representatives, including compensation as disbursing officer of the contingent fund, four thousand five hundred dollars; and for hire of horses and wagons and cartage for the use of the Clerk's Office, one thousand two hundred dollars; clerk to prepare the general index to the journals of Congress, under resolution of June eighteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, two thousand five hundred dollars; assistant for one year to person preparing the general index to Journals of Congress, under the resolution of May twenty-second, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, two thousand dollars; for chief clerk, journal clerk, and two reading clerks, at three thousand and six hundred dollars each, and for the journal clerk for preparing Digest of the Rules, one thousand dollars per annum; tally clerk, three thousand dollars; for printing and bill clerk, and disbursing clerk, at two thousand five hundred dollars each; for file clerk, and enrolling clerk, at two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars each; for assistant disbursing clerk, assistant enrolling clerk, resolution and petition clerk, index clerk, superintendant of document room, and librarian, at two thousand dollars each; for distributing clerk and stationery clerk, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; for one bookkeeper and seven clerks, including three clerks to index private claims, at one thousand six hundred dollars each; for document clerk, locksmith, and two assistant librarians, at one thousand four hundred

Clerk of the House, clerks, etc.

and forty dollars each ; for newspaper clerk, two thousand dollars ; two messengers in the House library, at one thousand three hundred and fourteen dollars each ; one telegraph operator, one assistant to the file clerk, and two laborers in Clerk's document-room, at nine hundred dollars each ; one page, one laborer in the bath-room, and four laborers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each ; one assistant journal clerk, at six dollars per day during the session, one thousand two hundred and seventy-eight dollars ; one assistant index clerk, during the session and three months after its close, three hundred and three days, at six dollars per day, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen dollars ; one messenger boy in chief clerk's room, three hundred dollars ; in all, eighty-six thousand one hundred and four dollars.

Engineer and assistants.

UNDER ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL.—One chief engineer, one thousand seven hundred dollars ; two assistant engineers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each ; two conductors of the elevator, at one thousand one hundred dollars each ; one laborer, eight hundred and twenty dollars ; five firemen, at nine hundred dollars each ; one electrician, one thousand and fifty dollars ; one laborer, eight hundred dollars ; one laborer to clean Statuary Hall and watch statuary therein, six hundred and sixty dollars ; in all, fourteen thousand two hundred and thirty dollars.

Clerks and messengers to committees.

CLERKS, MESSENGERS, AND STENOGRAPHERS TO COMMITTEES.—For two skilled stenographers to committees, at four thousand dollars each ; clerk to the Committee on Ways and Means, three thousand dollars ; assistant clerk, one thousand six hundred dollars ; messenger, one thousand dollars ; clerk to the Committee on Appropriations, three thousand dollars ; assistant clerk, one thousand six hundred dollars ; messenger, one thousand dollars ; clerk to Committee on Agriculture, clerk to the Committee on Claims, clerk to the Committee on Commerce, clerk to the Committee on the District of Columbia, clerk to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, clerk to the Committee on Indian Affairs, clerk to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, clerk to the Committee on the Judiciary, clerk to the Committee on Military Affairs, clerk to the Committee on Naval Affairs, clerk to the Committee on the Public Lands, clerk to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, clerk to the Committee on War Claims, two thousand dollars each ; for assistant clerk to the Committee on War Claims, twelve hundred dollars, clerk to the Committee on Post-Office and Post-Roads, and clerk to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, at two thousand dollars each ; in all, forty-nine thousand five hundred dollars.

Clerks to committees, session.

For thirty-one clerks to committees, at six dollars each per day during the session, thirty-nine thousand six hundred and eighteen dollars.

Sergeant-at-Arms, deputy, etc.

OFFICE OF SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.—For Sergeant-at Arms of the House of Representatives, four thousand dollars ; for one horse and wagon for his use, five hundred dollars ; one deputy to the Sergeant-at-Arms, two thousand dollars ; one cashier, three thousand dollars ; one paying teller, two thousand dollars ; one bookkeeper, one thousand eight hundred dollars ; one messenger, one thousand two hundred dollars ; one page at seven hundred and twenty dollars ; and one laborer, at six hundred and sixty dollars ; in all, fifteen thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

Doorkeeper, assistants, etc.
Superintendent of document-room.

OFFICE OF DOORKEEPER.—For Doorkeeper, three thousand dollars ; and for hire of horses, feed, repair of wagon and harness, one thousand one hundred dollars ; assistant doorkeeper, superintendent of document room, assistant superintendent of document-room, and Department messenger, at two thousand dollars each ; one employee, one thousand five hundred dollars ; document file clerk, one thousand four hundred dollars ; assistant document file clerk under resolution December nineteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, one thousand three hundred and fourteen dollars ; clerk for Doorkeeper, and janitor, at one thousand two hundred dollars each ; nine messengers, including the messenger to the reporters' gallery, at one thousand two hundred

Messengers, etc.

dollars each; nine messengers, at one thousand dollars each; seven laborers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; two laborers in the water-closet, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; three laborers, including two in the cloak-rooms, at six hundred dollars each; female attendant in ladies' retiring-room, six hundred dollars; superintendent of the folding-room, two thousand dollars; three clerks in the folding-room, one at one thousand eight hundred dollars and two at one thousand two hundred dollars each; one foreman, one thousand five hundred dollars; one messenger, one thousand two hundred dollars; one folder in the sealing-room, one thousand two hundred dollars; one page, five hundred dollars; one laborer, four hundred dollars; ten folders, at nine hundred dollars each; five folders, at eight hundred and forty dollars each; three folders, during the session, at sixty-seven dollars per month each; and fifteen folders, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; one night watchman, nine hundred dollars; one driver six hundred dollars; fourteen messengers on the soldiers' roll, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; two chief pages, at nine hundred dollars each; thirty-three pages, during the session, including two riding pages, one telephone page, and one telegraph page, at two dollars and fifty cents per day each; two messengers, during the session, at sixty-seven dollars per month each; ten laborers, during the session, at sixty dollars per month; six laborers known as cloak-room men, during the session, at fifty dollars per month; in all, one hundred and twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and eleven dollars and fifty cents.

Superintendent of folding-room.

Pages, etc.

OFFICE OF POSTMASTER.—For Postmaster, two thousand five hundred dollars; first assistant postmaster, two thousand dollars; ten messengers, including messenger to superintend transportation of mails, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; three messengers, during the session, at eight hundred dollars each; four messengers, at one hundred dollars per month each, during the session; and one laborer, at seven hundred and twenty dollars; in all, twenty-two thousand four hundred and twenty dollars.

Postmaster, assistant, etc.

For hire of horses and mail-wagons for carrying the mails, five thousand dollars.

Horses and wagons.

OFFICIAL REPORTERS.—For one chief official reporter, six thousand dollars; and four official reporters of the proceedings and debates of the House, at five thousand dollars each; messenger to the official reporters, one thousand dollars; in all, twenty-seven thousand dollars. And wherever the words "during the session" occur in the foregoing they shall be construed to mean seven months, or two hundred and thirteen days.

Reporting proceedings.

"During the session" to mean seven months.

FOR CONTINGENT EXPENSES, NAMELY: For materials for folding, sixteen thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses.

For fuel and oil for heating apparatus, seven thousand dollars.

For furniture, and repairs of the same, ten thousand dollars.

For packing-boxes, two thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven dollars.

Materials for folding.

Fuel and oil.

Furniture, etc.

Packing-boxes.

For miscellaneous items and expenses of special and select committees, thirty thousand dollars.

Miscellaneous.

For stationery for members of the House of Representatives, including six thousand dollars for stationery for the use of the committees and officers of the House, forty-seven thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Stationery.

For postage-stamps for the Postmaster, one hundred dollars; for the Clerk, seventy-five dollars; for Sergeant-at-Arms, one hundred and twenty-five dollars; and for the Doorkeeper, twenty-five dollars; in all, three hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Postage-stamps.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

For compensation of the Public Printer, four thousand five hundred dollars; for chief clerk, two thousand four hundred dollars; two clerks

Public Printer, clerks.

of class four, two clerks of class three; one clerk of class two; in all, fifteen thousand one hundred dollars.

Contingent ex-
penses.

For contingent expenses of his office, namely: For stationery, postage, advertising, traveling expenses, horses and wagons, and miscellaneous items, three thousand dollars.

Library of Con-
gress.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

Librarian of
Congress, assist-
ants.

For compensation of Librarian, four thousand dollars; and for twenty-five assistant librarians, two at two thousand five hundred dollars each; two at one thousand eight hundred dollars each, two at one thousand six hundred dollars each, two at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each, seven at one thousand four hundred dollars each, six at one thousand two hundred dollars each, one at nine hundred and sixty dollars, one at seven hundred and twenty dollars, and two at six hundred dollars each; in all, thirty-eight thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

Purchase of
books, etc.

For purchase of books for the Library, three thousand dollars; for purchase of law-books for the Library, one thousand five hundred dollars; for the purchase, by the Librarian of Congress, of new books of reference for the Supreme Court, to be a part of the Library of Congress and purchased under the direction of the Chief Justice, one thousand five hundred dollars; the Law Library to be kept open every day so long as either House of Congress is in session; for expenses, of exchanging public documents for the publications of foreign Governments, one thousand five hundred dollars; for purchase of files of periodicals and newspapers, two thousand five hundred dollars; in all, ten thousand dollars.

Contingent ex-
penses.

For contingent expenses of said Library, one thousand dollars.

Copyrights.
Botanic Garden.
Superintendent,
etc.

For expenses of the copyright business, five hundred dollars.

For Botanic Garden.—For superintendent, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for assistants and laborers, under the direction of the Library Committee of Congress, nine thousand nine hundred dollars; for three additional laborers, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per day each, one thousand one hundred and seventy-three dollars and seventy-five cents; in all, twelve thousand eight hundred and seventy-three dollars and seventy-five cents.

Repairs and im-
provements.

For procuring manure, tools, fuel, purchasing trees and shrubs, and for labor and materials in connection with repairs and improvements to Botanic Garden, under direction of the Joint Library Committee of Congress, five thousand dollars.

Executive.

EXECUTIVE.

Compensation of
the President.

For compensation of the President of the United States, fifty thousand dollars.

President of the
Senate.

For compensation of the President of the Senate, in addition to his salary as Senator, three thousand dollars.

President's office.
Private secre-
tary, clerks, etc.

For compensation to the following in the office of the President of the United States: Private Secretary, three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; assistant secretary, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; three executive clerks, at two thousand dollars each; two clerks of class four; one clerk of class three; one clerk of class two; who shall be a telegraph operator; steward at one thousand eight hundred dollars; one usher, at one thousand four hundred dollars; four messengers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; five doorkeepers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; one watchman, nine hundred dollars; and one fireman, eight hundred and sixty-four dollars; in all, thirty-three thousand eight hundred and sixty-four dollars.

Contingent ex-
penses.

For contingent expenses of the Executive Office, including stationery therefor, as well as record-books, telgrams, books for library, miscellaneous items, and furniture and carpets for offices, care of office carriage, horses, and harness, eight thousand dollars.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Civil Service Commission.

For three Commissioners, at three thousand five hundred dollars each; one chief examiner, three thousand dollars; one secretary, two thousand dollars; one clerk of class four, who shall be a stenographer; one clerk of class three; one clerk of class two; one clerk of class one; one clerk, at one thousand dollars; two clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; one messenger; and one laborer; in all, twenty-five thousand eight hundred dollars.

Commissioners, examiners, etc.

For necessary traveling expenses, including those of examiners acting under the direction of the Commission, four thousand dollars.

Travelling expenses.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Department of State.

For compensation of the Secretary of State, eight thousand dollars; First Assistant Secretary of State, four thousand five hundred; two Assistant Secretaries of State, at three thousand five hundred dollars each; for chief clerk, two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; for six Chiefs of Bureau and one translator, at two thousand one hundred dollars each; stenographer to the Secretary, one thousand eight hundred dollars; eleven clerks of class four; four clerks of class three; seven clerks of class two; fourteen clerks of class one; four clerks, at one thousand dollars; and ten clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; one messenger; two assistant messengers; one packer, at seven hundred and twenty dollars; ten laborers; one telegraph operator, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, one hundred and fifteen thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

Pay of Secretary, assistants, clerk, etc.

For proof-reading the laws of the United States and reports to Congress, including boxes and transportation of the same, one thousand two hundred and eighty dollars; for stationery, furniture, fixtures, and repairs, five thousand dollars; for books and maps, and books for the library, two thousand dollars, in all, eight thousand two hundred and eighty dollars.

Proof - reading, etc.

For services of lithographer, and necessary materials for the lithographic press, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Lithographing.

For contingent expenses, namely: For care and subsistence of horses and repairs of wagons, carriage, and harness, one thousand two hundred dollars; for rent of stable and wagon-shed, six hundred dollars; for care of clock, telegraphic and electric apparatus, and repairs to the same, six hundred dollars; and for miscellaneous items not included in the foregoing, two thousand four hundred dollars; in all, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

Contingent expenses.

To enable the Secretary of State to purchase a mail wagon for use of the Department, three hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Mail wagon.

For expenses of editing and distributing the laws enacted during the second session of the Forty-ninth Congress, three thousand dollars.

Editing, etc., laws.

For editing and distributing the Statutes at Large of the Forty-ninth Congress, one thousand dollars.

Editing, etc., Statutes at Large.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Treasury Department.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.—For compensation of the Secretary of the Treasury, eight thousand dollars; two Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, at four thousand five hundred dollars each; clerk to the Secretary, two thousand four hundred dollars; two private secretaries, one to each Assistant Secretary, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; Government actuary, under the control of the Treasury Department, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; one clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars; one copyist; three messengers; two assistant messengers; in all, thirty thousand nine hundred and ten dollars.

Pay of Secretary, assistants, clerks, etc.

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|-----------------------------------|---|
| Chief clerk, clerks, etc. | Office of chief clerk and superintendent: For chief clerk, including three hundred dollars as superintendent of Treasury building, three thousand dollars; assistant superintendent of Treasury building, two thousand one hundred dollars; an inspector of electric-light plants, gas, and fixtures for all public buildings under control of the Treasury Department, one thousand nine hundred dollars; four clerks of class four; additional to one clerk of class four as bookkeeper, one hundred dollars; two clerks of class three; three clerks of class two; three clerks of class one; one clerk at one thousand dollars; one messenger; two assistant messengers; one storekeeper, one thousand two hundred dollars; one telegraph operator, one thousand two hundred dollars; three elevator conductors, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; one engineer, one thousand four hundred dollars; one assistant engineer, one thousand dollars; two assistant engineers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; one locksmith and electrician, one thousand two hundred dollars; three firemen; five firemen, at six hundred and sixty dollars each; one coal-passer, five hundred dollars; one captain of the watch, one thousand four hundred dollars; two lieutenants of the watch, at nine hundred dollars each; fifty-eight watchmen; one foreman of laborers, one thousand dollars; one skilled laborer, male, at eight hundred and forty dollars; three skilled laborers, male, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; twenty-six laborers; ten laborers, at five hundred dollars each; one laborer, at four hundred and eighty dollars; two laborers, at three hundred and sixty dollars each; ninety charwomen, at two hundred and forty dollars each; and for the following employees while actually employed: One foreman of cabinet-shop, at five dollars per day; one draughtsman, at four dollars per day; one cabinetmaker, at three dollars and fifty cents per day; twelve cabinet-makers, at three dollars per day each; one cabinet maker at two dollars per day; in all, one hundred and fifty-three thousand nine hundred and seventeen dollars. |
| Engineer. | |
| Captain of watch. | |
| Laborers. | |
| Cabinet shop. | |
| Warrant division. | Division of warrants estimates and appropriations: For chief of division, three thousand dollars; assistant chief of division, two thousand four hundred dollars; estimate and digest clerk, two thousand dollars; five clerks of class four; three clerks of class three; one clerk of class two; four clerks of class one; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; three clerks at nine hundred dollars each; one assistant messenger; and one laborer; in all, thirty-three thousand four hundred and eighty dollars. |
| Customs division. | Division of customs: For chief of division, two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; assistant chief of division, two thousand dollars; two clerks of class four; three clerks of class three; two clerks of class two; two clerks of class one; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; eight clerks at nine hundred dollars each; one assistant messenger; and two laborers; in all, twenty-nine thousand five hundred and ninety dollars. |
| Appointment division. | Division of appointments: For chief of division, two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; assistant chief of division, two thousand dollars; one clerk of class four; four clerks of class three; two clerks of class two; one clerk, one thousand dollars; two clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; two copyists, at eight hundred and forty dollars each; one assistant messenger; two laborers; in all, twenty-two thousand two hundred and seventy dollars. |
| Public moneys division. | Division of public moneys: For chief of division, two thousand five hundred dollars; assistant chief of division, two thousand dollars; four clerks of class four; three clerks of class three; two clerks of class two; one clerk of class one; one clerk, one thousand dollars; one clerk, nine hundred dollars; one messenger; one assistant messenger; one laborer, five hundred and fifty dollars; in all, twenty-four thousand five hundred and ten dollars. |
| Loans and cur- rency division. | Division of loans and currency: For chief of division, two thousand five hundred dollars; two assistant chiefs of divisions, at two thousand |

one hundred dollars each; eight clerks of class four; additional to two clerks of class four as receiving-clerk of bonds and bookkeeper, one hundred dollars each; one clerk of class three; two clerks of class two; four clerks of class one; two clerks at one thousand dollars each; thirteen clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; one copyist at eight hundred and forty dollars; one messenger; two assistant messengers; six laborers; Superintendent of paper-room, one thousand six hundred dollars; one paper-cutter, at three dollars per day; one paper-counter, seven hundred and twenty dollars; twenty-four paper-counters and laborers, at six hundred and twenty dollars each; in all, sixty-nine thousand four hundred and twenty-two dollars.

Division of revenue marine: For chief of division, two thousand five hundred dollars; assistant chief of division, two thousand dollars; one clerk of class four; four clerks of class three; two clerks of class two; two clerks of class one; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; one clerk, at nine hundred dollars; and one laborer; in all, twenty one thousand four hundred and sixty dollars. Revenue marine division.

Division of mercantile marine and internal revenue: For chief of division, two thousand five hundred dollars; assistant chief of division two thousand dollars; three clerks of class four; four clerks of class three; two clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; and one assistant messenger; in all, eighteen thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars. Mercantile marine and internal revenue division.

Division of stationery printing and blanks: For chief of division, two thousand five hundred dollars; four clerks of class four; two clerks of class three; three clerks of class two; two clerks of class one; two clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; two messengers; two assistant messengers; one foreman of bindery, at five dollars per day; four binders, at four dollars per day each; and one sewer and folder, at two dollars and fifty cents per day; in all, thirty-one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine dollars. Stationery division.

Division of mail and files: For chief of division, two thousand five hundred dollars; one clerk of class three; five clerks of class two; two clerks of class one; six clerks, at one thousand dollars each; four clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; one mail-messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars; two assistant messengers; one laborer, at six hundred dollars; in all, twenty-five thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars. Mail and files division.

Division of captured property, claims and lands: For chief of division, two thousand five hundred dollars; one clerk of class four; one clerk of class three; one clerk of class two; one clerk, at nine hundred dollars; and one laborer; in all, eight thousand six hundred and ten dollars. Captured property, etc., division.

Division of special agents: For assistant chief of division, two thousand dollars; one clerk of class three; three clerks of class one; one clerk, at one thousand dollars; three clerks at nine hundred dollars each; and one messenger; in all eleven thousand seven hundred and forty dollars. Special agents' division.

Offices of disbursing clerks: For two disbursing clerks, at two thousand five hundred dollars each; one clerk of class four; one clerk of class three; and one clerk, one thousand dollars; in all nine thousand four hundred dollars. Disbursing clerks.

Miscellaneous: For one clerk of class two; one clerk, one thousand dollars; two clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; in all, four thousand two hundred dollars. Miscellaneous.

SUPERVISING ARCHITECT:—In the construction branch of the Treasury: For Supervising Architect, four thousand five hundred dollars; assistant and chief clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars; photographer, two thousand dollars; one principal clerk, at two thousand dollars; one clerk of class three; one clerk of class one; one clerk at nine hundred dollars; and one assistant messenger; in all, fifteen thousand four hundred and twenty dollars. Supervising Architect's office.

- Draughtsmen, etc.** And the services of skilled draughtsmen, civil engineers, computers, accountants, assistants to the photographer, copyists, and such other services as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem necessary and specially order may be employed in the Office of the Supervising Architect to carry into effect the various appropriations for public buildings, to be paid for from such appropriations: *Provided*, That the expenditures on this account for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, shall not exceed one hundred and fifty thousand dollars and that the Secretary of the Treasury shall each year, in the annual estimates, report to Congress the number of persons so employed and the amount paid to each.
- Proriso.**
- Limit.**
- Report.**
- First Comptroller's office.** **FIRST COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.**—For First Comptroller of the Treasury, five thousand dollars; deputy comptroller, two thousand seven hundred dollars; four chiefs of division, at two thousand one hundred dollars each; five clerks of class four; thirteen clerks of class three; eleven clerks of class two; eight clerks of class one; three clerks, at one thousand dollars each; and eleven clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; one skilled laborer, at eight hundred and forty dollars; one messenger; and three laborers; in all, eighty-seven thousand four hundred and sixty dollars.
- Second Comptroller's office.** **SECOND COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.**—For Second Comptroller of the Treasury, five thousand dollars; deputy comptroller, two thousand seven hundred dollars; seven chiefs of division, at two thousand one hundred dollars each; nine clerks of class four; ten clerks of class three; ten clerks of class two; ten clerks of class one; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; five clerks at nine hundred dollars each; one messenger; and three laborers; in all, eighty-nine thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.
- Additional clerk on pensions.** For the additional force in the Second Comptroller's office rendered necessary by increase of work relating to pensions, namely: One clerk of class four, one thousand eight hundred dollars.
- Soldier's Home accounts.** **R. S., 4818, p. 935.** For continuing the adjustment of the accounts of the Soldier's Home, under section forty-eight hundred and eighteen of the Revised Statutes, in the Office of the Second Comptroller: For five clerks, at six hundred and sixty dollars each, to be employed on Soldiers' Home roll, three thousand three hundred dollars: *Provided*, That adjustments of said accounts shall be limited to those originating subsequent to March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one.
- Proriso.**
- Commissioner of Customs' office.** **COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS.**—For Commissioner of Customs, four thousand dollars; deputy commissioner two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; two chiefs of division, at two thousand one hundred dollars each; two clerks of class four; five clerks of class three; eleven clerks of class two; eight clerks of class one; one clerk at one thousand dollars; one assistant messenger; and one laborer; in all, forty-nine thousand four hundred and thirty dollars.
- First Auditor's office.** **FIRST AUDITOR.**—For the First Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand six hundred dollars; deputy auditor, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; four chiefs of division, at two thousand dollars each; seven clerks of class four; ten clerks of class three; eleven clerks of class two; eighteen clerks of class one; three clerks, at one thousand dollars each; four copyists and counters, at nine hundred dollars each; two assistant messengers; and two laborers; in all, eighty-eight thousand eight hundred and ten dollars.
- Second Auditor's office.** **SECOND AUDITOR.**—For Second Auditor, three thousand six hundred dollars; deputy auditor, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; six chiefs of division, at two thousand dollars each; ten clerks of class four; forty-two clerks of class three; additional to one clerk of class four as disbursing clerk, two hundred dollars; fifty-five clerks of class two; forty-eight clerks of class one; eight clerks at one thousand dollars each; one messenger; three assistant messengers; eight laborers; and two charwomen, at two hundred and forty dollars each; in all, two hundred and fifty-four thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For the purpose of restoring and repairing the worn-out and defaced rolls in the Second Auditor's Office, twenty-one thousand dollars. Repairing, etc., defaced rolls.

For additional force for continuing the adjustment of the accounts of the Soldier's Home in the Office of the Second Auditor, under section forty-eight hundred and eighteen, Revised Statutes: Seven clerks at eight hundred and forty dollars each, and one at seven hundred and twenty dollars, six thousand six hundred dollars: *Provided*, That adjustments of said accounts shall be limited to those originating subsequent to March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one. Adjusting Soldiers' Home accounts. R.S., 4818, p. 935. Proviso.

For the twenty additional clerks of class one in the Second Auditor's Office rendered necessary by increase of work relating to pensions, twenty-four thousand dollars. Additional clerks on pensions.

THIRD AUDITOR.—For Third Auditor, three thousand six hundred dollars; deputy auditor, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; seven chiefs of division, at two thousand dollars each; six clerks of class four; sixteen clerks of class three; fifty-six clerks of class two; thirty-three clerks of class one; six clerks, at one thousand dollars each; six clerks at nine hundred dollars each; one assistant messenger; and seven laborers; and one female laborer, at four hundred and eighty dollars; in all, one hundred and ninety-one thousand four hundred and seventy dollars. Third Auditor's office.

For the additional force in the Third Auditor's Office rendered necessary by increase of work relating to pensions, namely: Five clerks of class three and one clerk of class two; in all, nine thousand four hundred dollars. Additional force on pensions.

FOURTH AUDITOR.—For the Fourth Auditor, three thousand six hundred dollars; deputy auditor, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; three chiefs of division, at two thousand dollars each; two clerks of class four; thirteen clerks of class three; eight clerks of class two; nine clerks of class one; three clerks, at one thousand dollars each; five clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; two clerks, at eight hundred dollars each; one assistant messenger; and two laborers; in all, sixty-nine thousand three hundred and ninety dollars. Fourth Auditor's office.

FIFTH AUDITOR.—For the Fifth Auditor, three thousand six hundred dollars; deputy auditor, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; three chiefs of division, at two thousand dollars each; four clerks of class four; five clerks of class three; four clerks of class two; six clerks of class one; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; four clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; one messenger; and two laborers; in all, forty-seven thousand six hundred and ten dollars. Fifth Auditor's office.

AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY FOR THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—For the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department, three thousand six hundred dollars; deputy auditor, who may be designated to sign, in the name of the said Auditor, such letters and papers as the Auditor may direct, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; ten chiefs of division, at two thousand dollars each; eighteen clerks of class four, and additional to one clerk as disbursing clerk, two hundred dollars; sixty-five clerks of class three; seventy-seven clerks of class two; eighty clerks of class one; sixty clerks, at one thousand dollars each; one skilled laborer, at one thousand dollars; twenty assorters of money-orders, at nine hundred dollars each; fifteen assorters of money-orders, at eight hundred and forty dollars each; two messengers; eight assorters of money-orders, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; seven assistant messengers; twenty-three male laborers, at six hundred and sixty dollars each; three female laborers, at six hundred and sixty dollars each; and ten charwomen, at two hundred and forty dollars each; in all, four hundred and ninety-one thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars. Sixth Auditor's office.

For the temporary force to dispose of accumulated money-orders, namely: Three clerks of class one; three clerks, at one thousand dollars each; and four clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; in all, ten thousand two hundred dollars. Temporary clerks.

Treasurer's office.

TREASURER.—For the Treasurer of the United States, six thousand dollars; assistant treasurer, three thousand six hundred dollars; cashier, three thousand six hundred dollars; assistant cashier, three thousand two hundred dollars; chief clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars; five chiefs of division, at two thousand five hundred dollars each; one vault clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars; one principal bookkeeper, at two thousand five hundred dollars; one assistant bookkeeper, at two thousand four hundred dollars; two tellers, at two thousand five hundred dollars each; two assistant tellers, at two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars each; one clerk for the Treasurer, one thousand eight hundred dollars; twenty-six clerks of class four; seventeen clerks of class three; fifteen clerks of class two; one coin clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars; twenty clerks of class one; ten clerks, at one thousand dollars each; fifty-five clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; nine clerks, at seven hundred dollars each; seven messengers; six assistant messengers; twenty-six laborers; seven laborers, at two hundred and forty dollars each; four pressmen, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; one compositor and pressman, at three dollars and twenty cents per day; ten separators, at six hundred and sixty dollars each; nine feeders, at six hundred and sixty dollars each; in all, two hundred and eighty-three thousand six hundred and eighty-four dollars and eighty cents.

Redemption of national currency.

For the force employed in redeeming the national currency (to be reimbursed by the national banks), namely: For superintendent, three thousand five hundred dollars; one principal teller and one principal bookkeeper, at two thousand five hundred dollars each; one assistant bookkeeper, two thousand four hundred dollars; and one assistant teller, at two thousand dollars; two clerks of class four; three clerks of class three; four clerks of class two; twenty clerks of class one; fifteen clerks, at one thousand dollars each; ten clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; three assistant messengers; in all, seventy-seven thousand and sixty dollars.

Register's office.

REGISTER OF THE TREASURY.—For the Register of the Treasury, four thousand dollars; assistant register, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; four chiefs of division, at two thousand dollars each; seventeen clerks of class four; sixteen clerks of class three; eleven clerks of class two; fourteen clerks of class one; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; twenty-nine copyists, at nine hundred dollars each; one messenger; four assistant messengers; and eight laborers; in all, one hundred and thirty-nine thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Comptroller of the Currency.

COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.—For Comptroller of the Currency, five thousand dollars; deputy comptroller, two thousand eight hundred dollars; four chiefs of division, at two thousand two hundred dollars each; one stenographer, at one thousand six hundred dollars; eight clerks of class four; additional to bond clerk, two hundred dollars; eleven clerks of class three; eight clerks of class two; eight clerks of class one; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; twenty-five clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; one messenger; two assistant messengers; one engineer, one thousand dollars; one fireman; three laborers; and two night-watchmen; in all, one hundred and three thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.

Special examinations.

For expenses of special examinations of national banks and bank-plates, of keeping macerator in Treasury building in repair, and for other incidental expenses of attending the working of said macerator, two thousand dollars.

National currency expenses.

For expenses of the national currency (to be reimbursed by the national banks), namely: One superintendent, at two thousand dollars; one teller and one bookkeeper, at two thousand dollars each; and one assistant bookkeeper, at two thousand dollars; nine clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; and one assistant messenger; in all, sixteen thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars.

COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.—For Commissioner of Internal Revenue, six thousand dollars; one deputy commissioner, three thousand two hundred dollars; one chemist, two thousand five hundred dollars; one microscopist, two thousand five hundred dollars; two heads of division, at two thousand five hundred dollars each; five heads of division, at two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars each; one superintendent of stamp-vault, two thousand dollars; one stenographer, one thousand eight hundred dollars; twenty-four clerks of class four; twenty-four clerks of class three; thirty-four clerks of class two; twenty-four clerks of class one; thirteen clerks, at one thousand dollars each; forty clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; two messengers; fourteen assistant messengers; and thirteen laborers; in all, two hundred and sixty-one thousand five hundred and ninety dollars.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

For two stamp-agents, at one thousand six hundred dollars each; and two counters, at nine hundred dollars each; in all, five thousand dollars, the same to be reimbursed by the stamp manufacturers.

Stamp agents.

LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.—For chief clerk of the Light-House Board, two thousand four hundred dollars; two clerks of class four; two clerks of class three; one clerk of class two; three clerks of class one; one clerk, at nine hundred dollars; one assistant messenger; and one laborer; in all, sixteen thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

Light-House Board.

For the following additional employees in the Office of the Light-House Board, who shall be paid from the appropriations for the Light-House Establishment, namely: One clerk of class two; one clerk of class one; nine clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; one laborer, six hundred dollars; one assistant civil engineer, two thousand four hundred dollars; one draughtsman, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one draughtsman, one thousand five hundred and sixty dollars; one draughtsman, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; and one draughtsman, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, nineteen thousand seven hundred dollars.

Additional employees.

OFFICE OF LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.—For General Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service, four thousand dollars; assistant general superintendent of the Life-Saving Service, two thousand five hundred dollars; one principal clerk and accountant, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one topographer and hydrographer, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one civil engineer, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one draughtsman, one thousand five hundred dollars; two clerks of class four; three clerks of class three; two clerks of class two; five clerks of class one; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; five clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; one assistant messenger; and one laborer; in all, thirty-eight thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

Life-Saving Service Office.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.—For Commissioner of Navigation, three thousand six hundred dollars; two clerks of class four; one clerk of class three; three clerks of class two; three clerks of class one; one clerk, one thousand dollars; ten clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; one assistant messenger; and one laborer; in all, twenty-seven thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars.

Bureau of Navigation.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.—For Chief of Bureau, four thousand five hundred dollars; one assistant, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; accountant, two thousand dollars; one stenographer, one thousand six hundred dollars; one clerk of class three; two clerks of class one; one clerk, one thousand dollars; two assistant messengers; and one laborer; in all, seventeen thousand four hundred and fifty dollars; and the employees of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, including piece-workers, shall be allowed leave of absence, with pay, not exceeding fifteen days in any one year, at such time as the Chief of the Bureau may designate, for which purpose there is hereby appropriated the sum of seventeen thousand dollars, which shall be added to and made a part of the appropriation for "plate-printing, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight."

Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Leave of absence to employees.

Bureau of Statistics.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.—For the officer in charge of the Bureau of Statistics, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; four clerks of class four; four clerks of class three; five clerks of class two; nine clerks of class one; three clerks, at one thousand dollars each; two copyists, at nine hundred dollars each; three copyists, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; one messenger; one assistant messenger; one laborer; and one female laborer, at four hundred and eighty dollars; in all, forty-six thousand and sixty dollars.

Secret Service Division.

SECRET SERVICE DIVISION.—For one Chief, three thousand five hundred dollars; one chief clerk, two thousand dollars; one clerk of class four; one clerk of class two; one clerk of class one; one clerk, at one thousand dollars; and one attendant, at seven hundred and twenty dollars; in all, eleven thousand six hundred and twenty dollars.

Standard Weights and Measures.

OFFICE OF CONSTRUCTION OF STANDARD WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—For construction and verification of standard weights and measures, including metric standards, for the custom-houses, other offices of the United States, and for the several States, and mural standards of length in Washington, District of Columbia, the following, while actually employed, namely: One adjuster, at five dollars per day; one mechanic, at four dollars per day; one watchman, seven hundred and twenty dollars; in all, three thousand five hundred and thirty-seven dollars.

Incidental expenses.

For purchase of materials and apparatus, and incidental expenses, five hundred dollars.

International Committee on Weights and Measures.

For expenses of the attendance of the American member of the International Committee on Weights and Measures at the general conference provided for in the convention signed May twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, the sum of six hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Director of the Mint.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.—For Director, four thousand five hundred dollars; examiner, two thousand three hundred dollars; computer, two thousand two hundred dollars; assayer, two thousand two hundred dollars; adjuster of accounts, two thousand dollars; two clerks of class three; two clerks of class two, one of whom shall be a stenographer; two clerks of class one; one translator, one thousand two hundred dollars; one clerk at one thousand dollars; two copyists; one messenger; assistant in laboratory, one thousand dollars; one helper at five hundred dollars; in all, twenty-seven thousand nine hundred and forty dollars.

Freight.

For freight on bullion and coin, by registered mail or otherwise, between mints and assay-offices, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Contingent expenses.

For contingent expenses of the Bureau of the Mint, to be expended under the direction of the Director, namely: For assay-laboratory, chemicals, fuel, materials, and other necessaries, seven hundred and fifty dollars; for examinations of mints, expenses in visiting the mints and assay-offices for the purpose of superintending the annual settlements and for special examinations, two thousand five hundred dollars; for books, pamphlets, periodicals, specimens of coins and ores, balances, weights, and incidentals, five hundred dollars; and for the collection of statistics relative to the annual production of the precious metals in the United States, four thousand dollars; in all, seven thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Marine Hospital Service Office.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.—For Supervising Surgeon-General, four thousand dollars; one surgeon, three thousand dollars; one passed assistant surgeon, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; five clerks, at one thousand six hundred dollars each; one clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; one hospital steward (employed as chemist), one thousand two hundred dollars; six copyists; one messenger, at six hundred dollars; one laborer; four hundred and eighty dollars; and one laborer, three hundred and sixty dollars; in

all, twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and forty dollars, the same to be paid from the permanent appropriations for the Marine Hospital Service.

OFFICE SUPERVISING INSPECTOR-GENERAL STEAM-BOAT INSPECTION SERVICE.—For Supervising Inspector-General, three thousand five hundred dollars; one chief clerk, not to exceed one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk, not to exceed one thousand six hundred dollars; two clerks, not to exceed one thousand two hundred dollars each; one messenger, not to exceed eight hundred and forty dollars; in all, ten thousand one hundred and forty dollars, the same to be paid from the permanent appropriations for the Steamboat Inspection Service.

FOR CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, NAMELY: For stationery for the Treasury Department and its several Bureaus, twenty-eight thousand dollars.

For postage required to prepay matter addressed to Postal Union countries, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For postage, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For newspapers, law-books, city directories, and other books of reference; purchase of material for binding important records (and of the amount appropriated not more than four hundred dollars may be used in the purchase of technical publications, foreign and domestic), two thousand five hundred dollars.

For investigation of accounts and records, including the necessary traveling expenses, and for other traveling expenses, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For freight, expressage, telegrams, telephone service, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For rent of buildings, eight thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For purchase of horses for office and mail wagons, care and subsistence of horses, including shoeing, and for wagons, harness, and repairs of the same, four thousand dollars.

For purchase of ice, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For purchase of file-holders and file-cases, five thousand dollars.

For purchase of coal, wood, engine oils and grease, grates, grate-baskets and fixtures, stoves and fixtures, blowers, coal-hods, pokers, shovels, and tongs, ten thousand dollars.

For purchase of gas, electric light, brackets, candles, candle-sticks, drop-lights and tubing, gas-burners, gas-torches, globes, lanterns, and wicks, fourteen thousand dollars.

For purchase of carpets, carpet borders and lining, linoleum, rugs, mats, matting, and repairs, and for cleaning, laying, and relaying of the same, by contract, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For purchase of boxes, book-rests, chairs, chair-caning, chair-covers, desks, book-cases, clocks, cloth for covering desks, cushions, leather for covering sofas, locks, lumber, screens, tables, ventilators, wardrobe cabinets, wash-stands, water-coolers and stands, fourteen thousand dollars.

For washing and hemming towels, for the purchase of awnings and fixtures, window shades and fixtures, type-writing machines, alcohol, turpentine, varnish, benzine, baskets, belting, bellows, bowls, brooms, buckets, brushes, canvas, crash, cloth, chamois-skins, cotton-waste, door and window-fasteners, dusters, flour, garden and street engine hose, lace-leather, lye, nails, oil, plants, picks, pitchers, powders, stencil-plates, hand-stamps and repairs of same, stamp-ink, spittoons, soap, matches, match-safes, sponge, tacks, traps, thermometers, tools, towels, towel-racks, tumblers, wire, and zinc, and for blacksmithing, repairs of machinery, removal of rubbish, sharpening tools, advertising for proposals, and for sales at public auction in Washington, District of Columbia, of condemned property belonging to the Treasury Department, auctioneer fees, and other absolutely necessary articles, ten thousand dollars.

Steamboat Inspection Service Office.

Paid from permanent appropriation.

Contingent expenses.

Stationery.

Postage.

Newspapers, books, binding, etc.

Investigations.

Freight, etc.

Rent.

Horses and wagons.

Ice.

Files.

Fuel.

Lights.

Carpets, etc.

Furniture.

Miscellaneous.

Collecting internal revenue.

COLLECTING INTERNAL REVENUE.

Pay of collectors and deputies.

Laws 1st session 49th Congress, p. 209.

Proviso.

No increase to be made.

Agents, surveyors, etc.

For salaries and expenses of collectors and deputy collectors, including expenses incident to enforcing the provisions of the act of August second, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, entitled "An act defining butter, and so forth," one million eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the number of deputy collectors, gaugers, storekeepers, and clerks employed in the collection of internal revenue shall not be increased, nor shall the salary of said officers and employees be increased beyond the salaries paid during the last fiscal year, exclusive of the number employed under the said act defining butter, and so forth.

For salaries and expenses of agents and surveyors, for fees and expenses of gaugers, for salaries of storekeepers, and for miscellaneous expenses, one million nine hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Independent treasury.

INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

Office of assistant treasurer at—
Baltimore.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER AT BALTIMORE.—For assistant treasurer, four thousand five hundred dollars; cashier, two thousand five hundred dollars; three clerks, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; two clerks, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; two clerks, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; one clerk, at one thousand dollars; one messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars; three vault watchmen, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; in all, twenty-one thousand one hundred dollars.

Boston.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER AT BOSTON.—For assistant treasurer, five thousand dollars; for chief clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars; paying-teller, two thousand five hundred dollars; assistant paying teller, two thousand two hundred dollars; vault clerk, two thousand dollars; receiving-teller, two thousand dollars; first bookkeeper, one thousand eight hundred dollars; second bookkeeper, one thousand four hundred dollars; specie clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; assistant specie clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; money clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; coupon clerk and redemption clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; receipt clerk and general clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; assistant redemption clerk, one thousand one hundred dollars; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; one clerk, eight hundred dollars; messenger and chief watchman, one thousand and sixty dollars; two watchmen and janitors, at eight hundred and fifty dollars each; in all, thirty-six thousand and sixty dollars.

Chicago.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER AT CHICAGO.—For assistant treasurer, four thousand five hundred dollars; cashier, two thousand five hundred dollars; paying-teller, one thousand eight hundred dollars; bookkeeper and receiving-teller, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; two coin, coupon, and currency clerks, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; one assistant bookkeeper and three clerks, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; one messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars; one janitor, at six hundred dollars; and three watchmen, seven hundred and twenty dollars each; in all, twenty-three thousand two hundred dollars.

Cincinnati.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER AT CINCINNATI.—For assistant treasurer, four thousand five hundred dollars; cashier, two thousand dollars; bookkeeper, one thousand eight hundred dollars; receiving-teller, one thousand five hundred dollars; check clerk and interest clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; one clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars; fractional-silver and minor-coin clerk, one thousand dollars; two night-watchmen, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; messenger, six hundred dollars; one watchman, at one hundred and twenty dollars; in all, sixteen thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER AT NEW ORLEANS.—For assistant treasurer, four thousand dollars; cashier, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; receiving-teller, two thousand dollars; book-keeper, one thousand five hundred dollars; one clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; porter, five hundred dollars; one day-watchman, at seven hundred and twenty dollars; one night-watchman, at seven hundred and twenty dollars; in all, fourteen thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars.

Office of assistant treasurer at—
New Orleans.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER AT NEW YORK: For assistant treasurer, eight thousand dollars; cashier and chief clerk, four thousand dollars; deputy assistant treasurer, three thousand six hundred dollars; assistant cashier and vault clerk, three thousand two hundred dollars; chief of coin division, three thousand six hundred dollars; chief of note-paying division, three thousand dollars; chief of note-receiving division, two thousand eight hundred dollars; chief of check-paying division, two thousand eight hundred dollars; chief of registered-interest division, two thousand six hundred dollars; chief of coupon-interest division, two thousand four hundred dollars; chief of minor-coin division, two thousand four hundred dollars; chief of bond division, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; chief of canceled-check division, two thousand dollars; two clerks at two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars each; six clerks, at two thousand one hundred dollars each; ten clerks, at two thousand dollars each; eleven clerks, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; four clerks, at one thousand seven hundred dollars each; seven clerks, at one thousand six hundred dollars each; four clerks, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; eleven clerks, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; five clerks, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; five messengers, at one thousand three hundred dollars each; one messenger, at one thousand two hundred dollars; keeper of building, one thousand eight hundred dollars; chief detective, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one assistant detective, one thousand four hundred dollars; three hall-men, at one thousand dollars each; six watchmen, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; one engineer, one thousand dollars; one assistant engineer, seven hundred and twenty dollars; two porters, nine hundred dollars each; in all, one hundred and sixty-eight thousand four hundred and ninety dollars.

New York.

For additional clerical force for the assistant treasurer of New York, six thousand four hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Additional clerical force.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER AT PHILADELPHIA.—For assistant treasurer, four thousand five hundred dollars; for cashier and chief clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars; bookkeeper, two thousand five hundred dollars; chief interest clerk and chief registered-interest clerk, at one thousand nine hundred dollars each; assistant bookkeeper, one thousand eight hundred dollars; coin-teller, one thousand seven hundred dollars; redemption clerk and assistant coupon clerk, at one thousand six hundred dollars each; assistant registered-interest clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; assistant cashier and assistant coin-teller, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; receiving-teller, one thousand three hundred dollars; assistant receiving-teller, one thousand two hundred dollars; superintendent, messenger and chief watchman, one thousand one hundred dollars; four female counters, at nine hundred dollars each; seven watchmen at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; in all, thirty-six thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER AT SAINT LOUIS.—For assistant treasurer, four thousand five hundred dollars; chief clerk and teller, two thousand five hundred dollars; assistant teller, one thousand eight hundred dollars; bookkeeper, one thousand five hundred dollars; assistant bookkeeper and one clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; messenger, one thousand dollars; three watchmen at seven hun-

Saint Louis.

Office of assistant treasurer at—dred and twenty dollars each; in all, fifteen thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars.

San Francisco.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER AT SAN FRANCISCO.—For assistant treasurer, four thousand five hundred dollars; cashier, three thousand dollars; bookkeeper, two thousand five hundred dollars; one chief clerk, two thousand four hundred dollars; assistant cashier, receiving teller, and assistant book-keeper, at two thousand dollars each; coin-teller and one clerk, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; one clerk, one thousand four hundred dollars; one messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars; and four watchmen, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; in all, twenty-seven thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.

Special agents.

For compensation of special agents to examine the books, accounts, and money on hand at the several subtreasuries and depositories, including national banks acting as depositories, under the requirements of section thirty-six hundred and forty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States, also including examinations of cash accounts at mints, four thousand dollars.

R. S., sec. 3649,
p. 718.

Paper for checks.

For paper for interest, transfer, redemption, pension, and other checks and drafts for the use of the Treasurer of the United States, assistant treasurers, pension agents, disbursing officers, and others, eight thousand dollars.

Mints and assay-
offices at—

UNITED STATES MINTS AND ASSAY-OFFICES.

Carson.

MINT AT CARSON, NEVADA.—For salary of superintendent, three thousand dollars; for assayer, melter and refiner, and coiner, at two thousand five hundred dollars each; assistant assayer, assistant melter and refiner, and assistant coiner, at two thousand dollars each; chief clerk, at two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; cashier, bookkeeper, and weigh clerk, at two thousand dollars each; abstract clerk and register of deposits, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; assayer's computation clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, twenty-nine thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

Wages.

For wages of workmen and adjusters, sixty thousand dollars.

Contingent ex-
penses.

For incidental and contingent expenses, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Denver.

MINT AT DENVER, COLORADO.—For salary of the assayer in charge, two thousand five hundred dollars; for melter, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk, at one thousand six hundred dollars; one clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars; assistant assayer, one thousand four hundred dollars; in all, ten thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

Wages.

For wages of workmen, fourteen thousand dollars.

Contingent ex-
penses.

For incidental and contingent expenses, six thousand dollars.

New Orleans.

MINT AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA: For salary of superintendent, three thousand five hundred dollars; for the assayer, melter and refiner, and coiner, three in all, at two thousand five hundred dollars each; cashier and chief clerk, at two thousand dollars each; assistant assayer, assistant melter and refiner, and assistant coiner, one thousand nine hundred dollars each; abstract clerk, bookkeeper, weigh clerk, and assayer's computation clerk, at one thousand six hundred dollars each; register of the deposits, warrant clerk, and assistant weigh clerk, at one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars each; cashier's clerk, one thousand one hundred dollars; in all, thirty-one thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

Wages.

For wages of workmen and adjusters, seventy-four thousand dollars.

Contingent ex-
penses.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including repairs and new machinery, thirty-five thousand dollars.

Mint.

MINT AT PHILADELPHIA.—For salary of the superintendent, four thousand five hundred dollars; for the assayer, melter and refiner, coiner, and engraver, four in all, at three thousand dollars each; assistant assayer, assistant melter and refiner, and assistant coiner, at two thousand

dollars each; cashier, two thousand five hundred dollars; chief clerk, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; bookkeeper, abstract clerk, and weigh clerk, at two thousand dollars each; cashier's clerk, warrant clerk, and register of deposits, at one thousand seven hundred dollars each; assistant weigh clerk and assayer's computation clerk, at one thousand six hundred dollars each; in all, forty-one thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

Mints and assay offices--Continued.

For wages of workmen and adjusters, two hundred and ninety-three thousand dollars.

Wages.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including new machinery and repairs (and purchases, not exceeding three hundred dollars in value, of specimen coins and ores for the cabinet of the mint), one hundred thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses.

MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.—For salary of superintendent, four thousand five hundred dollars; assayer, melter and refiner, and coiner, at three thousand dollars each; chief clerk and cashier, two thousand five hundred dollars each; bookkeeper, abstract clerk, weigh clerk, and warrant clerk, at two thousand two hundred dollars each; assistant assayer, assistant melter and refiner, and assistant coiner, at two thousand dollars each; register of deposits, two thousand dollars; cashier's clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; assayer's computing clerk, assistant weigh clerk, and superintendents' computing clerk, at one thousand six hundred dollars each; in all, forty-one thousand nine hundred dollars.

San Francisco.

For wages of workmen and adjusters, one hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

Wages.

For incidental and contingent expenses, forty thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses.

ASSAY-OFFICE AT BOISE CITY, IDAHO TERRITORY.—For assayer, who shall also perform the duties of melter, two thousand dollars; one clerk, one thousand dollars; in all, three thousand dollars.

Boisé City.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including labor, five thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses.

For repairs of building, one thousand dollars.

ASSAY-OFFICE AT CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.—For assayer and melter, one thousand five hundred dollars; and assistant assayer, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; in all, two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Charlotte.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including labor, two thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses.

ASSAY-OFFICE AT HELENA, MONTANA.—For salary of assayer in charge, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; melter, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand four hundred dollars; in all, seven thousand seven hundred dollars.

Helena.

For wages of workmen, twelve thousand dollars.

Wages.

For incidental and contingent expenses, six thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses.

ASSAY-OFFICE AT NEW YORK.—For salary of superintendent, four thousand five hundred dollars; for assayer and for melter and refiner, at three thousand dollars each; chief clerk, assistant melter and refiner, and weighing clerk, at two thousand five hundred dollars each; bookkeeper, two thousand three hundred and fifty dollars; warrant clerk, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; cashier, two thousand dollars; bar clerk, abstract clerk, and assayer's computation clerk, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; assistant weigh clerk, one thousand six hundred dollars; register of deposits, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; assayer's first assistant, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; assayer's second assistant, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars; assayer's third assistant, two thousand dollars; in all, thirty-nine thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

New York.

For wages of workmen, twenty-five thousand dollars,

Wages.

For incidental and contingent expenses, ten thousand dollars,

Contingent expenses.

Saint Louis. **ASSAY-OFFICE AT SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI.**—For assayer in charge, two thousand five hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand dollars; in all, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Contingent ex- For incidental and contingent expenses, including labor, two thousand four hundred dollars.

Territories.

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES.

Alaska. **TERRITORY OF ALASKA.**—For salary of governor, three thousand dollars; judge, three thousand dollars; attorney, marshal, and clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars each; four commissioners, one thousand dollars each; four deputy marshals, seven hundred and fifty dollars each; in all, twenty thousand five hundred dollars.

Contingent ex- For incidental and contingent expenses of the Territory, stationery, lights, and fuel, to be expended under the direction of the governor, two thousand dollars.

Arizona. **TERRITORY OF ARIZONA.**—For salary of governor, two thousand six hundred dollars; chief justice and two associate judges, at three thousand dollars each; secretary, one thousand eight hundred dollars; interpreter and translator in the executive office, five hundred dollars; in all, thirteen thousand nine hundred dollars.

Legislative ex- For legislative expenses, namely: For rent, messenger, postage, stationery, fuel, lights, and incidental expenses for secretary's office, two thousand dollars.

Contingent ex- For contingent expenses of the Territory, to be expended by the governor, five hundred dollars.

Dakota. **TERRITORY OF DAKOTA.**—For salary of governor, two thousand six hundred dollars; chief justice and five associate judges, at three thousand dollars each; and secretary, at one thousand eight hundred dollars, twenty-two thousand four hundred dollars.

Legislative ex- For legislative expenses, namely: For stationery and blanks for secretary's office, fuel and lights, messenger and porter and care of Government property, clerk in secretary's office, repairs and purchase of furniture, and incidental expenses, two thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

Contingent ex- For contingent expenses, to be expended by the governor, five hundred dollars.

Idaho. **TERRITORY OF IDAHO.**—For salary of governor, two thousand six hundred dollars; chief justice and two associate judges, at three thousand dollars each; and secretary, at one thousand eight hundred dollars, thirteen thousand four hundred dollars.

Legislative ex- For legislative expenses, namely: For fuel for secretary's office, official printing and stationery, rent of secretary's office, library rooms, and stationery rooms, furniture for secretary's office, ice, clerk-hire, messenger, and porter, oil, lamps, brooms, and dusters, rent of post-office box, seals; repairs to furniture, two thousand dollars.

Contingent ex- For contingent expenses, to be expended by the governor, five hundred dollars.

Montana. **TERRITORY OF MONTANA.**—For salary of governor, two thousand six hundred dollars; chief justice and three associate judges, at three thousand dollars each; and secretary, at one thousand eight hundred dollars, sixteen thousand four hundred dollars.

Legislative ex- For legislative expenses, namely: For secretary's office, as follows: Clerk, porter and messenger, for rent of office and storage room, postage, stationery, official printing, fuel and lights, furniture and repairs on furniture, telegraphing, and including not exceeding four hundred and fifty dollars for a fire-proof safe, two thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

Contingent ex- For contingent expenses of the Territory, to be expended by the governor, five hundred dollars.

New Mexico. **TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.**—For salary of governor, two thousand six hundred dollars: chief justice and three associate judges, at three

thousand dollars each; secretary, at one thousand eight hundred dollars; and interpreter and translator in the executive office, at five hundred dollars, sixteen thousand nine hundred dollars.

For legislative expenses, namely: For light, fuel, casing, carpets, and furniture, stationery and record-books, postage and incidentals, clerks, messenger and porter, two thousand dollars. Legislative ex-
penses.

For contingent expenses of the Territory, to be expended by the governor, five hundred dollars. Contingent ex-
penses.

TERRITORY OF UTAH.—For salary of governor, two thousand six hundred dollars; chief justice and two associate judges, at three thousand dollars each; and secretary, at one thousand eight hundred dollars, thirteen thousand four hundred dollars. Utah.
Pay of governor,
etc.

For legislative expenses, namely: For per diem of members and officers of the legislative assembly, mileage of members, stationery, temporary clerk-hire, rent of halls and committee-rooms, gas and other miscellaneous expenses, printing bills, laws, journals, and for current and contingent expenses of the secretary's office, twenty-two thousand dollars. Legislative ex-
penses.

For contingent expenses of the Territory, to be expended by the governor, five hundred dollars. Contingent ex-
penses.

For the salaries of the five commissioners appointed under an act entitled "An act to amend section fifty-three hundred and fifty-two of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in reference to bigamy, and for other purposes," approved March twenty-second, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, at five thousand dollars each, twenty-five thousand dollars. Utah commis-
sion.
Vol. 22, p. 32.

For expenses of the commission: For printing, stationery, clerk-hire, and office-rent, ten thousand dollars: *Provided* That out of this sum the commission is hereby authorized to pay the secretary of the Territory, who is its secretary and disbursing agent, a reasonable sum for such service, not exceeding three hundred dollars, for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-eight. Commission ex-
penses.

For compensation of the officers of election, including contingent expenses, twenty-five thousand dollars. Election officers,
etc.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON.—For salary of governor, two thousand six hundred dollars; chief justice and three associate judges, at three thousand dollars each; and secretary, at one thousand eight hundred dollars, sixteen thousand four hundred dollars. Washington.
Pay of governor,
etc.

For legislative expenses, namely: For per diem of members of the Territorial legislature and officers thereof; for mileage; for repairing capitol building, legislative hall, and council chamber; repairing furniture, carpets, and matting, and for lights, fuel, stationery, and for other incidental expenses of the legislature; legislative printing; rent of secretary's office, hire of messenger, light, fuel, stationery, postage, office furniture, repairs, and other incidentals, twenty-two thousand dollars. Legislative ex-
penses.

For contingent expenses of the Territory, to be expended by the governor, five hundred dollars. Contingent ex-
penses.

TERRITORY OF WYOMING.—For salary of governor, two thousand six hundred dollars; chief justice and two associate judges, at three thousand dollars each; and secretary, at one thousand eight hundred dollars, thirteen thousand four hundred dollars. Wyoming.
Pay of governor,
etc.

For legislative expenses, namely: For per diem of members of the Territorial legislature and officers thereof; for mileage; rent of two halls and committee-rooms for legislature; fitting up halls, removing furniture, new carpets, stoves, furniture, and repairing old; fuel, lights, and incidentals; stationery, record-books; extra clerk for secretary's office during and after legislature; printing laws, journals, bills; rent, fuel, lights, stationery, postage, messenger, clerk, and incidental expenses of secretary's office, twenty-two thousand dollars. Legislative ex-
penses.

For contingent expenses of the Territory, to be expended by the governor, five hundred dollars. Contingent ex-
penses.

War Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Pay of Secretary,
clerks, etc.

For compensation of the Secretary of War, eight-thousand dollars; one chief clerk, at two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; one disbursing clerk, at two thousand dollars; three chiefs of division, at two thousand dollars each; one stenographer, at one thousand eight hundred dollars; five clerks of class four; seven clerks of class three; one clerk of class three for the retired General of the Army; nine clerks of class two; twenty-eight clerks of class one; seven clerks, at one thousand dollars each; four messengers; seven assistant messengers; eight laborers; carpenter, one thousand dollars; foreman of laborers, one thousand dollars, one hostler, six hundred dollars; two hostlers, at five hundred and forty dollars each; and one watchman, at five hundred and forty dollars; in all one hundred and thirteen thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

Adjutant-General's Office.

IN THE OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.—One chief clerk, at two thousand dollars; twenty-five clerks of class four; thirty-five clerks of class three; sixty-nine clerks of class two; three hundred and fifty-nine clerks of class one; sixteen clerks, at one thousand dollars each; five messengers; fifty-one assistant messengers; twenty watchmen; three laborers; in all, seven hundred and three thousand seven hundred dollars: *Provided*, That one clerk of class four, two clerks of class two, and six clerks of class one shall be employed for the sole purpose of completing, with the necessary detail from the existing force, the regimental registers of the volunteer forces of the several States during the late war. And not less than two hundred of the clerks in the Office of the Adjutant-General shall be exclusively engaged in preparing and making reports to expedite the settlement of pension applications and soldiers' claims.

Proviso.
Volunteer register.

Assignment for
pension-work, etc.

Inspector-General's Office.

IN THE OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL.—For one clerk of class four; one clerk of class one; one assistant messenger; in all, three thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars.

Bureau of Military Justice.

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE.—One chief clerk, at one thousand eight hundred dollars; two clerks of class three; four clerks of class one; one clerk, at one thousand dollars; one copyist; one messenger; and one assistant messenger; in all, thirteen thousand two hundred and sixty dollars.

Signal Office.

IN THE SIGNAL OFFICE.—Two clerks of class four; three clerks of class one; one clerk, at one thousand dollars; one messenger; one assistant messenger; one messenger, at four hundred and eighty dollars; and one laborer, at four hundred and twenty dollars; in all, ten thousand six hundred and sixty dollars.

Observation of
storms, etc.

For the services of scientific experts, clerks, draughtsmen, copyists, messengers, mechanics, laborers, and such other services as the Secretary of War may deem necessary, in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer, to carry into effect the appropriations made for the support of the Signal Service, thirty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War shall each year, in the annual estimates, report to Congress the number of persons so employed and the amount paid to each.

Proviso.
Report.

Quartermaster-General's Office.

IN THE OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.—One chief clerk, at two thousand dollars; twelve clerks of class four; twelve clerks of class three; twenty-four clerks of class two; forty clerks of class one; twelve clerks, at one thousand dollars each; twelve copyists; five agents for investigating claims, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; one female messenger, at four hundred and eighty dollars; four messengers; nine assistant messengers; superintendent of building, two hundred and fifty dollars; two laborers, at four hundred and eighty dollars each; one laborer, two hundred and twenty-five dollars; two charwomen, at two hundred and forty dollars each; one engineer, at one thousand two hundred dollars; one fireman; five watchmen; one draughtsman, at one thousand eight hundred dollars; and one assistant draughtsman, one thousand six hundred dollars; in all,

one hundred and seventy-five thousand three hundred and fifty-five dollars.

For per diem in lieu of subsistence of the agents employed while traveling on duty, at a rate to be fixed by the Secretary of War, not exceeding three dollars per day, and for actual necessary expenses for transportation, six thousand dollars.

Agents' expenses.

IN THE OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL.—One chief clerk at two thousand dollars; one clerk of class four; three clerks of class three; four clerks of class two; fourteen clerks of class one; nine clerks, at one thousand dollars each; one assistant messenger; two laborers; superintendent of building, two hundred and fifty dollars; and two watchmen; in all, forty-three thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars.

Commissary-General's Office.

IN THE OFFICE OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL.—One chief clerk, at two thousand dollars; twenty-four clerks of class four; thirty-two clerks of class three; sixty-two clerks of class two; one hundred and seventy-two clerks of class one; eighty-nine clerks, at one thousand dollars each; one anatomist, at one thousand six hundred dollars; one engineer in division of records and museum, at one thousand four hundred dollars; one skilled mechanic, one thousand dollars; eighteen assistant messengers; one messenger-boy, at three hundred and sixty dollars; eight watchmen; two superintendents of buildings, at two hundred and fifty dollars each; and fifteen laborers; in all five hundred and twelve thousand and eighty dollars; and not less than two hundred and eighty of the clerks in the Surgeon-General's Office shall be exclusively engaged in preparing and making reports to expedite the settlement of pension applications called for by the Commissioner of Pensions.

Surgeon-General's Office.

Assignment for pension work.

IN THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.—One chief clerk, at two thousand dollars; three clerks of class four; two clerks of class three; two clerks of class two; twenty-two clerks of class one; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; two messengers; one assistant messenger; one laborer; in all, forty-four thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars.

Ordnance Office.

IN THE OFFICE OF THE PAYMASTER-GENERAL.—One chief clerk, at two thousand dollars; six clerks of class four; seven clerks of class three; ten clerks of class two; seven clerks of class one; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; one assistant messenger; seven watchmen; superintendent of building, two hundred and fifty dollars; and five laborers; in all, fifty-seven thousand seven hundred and ten dollars.

Paymaster-General's Office.

IN THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS.—One chief clerk, at two thousand dollars; four clerks of class four; two clerks of class three; three clerks of class two; three clerks of class one; one clerk, at one thousand dollars; one assistant messenger; and two laborers; in all, twenty-three thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

Office of Chief of Engineers.

And the services of skilled draughtsmen, civil engineers, and such other services as the Secretary of War may deem necessary may be employed in the Office of the Chief of Engineers to carry into effect the various appropriations for rivers and harbors, fortifications, and surveys for military defenses, to be paid for from such appropriations: *Provided*, That the expenditures on this account for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, shall not exceed sixty thousand dollars; and that the Secretary of War shall each year, in the annual estimates, report to Congress the number of persons so employed, and the amount paid to each.

Draughtsmen, etc.

Proviso.
Limit.

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION OF RECORDS OF THE REBELLION.—For one agent, two thousand dollars; three clerks of class four, one of whom shall be employed on the general index; three clerks of class three; one clerk of class two; three clerks of class one; three copyists, at nine hundred dollars each; one compositor and pressman, one thousand two hundred dollars; one compositor, one thousand dollars; two copy-holders, at nine hundred dollars each; two assistant messengers; two watchmen; and one laborer, at six hundred dollars; in all, twenty-seven thousand three hundred and eighty dollars.

Records of the Rebellion.

- Building F and 17th streets, engineer, etc.** For the building at the corner of F and Seventeenth streets: One engineer, one thousand dollars; conductor of elevator, seven hundred and twenty dollars; four watchmen; three laborers, one of whom, when necessary, shall assist and relieve the conductor of the elevator; and one laborer, at four hundred and eighty dollars; four charwomen, at two hundred and forty dollars each; in all, eight thousand and twenty dollars.
- Postage.** For postage-stamps for the War Department and its Bureaus, as required under the Postal Union, to prepay postage on matter addressed to Postal Union countries, two thousand five hundred dollars.
- Contingent expenses.** For contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary of War and the Bureaus, buildings, (including the west and center wings of the State, War, and Navy building, when occupied), and offices of the War Department; purchase of professional and scientific books, card catalogues, blank-books, pamphlets, newspapers, maps, furniture, carpets, matting, oil-cloth, file-cases, towels, ice, brooms, soap, sponges, fuel, gas, and heating apparatus; telegraphing; freight and express charges; repairs to buildings and furniture; and for other absolutely necessary expenses, sixty thousand dollars.
- Stationery.** For stationery for the War Department and its Bureaus and offices, twenty-five thousand dollars.
- Furniture, etc., west and center wings.** For furniture, carpets, file-cases, and shelving for the west and center wings of the State, War, and Navy Department building, sixty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That furniture now owned by the Government, and in use by offices and Bureaus which are to occupy the new west and center wings of the State, War, and Navy building, shall be used as far as practicable, whether it conforms to any regulation plan which has been or may be made for furnishing said wings or not.
- Distribution of offices.** That the offices and clerical force of the Quartermaster-General, Commissary-General, Paymaster-General, Chief of Engineers, Bureau of Military Justice, Chief of Ordnance, so much of the clerical force of the Adjutant General's Office now occupying rented buildings, and so much of the office and clerical force of the Surgeon General's Office as cannot be accommodated in the building for the Army Medical Museum and Library, shall on or before the first, day of March eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, be removed to the west and center wing of the State, War and Navy Department building, and to occupy such rooms therein as may be assigned to them by the Secretary of War.
- Rent.** For rent of buildings for use of the War Department, as follows: For the Signal Office, seven thousand five hundred dollars; for medical dispensary, Surgeon-General's Office, one thousand dollars; for the Rebellion Record Office, one thousand two hundred dollars; for a period not longer than until March thirty-first, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, for the Adjutant-Generals' Office, Quartermaster-General's Office, Commissary-General's Office, Paymaster-General's Office, a portion of the Surgeon-General's Office, and for the Chief of Engineers' Office, eighteen thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars; and for a period not longer than until December first, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, for use of a portion of the Surgeon-General's Office, two thousand two hundred and ninety-two dollars; in all, thirty thousand eight hundred and eighty-two dollars.
- Unveiling statue of Major-General James A. Garfield.** To defray the expenses attending the unveiling of the statue of the late Major General James A. Garfield, President of the United States, to be erected in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, one thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be required, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War and be immediately available.

Public Buildings and Grounds.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

Clerk, messenger.

For clerk in the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds, one thousand six hundred dollars; and for messenger in the same office, eight hundred and forty dollars.

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| For the public gardener, one thousand eight hundred dollars. | Gardener. |
| For overseers, draughtsman, foremen, mechanics, and laborers employed in the public grounds, twenty-eight thousand dollars. | Overseers, etc. |
| For watchman in Franklin Square, six hundred and sixty dollars. | Watchmen. |
| For watchman in Lafayette Square, six hundred and sixty dollars. | |
| For two day-watchmen in Smithsonian Grounds, at six hundred and sixty dollars each, one thousand three hundred and twenty dollars. | |
| For two night-watchmen in Smithsonian Grounds, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars. | |
| For one watchman for Judiciary Square, and one for Lincoln Square and adjacent reservations, at six hundred and sixty dollars each, one thousand three hundred and twenty dollars. | |
| For one watchman for Iowa Circle; one watchman for Thomas Circle and neighboring reservations; one for Rawlins Square and Washington Circle; one for Dupont Circle and neighboring reservations; one for McPherson and Farragut Squares; one for Stanton Square and neighboring reservations; two for Armory Square, Seaton Square, and reservations east to Botanic Garden; one for Mount Vernon Square and adjacent reservations; one for greenhouse at the nursery; one for grounds south of Executive Mansion, eleven in all, at six hundred and sixty dollars each, seven thousand two hundred and sixty dollars. | |
| For one night-watchman for Armory Square and reservations east to Botanic Garden, at seven hundred and twenty dollars. | |
| For contingent and incidental expenses, five hundred dollars. | Contingent expenses. |
| For rent of office, nine hundred dollars. | Rent. |

STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

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| Office of the superintendent: One clerk class one; one chief engineer, at one thousand two hundred dollars; six assistant engineers, at one thousand dollars each; one captain of the watch, one thousand two hundred dollars; two lieutenants of the watch, at eight hundred and forty dollars each; forty-eight watchmen; one carpenter, one thousand dollars; one machinist, at nine hundred dollars; two skilled laborers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; seventeen firemen; six conductors of the elevator, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; seventeen laborers; and fifty-four charwomen, at two hundred and forty dollars each; in all, eighty-nine thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars. | State, War, and Navy Department building. Superintendent's office. |
| For fuel, lights, miscellaneous items, and repairs, including not exceeding five thousand dollars for repairs to the building at the corner of F and Seventeenth streets, thirty-five thousand dollars. | Fuel, lights, etc. |

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

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| For compensation of the Secretary of the Navy, eight thousand dollars; for compensation of chief clerk of the Navy Department, two thousand five hundred dollars; one disbursing clerk, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; five clerks of class four; one clerk of class four in charge of files and records; three clerks of class three; one stenographer, at one thousand six hundred dollars; one stenographer, at one thousand four hundred dollars; two clerks of class two; six clerks of class one; four clerks, at one thousand dollars each; telegraph-operator, at one thousand dollars; one carpenter, at nine hundred dollars; two messengers; three assistant messengers; two messenger-boys, at four hundred and twenty dollars each; one messenger-boy, at two hundred and forty dollars; three laborers; one clerk of class two and one laborer (for Inspection Board); one clerk of class two (for Examining and Retiring); one clerk of class one; and one assistant messenger (in care of library); in all, fifty-nine thousand five hundred and thirty dollars. | Navy Department. Pay of Secretary, clerks, etc. |
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- Bureau of Yards and Docks.** BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.—For one chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one draughtsman and clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of class four; one clerk of class three; one clerk of class two; one clerk of class one; one clerk, at one thousand dollars; one assistant messenger; and one laborer; in all, eleven thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars.
- Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.** BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.—For chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of class four; one clerk of class three; two clerks of class two; three clerks of class one; two copyists; one assistant messenger; and one laborer; in all, fourteen thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars.
- Bureau of Navigation.** BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.—For chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of class three; two clerks of class two; one clerk of class one; one clerk, at one thousand dollars; one copyist; one assistant messenger; and two laborers; in all, eleven thousand three hundred and forty dollars.
- Naval Records of the Rebellion.** FOR THE COMPILATION OF THE NAVAL RECORDS OF THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.—For one clerk of class one; and two copyists, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; in all, two thousand six hundred and forty dollars.
- Nautical Almanac.** NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE.—For the following assistants, namely: Three at one thousand six hundred dollars each; two at one thousand four hundred dollars each; three at one thousand two hundred dollars each; two at one thousand dollars each; one assistant messenger; and one copyist and type-writer, nine hundred dollars; one laborer; in all, fifteen thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.
- Computers.** For pay of computers on piece-work in preparing for publication the American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac, and improving the Tables of the Planets, eight thousand four hundred dollars.
- Hydrographic Office.** HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE.—For two clerks of class two; one clerk of class one; one assistant messenger; one watchman; in all, five thousand four hundred and forty dollars.
- Services.** For draughtsmen, engravers, copyists, copper-plate printers, printers' apprentices, and laborers in the Hydrographic Office, forty thousand dollars.
- Materials, etc.** For purchase of chart-paper, copper-plates, electrotyping copper-plates; cleaning copper-plates; ink and other materials for printing division; instruments and materials for drawing division; materials for and mounting charts; tools and materials for engravers; reduction of drawings by photography; photolithographing charts for immediate use; transfer of photolithographic and other charts to copper; repairs to printing-presses and other furniture and tools; extra drawing and engraving; translating from foreign languages in preparing charts and notices; purchase of foreign and other charts and hydrographic works for the use of the vessels of the Navy; purchase of drawing-paper, drawing-materials, surveying instruments, and repairs of same, to be furnished naval vessels while surveying; compiling data and arranging same; printing of Pilot Chart of North Atlantic Ocean; and purchase of professional works relating to hydrography, surveying, and its kindred branches, thirty thousand dollars.
- Rent.** For rent of building for printing-presses, draughtsmen and engravers, storage of copper-plates and materials used in the construction and printing of charts, and for repairs and heating of the same, and for gas, water, and telephone rates, one thousand five hundred dollars.
- Contingent expenses, branch offices.** Contingent expenses of branch offices at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, and San Francisco, including furniture, fuel, lights, rent and care of offices, car-fare and ferriage in visiting merchant vessels, freight, express, telegrams, and other necessary expenses incurred in collecting the latest information for the Pilot Chart, and for other purposes for which the offices were established, six thousand dollars.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY.—For pay of three assistant astronomers, one at two thousand dollars and two at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; one clerk of class four; one instrument-maker, one thousand five hundred dollars; four, watchmen, including one for new Naval Observatory grounds; two skilled laborers, one at one thousand dollars and one at seven hundred and twenty dollars; and seven laborers; in all, eighteen thousand one hundred and twenty dollars. Naval Observa-
tory.

For miscellaneous computations, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For apparatus and instruments, and for repairs of the same, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For books, engravings, photographs, fixtures, and periodicals for the library, one thousand dollars.

For repairs to buildings, fixtures, and fences, fuel, gas, furniture, chemicals, stationery, freight, expressage, fertilizers, plants, and all contingent expenses, three thousand nine hundred dollars.

For payment to Smithsonian Institution for freight on Observatory publications sent to foreign countries, one hundred and thirty-six dollars.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.—For chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one draughtsman, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of class three; one clerk of class two; one clerk, at one thousand dollars; one assistant messenger; and one laborer; in all, eight thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars. Bureau of Ord-
nance.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.—For chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; draughtsman, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one assistant draughtsman one thousand six hundred dollars; one assistant draughtsman, one thousand four hundred dollars; one clerk of class four; one clerk of class three; one clerk of class two; one clerk of class one; one assistant messenger; and one laborer; in all, thirteen thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars. Bureau of Con-
struction and Re-
pair.

BUREAU OF STEAM-ENGINEERING.—For chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; two clerks of class two; one clerk of class one; one assistant messenger; and two laborers; one chief draughtsman, at two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; one assistant draughtsman, at one thousand four hundred dollars; one assistant draughtsman, at one thousand dollars; in all, twelve thousand four hundred and ninety dollars. Bureau of Steam-
Engineering.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.—For chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of class four; two clerks of class three; two clerks of class two; four clerks of class one; two copyists; one assistant messenger; and one laborer; in all, seventeen thousand five hundred and eighty dollars. Bureau of Pro-
visions and Cloth-
ing.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.—For chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of class three; one clerk of class two; one clerk of class one; one clerk, at one thousand dollars; one assistant messenger; and one laborer; one janitor, six hundred dollars; one laborer, four hundred and eighty dollars (for Naval Dispensary); in all, nine thousand four hundred and sixty dollars. Bureau of Medi-
cine and Surgery.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL, UNITED STATES NAVY.—For one clerk of class four; one clerk of class three; two clerks of class one; one laborer; in all, six thousand four hundred and sixty dollars. Judge-Advocate-
General.

For professional books and periodicals for Department library, one thousand dollars. Library.

For stationery, furniture, newspapers, plans, drawings, drawing materials, freight, expressage, postage, and other absolutely necessary expenses of the Navy Department and its various Bureaus and offices, eleven thousand dollars. Contingent ex-
penses.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Department of the Interior.

Pay of Secretary, assistants, clerks, etc.

For compensation of the Secretary of the Interior, eight thousand dollars; First Assistant Secretary, four thousand five hundred dollars; Assistant Secretary, four thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars, and two hundred and fifty dollars additional as superintendent of the Patent Office building; three members of a Board of Pension Appeals, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, at two thousand dollars each; nine additional persons to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to aid him in determining appeals from the Commissioner of Pensions, and from whom he may constitute three additional Boards of Pension Appeals, whose opinion shall be filed in the case, whose term of service shall expire at the close of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, at two thousand dollars each; two special inspectors connected with the administration of the public-land service, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior and to be subject to his direction, at two thousand five hundred dollars each; one superintendent of documents, two thousand dollars; six clerks, chiefs of division, at two thousand dollars each, one of whom shall be disbursing clerk; for one private secretary to the Secretary of the Interior, one thousand eight hundred dollars; five clerks of class four; (one census clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars;) seven clerks of class three; one clerk of class three (custodian), who shall give bond in such sum as the Secretary of the Interior may determine; one bookkeeper for custodian, one thousand two hundred dollars; eight clerks of class two; thirteen clerks of class one; two clerks of class one, who shall be stenographers or type-writers; one returns-office clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; one female clerk, to be designated by the President, to sign land-patents, one thousand two hundred dollars; one clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars; four clerks at one thousand dollars each; two copyists at nine hundred dollars; one telephone operator, six hundred dollars; seven copyists; three messengers; nine assistant messengers; fourteen laborers; two skilled mechanics, one at nine hundred dollars and one at seven hundred and twenty dollars; one laborer, at six hundred dollars; four packers, at six hundred and sixty dollars each; one conductor of elevator, at seven hundred and twenty dollars; four charwomen, at two hundred and forty dollars each; for one captain of the watch, one thousand dollars; forty watchmen; additional to two watchmen acting as lieutenants of watchmen, at one hundred and twenty dollars each; one engineer, one thousand two hundred dollars; assistant engineer, one thousand dollars; and six firemen; in all, one hundred and ninety-five thousand six hundred and ninety dollars.

Per diem, etc., special inspectors, public lands.

For per diem in lieu of subsistence of two special inspectors connected with the administration of the public-land service, while traveling on duty, at a rate to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior not exceeding three dollars per day, and for actual necessary expenses of transportation, five thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Office of Assistant Attorney General.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—For six law clerks, one at two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; one at two thousand five hundred dollars, one at two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; and three at two thousand dollars each; seven clerks, at two thousand dollars each; one clerk of class three; one clerk, who shall act as stenographer, at one thousand six hundred dollars; in all, thirty-two thousand seven hundred dollars.

General Land Office, Commissioner, etc.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.—For the Commissioner of the General Land Office, four thousand dollars; one assistant commissioner, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall be authorized to sign such letters, papers, and documents and to perform such other duties as may be directed by the Commissioner, and shall act as Commissioner in the absence of that officer or in case of a vacancy in the office of Commissioner, three thousand

dollars; chief clerk, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; two law clerks, at two thousand two hundred dollars each; three inspectors of surveyors-general and district land-offices, at two thousand dollars each; recorder, two thousand dollars; three principal clerks, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; two law examiners, at two thousand dollars each; thirty-nine clerks of class four; fifty-six clerks of class three; sixty-seven clerks of class two; seventy-three clerks of class one; fifty clerks, at one thousand dollars each; and fifty-two copyists; eight assistant messenger; twelve laborers; and six packers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; in all, four hundred and eighty-seven thousand and fifty dollars.

For per diem in lieu of subsistence of inspectors and of clerks detailed to investigate fraudulent land-entries, trespasses on the public lands, and cases of official misconduct, while traveling on duty, at a rate to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, not exceeding three dollars per day, and for actual necessary expenses of transportation, ten thousand dollars.

Per diem, etc., inspectors.

For law-books for the law library of the General Land Office, five hundred dollars.

Law books.

For connected and separate United States and other maps prepared in the General Land Office, seven thousand dollars.

Maps.

INDIAN OFFICE.—For compensation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, four thousand dollars; assistant commissioner, who shall also perform the duties of chief clerk, three thousand dollars; one financial clerk at two thousand dollars; chief of division, at two thousand dollars; one principal bookkeeper, one thousand eight hundred dollars; five clerks of class four, one of whom shall have charge of the educational division; eight clerks of class three; one draughtsman, at one thousand six hundred dollars; one stenographer, at one thousand six hundred dollars; ten clerks of class two; fifteen clerks of class one; nine clerks, at one thousand dollars each; twelve copyists; one messenger; two assistant messengers; one laborer; one messenger-boy, at three hundred and sixty dollars; two charwomen, at two hundred and forty dollars each; in all, ninety-three thousand three hundred and eighty dollars.

Indian Office, Commissioner, etc.

PENSION OFFICE.—For compensation of the Commissioner of Pensions, five thousand dollars; first deputy commissioner, three thousand six hundred dollars; second deputy commissioner, three thousand six hundred dollars; chief clerk, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; assistant chief clerk, two thousand dollars; medical referee, three thousand dollars; assistant medical referee, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; two qualified surgeons who shall be experts in their profession, at two thousand dollars each; eighteen medical examiners who shall be surgeons of education, skill, and experience in their profession, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; twelve chiefs of division, at two thousand dollars each; law clerk, two thousand dollars; forty-five principal examiners, for Review Board, at two thousand dollars each; twenty-four assistant chiefs of division, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; three stenographers at one thousand six hundred dollars each; seventy-four clerks of class four; ninety-five clerks of class three; three hundred and seventy-two clerks of class two; three hundred and sixty-one clerks of class one; two hundred clerks, at one thousand dollars each; one superintendent of buildings, one thousand four hundred dollars; two engineers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; eighty-five copyists; twenty five messengers; twenty messenger boys at four hundred dollars each; one captain of the watch, eight hundred and forty dollars; three sergeants of the watch, at seven hundred and fifty dollars each; twenty watchmen; three firemen; twenty-five laborers; and five charwomen, at four hundred dollars each; in all, one million eight hundred and eight thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Pension Office, Commissioner, etc.

Per diem, etc.,
special examiners.

For per diem, when absent from home on duty, for special examiners, or other persons employed in the Pension Office detailed for the purpose of making special investigations of matters pertaining to the Pension Bureau, in lieu of expenses for subsistence, not exceeding three dollars per day, and for actual and necessary expenses for transportation and assistance, two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Additional
special examiners.

For an additional force of one hundred and fifty special examiners, for one year, at a salary of one thousand four hundred dollars each, two hundred and ten thousand dollars; and no person so appointed shall be employed in the State from which he is appointed; and any of those now employed in the Pension Office or as special examiners may be reappointed if they are found to be qualified.

Per diem, etc.

For per diem in lieu of subsistence for one hundred and fifty additional special examiners above provided for, while traveling on duty, at a rate to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, not exceeding three dollars per day and for actual and necessary expenses for transportation and assistance, one hundred and ninety thousand dollars.

Additional clerk-
hire, etc.

Ante, p. 439.

That in addition to the sums appropriated in the act making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, there is hereby appropriated for clerk hire, twelve thousand dollars; and for stationary and other necessary expenses, to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, three thousand dollars; in all, fifteen thousand dollars.

Patent Office.
Commissioner,
etc.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.—For compensation of the Commissioner of the Patent Office, five thousand dollars; for assistant commissioner, three thousand dollars; for chief clerk, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; one law clerk, at two thousand dollars; three examiners-in-chief, at three thousand dollars each; examiner of interferences, two thousand five hundred dollars; twenty-eight principal examiners, at two thousand four hundred dollars each; thirty-two first assistant examiners, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; thirty-six second assistant examiners, at one thousand six hundred dollars each; forty-one third assistant examiners, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; fifty-fourth assistant examiners, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; one financial clerk, two thousand dollars, who shall give bonds in such amount as the Secretary of the Interior may determine; one librarian, two thousand dollars; three chiefs of division, at two thousand dollars each; three assistant chiefs of division, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; three clerks of class four, one of whom shall act as application clerk; one machinist, one thousand six hundred dollars; five clerks of class three, one of whom shall be translator of languages; twelve clerks of class two; forty clerks of class one; one skilled laborer, one thousand two hundred dollars; three skilled draughtsmen, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; three draughtsmen, at one thousand dollars each; one messenger and property clerk, one thousand dollars; twenty-five permanent clerks, at one thousand dollars each; five model attendants, at one thousand dollars each; ten model attendants, at eight hundred dollars each; sixty copyists, five of whom may be copyists of drawings; four copyists, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; ninety-two skilled laborers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; forty-five laborers, at six hundred dollars each; forty laborers, at four hundred and eighty dollars each; fifteen messenger-boys, at three hundred and sixty dollars each; in all, six hundred and forty thousand two hundred and seventy dollars.

Books, etc.

For purchase of books, and expenses of transporting publications of patents issued by the Patent Office to foreign Governments, three thousand dollars.

Official Gazette.

For photolithographing or otherwise producing plates for the Official Gazette, forty-four thousand dollars.

Photolitho-
graphing, etc.

For photolithographing or otherwise producing copies of drawings of the weekly issues of patents, for producing copies of designs, trade-marks, and pending applications, and for the reproduction of exhausted copies;

said photolithographing or otherwise producing plates and copies, referred to in this and the preceding paragraph, to be done under the supervision of the Commissioner of Patents, and in the city of Washington, if it can there be done at reasonable rates; and the Commissioner of Patents, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall be authorized to make contracts therefor, ninety thousand dollars.

For investigating the question of the public use or sale of inventions for two years or more prior to filing applications for patents, and for expenses attending defense of suits instituted against the Commissioner of Patents, five hundred dollars. Investigating use, etc., of inventions, etc.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.—For the Commissioner of Education, three thousand dollars; collector and compiler of statistics, two thousand four hundred dollars; chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; two clerks of class four; one statistician, one thousand eight hundred dollars; two clerks of class three; one translator, one thousand six hundred dollars; four clerks of class two; six clerks of class one; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; seven copyists; one skilled laborer, eight hundred and forty dollars; two copyists, at eight hundred dollars each; one copyist, seven hundred and twenty dollars; one assistant messenger; two laborers; two laborers, at four hundred and eighty dollars each; one laborer, at four hundred dollars; and one laborer, at three hundred and sixty dollars; in all, forty-five thousand four hundred and twenty dollars. Bureau of Education.

For books for library, current educational periodicals, other current publications, and completing valuable sets of periodicals, one thousand dollars. Books, etc.

For collecting statistics for special reports and circulars of information two thousand dollars. Statistics.

For the distribution and exchange of educational documents, and for the collection, exchange, and cataloguing of educational apparatus and appliances, articles of school furniture, and models of school-buildings illustrative of foreign and domestic systems and methods of education, and for repairing the same, two thousand five hundred dollars. Distributing, etc., documents.

BUREAU OF LABOR.—For Commissioner of Labor, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; two clerks of class four, both to be statistical experts; two clerks of class three, one of whom may be a stenographer; two clerks of class two; four clerks of class one, one of whom may be a translator and one of whom may be a stenographer; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; two copyists; two copy-holders, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; one assistant messenger; one assistant messenger, at six hundred dollars; one watchman; one skilled laborer, six hundred dollars; two charwomen, at two hundred and forty dollars each; eighteen special agents, at least two of whom shall be females, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; in all, fifty-two thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars. Bureau of Labor.

To enable the Commissioner of Labor to collect and report to Congress the statistics of and relating to marriage and divorce in the several States and Territories and in the District of Columbia, ten thousand dollars. Marriage and divorce statistics.

For books, periodicals, and newspapers for the library, five hundred dollars. Books.

For per diem special agents when away from home on duty, in lieu of expenses for subsistence, the rate to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, and not to exceed three dollars per day, and for their transportation, and for employment of experts and temporary assistance, and for traveling expenses of officers and employees, thirty-nine thousand two hundred and thirty dollars. Special agents, experts, etc.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF RAILROADS.—For Commissioner, four thousand five hundred dollars; book-keeper, two thousand four hundred dollars; railroad engineer, two thousand five hundred dollars; one assistant book-keeper, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of Commissioner of Railroads.

class three; one copyist; and one assistant messenger; in all, fourteen thousand four hundred and twenty dollars.

Examining books, etc. For examination of books and accounts of certain subsidized railroad companies, and inspecting roads, shops, machinery, and equipments of same, three thousand dollars.

Architect of the Capitol. **OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL.**—For Architect, four thousand five hundred dollars; one clerk of class four; one draughtsman, one thousand eight hundred dollars; compensation to disbursing clerk, one thousand dollars; one assistant messenger; person in charge of heating apparatus of the Congressional Library and Supreme Court, eight hundred and sixty-four dollars; one laborer in charge of water-closet in central portion of the Capitol, six hundred and sixty dollars; and for three laborers for cleaning rotunda, corridors, and dome, at six hundred and sixty dollars each; for the pay of seven watchmen employed on the Capitol Grounds, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; in all, eighteen thousand three hundred and sixty-four dollars.

Geological Survey, director, etc. **OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.**—For Director, six thousand dollars; executive officer, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand four hundred dollars; chief disbursing clerk, two thousand four hundred dollars; librarian, two thousand dollars; one photographer, two thousand dollars; three assistant photographers, one at nine hundred dollars, one at seven hundred and twenty dollars, and one at four hundred and eighty dollars; two clerks of class one; one clerk, at one thousand dollars; four clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; four copyists, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; one watchman, at eight hundred and forty dollars; four watchmen, at six hundred dollars each; one janitor, at six hundred dollars; four messengers, at four hundred and eighty dollars each; in all, thirty five thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior. For contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and the Bureaus, offices, and buildings of the Interior Department, including the Civil Service Commission: For furniture, carpets, ice, lumber, hardware, dry-goods, advertising, telegraphing, expressage, wagons and harness, food and shoeing for horses, diagrams, awnings, constructing model and other cases, cases for drawings, file-holders, repairs of cases and furniture, and other absolutely necessary expenses, including fuel and lights, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Stationery. For stationery for the Department of the Interior and its several Bureaus and offices, including the Civil Service Commission and the Geological Survey, seventy-two thousand dollars.

Books. For new books and books to complete broken sets, five hundred dollars.

Rent. For rent of buildings for the Interior Department, namely: For the Bureau of Education, four thousand dollars; Geological Survey, ten thousand dollars; Indian Office, five thousand five hundred dollars; Bureau of Labor, two thousand four hundred dollars; Railroad and General Land Office, one thousand eight hundred dollars; and store-room for documents, three hundred and sixty dollars; in all, twenty-four thousand and sixty dollars.

Postage. For postage-stamps for the Interior Department and its Bureaus, as required under the Postal Union, to prepay postage on matter addressed to Postal Union countries, five thousand dollars.

Official Register. For the preparation of the Official Register for eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, four thousand dollars.

Surveyors - general—

SURVEYOR'S-GENERAL AND THEIR CLERKS.

Arizona.

For surveyor-general of the Territory of Arizona, two thousand five hundred dollars; and for the clerks in his office, one thousand five hundred dollars; in all, four thousand dollars.

For rent of office for the surveyor-general, pay of messenger, fuel,

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| books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, one thousand five hundred dollars. | Surveyors-general—Continued. |
| For surveyor-general of California, two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; and for the clerks in his office, five thousand dollars; in all, seven thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. | California. |
| For books, stationery, pay of messenger, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars. | |
| For surveyor-general of the State of Colorado, two thousand five hundred dollars; and for the clerks in his office, three thousand dollars; in all, five thousand five hundred dollars. | Colorado. |
| For rent of offices for the surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, one thousand five hundred dollars. | |
| For surveyor-general of the Territory of Dakota two thousand dollars; and for the clerks in his office, three thousand dollars; in all, five thousand dollars. | Dakota. |
| For rent of office for the surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand five hundred dollars. | |
| For surveyor-general of Minnesota, one thousand eight hundred dollars; and for the clerks in his office, two thousand dollars; in all, three thousand eight hundred dollars. | Minnesota. |
| For fuel, books, stationery, pay of messenger, and other incidental expenses, one thousand dollars. | |
| For surveyor-general of Florida, one thousand eight hundred dollars; and for the clerks in his office, one thousand eight hundred dollars; in all, three thousand six hundred dollars. | Florida. |
| For rent of office for the surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, one thousand dollars. | |
| For surveyor-general of the Territory of Idaho, two thousand five hundred dollars; and for the clerks in his office, one thousand five hundred dollars; in all, four thousand dollars. | Idaho. |
| For rent of office for the surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, pay of messenger, and other incidental expenses, one thousand five hundred dollars. | |
| For surveyor-general of Louisiana, one thousand eight hundred dollars; and for the clerks in his office, three thousand dollars; in all, four thousand eight hundred dollars. | Louisiana. |
| For fuel, books, stationery, messenger, and other incidental expenses of reprotracting and mending old torn and partly defaced township plats, and providing the same and other plats with canvas backs, also for binding old records, three thousand dollars. | |
| For surveyor-general of the Territory of Montana, two thousand five hundred dollars; and for the clerks in his office, three thousand dollars; in all, five thousand five hundred dollars. | Montana. |
| For rent of office for the surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, pay of messenger, and other incidental expenses, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars. | |
| For surveyor-general of Nevada, one thousand eight hundred dollars; and for the clerks in his office, one thousand five hundred dollars; in all, three thousand three hundred dollars. | Nevada. |
| For rent of office for the surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, pay of messenger, and other incidental expenses, one thousand dollars. | |
| For surveyor-general of the Territory of New Mexico, two thousand five hundred dollars; and for the clerks in his office, three thousand dollars; in all, five thousand five hundred dollars. | New Mexico. |
| For rent of office for the surveyor-general, pay of messenger, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, one thousand five hundred dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That the Secretary of the Interior shall, if practicable, provide accommodations for the office of the surveyor-general of New Mexico in the building belonging to the United States in Santa Fe. | <i>Proviso.</i> Quarters. |
| For surveyor-general of Oregon, one thousand eight hundred dollars; and for the clerks in his office, two thousand dollars; in all, three thousand eight hundred dollars. | Oregon. |

Surveyors-general—Continued.

For fuel, books, stationery, pay of messenger, and other incidental expenses, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Utah.

For surveyor-general of the Territory of Utah, two thousand five hundred dollars; and for the clerks in his office, one thousand dollars; in all, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For rent of office for the surveyor-general, pay of messenger, fuel, books, and stationery, and other incidental expenses, one thousand four hundred dollars.

Washington.

For surveyor-general of the Territory of Washington, two thousand five hundred dollars; and for the clerks in his office, three thousand dollars; in all, five thousand five hundred dollars.

For rent of office for the surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, pay of messenger, and other incidental expenses, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Wyoming.

For surveyor-general of the Territory of Wyoming, two thousand five hundred dollars; and for the clerks in his office, one thousand five hundred dollars; in all, four thousand dollars.

For rent of office for the surveyor-general, pay of messenger, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Post-Office Department.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Pay of Postmaster-General, clerks, etc.

For compensation of the Postmaster-General, eight thousand dollars; chief clerk to the Postmaster-General, two thousand five hundred dollars; chief post-office inspector, three thousand dollars; stenographer, one thousand eight hundred dollars; appointment clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; two clerks of class three, one clerk of class two; three clerks of class one; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; one copyist; one messenger; one female messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars; one assistant messenger; in all, thirty thousand six hundred dollars.

Assistant Attorney-General's office.

Office of Assistant Attorney-General for the Post-Office Department: Law clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars; one clerk of class four; one clerk of class three (lease clerk); one clerk of class two; in all, seven thousand three hundred dollars.

First Assistant Postmaster-General, clerks, etc.

For First Assistant Postmaster-General, four thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars, and while the office is held by the present incumbent five hundred dollars additional; chief of salary and allowance division, two thousand two hundred dollars; chief of appointment division, two thousand dollars; chief of bond division, two thousand dollars; superintendent division post-office supplies, two thousand dollars; superintendent of free delivery, three thousand dollars; two clerks of class four; twenty-two clerks of class three; one clerk of class three, to act as stenographer and Department telegraph operator; seven clerks of class two; twenty-one clerks of class one; nine clerks, at one thousand dollars each; two clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; four assistant messengers; seven laborers; in all, one hundred and eleven thousand four hundred dollars.

Second Assistant Postmaster-General, clerks, etc.

For Second Assistant Postmaster-General, four thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; chief of division of inspection, two thousand dollars; superintendent of railway adjustment, two thousand dollars; ten clerks of class four; thirty-four clerks of class three; eighteen clerks of class two; one stenographer, one thousand four hundred dollars; eighteen clerks of class one; seven clerks, at one thousand dollars each; three clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; three assistant messengers; and one laborer; in all, one hundred and forty-three thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.

Third Assistant Postmaster-General, clerks, etc.

For Third Assistant Postmaster-General, four thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; chief of division of postage-stamps, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; one chief of finance division, who shall give bond in such amount as the Postmaster-General

may determine for the faithful discharge of his duties, two thousand dollars; four clerks of class four; sixteen clerks of class three; twenty-one clerks of class two; twenty-six clerks of class one; six clerks, at one thousand dollars each; two female clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; two assistant messengers; six laborers; in all, one hundred and sixteen thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

Dead-letter office: For superintendent of dead-letter office, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; one clerk of class four (who shall be chief clerk); one clerk of class four; three clerks of class three; eleven clerks of class two; twenty-four clerks of class one, including eight female clerks; four clerks, at one thousand dollars each; fifty-two clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; six female clerks, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; one assistant messenger; two laborers; four female laborers, at four hundred and eighty dollars each; in all, one hundred and thirteen thousand nine hundred and thirty dollars.

Superintendent dead-letter office, etc.

For superintendent of foreign mails, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; one clerk of class four; three clerks of class three; one clerk of class two; one clerk of class one; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; one assistant messenger; in all, sixteen thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.

Superintendent foreign mails, etc.

For superintendent of the money-order system, three thousand five hundred dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; six clerks of class four; eight clerks of class three; five clerks of class two; ten clerks of class one; six clerks, at one thousand dollars each; five clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; one assistant messenger; one engineer, one thousand dollars; two firemen; four watchmen; one conductor of elevator, seven hundred and twenty dollars; four charwomen, at two hundred and forty dollars each; one female laborer, four hundred and eighty dollars; and ten laborers; in all, seventy-three thousand four hundred dollars.

Superintendent money-order system, etc.

For office of mail depreations: Chief clerk, two thousand dollars; one clerk of class three; two clerks of class two; five clerks of class one; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; one assistant messenger; in all, fifteen thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.

Mail depreations office.

For topographer, two thousand five hundred dollars; three skilled draughtsmen, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; three skilled draughtsmen, at one thousand six hundred dollars each; three skilled draughtsmen, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; three skilled draughtsmen, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; one examiner, at one thousand two hundred dollars; one clerk of class two; one map-mounter, at one thousand two hundred dollars; one assistant map-mounter, at seven hundred and twenty dollars; one assistant messenger; two watchmen; and four female clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; in all, thirty thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars.

Topographer, draughtsmen, etc.

For office of disbursing clerk and superintendent of building: Disbursing clerk and superintendent, two thousand one hundred dollars; one clerk of class two, accountant; one clerk of class one, storekeeper; one engineer, at one thousand four hundred dollars; one assistant engineer, at one thousand dollars; one fireman, who shall be a blacksmith, at nine hundred dollars; one fireman, who shall be a steam-fitter, at nine hundred dollars; one conductor of elevator, seven hundred and twenty dollars; two firemen, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; one carpenter, at one thousand two hundred dollars; one assistant carpenter, at one thousand dollars; captain of the watch, at one thousand dollars; nineteen watchmen; twenty laborers; one plumber, nine hundred dollars; one awning-maker, at nine hundred dollars; and fifteen charwomen, at two hundred and forty dollars each; and for force in the additional building as follows: Four watchmen, three laborers, and three charwomen, at two hundred and forty dollars each; in all, fifty-two thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.

Disbursing clerk, clerks, etc.

For contingent expenses of the Post-Office Department, including the additional building occupied by the money-order division of the

Contingent expenses.

Sixth Auditor's Office: For stationery and blank-books, including amount necessary for the purchase of free penalty envelopes, twelve thousand dollars; fuel, and for repairs to heating apparatus, eight thousand dollars; for gas, five thousand five hundred dollars; plumbing and gas-fixtures, three thousand dollars; telegraphing, three thousand five hundred dollars; painting, three thousand five hundred dollars; carpets and matting, four thousand dollars; furniture, five thousand dollars; keeping of horses and repair of wagons and harness, one thousand five hundred dollars; hardware, one thousand five hundred dollars; miscellaneous items, thirteen thousand dollars; in all, sixty thousand five hundred dollars.

Rent. For rent of topographer's office, one thousand five hundred dollars; for rent of a suitable building or buildings for the use of the money-order office of the Post-Office Department from July first to October first, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, two thousand dollars; for rent of a suitable building or buildings for the use of the money-order office of the Post-Office Department for balance of fiscal year, six thousand dollars; for rent of building for use of the money-order division of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department, four thousand five hundred dollars; in all, fourteen thousand dollars.

Postal Guide. For the publication of copies of the Official Postal Guide, eighteen thousand dollars.

Post-route maps. For miscellaneous expenses of the topographer's office in the preparation and publication of the post-route maps, fifteen thousand dollars.

Sale. And the Postmaster-General may authorize the sale of post-route maps to the public at cost, the proceeds of such sales to be used as a further appropriation for the preparation and publication of post-route maps.

Postage. For postage-stamps for correspondence addressed abroad which is not exempt from postage under article eight of the Paris convention of the Universal Postal Union, five hundred dollars.

Judicial

JUDICIAL.

Department of Justice. **OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.**—For compensation of the Attorney-General, eight thousand dollars; Solicitor-General, seven thousand dollars; three Assistant Attorney's General, at five thousand dollars each; one Assistant Attorney-General of the Post-Office Department, four thousand dollars; Solicitor of the Internal Revenue, four thousand five hundred dollars; examiner of claims, three thousand five hundred dollars; two assistant attorneys, at three thousand dollars each; three assistant attorneys, at two thousand five hundred dollars each; one assistant attorney, at two thousand dollars; law clerk and examiner of titles, two thousand seven hundred dollars; chief clerk and ex officio superintendent of the building, two thousand two hundred dollars; stenographic clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; two law clerks, at two thousand dollars each; five clerks of class four; additional for disbursing clerk and clerk in charge of pardons, two hundred dollars each; three clerks of class three; two clerks of class two; five clerks of class one; one telegraph operator, at one thousand dollars; seven copyists; one messenger; four assistant messengers; three laborers; three watchmen; one engineer, one thousand two hundred dollars; two conductors of the elevator, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; five charwomen, at two hundred and forty dollars each; superintendent of building, two hundred and fifty dollars; and three firemen; in all, one hundred and twelve thousand six hundred and ten dollars.

Contingent expenses. For contingent expenses of the Department, namely: For furniture and repairs, one thousand dollars; for law and miscellaneous books for library of the Department, one thousand five hundred dollars; for stationery, one thousand five hundred dollars; for miscellaneous expenditures, such as telegraphing, fuel, lights, labor, and other necessities,

directly ordered by the Attorney-General, including ordinary repairs of building and care of grounds, seven thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; in all, eleven thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

For official transportation for the Department, five hundred dollars.

For postage-stamps for foreign correspondence, one hundred dollars.

For the following force necessary for the care and protection of the court-house in the District of Columbia, who shall be under the direction of the United States marshal of the District of Columbia: One engineer, one thousand two hundred dollars; three watchmen; three firemen; four laborers, at four hundred and eighty dollars each; and six assistant messengers; in all, eleven thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.—For compensation of the Solicitor of the Treasury, four thousand five hundred dollars; assistant solicitor, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; three clerks of class four; three clerks of class three; four clerks of class two; one assistant messenger; and one laborer, in all, twenty-six thousand six hundred dollars.

For law and miscellaneous books for office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, five hundred dollars.

For stationery for office of Solicitor of the Treasury, four hundred dollars.

For warden of the jail of the District of Columbia, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

UNITED STATES COURTS.—For the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, ten thousand five hundred dollars; and for eight associate justices, ten thousand dollars each; in all, ninety thousand five hundred dollars.

To pay the salaries of the United States judges retired under section seven hundred and fourteen of the Revised Statutes, so much as may be necessary for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, is hereby appropriated.

For nine circuit judges, to reside in circuit, at six thousand dollars each, fifty-four thousand dollars.

For marshal of the Supreme Court of the United States, three thousand dollars.

For salaries of the fifty-eight district judges of the United States, two hundred and eleven thousand dollars.

For salaries of the chief justices of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, and the five associate judges, twenty-four thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the district attorneys of the United States, twenty thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation of the district marshals of the United States, twelve thousand nine hundred dollars.

COURT OF CLAIMS.—For salaries of five judges of the Court of Claims, at four thousand five hundred dollars each; chief clerk, three thousand dollars; one assistant clerk, two thousand dollars; bailiff, one thousand five hundred dollars; two clerks, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; and one messenger; in all, thirty-two thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

For stationery, books, fuel, labor, and other miscellaneous expenses, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For reporting the decisions of the court, and superintending the printing of the twenty-second volume of the Reports of the Court of Claims, to be paid on the order of the court, one thousand dollars; said sum to be paid to the reporter, notwithstanding section seventeen hundred and sixty-five of the Revised Statutes, or section three of the act of June twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, chapter three hundred and twenty-eight.

SEC. 2. That the pay of assistant messengers, firemen, watchmen, and laborers provided for in this act, unless otherwise specially stated, shall

Transportation.
Postage.
Care of court-house, District of Columbia.

Solicitor of the Treasury, assistant, clerks, etc.

Books.

Stationery.

Warden District Columbia jail.

Pay of justices, Supreme Court.

Retired judges.
R. S., sec. 714, p. 135.

Circuit judges.

Marshal, Supreme Court.

District judges.

Judges, supreme court District of Columbia.

District attorneys.

Marshals.

Judges, etc., Court of Claims.

Contingent expenses.

Reporting decisions.
R. S., sec. 1765, p. 314.
Vol. 18, p. 109.

Rate of pay, assistant messengers, firemen, etc.

be as follows: For assistant messengers, firemen, and watchmen, at the rate of seven hundred and twenty dollars per annum each; for laborers, at the rate of six hundred and sixty dollars per annum each.

Laws conflicting repealed.

SEC. 3. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent or in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 393.—An act to authorize the Tombigbee Railroad Company to construct a bridge across the Tombigbee River at or near Columbus, Mississippi.

Tombigbee Railroad Company authorized to bridge Tombigbee River, Columbus, Miss.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Tombigbee Railroad Company, a corporation created and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Mississippi, be, and is hereby, authorized to build a bridge across the Tombigbee River in the State of Mississippi, at such point as may hereafter be selected by said railway company for crossing said river at or near Columbus with its railroad line, the said bridge to be so constructed as not to interfere with the navigation of said river: *Provided,* That any bridge constructed under this act and according to its limitations shall be a lawful structure, and shall be known and recognized as a post-route, and the same is hereby declared to be a post-route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States, or for through passengers or freight passing over said bridge, than the rate per mile paid for their transportation over the railroads leading to the said bridge; and the United States shall have the right of way for a postal telegraph across said bridge.

Proviso.
To be a lawful structure and post-route.

Postal telegraph.

SEC. 2. That any bridge constructed under this act shall be built and located under and subject to such regulations for the security of navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and to secure that object the said company shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design of the drawings of the bridge and piers, and a map of the location, giving, for the space of at least one mile above and one mile below the proposed location, the topography of the banks of the river, the shore-lines at high and low water, and the direction and strength of the currents at all stages, and the soundings, accurately showing the bed of the stream, the location of any other bridge or bridges, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject; and until said plan and location of the bridge are approved by the Secretary of War the bridge shall not be built; and if any change be made in the plan of construction of said bridge during the progress of the work thereon, or before the completion of said bridge, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War; and the said structure shall be at all times so kept and managed as to offer reasonable and proper means for the passage of vessels through or under said structure; and the said structure shall be changed, at the cost and expense of the owners thereof, from time to time as Congress may direct, so as to preserve the free and convenient navigation of said river; and the authority to erect and continue said bridge shall be subject to the revocation or modification by law whenever the public good shall, in the judgment of Congress, so require, without any expense or charge to the United States; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said river caused or alleged to be caused by said bridge, suit may be brought in the circuit courts of the United States of Mississippi in whose jurisdiction any portion of said bridge may be located.

Secretary of War to approve plans, etc.

Litigation.

Right to amend, etc., reserved.
Not to obstruct navigation.

SEC. 3. That Congress reserves the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act at any time; and that if at any time navigation of the said river shall in any manner be obstructed or impaired by the bridge authorized

by this act to be constructed, the Secretary of War shall have authority, and it shall be his duty, to require the said railway company to alter and change the said bridge, at its own expense, in such manner as may be proper to secure free and complete navigation without impediment; and if, upon such reasonable notice to said railway company to make such change or improvements, the said company fails to do so, the Secretary of War shall have authority to make the same, and all the rights conferred by this act shall be forfeited; and Congress shall have power to do any and all things necessary to secure the free navigation of the river.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

CHAP. 394.—An act extending the charter of "The President and Directors of the Firemen's Insurance Company of Washington and Georgetown," in the District of Columbia.

Mar. 3, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the charter of "The President and Directors of the Firemen's Insurance Company of Washington and Georgetown," in the District of Columbia, granted by act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and which by act of Congress approved February seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, was extended until the first day of June, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, be, and the same is hereby, extended and continued until the first day of June, nineteen hundred and eight, with the same rights and powers and with like duties, obligations, and responsibilities as are now by law held and exercised by and imposed upon said corporation.

District of Columbia.
Firemen's Insurance Company.
Charter extended twenty years.
Vol. 6, p. 694.
Vol. 11, p. 492.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

CHAP. 395.—An act authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Tennessee River at or near the foot of the Mussel Shoals Canal, and for other purposes.

Mar. 3, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the Tennessee Bridge Company of Alabama, a corporation composed of the following-named persons: M. A. Spurr, A. W. Wills, John Woodard, E. W. Cole, E. B. Stahlman, W. J. Wood, Lee Howell, Charles G. Smith, W. M. Daniels, W. B. Wood, W. C. Sherrod, W. P. Campbell, W. E. Blair, and R. L. Bliss, duly and legally incorporated under the laws of the State of Alabama, its successors or assigns, to construct and maintain a bridge over the Tennessee River at or near the foot of the Mussel Shoals Canal. Said bridge shall be constructed to provide for the passage of railway trains, and, at the option of the persons by whom it may be built, may be used for the passage of wagons and vehicles of all kinds, for the transit of animals, and for foot-passengers, for such reasonable rates of toll as may be approved from time to time by the Secretary of War.

Tennessee Bridge Company, authorized to bridge Tennessee River at Mussel Shoals.

Railway, wagon, and foot bridge.

SEC. 2. That any bridge built under this act and subject to its limitations shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post-route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States, or passengers or freight passing over said bridge, than the rate per mile paid for the transportation over the railroad or public highways leading to the said bridge; and it shall enjoy the rights and privileges of other post-roads in the United States.

To be a lawful structure and post-route.

SEC. 3. That the said bridge shall be constructed as a draw-bridge; the draw or pivot-pier shall be at such a point in the channel of the river as the Secretary of War may direct, and the opening or passage-way of said draw-pier shall be so protected and arranged that water-

Draw.

- craft can be worked through it at any and all times; and the draw-span shall be of such width and such height above the water as the Secretary of War may prescribe, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with and the bridge itself at right angles to the current of the river: *Provided also*, That said draw shall be opened promptly upon reasonable signal for the passing of boats; and said company or corporation shall maintain, at its own expense, from sunset till sunrise, such lights or other signals on said bridge as the Light-House Board shall prescribe. No bridge shall be erected or maintained under the authority of this act which shall at any time substantially or materially obstruct the free navigation of said river; and if any bridge erected under such authority shall, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, obstruct such navigation, he is hereby authorized to cause such change or alteration of said bridge to be made as will effectually obviate such obstruction; and all such alterations shall be made and all such obstructions be removed at the expense of the owner or owners of said bridge; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said river caused or alleged to be caused by said bridge, the cause may be brought in the district court of the United States of the State of Alabama in which any portion of said obstruction or bridge may be located: *Provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to repeal or modify any of the provisions of law now existing in reference to the protection of the navigation of rivers, or to exempt this bridge from the operation of the same.
- Proviso.** Opening draw.
- Lights.**
- Not to obstruct navigation.**
- Litigation.**
- Other companies may use.**
- Secretary of War to decide terms.**
- Secretary of War to approve plans, etc.**
- Right to amend, etc., reserved.**
- SEC. 4.** That all railroad companies desiring the use of said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges relative to the passage of railway trains over the same, and over the approaches thereto, upon payment of a reasonable compensation for such use; and in case the owner or owners of said bridge and the several railroad companies, or any one of them desiring such use, shall fail to agree upon the sum or sums to be paid, and upon rules and conditions to which each shall conform in using said bridge, all matters at issue between them shall be decided by the Secretary of War, upon a hearing of the allegations and proofs of the parties.
- SEC. 5.** That any bridge authorized to be constructed under this act shall be built and located under and subject to such regulations for the security of navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and to secure that object the said company or corporation shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design and drawings of the bridge, and a map of the location, giving, for the space of one mile above and one mile below the proposed location, topography of the banks of the river, the shore-lines at high and low water, the direction and strength of the currents at all stages, and the soundings, accurately showing the bed of the stream, the location of any other bridge or bridges, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject; and until the said plan and location of the bridge are approved by the Secretary of War the bridge shall not be built; and should any change be made in the plan of said bridge during the progress of construction, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.
- SEC. 6.** That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 396.—An act for the retirement and recoinage of the trade-dollar.

Trade-dollars to be exchangeable for silver dollars or coins.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for a period of six months after the passage of this act, United States trade-dollars, if not defaced, mutilated, or stamped, shall be received at the office of the Treasurer,

or any assistant treasurer of the United States in exchange for a like amount, dollar for dollar, of standard silver dollars, or of subsidiary coins of the United States.

SEC. 2. That the trade-dollars received by, paid to, or deposited with the Treasurer or any assistant treasurer or national depository of the United States shall not be paid out or in any other manner issued, but, at the expense of the United States, shall be transmitted to the coinage mints and recoined into standard silver dollars or subsidiary coin, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided*, That the trade-dollars recoined under this act shall not be counted as part of the silver bullion required to be purchased and coined into standard dollars as required by the act of February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight.

To be recoined into standard silver dollars or coins.

Proviso.

Not included in purchases of bullion. Vol. 20, p. 25.

SEC. 3. That all laws and parts of laws authorizing the coinage and issuance of United States trade-dollars are hereby repealed.

Authority to coin repealed.

R. S., 3520, p. 697.

Received by the President, February 19, 1887.

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

CHAP. 397.—An act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend section fifty-three hundred and fifty-two of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in reference to bigamy, and for other purposes," approved March twenty-second, eighteen hundred and eighty-two,

Mar. 3, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United State of America in Congress assembled, SEC. 1. That in any proceeding or examination before a grand jury, a judge, justice, or a United States commissioner, or a court, in any prosecution for bigamy, polygamy, or unlawful cohabitation, under any statute of the United States, the lawful husband or wife of the person accused shall be a competent witness, and may be called, but shall not be compelled to testify in such proceeding, examination, or prosecution without the consent of the husband or wife, as the case may be; and such witness shall not be permitted to testify as to any statement or communication made by either husband or wife to each other, during the existence of the marriage relation, deemed confidential at common law.

Anti - polygamy act.

Vol. 22, p. 30.

Husband or wife may testify in prosecutions for polygamy.

SEC. 2. That in any prosecution for bigamy, polygamy, or unlawful cohabitation, under any statute of the United States, whether before a United States commissioner, justice, judge, a grand jury, or any court, an attachment for any witness may be issued by the court, judge, or commissioner, without a previous subpoena, compelling the immediate attendance of such witness, when it shall appear by oath or affirmation, to the commissioner, justice, judge, or court, as the case may be, that there is reasonable ground to believe that such witness will unlawfully fail to obey a subpoena issued and served in the usual course in such cases; and in such case the usual witness-fee shall be paid to such witness so attached: *Provided*, That the person so attached may at any time secure his or her discharge from custody by executing a recognizance with sufficient surety, conditioned for the appearance of such person at the proper time, as a witness in the cause or proceeding wherein the attachment may be issued.

Attachment of witnesses.

Proviso.

Recognizance.

SEC. 3. That whoever commits adultery shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding three years; and when the act is committed between a married woman and a man who is unmarried, both parties to such act shall be deemed guilty of adultery; and

Punishment for adultery.

when such act is committed between a married man and a woman who is unmarried, the man shall be deemed guilty of adultery.

Punishment for incest. SEC. 4. That if any person related to another person within and not including the fourth degree of consanguinity computed according to the rules of the civil law, shall marry or cohabit with, or have sexual intercourse with such other so related person, knowing her or him to be within said-degree of relationship, the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of incest, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than three years and not more than fifteen years.

Punishment for fornication. SEC. 5. That if an unmarried man or woman commit fornication, each of them shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Prosecutions for adultery may be instituted as for other crimes. SEC. 6. That all laws of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah which provide that prosecutions for adultery can only be commenced on the complaint of the husband or wife are hereby disapproved and annulled; and all prosecutions for adultery may hereafter be instituted in the same way that prosecutions for other crimes are.

Powers of commissioners in Utah. SEC. 7. That commissioners appointed by the supreme court and district courts in the Territory of Utah shall possess and may exercise all the powers and jurisdiction that are or may be possessed or exercised by justices of the peace in said Territory under the laws thereof, and the same powers conferred by law on commissioners appointed by circuit courts of the United States.

Powers of marshal of Utah. SEC. 8. That the marshal of said Territory of Utah, and his deputies, shall possess and may exercise all the powers in executing the laws of the United States or of said Territory, possessed and exercised by sheriffs, constables, and their deputies as peace officers; and each of them shall cause all offenders against the law, in his view, to enter into recognizance to keep the peace and to appear at the next term of the court having jurisdiction of the case, and to commit to jail in case of failure to give such recognizance. They shall quell and suppress assaults and batteries, riots, routs, affrays, and insurrections.

Marriage ceremonies in the Territories. SEC. 9. That every ceremony of marriage, or in the nature of a marriage ceremony, of any kind, in any of the Territories of the United States, whether either or both or more of the parties to such ceremony be lawfully competent to be the subjects of such marriage or ceremony or not, shall be certified by a certificate stating the fact and nature of such ceremony, the full names of each of the parties concerned, and the full name of every officer, priest, and person, by whatever style or designation called or known, in any way taking part in the performance of such ceremony, which certificate shall be drawn up and signed by the parties to such ceremony and by every officer, priest, and person taking part in the performance of such ceremony, and shall be by the officer, priest, or other person solemnizing such marriage or ceremony filed in the office of the probate court, or, if there be none, in the office of court having probate powers in the county or district in which such ceremony shall take place, for record, and shall be immediately recorded, and be at all times subject to inspection as other public records. Such certificate, or the record thereof, or a duly certified copy of such record, shall be prima facie evidence of the facts required by this act to be stated therein, in any proceeding, civil or criminal, in which the matter shall be drawn in question. Any person who shall willfully violate any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not longer than two years, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

Certificates.

To be prima facie evidence.

Punishment for violation.

Other proof admissible. SEC. 10. That nothing in this act shall be held to prevent the proof of marriages, whether lawful or unlawful, by any evidence now legally admissible for that purpose.

SEC. 11. That the laws enacted by the legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah which provide for or recognize the capacity of illegitimate children to inherit or to be entitled to any distributive share in the estate of the father of any such illegitimate child are hereby disapproved and annulled; and no illegitimate child shall hereafter be entitled to inherit from his or her father or to receive any distributive share in the estate of his or her father: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to any illegitimate child born within twelve months after the passage of this act, nor to any child made legitimate by the seventh section of the act entitled "An act to amend section fifty-three hundred and fifty-two of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in reference to bigamy, and for other purposes", approved March twenty-second, eighteen hundred and eighty-two.

Laws of Utah allowing illegitimate children to inherit annulled.

Proviso.
Not retroactive.

Vol. 22, p. 31.

SEC. 12. That the laws enacted by the legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah conferring jurisdiction upon probate courts, or the judges thereof, or any of them, in said Territory, other than in respect of the estates of deceased persons, and in respect of the guardianship of the persons and property of infants, and in respect of the persons and property of persons not of sound mind, are hereby disapproved and annulled; and no probate court or judge of probate shall exercise any jurisdiction other than in respect of the matters aforesaid, except as a member of a county court; and every such jurisdiction so by force of this act withdrawn from the said probate courts or judges shall be had and exercised by the district courts of said Territory respectively.

Jurisdiction of probate courts. Utah.

SEC. 13. That it shall be the duty of the Attorney-General of the United States to institute and prosecute proceedings to forfeit and escheat to the United States the property of corporations obtained or held in violation of section three of the act of Congress approved the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act to punish and prevent the practice of polygamy in the Territories of the United States and other places, and disapproving and annulling certain acts of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah", or in violation of section eighteen hundred and ninety of the Revised Statutes of the United States; and all such property so forfeited and escheated to the United States shall be disposed of by the Secretary of the Interior, and the proceeds thereof applied to the use and benefit of the common schools in the Territory in which such property may be: *Provided*, That no building, or the grounds appurtenant thereto, which is held and occupied exclusively for purposes of the worship of God, or parsonage connected therewith, or burial ground shall be forfeited.

Proceedings to forfeit property of corporations in Utah to be brought. Vol. 12, p. 501. R. S., sec. 1890, p. 333.

Proceeds.
Proviso.
Houses of worship, etc.

SEC. 14. That in any proceeding for the enforcement of the provisions of law against corporations or associations acquiring or holding property in any Territory of the United States in excess of the amount limited by law, the court before which such proceeding may be instituted shall have power in a summary way to compel the production of all books, records, papers, and documents of or belonging to any trustee or person holding or controlling or managing property in which such corporation may have any right, title, or interest whatever.

Production of books, etc.

SEC. 15. That all laws of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah, or of the so-called government of the State of Deseret, creating, organizing, amending, or continuing the corporation or association called the Perpetual Emigrating Fund Company are hereby disapproved and annulled; and the said corporation, in so far as it may now have, or pretend to have, any legal existence, is hereby dissolved; and it shall not be lawful for the legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah to create, organize, or in any manner recognize any such corporation or association, or to pass any law for the purpose of or operating to accomplish the bringing of persons into the said Territory for any purpose whatsoever.

Perpetual Emigrating Fund Company dissolved.

Immigration law forbidden.

SEC. 16. That it shall be the duty of the Attorney-General of the United States to cause such proceedings to be taken in the supreme court of the Territory of Utah as shall be proper to carry into effect the

Affairs of the company to be settled.

- Proceeds.** provisions of the preceding section, and pay the debts and to dispose of the property and assets of said corporation according to law. Said property and assets, in excess of the debts and the amount of any lawful claims established by the court against the same, shall escheat to the United States, and shall be taken, invested, and disposed of by the Secretary of the Interior, under the direction of the President of the United States, for the benefit of common schools in said Territory.
- Incorporation of Mormon Church dissolved.** SEC. 17. That the acts of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah incorporating, continuing, or providing for the corporation known as the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, and the ordinance of the so-called general assembly of the State of Deseret incorporating the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, so far as the same may now have legal force and validity, are hereby disapproved and annulled, and the said corporation, in so far as it may now have, or pretend to have, any legal existence, is hereby dissolved. That it shall be the duty of the Attorney-General of the United States to cause such proceedings to be taken in the supreme court of the Territory of Utah as shall be proper to execute the foregoing provisions of this section and to wind up the affairs of said corporation conformably to law; and in such proceedings the court shall have power, and it shall be its duty, to make such decree or decrees as shall be proper to effectuate the transfer of the title to real property now held and used by said corporation for places of worship, and parsonages connected therewith, and burial grounds, and of the description mentioned in the proviso to section thirteen of this act and in section twenty-six of this act, to the respective trustees mentioned in section twenty-six of this act; and for the purposes of this section said court shall have all the powers of a court of equity.
- Proceedings to wind up.** SEC. 18. (a) A widow shall be endowed of third part of all the lands whereof her husband was seized of an estate of inheritance at any time during the marriage unless she shall have lawfully released her right thereto.
- Dower rights.** (b) The widow of any alien who at the time of his death shall be entitled by law to hold any real estate, if she be an inhabitant of the Territory at the time of such death, shall be entitled to dower of such estate in the same manner as if such alien had been a native citizen.
- Widow of alien.** (c) If a husband seized of an estate of inheritance in lands exchanges them for other lands, his widow shall not have dower of both, but shall make her election to be endowed of the lands given or of those taken in exchange; and if such election be not evinced by the commencement of proceedings to recover her dower of the lands given in exchange within one year after the death of her husband, she shall be deemed to have elected to take her dower of the lands received in exchange.
- Lands exchanged for land.** (d) When a person seized of an estate of inheritance in lands shall have executed a mortgage, or other conveyance in the nature of mortgage, of such estate, before marriage, his widow shall nevertheless be entitled to dower out of the lands mortgaged or so conveyed, as against every person except the mortgagee or grantee in such conveyance and those claiming under him.
- Out of mortgaged lands.** (e) Where a husband shall purchase lands during coverture, and shall at the same time execute a mortgage, or other conveyance in the nature of mortgage, of his estate in such lands to secure the payment of the purchase-money, his widow shall not be entitled to dower out of such lands, as against the mortgagee or grantee in such conveyance or those claiming under him, although she shall not have united in such mortgage; but she shall be entitled to her dower in such lands as against all other persons.
- Lands purchased and mortgaged.** (f) Where in such case the mortgagee, or such grantee or those claiming under him, shall, after the death of the husband of such widow, cause the land mortgaged or so conveyed to be sold, either under a power of sale contained in the mortgage or such conveyance or by virtue of the decree of a court if any surplus shall remain after payment
- Sales under mortgage.**

of the moneys due on such mortgage or such conveyance, and the costs and charges of the sale, such widow shall nevertheless be entitled to the interest or income of the one-third part of such surplus for her life, as her dower.

(g) A widow shall not be endowed of lands conveyed to her husband by way of mortgage unless he acquire an absolute estate therein during the marriage period.

(L) In case of divorce dissolving the marriage contract for the misconduct of the wife, she shall not be endowed.

SEC. 19. That hereafter the judge of probate in each county within the Territory of Utah provided for by the existing laws thereof shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and so much of the laws of said Territory as provide for the election of such judge by the legislative assembly are hereby disapproved and annulled.

SEC. 20. That it shall not be lawful for any female to vote at any election hereafter held in the Territory of Utah for any public purpose whatever, and no such vote shall be received or counted or given effect in any manner whatever; and any and every act of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah providing for or allowing the registration or voting by females is hereby annulled.

SEC. 21. That all laws of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah which provide for numbering or identifying the votes of the electors at any election in said Territory are hereby disapproved and annulled; but the foregoing provision shall not preclude the lawful registration of voters, or any other provisions for securing fair elections which do not involve the disclosure of the candidates for whom any particular elector shall have voted.

SEC. 22. That the existing election districts and apportionments of representation concerning the members of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah are hereby abolished; and it shall be the duty of the governor, Territorial secretary, and the Board of Commissioners mentioned in section nine of the act of Congress approved March twenty-second, eighteen hundred and eighty two entitled "An act to amend section fifty-three hundred and fifty-two of the Revised Statutes of the United States in reference to bigamy, and for other purposes", in said Territory, forthwith to redistrict said Territory, and apportion representation in the same in such manner as to provide, as nearly as may be, for an equal representation of the people (excepting Indians not taxed), being citizens of the United States, according to numbers, in said legislative assembly, and to the number of members of the council and house of representatives, respectively, as now established by law; and a record of the establishment of such new districts and the apportionment of representation thereto shall be made in the office of the secretary of said Territory, and such establishment and representation shall continue until Congress shall otherwise provide; and no persons other than citizens of the United States otherwise qualified shall be entitled to vote at any election in said Territory.

SEC. 23. That the provisions of section nine of said act approved March twenty-second, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, in regard to registration and election officers, and the registration of voters, and the conduct of elections, and the powers and duties of the Board therein mentioned, shall continue and remain operative until the provisions and laws therein referred to be made and enacted by the legislative assembly of said Territory of Utah shall have been made and enacted by said assembly and shall have been approved by Congress.

SEC. 24. That every male person twenty-one years of age resident in the Territory of Utah shall, as a condition precedent to his right to register or vote at any election in said Territory, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation, before the registration officer of his voting precinct, that he is over twenty-one years of age, and has resided in the Territory of Utah for six months then last passed and in the precinct for one

Absolute interest necessary.

Barred by divorce.

Appointment of probate judges.

Female votes prohibited in Utah.

Legislative laws for voting annulled.

Present election districts abolished.

Redistricting. Vol. 22, p. 32.

Only United States citizens to vote.

Registration and election officers.

Oath to be taken before voting.

month immediately preceding the date thereof, and that he is a native-born (or naturalized, as the case may be) citizen of the United States, and further state in such oath or affirmation his full name, with his age, place of business, his status, whether single or married, and, if married, the name of his lawful wife, and that he will support the Constitution of the United States and will faithfully obey the laws thereof, and especially will obey the act of Congress approved March twenty-second, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, entitled "An act to amend section fifty-three hundred and fifty-two of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in reference to bigamy, and for other purposes," and will also obey this act in respect of the crimes in said act defined and forbidden, and that he will not, directly or indirectly, aid or abet, counsel or advise, any other person to commit any of said crimes. Such registration officer is authorized to administer said oath or affirmation; and all such oaths or affirmations shall be by him delivered to the clerk of the probate court of the proper county, and shall be deemed public records therein. But if any election shall occur in said Territory before the next revision of the registration lists as required by law, the said oath or affirmation shall be administered by the presiding judge of the election precinct on or before the day of election. As a condition precedent to the right to hold office in or under said Territory, the officer, before entering on the duties of his office, shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation declaring his full name, with his age, place of business, his status, whether married or single, and, if married, the name of his lawful wife, and that he will support the Constitution of the United States and will faithfully obey the laws thereof, and especially will obey the act of Congress approved March twenty-second, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, entitled "An act to amend section fifty-three hundred and fifty-two of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in reference to bigamy, and for other purposes," and will also obey this act in respect of the crimes in said act defined and forbidden, and that he will not, directly or indirectly, aid or abet, counsel or advise, any other person to commit any of said crimes; which oath or affirmation shall be recorded in the proper office and indorsed on the commission or certificate of appointment.

Registration officer to administer. All grand and petit jurors in said Territory shall take the same oath or affirmation, to be administered, in writing or orally, in the proper court. No person shall be entitled to vote in any election in said Territory, or be capable of jury service, or hold any office of trust or emolument in said Territory who shall not have taken the oath or affirmation aforesaid. No person who shall have been convicted of any crime under this act, or under the act of Congress aforesaid approved March twenty-second, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, or who shall be a polygamist, or who shall associate or cohabit polygamously with persons of the other sex, shall be entitled to vote in any election in said Territory, or be capable of jury service, or to hold any office of trust or emolument in said Territory.

Official oath.

Jurors.

Disqualifications.

Schools in Utah. **SEC. 25.** That the office of Territorial superintendent of district schools created by the laws of Utah is hereby abolished; and it shall be the duty of the supreme court of said Territory to appoint a commissioner of schools, who shall possess and exercise all the powers and duties heretofore imposed by the laws of said Territory upon the Territorial superintendent of district schools, and who shall receive the same salary and compensation, which shall be paid out of the treasury of said Territory; and the laws of the Territory of Utah providing for the method of election and appointment of such Territorial superintendent of district schools are hereby suspended until the further action of Congress shall be had in respect thereto. The said superintendent shall have power to prohibit the use in any district school of any book of a sectarian character or otherwise unsuitable. Said superintendent shall collect and classify statistics and other information respecting the district and other schools in said Territory, showing their progress, the whole number of children of school age, the number who attend school in each

Superintendent. Commissioner to be appointed.

Territorial school laws suspended.

Statistics.

year in the respective counties, the average length of time of their attendance, the number of teachers and the compensation paid to the same, the number of teachers who are Mormons, the number who are so-called gentiles, the number of children of Mormon parents and the number of children of so-called gentile parents, and their respective average attendance at school; all of which statistics and information shall be annually reported to Congress, through the governor of said Territory and the Department of the Interior.

SEC. 26. That all religious societies, sects, and congregations shall have the right to have and to hold, through trustees appointed by any court exercising probate powers in a Territory, only on the nomination of the authorities of such society, sect, or congregation, so much real property for the erection or use of houses of worship, and for such parsonages and burial grounds as shall be necessary for the convenience and use of the several congregations of such religious society, sect, or congregation.

Trustees for real property of religious corporations.

SEC. 27. That all laws passed by the so-called State of Deseret and by the legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah for the organization of the militia thereof or for the creation of the Nauvoo Legion are hereby annulled, and declared of no effect; and the militia of Utah shall be organized and subjected in all respects to the laws of the United States regulating the militia in the Territories: *Provided, however,* That all general officers of the militia shall be appointed by the governor of the Territory, by and with the advice and consent of the council thereof. The legislative assembly of Utah shall have power to pass laws for organizing the militia thereof, subject to the approval of Congress.

Militia laws of Utah annulled.

Militia.

Proviso.
Officers.

Received by the President, February 19, 1887.

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

RESOLUTIONS.

[No. 1.] Joint resolution authorizing and directing the payment of the salaries of the officers and employees of Congress for the month of December eighteen hundred and eighty-six. Dec. 17, 1886.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and they are hereby, authorized and instructed to pay the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives their respective salaries for the month of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, on the twentieth day of said month.

Approved, December 17, 1886

[No. 2.] Joint resolution directing copies of the official letter-books of the executive department of the State of North Carolina to be furnished to said State. Dec. 20, 1886.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is directed to cause to be made out duly certified copies of the official letter-books of the executive department of the State of North Carolina now in the War Department, and to be delivered to the governor of North Carolina, retaining the originals in the War Department.

Approved, December 20, 1886.

[No. 3.] Joint resolution relative to certain papers in the State Department by error. Dec. 21, 1886.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, directed to deliver to the person justly entitled to the possession thereof the papers in the claim of the late John Potts, a British subject residing in Mexico, presented to the United States and Mexican Claims Commission through the agency of a Mr MacManus, also a resident of Mexico, said papers containing certain original documents issued by the Mexican Government on the collectors of customs at sundry ports for the payment of moneys to said John Potts, and which moneys he had loaned to the Mexican Government; the said papers having been deposited in the State Department by error.

Approved, December 21, 1886.

Jan. 3, 1887.

[No. 4.] Joint resolution for the relief of William B. Isaacs and Company.

William B. Isaacs
and Company.Claim referred to
Court of Claims.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the petitions and claim of William B. Isaacs and Company for certain assets claimed to belong to them, as successors in interest of certain banks of Virginia described therein, as having been taken by the Government of the United States in the month of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, with the accompanying papers now on file in the House of Representatives, being Miscellaneous Document Number Five, second session Forty-fifth Congress, be referred to the Court of Claims for judicial ascertainment of the facts; that wherever papers or affidavits are made or executed by persons deceased, not interested in the cause, they shall be considered as evidence by the court and given such weight as they may deserve, but wherever the affidavits are of living persons the evidence shall be taken in the usual way, subject to cross-examination on behalf of the United States; that the court shall fully adjudicate upon the rights of the parties and the ownership of the property described in the petitions, and, as matter of law, to whom it should be paid, and report said findings of fact and law to Congress for consideration. The said petitioners shall not be barred of relief in the said court by reason of any act of limitations.

Approved, January 3, 1887.

Jan. 19, 1887.

[No. 5.] Joint resolution appointing James B. Angell a member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

James B. Angell.
Appointed regent
Smithsonian In-
stitution.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the existing vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution of the class "other than members of Congress," shall be filled by the appointment of James B. Angell, of the State of Michigan, in place of John Maclean, deceased.

Approved, January 19, 1887.

Feb. 23, 1887.

[No. 6.] Joint resolution providing for the payment of per diem laborers in Government employ on "Memorial" or "Decoration Day" and the Fourth day of July of each year as on other days.

Per diem em-
ployees.Allowed pay for
Decoration Day
and Fourth of July.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all per diem employees of the Government, on duty at Washington or elsewhere in the United States, shall be allowed the day of each year, which is celebrated as "Memorial" or "Decoration Day" and the fourth of July of each year, as holiday, and shall receive the same pay as on other days.

Approved, February 23, 1887.

Feb. 23, 1887.

[No. 7.] Joint resolution to provide for the settlement of accounts with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company.

Preamble.
Vol. 18, p. 335.

Whereas, by act of Congress approved February twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, entitled "An act to provide for settlement with certain railway companies", the Secretary of War and the Attorney-General were authorized to make such abatements in the accounts of the companies named in said act as they might find just; and

Whereas the Secretary of War and the Attorney-General having determined and agreed upon a basis for such abatements and settlements, it was found that the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company had so far paid its accounts that the abatements determined upon would not only extinguish the balance claimed against said Company, but would also require the return of a portion of the money already paid by it; and

Whereas the said act not making any appropriation or provision for the return of any money, no settlement was made with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company as contemplated by said act, and its accounts still remain unadjusted and unsettled: Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War and the Attorney-General be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed, jointly, to adjust and finally settle the accounts of the United States with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company for property received from the United States in the years eighteen hundred and sixty-five and eighteen hundred and sixty-six, as provided for in the act of Congress approved February twenty-seventh eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company. Accounts to be settled. Vol. 18, p. 335.

SEC. 2. That when said accounts have been adjusted, if it shall be found that the adjustment upon the basis herein provided for requires the return of any money heretofore paid by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company on said accounts, the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue his warrant on the Treasury of the United States in favor of said company for the amount of money so to be returned; and the amount necessary for such purpose is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated.

Appropriation to pay amount found due.

Approved, February 23, 1887.

[No. 8.] Joint resolution authorizing and directing the Department of Justice to transfer certain rooms which have been occupied by the United States courts to the city of Jackson, Mississippi.

Feb. 23, 1887.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Department of Justice be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to transfer and relinquish to the city of Jackson, State of Mississippi, all the right, title, and claim of the United States to the rooms in what is described as the Town Hall building in said city which have been used for the United States courts and the officials thereof, under a deed executed on the fifteenth day of February, anno Domini eighteen hundred and fifty-five, it having been a condition of the deed that the rooms were to be used exclusively for the purposes above specified, and the same having been entirely abandoned by the said courts and the officials thereof, a new building having been erected by the Government for the convenience and occupancy of said United States courts, and the Attorney-General having decided that the aforementioned rooms in the Town Hall could not be used by the Government, under said deed, for any other purposes than those specified in the grant.

Jackson, Miss. Certain rooms in Town Hall released to city.

Approved, February 23, 1887.

[No. 9.] Joint resolution to provide for printing the Third Annual Report of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Feb. 23, 1887.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be printed thirty-five thousand copies of the Third Annual Report of the Bureau of Animal Industry for the year eighteen hundred and eighty-six, of which ten thousand copies shall be for the use of the members of the Senate and twenty thousand copies for the use of the members of the House of Representatives, and five thousand copies for the use of the Department of Agriculture; the illustrations to be executed under the supervision of the Public Printer, in accordance with the directions of the Joint Committee on Printing, the work to be subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

Animal Industry Bureau. Third annual report to be printed.

Approved, February 23, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

[No. 10.] Joint resolution authorizing the printing of two thousand five hundred extra copies of the Report of the Health Officer of the District of Columbia.

Health officer, D. C.
Extra copies of report to be printed.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Public Printer be, and is hereby, authorized to print two thousand five hundred extra copies of the Annual Report of the Health Officer of the District of Columbia; one hundred for the use of the Senate, three hundred and fifty for the use of the House of Representatives, and two thousand and fifty for the use of the said Health Officer of the District.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

[No. 11.] Joint resolution providing for printing eulogies delivered in Congress upon the late Abraham Dowdney, John Arnot, Jr., Lewis Beach, William T. Price William H. Cole and Austin F. Pike.

Eulogies on Abraham Dowdney, John Arnot, jr., Lewis Beach, William T. Price and William H. Cole to be printed.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be printed, of the eulogies delivered in Congress, upon the late Abraham Dowdney, John Arnot, Jr., and Lewis Beach, late Representatives in the Forty-ninth Congress from the State of New York, and William T. Price, late a Representative from the State of Wisconsin, and William H. Cole, late a Representative from the State of Maryland, twelve thousand five hundred copies each, of which three thousand copies of each shall be for the use of the Senate and nine thousand five hundred each for the use of the House of Representatives.

Eulogies on Austin F. Pike.

SEC. 2. That there be also printed of the eulogies delivered in Congress upon the late Austin F. Pike a Senator from New Hampshire, twelve thousand copies, of which four thousand copies shall be for the use of the Senate and eight thousand copies for the use of the House of Representatives.

Appropriation for portraits.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to have printed portraits of the said Abraham Dowdney, John Arnot, Jr., Lewis Beach, William T. Price, William H. Cole, and Austin F. Pike, to accompany said eulogies, and for the purpose of engraving and printing said portraits the sum of three thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

[No. 12.] Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to accept certain lands, and so forth, near Chicago, Illinois.

Chicago, Ill.
Acceptance of land donated for military purposes.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to accept deed and conveyance of a certain tract of land, when the State of Illinois shall cede jurisdiction of the same to the United States, described as follows: Known as the Highwood tract, in Lake County, Illinois, containing five hundred and ninety-eight and one-half acres, lying on Lake Michigan, north of the city of Chicago, and distant twenty-five miles; this land being a tract donated by the Commercial Club of Chicago (represented by John A. Doane, C. B. Farwell, and Alexander P. McClurg) for military purposes: *Provided*, That the title proposed to be conveyed shall be approved by the Attorney-General of the United States as sufficient to vest the fee-simple of the said above described land in the United States, free of incumbrance, before the Secretary of War shall formally accept the same.*

Proviso.
Title.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

[No. 13.] Joint resolution providing for the sale of public documents

Mar. 3, 1887.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to sell, at cost-price, to any party wishing to purchase the same, any public document of which copies available for this purpose, not required for official use, remain: *Provided,* That only one copy of any document be sold to any one person.

Public documents.
Sale of, authorized.
Proviso.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior shall have kept a detailed statement of each and every public document sold, with the name of the purchaser and date of the purchase, and that he shall annually publish, among the documents accompanying his annual report, a statement showing the number of each public document sold during the fiscal year, and the price thereof.

Annual report to be made of sales.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

[No. 14.] Joint resolution to authorize the use of hot water off the Government Reservation at Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Mar. 3, 1887.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be and he is hereby authorized to continue to furnish to the Bath Houses located off the Permanent Reservation at Hot Springs, Arkansas, a sufficient amount of hot water for drinking and bathing purposes: *Provided,* That furnishing such bath houses shall in no way interfere with the supply of hot water necessary for the use of the Army and Navy Hospital and for the bath houses located upon the Permanent Reservation subject to any further action of Congress on the subject.

Hot Springs, Ark.
Hot water to be supplied to bath houses off the reservation.
Proviso.
Not to interfere with Army and Navy Hospital supply.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

[No. 15.] Joint resolution to print the official report of the Investigations of Dr. Edward Shakespeare concerning the nature, and so forth, of Epidemic Cholera.

Mar. 3, 1887.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Official Report of the Investigations of Dr. Edward O. Shakespeare in Europe and Asia, concerning the nature, causes, method of prevention and cure of Epidemic or Asiatic Cholera, made by the direction of the President of the United States, be printed, with the accompanying illustrations, and that there be printed, in addition to the usual number, two thousand copies for the use of the Department of State, one thousand copies for the use of the Senate, and two thousand copies for the use of the House of Representatives, said report to be printed under the editorial supervision of Dr. Shakespeare.

Cholera in Europe and Asia.
Report on, to be printed.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

[No. 16.] Joint resolution to distribute copies of special memoirs and reports of the United States Geological Survey.

Mar. 3, 1887.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be distributed from the number of special memoirs and reports of the United States Geological Survey now authorized by law one copy of every such publication to every public library which shall be designated to the Secretary of the Interior as follows: Two public libraries to be designated by each of the Senators from the States, respectively, two public libraries by the Representative in Congress from every Congressional district, and two public libraries by the Delegate from every Territory; such public libraries to be additional to those to which the said publications are distributed under existing law.

Geological Survey memoirs.
Distribution to libraries.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

[No. 17.] Joint resolution providing for printing the annual report of the Commissioner of Labor.

Commissioner of
Labor.
Report to be
printed.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be printed thirty-nine thousand copies, in cloth binding, of the second annual report of the Commissioner of Labor, twenty-six thousand copies for the use of members of the House of Representatives, and thirteen thousand copies for the use of members of the Senate.

Appropriation.

SEC. 2. That the sum of nineteen thousand nine hundred and ninety-four dollars and thirty cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to defray the cost of the publication of said report, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

[No. 18.] Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to grant a permit to John F Chamberlin to erect a hotel upon the lands of the United States at Fortress Monroe, Virginia.

Fortress Monroe,
Va.
Permission to
build hotel at.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to grant permission to John F. Chamberlin to build a hotel upon the lands of the United States at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, upon such site and with such plans and dimensions as may be approved by the Secretary of War: *Provided,* That the State of Virginia, by its general assembly and governor, shall, by proper legal enactment, give the consent of said State to the erection of such hotel, and that the building or buildings erected shall be removed, at the expense of the owner or owners, whenever the Secretary of War shall so direct; and no claim for damages by reason of such removal shall be made upon the Government of the United States: *And provided further,* That the building so erected shall be subject to State and national taxation as other property

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

[No. 19.] Joint resolution authorizing the several Executive Departments of the Government to loan to the Minneapolis Industrial Exposition certain articles for exhibit.

Minneapolis Industrial
Exposition.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it is desirable, in any way consistent with existing laws, and without risk to Government property or expense to the National Treasury, to encourage the effort being made for the opening and holding of a grand industrial and educational exposition of the Northwest, at the city of Minneapolis, in the State of Minnesota, and the interests of the whole northwestern section of our country demand it be made unqualified success; and it be, and is hereby, approved that the heads of the several Executive Departments shall, in whatever respects they may in their judgment see convenient and proper, loan any articles or material suitable to such purpose: *Provided,* That such loan be made entirely on the responsibility of said Minneapolis Industrial Exposition, and shall not be of material needed for use in either Department, and shall not in any way interrupt the daily routine of duty or order in any branch of the Government, and shall be returned to the proper Department, in good order, within one month after the close of the exposition: *And provided further,* That before any such loan shall be made the proper head of the Department shall require and receive a good and sufficient bond, by or in behalf of such exposition, for the safe return thereof as aforesaid, and to indemnify and save harmless the Government of the United States, or any Department thereof, from any liability or expense on account thereof, or on account of this resolution.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Executive De-
partments may
loan articles to ex-
hibit.

Provisos.
Exposition to be
responsible for
safety, etc.

Bond.

[No. 20.] Joint resolution providing for the distribution of the Official Register of the United States.

Mar. 3, 1887.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That inasmuch as the Official Register of the United States is now supplied to depositories of public documents as one of the set of Congressional documents in leather binding, so much of the act of December fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, as provides for supplying depositories with this document is hereby repealed; and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to send the Register to such library not a depository as shall be named to him for the purpose by each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress

Official Register.
Distribution.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

[No. 21.] Joint resolution authorizing the printing of the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for the year eighteen hundred and eighty-seven.

Mar. 3, 1887.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be printed four hundred thousand copies of the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for the year eighteen hundred and eighty-seven; seventy thousand copies for the use of members of the Senate, three hundred thousand copies for the use of members of the House of Representatives, and thirty thousand copies for the use of the Department of Agriculture; the illustrations for the same to be executed under the supervision of the Public Printer, in accordance with directions of the Joint Committee on Printing, said illustrations to be subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

Commissioner of Agriculture.
Report for 1887 to be printed.

SEC. 2. That the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the cost of the printing of said Report.

Appropriation.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

[No. 22.] Joint resolution for printing five thousand copies of Commander Schley's report of his search for the Greely expedition.

Mar. 3, 1887.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be printed and bound in cloth, at the Government Printing Office, and illustrated, five thousand copies of the report of Commander W. S. Schley, United States Navy, commander of the relief expedition of eighteen hundred and eighty-four to rescue Lieutenant A. W. Greely and the Lady Franklin Bay expedition; of which number one thousand copies shall be for the use of the House, five hundred copies for the use of the Senate, and three thousand five hundred copies to be distributed by the Secretary of the Navy.

Greely Expedition.
Report of search for, to be printed.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

